

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED

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

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Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

No. 893



"The Fel." 2.024.

Makes Each Animal Worth 25 per cent. Over Its Cost



At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent. more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round.

They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor a "medicine." It is a Conditioner.

It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.

No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes six-week-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at ten weeks.

Royal Purple makes naturally-thin Animals fat and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use this Conditioner is when the stock is taking on fat. Why?



the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

50 per cent. Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This figure a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer.

(A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent. over its cost! What

Specific. I will always have it in my stables."

For Poultry

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is our other Specific. It is for Poultry— not for stock.

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Fowls losing flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps them always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

Yet one 50-cent Package will last 25 Hens 70 days. Or a \$1.50 Pail will do 25 Hens 280 days. This is four times more material at only three times the cost.

Free Book on Diseases

Ask your dealer for our 32-page Free Book on Cattle and Poultry Diseases.

This valuable little Book also contains many cooking recipes, as well as full details about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

It is worth many, many dollars to every owner of Stock or Poultry. Yet it costs you nothing. It ought to be in the home of every Stock and Poultry owner in Canada.

It gives the symptoms of all Animal and Poultry diseases, and tells the best drugs to be used in cases of emergency.

If your dealer cannot give you this book, write us, and we'll promptly mail it to you, Free, postpaid.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, we will supply you direct, express prepaid, upon receipt \$1.50 a Pail for either Poultry or Stock Specifics.

Agents Make Money

We have hundreds of hustling men earning big money in spare time supplying Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

If we haven't a man in your district handling our goods, write us at once.

Everybody knows about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics.

You won't have to do any running around or talking. We do that for you.

We spend many thousands of dollars in advertising, to help our agents.

If you want to work, on commission or salary, write us to-day for particulars.

This is a good job for any farmer or farmer's son, with horse and rig, for fall and winter months. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you.

Write us a letter now, and just address us:

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co.

London, Ontario.

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS.

will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

Royal Purple creates an appetite for food, and helps nature to digest and turn it into flesh and muscle.

As a Hog fatterer, Royal Purple has no equal.

Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says: "I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific for many years. I fed it to 'The Fel.' 2.024, last year, and in 1909, and 1910. It made him fatter and stronger than any other feed I ever used. I have a brother of Perry White's, who has a herd of 800,000 in Ontario. He has used Royal Purple for many years, and he says it is the best feed he ever used. It makes all their stock fatter and stronger, and it keeps them off their feet. I have used it on my own stock, and it has made them all Purple."

REPLACED

A great many disk-filled and other common, complicated cream separators are replaced every year by simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubulars.

Women prefer Tubulars because Tubulars are easiest to clean. Men prefer Tubulars because Tubulars wear a lifetime, run easiest, skim cleanest, skim fastest.

Tubulars probably replace more common separators every year than any other maker sells. Tubulars are the only modern separator—The World's Best. Oldest separator manufacturing concern in America. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined.



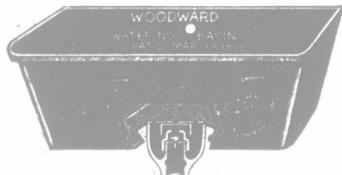
Dairy Tubular

Write for Catalog No. 193



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

Milk and Water CAN BE HONESTLY MIXED WITH



WOODWARD Water Basins

Just test them and you will soon notice increase in milk. SAVE TIME AND LABOR. Your stock always watered at the right time. No worry. PREVENT DISEASE CONTAGION. We have thousands in use on the best farms in Canada.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder. The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.

The Eureka Plaster Co. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.



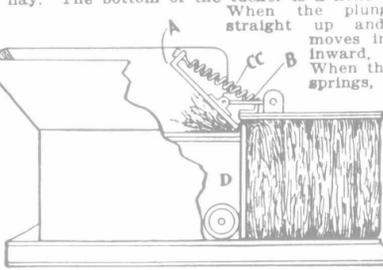
Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



Makes the Neatest, Smoothest Bales

The city dealer or exporter will pay you more for your hay if pressed into bales by the Dain Pull Power Press, because Joseph Dain's patented tucker makes bales that no other hay press can duplicate. They are smoother, neater, more firmly compressed. The skeleton drawing will give you an idea of the principle of the Dain tucker, and we advise you to study it carefully.

A is the tucker. It is a plate, the width of the bale chamber, with a flange at the top and a lip at the bottom. The tucker is pivoted on B, which is a strong rod attached to the top of the bale chamber. C, C, are two coil springs. One end is attached to the flange of the tucker, the other to the top of the baling case. D is the plunger that compresses the hay. The bottom of the tucker is a little above the top of the plunger.

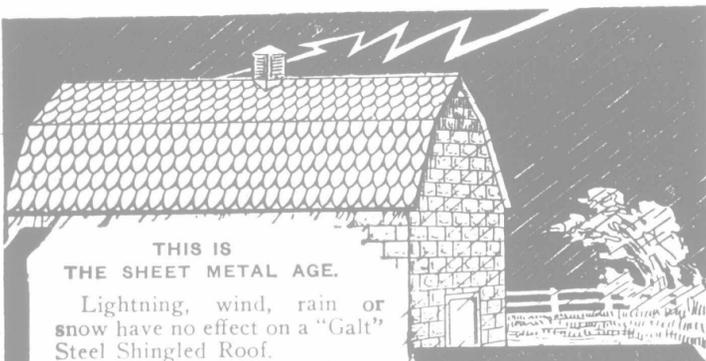


When the plunger starts, the tucker is straight up and down. As the plunger moves in, the hay draws the tucker inward, as shown in the illustration. When the plunger moves out, the coil springs, C, force the tucker back to its former straight up and down position, and, as it returns back, the lip at the bottom folds the overlap down flat and even without wadding. The completed bale is smooth on both top and bottom. The Dain does the fastest baling—and without overtaxing either man or beast. It has a wide feed opening. You have lots of time to put in a big charge of hay. The feed table is convenient, and the plunger remains still and the feed chamber open its full length on one-fifth of the circle. The immense leverage, 160 to 1, allows us to use the short nine foot sweep, thus, in the same time, the team travels around the circle more often and more hay is baled than when horses have to complete a wider circle. For greatest convenience in operating, moving and setting, for greatest durability, buy the Dain Pull Power Full Circle All Steel Press. But, first send for our catalog and prices. Also tell us how much hay you will have to bale this season, and we will show you how you can secure more money for it by taking advantage of our Co-operation plan. A great many farmers are going to make bigger profits by this plan this season. There's no reason why you should not, so write for particulars this very day.

DAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
World's Largest Hay Tool Makers.
90 Dain Ave., Welland, Ont., 2

Dain Pull Power Press

Dain Mfg. Co. Ltd. Welland, Ontario.



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Lightning, wind, rain or snow have no effect on a "Galt" Steel Shingled Roof.

Lightning just glides off our steel roof, follows down the conductors and disappears into the ground.

The continuous, overlapping, interlocking top joint and the Gale-proof, closed-end, side-lock afford no opening for the wind—and entirely prevent water or snow from being blown through the joints—one of the weaknesses of other shingles.

"Galt" Shingles make twice as secure a roof, because they are the only locked shingle nailed on two sides.

Handsomest and easiest and quickest laid shingle on the market.

Catalog "B-3" tells about them.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

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

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock, and the wires securely and safely. Peerless Fencing is the stock proof, fence cannot be slipped or knocked out. Write for catalogue and prices to Dept. B, THE BANKWELL BRASS WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. B, 100-102, St. James St., Winnipeg, Man.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE"

The New Model No. 24 Marlin



Repeating Shotgun

This new 6-shot model is the simplest, surest, and fastest 12-gauge repeater made. It has the solid top, side ejection and double extractors—special Marlin features of comfort and convenience. The closed-in breech keeps the action clean and the shells dry—keeps out rain, snow, dirt, leaves twigs and sand.

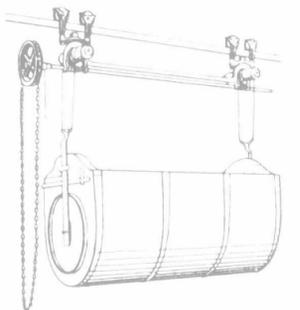
The new take-down construction allows you to take gun apart in ten seconds for cleaning or packing, yet the joint is always as firm and rigid as in a solid frame, non-take-down gun. The fat forearm fits your hand and helps quick operation.

The full choked guns are guaranteed close-shooting, hard-hitting guns, and are unequalled for ducks, geese, foxes and all long-range work.



A circular giving large illustration, with full description of this handsome new gun, sent free on request or with complete 136-page catalogue for 3 stamps.

The Marlin Firearms Co., 113 Willow Street, NEW HAVEN, CONN.



Get a Beath LITTER CARRIER

With the Beath Litter and Load Carrier you can save many hours a week. It carries all kinds of litter, and dumps it just where you want it. It is a decided improvement on other styles. No dog or brake required—an endless chain raises the load. All parts subject to strain are made of malleable iron. For sureness in operation, simplicity of construction and all-round excellence the Beath cannot be excelled. Send for catalogue and learn more about it.

W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario.

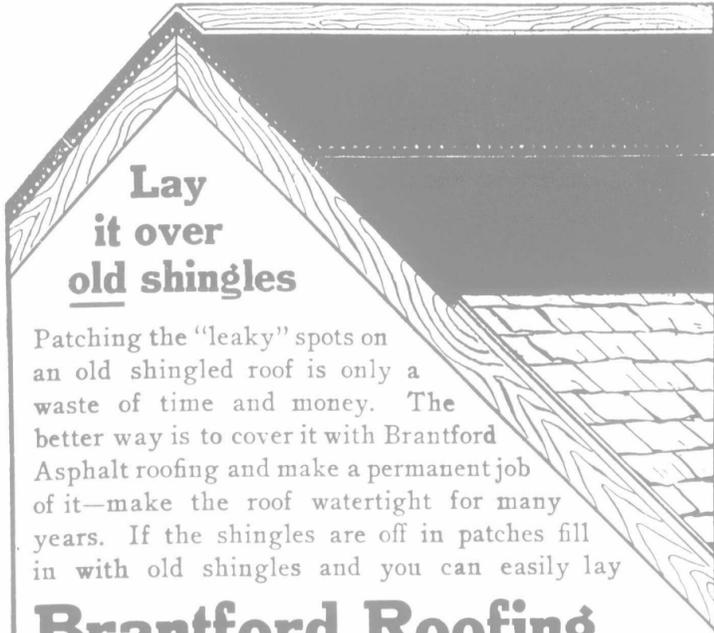
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Choice Western Farms.

Desirable Locations.

We are offering good values in specially-selected blocks of unimproved lands, also improved farms, with buildings and breaking done. PRICES and TERMS VERY REASONABLE. Call and see us, or write for literature.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
174-176 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.



Lay it over old shingles

Patching the "leaky" spots on an old shingled roof is only a waste of time and money. The better way is to cover it with Brantford Asphalt roofing and make a permanent job of it—make the roof watertight for many years. If the shingles are off in patches fill in with old shingles and you can easily lay

Brantford Roofing

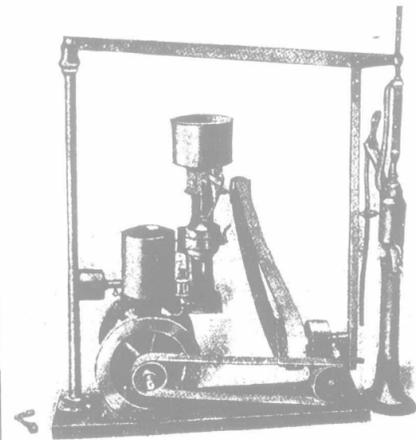
over them. Just be careful to watch where the nailing will come and lay the roofing accordingly, using a one and one-half inch nail.

If you have a shingled roof that leaks, write us for further information and samples. We will also send you a big roofing book explaining the superior excellence of Brantford Roofing and giving other valuable information. Just you write us now.

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1½ TO 40 HORSE-POWER.

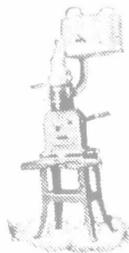


Windmills,
Grain Grinders,
Pumps,
Tanks,
Water Boxes,
Concrete Mixers,
Etc., Etc.

Send for catalogue.

GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED,
Brantford, Canada.

Domo Cream Separators



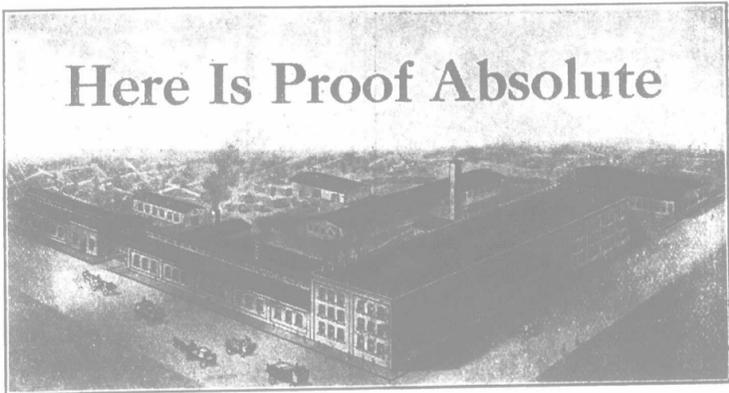
Are better than all other separators, and cost less than half. Six sizes, from \$15 and upwards. SIMPLE, EASY-TURNING, DURABLE, CLOSE-SKIMMERS, and GUARANTEED. Not simply as good, but BETTER. We send them to YOU on approval, freight prepaid, and you are out nothing if not satisfied. Write to-day for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

DOMO SEPARATOR CO., BRIGHTON, ONT.

Teach Your Boy to Save

Start a bank account for your boy. Let him form the savings habit while young, and there is little likelihood he will turn out a spendthrift later on. We pay 3½% interest, according to agreement, and offer you \$2,000,000 assets as security.

3½% Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.
109 Dundas Street. LONDON, ONTARIO.



Here Is Proof Absolute

The buildings of the Lehr Agricultural Company, Fremont, Ohio, were among the first buildings, anywhere, to be roofed with a ready roofing. They were roofed with Ruberoid—the first ready roofing ever invented. That was seventeen years ago. This is the longest test ever given a ready-to-lay roofing. There is no theory, no uncertainty, in such a test as this. And to-day, this roof, put on in 1892, looks good for many years more.

Don't expect any ordinary roofing to stand such a test as this.

Many roofings look like Ruberoid. Don't let that fact deceive you.

No other maker can use Ruberoid gum—and it is the use of this flexible gum which makes Ruberoid waterproof—sun proof—cold proof—weather proof—resisting acids, gases and fumes.

It is the exclusive use of Ruberoid gum that makes Ruberoid roofing so good a fire resistant that if you drop live coals on the roof it will not take fire.

You can lay a Ruberoid roof yourself. Everything you need comes with the roll.

Or, if you have it laid, the cost of laying is the lowest of any roofing—of any kind.

Don't decide on any roofing for any purpose until you have read our free book.

Get This Free Book

This book tells all that we know about various roofings—all that we have learned in twenty years of experiment about tin, tar, iron, shingle and other roofings.

It gives you a good idea of the advantages and disadvantages of each. It tells the first cost, the upkeep cost—how long each kind of roof will last—what repairs will probably be needed.

The book is fair, frank and impartial. It is a gold-mine of roofing information. Because it tells about Ruberoid roofing, too, we do not charge for it—we send it free.

To get this free book address Department 98R The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

A One-Piece Roofing

Ruberoid roofing is sold by dealers everywhere. In each roll is Ruberine cement for joining the seams and laps.

A roof of Ruberoid is practically one-piece, flexible, durable, and attractive.

It also comes in attractive colors—Red, Green, Brown—suitable for the finest homes.

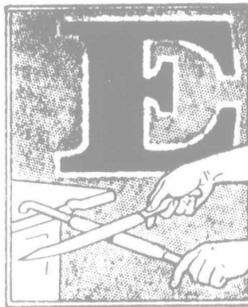
These color roofings are made under our exclusively owned patents. The colors do not wear off or fade, because they are part of the roofing.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

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

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



Emery rod and Towel drier—found Only on Pandora

When a knife is dull a Pandora owner never wastes time hunting for a "steel." She just walks over to the emery rod attachment to Pandora, gives knife six or eight passes over the high-grade emery, which puts on the keenest kind of an edge.

This combined emery rod and towel drier is a patented attachment you cannot secure on any other range. Just one of the many improvements that go to make Pandora the handiest range you can buy. 14

McClary's Pandora Range

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."



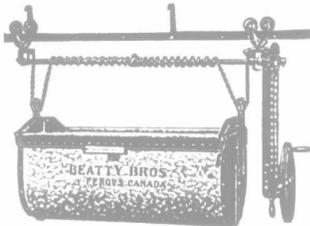
"The Kodak on the Farm."

A beautifully illustrated little book containing a score of pictures that show how interesting the Kodak may be made in the country.

Free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER



Note the double purchase in lifting and the simplicity in construction.

No machine on the farm is used as many days in the year, or saves as much hard, disagreeable work as a Litter Carrier. A boy can fill, wind up and push out in a "BT" LITTER CARRIER four barrows of manure with ease, no matter how much mud or snow there is in the yard. The manure can then be dumped into a wagon or sleigh, and put directly on the land, with very little if any more labor and time than is required to pile it in the yard with the old method, where the greater part of the fertilizing value of the manure is wasted.

Write for free catalogue showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers, and telling why you should buy a "BT" LITTER CARRIER.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.
We also build Steel Stalls and Stanchions and Hay Carrier Goods.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO THE

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

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

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

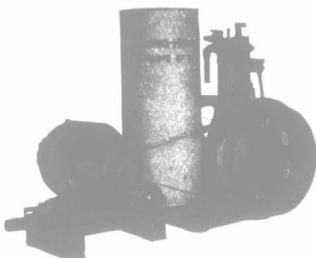
Keep in touch with horticultural matters by attending this great exhibition. There will be lots to learn at the meeting, and you will enjoy a holiday. COME.

Ask your railway agent for information about special rates from your station.

W. H. BUNTING, President. **P. W. HODGETTS, Secretary.**
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

FARMERS!

SOME OF THE THINGS A FAIRBANKS-MORSE



JACK OF ALL TRADES

Gasoline Engine

WILL DO :

- ☐ Put Your Farm on a Paying Basis.
- ☐ Light Your Farm Buildings.
- ☐ Cut Your Wood, Fodder, Etc.
- ☐ Pump Your Water.
- ☐ Thresh Your Grain.
- ☐ Shell Your Corn.
- ☐ Run Your Separator and Churn.

Our "Jack of All Trades" Engine is especially adapted for farm work, or any work where a small reliable power is required. They are easy to start, reliable in operation, are economical in use of fuel, and strongly built, giving long and satisfactory service. Cut out this advertisement and send for catalogue showing possibilities of the engine.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED

Montreal. St. John. N. B. Toronto. Winnipeg. Calgary. Vancouver.

STINGY!

The Farmer who gets every piece of labor-saving machinery possible for field work and lets his wife drudge along with cans and crocks in the Dairy is mighty mean. A



De Laval Cream Separator

MAKES THE WIFE'S LIFE WORTH LIVING.

Free Catalogue

The De Laval Separator Co.,
173-177 William Street, Montreal
VANCOUVER * * * * * WINNIPEG



The Favorite and the Best Value for the Money of Them All is

TOLTON'S NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, DEPT. F., GUELPH, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."



CANADA'S BEST

KNOWN AND USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. * * *

See them at the various Fall Fairs. * * *

If you contemplate buying a piano, send for our Free Catalogue No. 40. * * *

The BELL Piano & Organ Co. Limited

GUELPH ONTARIO.

Makers of High-class Pianos, Organs and Playerpianos.

"FOR OUT DOOR WORK IN THE WETTEST WEATHER NOTHING EQUALS"



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

Balmly Beach College

and School of Music and Art.

FALL TERM BEGINS NOV. 17.

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

F.C.S. College

LONDON, ONT.

A high-grade Business and Shorthand College. Send for "Two Ways of Binding."

Forest City Business & Shorthand College
J. W. Westervelt Jr. J. W. WESTERVELT
Char'd Acc't. Vice-Prin. Principal.

Central Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

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

ELLIOTT & McLACHLAN, PRINCIPALS.

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

THE NORTHERN Business College,
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

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

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed."

Established
1866

Vol. XLIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 4, 1909

No. 893

EDITORIAL.

The farmer's wife with turkeys or poultry for sale had a special cause for thanksgiving.

"If you want to commit murder, get drunk, so we won't have to hang you," is the real significance of the Blythe verdict. What a farce!

Upon second thought, Australia seems to have concluded that the £100,000 subscribed toward a Dreadnought could be better applied in other directions. Our Australian correspondent, writing a month or so since, notes a popular proposal, then on foot, to divert half the sum towards the establishment of a farm for the purpose of training boys to go on the land.

The average Canadian has little idea how far beyond us Australia and New Zealand have gone in the way of bold social and economic experiment. Public ownership of railways and woman suffrage are established institutions in New Zealand, at least. Agriculturally, our Antipodean brethren have perhaps less lead to boast of. Indeed, in this domain, Canada has probably the advantage. Nevertheless, there is much that is interesting and worthy of study in the agriculture of the Island Hemisphere, and The Australian Budget of News, published in this issue, is worth reading.

He who knoweth not resolutely his own mind is easily dissuaded. Many a farmer has been deterred from a forward step by fear of ridicule—by that subtle psychological pressure of conservative neighborhood opinion which is so hard for one who has been reared in the community to face. So each remains rooted to the practices in vogue. Thus, whole districts lag behind in the adoption of progressive ideas, each man hesitating to make the first move. Agriculture, like religion, needs its Daniels—who dare to stand alone, dare to entertain a progressive idea, and dare to give it effect.

During the summer we have received quite a number of letters in dialect commenting upon Sandy Fraser's correspondence. The last one was returned, with a request that it be re-written in plain language. Sandy, be it known, is a sort of privileged character in our columns, and not being conversant with the use of the King's English, is permitted to deliver himself as best he may, seeing that his homilies are too good to miss. Then, too, in his case, the dialect is a feature that adds uniqueness, which would be lost, or, at any rate, impaired, if much other correspondence were couched in the same style. Besides, while "The Farmer's Advocate" is proud of its large proportion of Scotch readers, and not averse to tickling their fancy occasionally with a turn of their own tongue, still it has also many other readers to whom Sandy's orthography is unfamiliar and difficult. In consideration for these, as well as for the reasons noted above, we are constrained to request critics to employ dictionary English as their vehicle of expression. Speaking of Sandy's orthography, we are not entirely assured that it is always perfectly familiar even to his Scottish readers, but that is a matter between him and them.

Growing Attendance at Our Agricultural Colleges.

It is encouraging to note the growing attendance at our four Canadian Agricultural Colleges, not to mention numerous other agricultural and semi-agricultural schools of more or less local constituency. At the O. A. C., for instance, 1,433 individual students have taken longer or shorter courses at the Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute since January 1st, 1909. This includes 445 students in domestic science, and 449 taking the regular four-year and two-year courses in agriculture. At the Manitoba Agricultural College, in Winnipeg, attendance in the regular courses alone has run from 85 in 1906-07, to 173 in 1908-09, with an estimate of 200 in attendance during the session of 1909-10.

From the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, at Truro, Principal Cumming, at the end of October, estimated that the figures would likely be about the same as last year, namely, 48, which represented a large percentage increase over the previous term. This should be regarded as quite satisfactory in the circumstances, the field here being limited, and only a small percentage of farmers able to send their sons for the full two-years' course. The short course at Truro has grown immensely, starting at 40 four years ago, and increasing to 300 last winter. The present outlook is for a still larger class this winter. Figures for Macdonald College we have not before us at moment of writing, but, surveying the whole situation, one can only conclude that Canadian farmers have awakened as never before to an appreciation of the value of agricultural education, and of the institutions equipped to give it.

Each Farmer Fatten His Own.

The one fact which cannot be too strongly emphasized, writes Thomas McMillan, an extensive cattle-feeder, of Huron Co., Ont., in "The Farmer's Advocate," is that the breeder should also be the finisher of his own animals. If it pays to raise animals and sell them for feeders, it will pay better to feed these same animals more liberally, and sell them at the same age, finished and ready for the block. Mr. McMillan is unquestionably right. The common practice of raising raw-honed steers to the age of two or three years, and then selling them at 3½ or 4 cents a pound as feeders, is wasteful in the extreme. If the total cost of such a beast were footed up, and balance struck in a businesslike way, it would stagger the man who has been raising the steer. In order to leave any profit on such operations, manure would have to be valued almost as high per ton as the feed from which it was produced; whereas we know, on the contrary, that a growing steer abstracts from his feed a much larger percentage of the elements of soil fertility than does a fattening steer, and his manure is, therefore, less valuable. It simply means that the men who follow that system of farming, unless operating in a section where land is very cheap, or otherwise exceptionally situated, are sacrificing profits by marketing their produce through the steers at a very low value per ton of feed. Mr. McMillan buys steers to finish because he can get them cheaply enough to recoup him for the expense of scouring the country for them, driving them to strange quarters, taking the risk incident to any business transaction, and finally securing a sufficiently wide spread between cost and selling price to net him a profit in the average year. If he didn't buy them, someone else would. At the same time, he pities the farmer foolish enough to sell unfinished cattle, and so must every other feeder who understands the economics of beef production. The man who raises the steer ought to

be able to finish him more economically than can a second party. If he cannot, it is due to radical defects in care and feeding practice—defects which he ought to remedy, for they will militate against his success in rearing quite as much as against fattening, if not more. Every farmer should make it a point to fatten his own stock. Therein lies the greatest—often the only—profit.

Cement and its Advantages.

This is the age of cement. Portland cement, almost unknown among farmers in this country until a comparatively few years ago, has largely taken the place of wood, brick and stone. Barn foundations, stable floors, and silos, walks, culverts, bridges and dams, houses of all sizes and classes, including great fireproof factories and stores, are being built of this convenient and lasting material. There is scarcely any subject on which "The Farmer's Advocate" has received more queries than on the question of cement and its uses. One great advantage this new building material possesses is that it can be used to good purpose by those unskilled in masonry.

In an Advance Chapter from Mineral Resources of the United States for the year 1908, the production of Portland cement is classified according to the kinds of raw material from which the cement is manufactured. Type 1 includes cement produced from a mixture of argillaceous limestone (cement rock) and pure limestone. This is the combination of materials used in all the cement plants of the Lehigh district of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also at several Western plants.

Type 2 includes cement made from a mixture of comparatively pure limestone, with clay or shale.

Type 3 includes cement manufactured from a mixture of marl and clay.

Type 4 includes Portland cement, manufactured from a mixture of limestone and blast-furnace slag.

This last is made only by one company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation. The product is a true Portland cement in every sense of the term. The company deserves credit for working up into a useful article a waste product such as slag.

The most striking feature connected with the Portland cement industry in the United States has been the decline in prices during the last thirty years. The average price per barrel in bulk at the point of manufacture between 1870 and 1880 was \$3.00. Since that time the decline has been steady, with the exception of an occasional partial recovery, until in 1908 it stood at 85 cents. The production in the above period rose from 42,000 barrels in 1880, to 51,072,912 barrels in 1908.

Canadian Portland cement would certainly show a similar fall in prices and rise in production during the same period. It is to be feared, however, that, as a result of the combine of Canadian cement-manufacturing firms recently consummated, prices will now very decidedly tend upward.

Something new in the use to which cement concrete may be put is in the manufacture of railroad ties. Such enormous quantities of timber are required to supply the demand for ties that it seems but a question of time, and not a very long time, until some other material will have to be made use of. On October 22nd, 1906, one hundred reinforced cement ties were installed for experimental purposes on a section of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. R., Texas, at a total cost, including laying and ballasting, of \$55.86. All of these ties are in serviceable condition still, and will undoubtedly last a great many years.

A series of official tests of various building ma-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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LONDON, CANADA.

terials, to determine their fire-resistive properties,
were conducted in Chicago, under the supervision
of R. L. Humphrey, who publishes the results in
a Government bulletin. Brick stood the fire bet-
ter than any other material, but cement concrete
came out of the test very creditably, being second
only to brick, and much superior to limestone,
sandstone, granite or marble. It was noticed
that the richer the mortar used in making con-
crete blocks, the better they withstood the test.
The amount of water used in mixing had a similar
effect, the greatest percentage of water giving the
best results.

Misfits No Criterion.

The agricultural college is about the only edu-
cational institution that is expected by the public
to transform into successful men any male mem-
bers of the human family who may enter it. If
a minister fails in his chosen calling, or a phy-
sician cannot get patients, or a lawyer is starved
out of the legal profession, the average man re-
gards them as misfits, as men who have made
mistakes in the choice of vocation. But if a
young fellow goes through an agricultural college
and doesn't develop into the shrewdest, most suc-
cessful farmer in the locality; if he fails for any
reason whatever, his failure is liable to be laid
at the door of the college. Agricultural colleges
have had to face this kind of criticism from the
start, and a fair amount of it will persist along
with the old idea that anybody can be a farmer.
But we are gradually growing out of it. About
ninety-nine per cent. of the agricultural-college
graduates who fail in farming, fail because their
inclinations do not draw them toward the busi-
ness, or because they haven't the proper founda-
tion upon which a successful career in agriculture
can be reared. The law school, the theological
seminary, or the medical college are not blamed
for the many misfits they turn out each year with
graduation certificates. Give the agricultural
colleges their due. They can't make successful
farmers of every student they train, but if a boy
has any inclination to agriculture, there are about

a thousand chances to one that he will be better
off with the kind of education the agricultural
college offers. It is not by the men who don't
fit in that the worth of an educational institution
is to be judged. Don't make them the basis of
your calculation in estimating the boy's chance to
become a successful farmer, if he has agricultural-
college training. It is unfair both to the college
and the boy.

Exemption of Taxation on Im- provements.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in a recent issue of your valuable
paper, a communication from the pen of W. C.
Good, re the taxation of land values. It is quite an
opportune time for the farmers of Ontario to con-
sider and examine the Municipal Assessment Act,
and see wherein they have apparently been im-
posed upon by this nefarious bill (the present
Municipal Assessment Act). This is a live issue
in this new district of Temiskaming. Here we
can see a direct object-lesson to show any person
the great wrong this act imposes upon hard-work-
ing farmers. Here is the farmer who has risen
early each morning, and has wrought late each
evening through the fall and winter months, cut-
ting, skidding and drawing the valuable timber
to the rivers, the sawmills or railway, striving to
do this for the purpose of having a surplus over
the amount required by his industrious family for
their sustenance and requirements. After this
man's endeavor to procure the necessary funds to
improve his farm; after he has continued
his working early and late throughout the
spring and summer months to make his
farm and farm buildings look more up-to-
date; after this strong attempt by this sturdy
farmer to procure the necessary funds to make
those improvements that turn the district into a
farming center; after all his hard work is ac-
complished, I can tell you, loyal farmers of On-
tario, that it appears both ridiculous and absurd
for the assessor to come around the following
spring and assess this man higher, in proportion
to the work he has performed. In the fall, when
the tax collector comes around, and informs him
that he has been highly taxed or fined for his hard
work of improvement which he has performed the
previous year, let me ask does this encourage
further improvements, or does it not? I here
declare that levying a heavier tax in consequence
of these improvements will certainly act as a dis-
couragement to making further improvements, and
will tend to discourage our best men, our nation-
builders, the very men who make their homes com-
fortable and pleasant in appearance. These are
the men whom this obnoxious Municipal Assess-
ment Act discourages. On the other hand, we will
now examine and see who are the men this act
of taxing improvements encourages. It encourages
the indolent, the speculator; it encourages large
corporations that have large quantities of land
lying idle, waiting for a rise in price. It really
encourages the very men we find in every community,
the men who keep back progress, push or im-
provements of any kind. Give us the single tax,
or land values alone, which will encourage the
progressive to make more improvements. If our
legislators would give us the single tax, you would
witness along every concession or sideroad greater
progress, men making their homesteads shine with
improvements. This single tax, if brought into
operation, would certainly be the means of assist-
ing progress, improvement and wealth—just the es-
sentials to make the Province of Ontario one of
the most prosperous Provinces in the Dominion.
NEIL A. EDWARDS.
Temiskaming District, Ont.

HORSES.

Winter Care of Working Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Working horses in nearly every respect require
different care from those running idle. In a
general way, we may sum up their care under the
following heads: (1) Feeding and Watering; (2)
Grooming, Clipping and Blanketing; (3) Feet;
(4) Teeth.

In the matter of feeding, it is always best to
water before feeding. Even if the horse is hot,
he may drink from a half pailful to a full pailful,
if the water is not ice-cold. In the morning, if
he refuses to drink first, just give him a small
quantity of dry hay and groom him. He will
likely take his drink after that, and the remain-
ing portion of his breakfast can be given. This
should be composed of good clean hay, from one-
quarter to one-half well-cured clover, and the rest
timothy. His oats should be ground, and are the
better for having one-fifth the quantity of bran
added. It is also profitable to put about one-
half teaspoonful of raw linseed oil in the grain once
a day, or, instead, a couple of single handfuls of
linseed meal. The amount of hay and grain
should largely be measured by the size of the
horse, about one pound each of hay and grain to

each 100 pounds of horse. When the work is
hard, more grain should be fed, but since some
horses are not as easy kept as others, the matter
cannot be managed exactly according to rule.
The largest feed of the day should be at night,
and the morning and noon feeds, accordingly,
smaller. A favorable way to give the night feed
is to have the hay cut, and some clean oat straw
cut with it; wet it and mix the grain with
it. It is better to wet all hay fed, and
takes very little time, with the aid of a watering
can. On Saturday night, some feed the grain in
the shape of whole oats, and one-quarter the
quantity of barley, boiled together and mixed with
the cut feed, reducing the total quantity of the
grain ration. Salt should always be within the
horse's reach. It is not wise to give drugs, un-
less the animal is sick, and then let a skilled vet-
erinary surgeon prescribe. Two or three carrots
or a turnip should be given every other night.

The horse should be well groomed before har-
nessing in the morning, and unless he is very wet
at night, he should be brushed again. A clean
skin saves food. If he is wet with rain, he should
be dried some with a sharp-edged piece of wood
or bundle of straw, and his blanket changed for
a dry one at bed-time. When hot, he should be
allowed to cool some before blanketing. It is a
good plan to have a working horse blanketed early
in the fall to prevent too big a growth of hair,
unless he is of the mustang class, which "will grow
six inches of hair the first cold night in fall." The
heavy-coated horse should be clipped or singed in
the fall in time to let him grow a partial coat
before the winter comes on. At night he should
have a clean, dry bed of long or cut straw, or
flax "shives." A little sawdust in the bottom
of a straw bed improves it. Where possible, the
bed should be in a roomy box stall, but a small
box is better than none.

Of course, he has to be shod. Unless the
changing weather, from bare ground to deep snow,
or continued hard-frozen, bare roads, make it ne-
cessary to change the shoes oftener, this operation
should be performed every six weeks or two
months. Some feet require it much oftener than
this, but not many working horses should go
longer. In the case of a sharp shoe, never have
the inside cork sharp, and you will have fewer
cut feet. "Snow" shoes are best, since, on ac-
count of their shape, they do not ball up. By
keeping the stall clean, you prevent the shoe carry-
ing filth which is bad for the foot. Drying the
feet and legs when they come in wet, is a useful
practice in avoiding cracks.

Something wrong with the teeth is usually in-
dicated by a falling off in flesh, dryness of hair,
a seeming loss of appetite (perhaps), and unchewed
grain and hay in the manure. Here, neither the
owner nor a quack should interfere, but consult a
competent veterinary dentist.

If one or both animals in the team is a mare
with foal, she will need some special care in feed
and handling. A. DOUGLAS CAMERON.

Perth Co., Ont.

Automobiles on Country Roads.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A scene was witnessed on the road near Brig-
den, Lambton Co., a few weeks ago, which showed
that some owners of autos are not always careful
to give a fair chance to the various teams which
they happen to meet or pass by on their journey.
Two local farmers were driving home, when their
attention was aroused by the violent "tooting"
of an automobile horn, saying as plainly as the
horn could say anything, "Get off the road,
don't you hear us coming, and don't you know
that we pay all the taxes and do all the road-
work?" But the farmers had heard this sound
before, and just quietly made the same room on
the road that they would have done for any regu-
lar farmer.

But look now at the other side of the picture.
The same automobile owner met at another part
of the road a two-horse delivery wagon, and, in-
stead of blowing his horn, rushing past and scar-
ing the horses, to the astonishment of those who
had witnessed their conduct earlier on the same
road, the owners brought the auto to a stand-
still, and waited while the pair of horses were
unhitched, and then quietly moved their auto
past.

The explanation lies, we understand, in the
fact that the two-horse rig was the property of
the owner of the auto, and hence his care for the
safety of the horses being so entirely different
from his treatment of those belonging to merely
a poor farmer.

LAMBTON COUNTY SUBSCRIBER.

The Chicago Anti-Cruelty Society has opened a
place for the refuge of disabled horses called Horse
Haven. It consists of a field of twenty acres
fenced in for the use of horses temporarily dis-
abled from work, especially for horses whose
owners are too poor to pay for such accommoda-
tion. Sheds and stables have been erected on the
land, and veterinary service is supplied by the
society. The Haven is about six miles from the
city, and in charge of the police.

Condition Spells Profit.

Condition makes price much faster than value. That is to say, the increase in price that may be received as the result of a little time and feed devoted to fitting will usually amount to a great deal more than the increase of intrinsic value, as represented by the cost of labor and feed. No one is in a better position to fit horses economically for sale than is the farmer, if we except, perhaps, the manning and training of light-harness, carriage and saddle horses, though even here an ordinarily good horseman can do much to improve the appearance and get-up of his team by feeding them well, and driving smartly in neat, clean, black harness before a respectable-looking rig. Many a plum is picked up at a bargain by professional dealers and exhibitors merely because the owner never realized what condition and proper appointments would do for them. It is, however, in conditioning draft horses that the easiest money lies. Probably more than half the horses sold by farmers are sold without any sufficient or reasonable attempt being made to put them in proper selling condition; and they sell sometimes for a good deal less than they are worth on that account. The farmer with one or more horses for sale cannot turn his time and feed into money more easily than by properly fitting his animals for market. If he sells them out of condition, someone else is bound to be the gainer. It never pays to sell farm stock before it is in market condition. It pays least of all with horses, especially in a season when every prospect is for sustained or advancing prices.

Some of the best practical men are poor writers. There are, for instance, plenty of horsemen who can train colts successfully, but could not sit down and write how they do it, yet perhaps they could explain their ideas clearly enough to someone who could write them in good form. Experienced colt-trainers who would like to compete in the essay competition on the subject of training colts, but feel their lack of language, may enlist the literary assistance of a son, daughter, or friend, getting him or her to polish and re-write, or even to write it all out in the first instance at the competitor's dictation. But the man who has the practical experience must sign the article, and assume responsibility for the accuracy of all statements made. It must, in short, be his contribution, though he is at liberty to secure any needed assistance in composing his article.

The Studbook of the Arabian Horse Club of America has just been certified by the United States Department of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Treasury as the official book of record for Arabian horses, and H. K. Bush-Brown, of Newburg, N. Y., is designated in the order as custodian of the records.

LIVE STOCK.

An Australian Budget: Progress of the Land Industries.

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate"]

HIGH-PRICED MERINO RAMS.

The recent sale of a Merino ram in Victoria for 1,250 guineas marks the high-water record for Australia. The previous best, 1,200 guineas, caused some stir. The tall figure of 1,500 guineas was asked last year for a ram by one owner, but there was no sale. Both the above rams are from the Wanganello flock. There is no dearth of high-class stud animals now in Australia, even amongst the small breeders. It was thought, a few years ago, that the breaking up of some large estates would mean deterioration in types, but, as a matter of fact, many of the blue ribbons at recent shows have been carried off by owners of flocks under 2,000 head. At the big Sidney Show sales, the largest fair of the kind held in any part of the world, 6,273 sheep disposed of realized £43,116, or an average of £6 18s. 5d. This average is far short of bygone years, when a few studs held all the prime stock. The highest average was £32 7s. in 1877, but the total sheep was only 647. The British breeds this year made an average of £3 18s. 10d.

MUTTON SLUMP AND A FINEWOOL BOOM.

A condition bordering on consternation exists amongst the mutton-breeders in Australia and New Zealand. For the last few years the export trade has grown wonderfully, because of the payable prices ruling in London. All at once there has been a slump, which has robbed the trade of its gilt, and the prospects of the next season are gloomy, more especially when there are two million carcasses lying in cold-storage in London, without buyers, and many millions of sheep in these countries which must be got rid of during the next six months. The trouble is that no one can understand the real cause of the glut, because the retail prices are as high in England, as they were during days of prosperity. Some people have blamed the American Beef Trusts' operations,

while others declare that the depressed state of trade generally is the cause. But whatever solution is right, the producers in Australia are not solaced. They are not helped over the difficulty. New markets are suggested, but European countries have not learned to appreciate the value of refrigeration, so that outlet remains unopened. The Orient requires educating to the use of meat, although there is more consumed there now than formerly. One of the Canadian delegates to the Chamber of Commerce Conference suggests possibilities in Canada and America, and if there is a field there, plenty can be sent during the next six months. This slump, for the time being, has checked the breeding of mutton crosses, and Merinos are again in favor, for the wool market was never more buoyant, with promises of good seasons ahead for some years. There are more Merino sheep now in Australia than there have been for the past twelve years, with every district enjoying the most prolific season experienced for the past twenty years. It was hoped, a few months ago, that the American Parliament would reduce the tariff on coarse wools, so that the American buyers could buy those sorts here, as well as the Merinos, but this change has not been made. Nevertheless, Australia regards America as one of the very best buyers for fine wools, for which Australia has no peer in the world of production.

THE AUSTRALIAN IRRIGATION BOOM.

The irrigation era in Australia has fairly begun. Two of the States have completed, or have in process of completion, schemes which will supply at least 1½ million acres of land which will produce fruit, cereals and lucerne. The largest of

transferred to the soil, it would sprout and grow. If it is cut down, it comes from the roots with renewed vigor. Birds carry the seed, and spread it further out, and rabbits, which exist in millions, take refuge among its spiny leaves. In the midst of all this gloom there is a ray of hope. A company has ascertained that from it can be produced paper pulp, sugar, a low-grade spirit, and other marketable products. They have asked for 250,000 acres to be given to them for the purpose. Their representative estimates that the pulp alone will give a return of £40 per acre, so that, as they will have the cleared land to sell after, they will make a nice profit. The plant to treat the pear will cost £25,000, and will be erected in some central spot, and the hands employed may go on to the cleared land at once if they choose, so that the pest will not get a chance to make a fresh start.

NAILING THE UNFIT SIRE.

The unfit stallion is doomed. In three of the States he must be certificated for soundness before he can enter a show-ring. The agricultural and pastoral societies have moulded the reform, and they are now asking the State Governments to make it compulsory for all stallions to go up annually for veterinary inspection. The number of animals condemned as hereditarily unsound has alarmed breeders. In some parts, nearly half have been rejected by the veterinarians, and have been passed out. A movement is now growing which asks that mares be treated the same way. The horse-breeding industry in this country has not been successful for some years, for the very reason that so many of the sires were unsound.

During the height of the Dreadnought fever a

proposal was made that one of these modern fighting ships should be subscribed by Australians. Accordingly, the Lord Mayor of Sydney started a fund. After £100,000 had been collected, the interest fell to zero, so it was not quite clear what was to be done with the money. The Lord Mayor has now proposed that £50,000 of it go towards a naval college, and £50,000 towards a farm for the purpose of training British boys to go on the land in Australia. Another donor, pleased by the idea, has now come along and offered £10,000 in addition to the farm fund. The State is to work the institution, and provide for its maintenance.

Lads about the age of seventeen will be brought out, and will be given a course of instruction on the farm, and afterwards assisted to go on the land. The idea has taken on with the public, although many are asking why Australian lads should be excluded, seeing that all the Dreadnought money was subscribed by Australians.

J. S. DUNNET.

Winter Feeding of Sheep.

No farm stock can be housed more cheaply for winter shelter and feeding than can sheep. Any old barn or shed with a roof that will keep them dry answers the purpose practically as well as an elaborate and expensive building, provided the ewes are bred to produce their lambs in April or May, and for the average farmer there is no advantage in having the lambs come earlier. If one chooses to prepare for raising show sheep, or cater to the early lamb market, which latter is very profitable, provision must be made for keeping frost out of their quarters at lambing time, but that need not be expensive, as double-boarded walls, with felt paper between, will make the place perfectly safe, and a cheap class of lumber will answer the purpose. Sheep thrive better in open, airy quarters than in close, warm buildings, and prefer to lie out on the ground, even in winter, as long as it is dry and clean.

No class of stock can be more cheaply kept. The writer for many years successfully wintered a flock of breeding ewes in an open-faced shed, with anthrashed pens, thrown into the rack twice a day, as their only provender, and they kept in good condition, and produced strong, healthy lambs, with never a case of colic, and always plenty of milk supplied for their lambs.

Clover hay is the standard provender for sheep



Heather Queen 3rd.

Dairy Shorthorn cow. First in inspection class, London (England) Dairy Show, 1909.

these schemes is that now being carried out by New South Wales, at a cost of £2,000,000. The Murrumbidgee Valley was so situated that it could only be served by a colossal plan, and the State risked it. A great dam at Banerlach, with a front wall 240 feet high, is being built with all expedition.

A GREAT VEGETABLE CURSE.

Occasionally the Australian hears of the great blessing prickly pear is to the cattle ranchers in Texas and other parts of America. It is strange reading, when this country has to face the problem of how to get rid of the pear on fully six million acres of land which the curse holds unchecked. It is just fifty years since the plant was first imported here, and planted out as a hedge. Now it is absolutely uncontrollable. Every year it adds new territory to its possessions. On miles of country it would cost twice as much to clear as the land would be worth. Along the railway lines intersecting the infested parts, it stands like a wall on the fences, in some places 20 feet high, intertwined in the shrubbery. There are great areas waiting unclaimed which will be given free to any one undertaking to settle on it. A reward of £10,000 for an economically effective method of exterminating it has gone begging. During dry times stock-owners have tried feeding it to the starving cattle, but unless they got some other food with it, they would die on the fare. The settlers read the reports with envy as to how the Americans plant it and tend it as we do here economical fodder plants. The reason of the difference, probably, is that the plant grows here too profusely to gather up nutritive qualities. It cannot be destroyed unless it is burned with fire or sprayed with chemicals. If a leaf was hung on a fence for three months, and then

in winter, and for convenience in feeding, is best stored over their pens. The ewe flock will do fairly well if fed well-saved pea straw up to near lambing time, when they should have roots or a light ration of oats daily, and they would be better for this all through the winter, if pea straw is the only fodder available. But the lambs should have clover hay, some sliced roots and oats, or a mixture of oats and bran, to keep them growing. Roots are not a necessity for the ewe flock previous to the lambing season, nor after, if a fairly liberal ration of oats and bran be given them, though roots are very helpful to ewes when nursing their lambs, but should be sparingly fed before lambing, as an excess of roots fed at that period often has an injurious effect upon the lambs they are carrying, causing them to come weak and flabby, lacking in ambition, and subject to goitre, an enlargement of the thyroid glands of the neck or throat, a disease which in some years proves fatal to a considerable percentage of lambs soon after birth. To avoid this trouble, it is well to give the ewes ample room for exercise in winter, and mainly dry feed.

Cost of Raising Steers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Some time since there appeared in your paper several articles on the cost of raising a colt. There was a diversified opinion as to its cost. But, after all, it will lead people to think, and, no doubt, will be helpful to the horse-breeders of this country. Now, I think a discussion on the same line in the case of the steer will be just as helpful to the cattle-breeders and feeders throughout Canada. And, although the cost of a steer may vary as much as that of a colt, I take the opportunity of writing you on this important subject.

At the outset, let me say that results will vary much depend on the quality of the animal that is being fed, the care and skill of the feeder, as well as the food given. When is the most profitable time to sell steers for feeders, is perhaps a little hard to determine, and will vary under different conditions. To my mind, well-fed yearlings are as profitable as any. These will cost about \$20, and should sell for at least \$26, showing a profit of \$6, and I don't think that profit can be got at any other time, unless in the finished product. At 4 cents per pound, he may still show a small profit when two years of age, but another six months will run away with it and a little more. So, in my contention, the older the steer the greater the cost of producing a pound of beef, and, therefore, the less the profit. So, to make it a profitable business, we need to have them well-bred, and feed them well in the days of their youth. I have tried to estimate of a steer at different ages, also fed differently, to bring about desired result. I claim it is easy to save six months of a steer's life by having him born in the fall. We also get more milk in one year from a cow freshening in November, December and January than in any other three months of the year. Therefore, there is a gain on the cow's side as well. I don't think we should charge a steer with any depreciation in value of its mother, as in case of mare and colt, so I commence cost with service fee. I don't charge him with anything the first three days of his life, as milk is unfit for use. The manure balances the labor, so take no account of it. I value the different items as follows: New milk, 70 cents per hundred pounds; corn, \$2.00 per ton; clover hay, \$6 per ton; mangels, 6 cents per bushel; oats, 1 1/2 cents per pound; oil cake, 1 1/2 cents per pound; bran, 1 cent per pound. First let me estimate the cost of a feeder at two years of age, born Nov. 1st:

FIRST WINTER.	
Service fee	\$ 1.50
17 Days, new milk, 246 lbs., at 70c. per 100 lbs.	1.71
100 " skim milk, 1,600 lbs., at 20c. per 100 lbs.	3.20
166 " corn, at 1c. per day	1.66
166 " hay, at 1c. per day	1.66
166 " oats, at 1 1/2c. per day	2.07
166 " bran, at 1c. per day	1.66
166 " roots, at 1c. per day	1.66
	\$13.87
Cost at 6 1/2 months—\$13.87.	

FIRST SUMMER.	
Pasture, 5 1/2 months, at \$1.00 per month	\$ 5.50
Cost at one year—\$19.37.	

SECOND WINTER.	
181 Days, corn, at 2 cents per day	\$ 3.62
181 " hay, at 2c. per day	3.62
181 " roots, at 1c. per day91
181 " meal, 362 lbs., at 1 1/2c. per lb.	5.52
	\$12.67
Cost at 18 months—\$32.04.	

SECOND SUMMER.	
Pasture, 6 months, at \$1.00 per month	\$ 6.00
Cost at two years old—\$38.04.	

At this age a good grade steer should weigh 1,000 pounds, which, at 4 cents a pound, would bring \$40.00—a profit of only \$2.00. Now we'll take a spring calf, born on May 1st, and see what he cost at two years of age:

FIRST SUMMER.	
Service fee	\$ 1.50
14 Days, new milk, 168 lbs., at 70c. per 100 lbs.	1.17
116 " skim milk, 1,856 lbs., at 20c. per 100 lbs.	3.73
167 " hay or green feed, at 1c. per day	1.67
167 " bran, at 1c. per day	1.67
167 " oats, at 1 1/2c. per day	2.09
	\$11.83
Cost at 6 months	

FIRST WINTER.	
181 Days, hay, at 1c. per day	\$ 1.81
181 " corn	2.72
181 " roots, at 1c. per day	1.81
181 " meal, at 1 1/2c. per lb.	3.35
	\$ 9.69
Cost at one year old—\$21.52.	

SECOND SUMMER.	
Pasture, six months, at \$1.00 per month	\$ 6.00
Cost at 18 months—\$27.52.	

SECOND WINTER.	
181 Days, corn, at 2 1/2c. per day	\$ 4.52
181 " roots, at 1c. per day	1.81
61 " hay, at 3c. per day	1.83
	\$ 8.16
Cost at two years of age—\$35.68.	

THIRD SUMMER.	
Pasture, six months, at \$1.00 per month	\$ 6.00
Cost at 2 1/2 years old—\$41.68.	

In most cases this steer will not weigh any more than his two-year-old brother born in November, therefore will show a loss of \$1.68.

Now, according to my calculations, there is little, if any, profit selling feeders at 4 cents per pound; but if farmers would finish them at the same age, at an added cost of about \$15.00, having them weigh 1,300 pounds, and get the finished price of \$5.50, they would realize a profit of \$16.50. I consider a steer finished at two years as profitable as any, although baby-beef may be profitably produced, as well. I will now consider cost of baby-beef, at 18 months of age, born November 1st:

FIRST WINTER.	
Service fee	\$ 1.50
27 Days, new milk, 331 lbs., at 70c. per 100 lbs.	2.33
151 " skim milk, 1,116 lbs., at 20c. per 100 lbs.	2.83
151 " hay, at 1c. per day	1.51
151 " roots and corn, 1c. per day	1.51
151 " oats, at 1 1/2c. per day	1.88
151 " oil cake, at 1/2c. per day76
	\$12.12

FIRST SUMMER.	
181 Days, pasture, at \$1.00 per month	\$ 6.00
181 " meal, at 2 1/2c. per day	1.60
	\$10.60
Cost at 12 months—\$22.72.	

SECOND WINTER.	
181 Days, corn, at 2 1/2c. per day	\$ 4.52
181 " hay, at 3c. per day	5.13
181 " roots, at 2c. per day	3.72
181 " meal, at 6c. per day	10.86
181 " oil cake, at 1 1/2c. per day	2.72
	\$27.25
Cost at 18 months—\$49.97.	

A steer thus fed should weigh at least 1,400 pounds, which, at 5 1/2 cents, would bring \$60.50—a profit of \$10.63.

Allow me to say that results such as I have indicated cannot be obtained by using scrub sires, or common sires, either, but only by having high-grade females mated with the very best beef-producing sire, with the progeny of these well fed from day of birth to maturity.

Waterloo Co., Ont. GAVIN BARBOUR.

Name and address, not necessarily for publication, must accompany questions to insure attention in our columns. Dozens of inquiries sent by persons not conforming to our rules are pigeon-holed or thrown into the waste-paper basket every month.

The New Westminster Exhibition.

The barometer by which the success of an exhibition is usually tested is the attendance. At the annual exhibition of New Westminster, this year, the attendance was not merely unprecedented, but phenomenal. To the benign disposition of the weather man was due partly this success, while, on the other hand, the agricultural and horticultural exhibits were in no way inferior to the annuals of previous years. British Columbia's big exhibition has witnessed big things in the past, but this year the rewards were surely much greater.

British Columbia has fertile valleys, beautiful for situation, surrounded by majestic and picturesque mountains, and watered by numerous streams—valleys capable of bearing heavy crops of all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits. Abundant evidence of this was furnished by the different district exhibits. To believe in her agricultural resources, one must see the products, and the New Westminster Exhibition was the place to see and be convinced. The horticultural exhibit might interest many as an exhibition in itself. Fruits of all kinds were garnered from the flats that lie inland and beneath the foothills, while apples and vegetables rolled down from off the slopes of the Kamloop hills and the seasoned clay of the upper drylands.

The spacious agricultural building was neatly decorated. In it was found the district exhibits, one of the unique features of the show. The district of Surrey, the section winning the first agricultural prize last year, was again in first place, winning the Dewar Challenge Shield, the gold medal, and a cash prize of \$500. Richmond district came second, winning a silver medal and \$400, while Langley was third, getting \$300 and a bronze medal. Surrey, the winning district, made the remarkable score of 1,800 points out of a possible 2,000. Other districts that scored next to the winners were Armstrong, Kamloops Mission, and Salmon Arm.

The dairy building was also of special interest. Miss Laura Rose, of Guelph, Ontario, was in complete charge, and gave demonstration lectures each day of the fair. The new fisheries building was of much interest. An appropriate display, and one of an educational value, especially to the people of British Columbia, where fish is one of the chief resources.

THE LIVE STOCK.

This exhibition has long been recognized as the live-stock exhibition of the Pacific Coast, and this year many recognized it as being up to the standard. The equine classes were but fairly represented, the Clydesdale and the Hackney having the greater prominence. Dairy cattle were out strong, the milking breeds presenting a front never before witnessed in British Columbia. The Ness and Hunter Ayrshire herds from Eastern Canada came direct from the Seattle Exposition to receive honors at another fair, and stand the rulings of a different judge. The showing of Holsteins was almost equally as strong.

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. J. Rutherford, from Regina, Saskatchewan, made the awards in all the horse classes. Among the Clydesdales he found his greatest task. But three entries met him when stallions four years old and over were called. O'Neil & Co. owned the winner, Crusoe, a bay, of considerable size, possessing good feet and limbs. Dean Swift, another drafty horse, owned by Pemberton Stock Farm, stood second. Brown Spot, exhibited by Shannon Bros., came third. He is a good horse, having won previously at the same fair when shown as a three-year-old, and was second at the Seattle Exhibition. Some surprises followed later. Marcellus Junior, the grand champion stallion at Seattle, occupied second place, while King's Bounty, a defeated candidate at the former show, occupied the top place when the ribbons for the three-year-olds were given out. The former horse showed in splendid condition, and was owned by O'Neil & Co. T. Mercer, of Markdale, was the owner of King's Bounty. Gertly Guarantee, a horse shown by O'Neil, stood third. In the two-year-olds, Mercer won with Life Guard, a colt in slim condition, but of a sort that calls for strict recognition. He is a brown, and a straight mover. The Guichen Stock Farm, of Port Guichen, followed with Rex, a bay that might require a little more quality. For yearlings, the Pemberton Stock Farm owned first and second. The championship prize rested between Crusoe, the winner in the aged class, and Mercer's two-year-old, the ribbon going to the O'Neil horse.

The Clydesdale female classes were not strongly contested. Pemberton Stock Farm owned Isis, the winning brood mare. She had quality, but for a draft animal lacked size. D. McDonald came second with Carmina. There were five entries in the yield mare class. The Pemberton Farm won first, second and third on Nellie Carriek, Wanda, and Boghead Emma. Shannon Bros. headed the list for filly two years and under three. Their mare, Lily of Grandview, was a winner at Seattle, and showed well here in her class. The Guichen Stock Farm had the winning yearling filly; Me-

Donald, of Sea Island, second, and Shannon Bros. third. The female championship prize was given to Nellie Carrick, winner in the yearling class, McDonald & Maypole, of Vancouver, won first on their draft team, Charlie and Sir Thomas.

J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B. C., was the only exhibitor of Suffolk Punch horses. However, he had forward some good animals of the breed. A. Hamilton, of New Westminster, had the winning Percheron stallion, while A. C. Ruby, of Portland, Oregon, owned the second-prize animal. The latter exhibitor showed the only Belgian stallion. Mr. Ruby had a long string of horses at Seattle, but evidently he shipped to New Westminster those two horses with the idea of selling, instead of gaining a reputation for his stud.

Hackneys set forth the strongest showing in the light horse classes. J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, had a number of Standard-breds. C. H. Blanchfield, of Vancouver, owned the champion Standard-bred mare, and she also won the championship prize as best female in the light-horse classes. O'Neil & Co. were the largest exhibitors of Hackneys. Forest Fire, their chestnut stallion, that took the money at Victoria Fair, and stood reserve champion at Seattle, proved the winner at this show, both as champion, and also won first in his class. Sylvia's Sensation, owned by C. Moses, of Sydney, stood second in the aged-stallion class. In Hackney yearling mares, O'Neil & Co. won first with Spice Box, while Brigham Lady, also owned by them, stood second.

CATTLE AWARDS.

There was a slim exhibit of the beef breeds of cattle. Jos. Tamboline, of Westham Island, was the only exhibitor of Shorthorns, while very few Herefords put in an appearance. The Red Polls were out in stronger numbers. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, and J. Cogswell, of Chehalis, Wash., were the exponents of this breed. Competition between these two breeders was keen. Maynard succeeded in winning the majority of the blue ribbons and championships. He won the sweepstakes for junior and senior herds.

It was among the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds that the keenest interest centered. A. H. Menzies & Son, of Pender Island, had a number of Jerseys, but had little competition. Two prominent herds were represented in the Holsteins. J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B. C., was out with a goodly number, while Wm. Bishop, from Washington State, U. S., came forth with the animals that represented his herd at the Seattle Exposition. In the bull classes, Bishop had a number of the winners, securing the male championship on his aged bull. Steves came in for the reserve-championship ribbon with his first-prize senior bull calf.

The Holstein cows were a good bunch. Six maternally, deep-shouldered cows lined up for inspection, every one of them doing justice to the breed they represented. First and third placing went to Steves, Bishop falling heir to second and fourth positions. In the female classes following, the honors were divided between the two herds. Mr. Steves secured the female championship prize, and also the upper placing for both the aged and young herds.

There was some genuine competition when the Ayrshire cattle were shown. When Robt. Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont., and R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., enter a show-yard together, things are always interesting, and they were none the less so at New Westminster, as the herds had previously rivalled each other at Seattle. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, at intervals ran an animal in that returned with a ribbon. The Chilliwack herd deserve special honor for what they won, for they did so on plain merits, as they were not specially fitted. In the aged bull class, Ness led with Bargenoch Gay Cavalier, Hunter followed with Lessnosock Oyama's Guarantee. For bulls two years old, Ness again came first, and Wells second. When the cows lined up for inspection, there was a long line. Auchenbrain Jenny, the cow that stood fifth at Seattle, topped the list here. She was owned by Ness. Hunter had the second and third prize cows. In the younger classes, Hunter won first on his yearling bull, Bargenoch Victor Hugo. This afterwards proved to be the champion dairy bull of the show. Ness won first on aged herd, and owned the female champion, while Hunter had the winning young herd. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ontario, judged the dairy cattle, and gave eminent satisfaction.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Almost all the classes in sheep and swine were well represented. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, made the awards. The Oxford Down classes were well filled. J. Richardson, of Port Guichenon; A. Davis, of Ladner; A. R. Webster, Langley, and McClaughap Bros., divided the honors among them. H. Webb, of Sardis, exhibited in the Shroshire classes; while J. Thompson, of Chilliwack, took all the prizes for the Suffolk Downs. A. T. Watt, of Victoria, exhibited Southdowns, winning most of the awards. C. E. Hagonson, of Chilliwack, competed, also, for honors in Southdowns. Wm. Bamford, of Chilliwack, had the

Leicester, and A. C. Wells was a lone exhibitor of the Lincoln breed.

The competition in the swine classes was not so keen as in the sheep. A. C. Wells & Sons, of Chilliwack, with Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, competed for honors in the Berkshire classes. Alex. Davies, of Ladner, and Wm. Bamford, of Chilliwack, won the prizes in Tamworths. Jas. Thompson, of Chilliwack, exhibited Yorkshires, and J. F. Maynard, Duroc-Jersey swine.

Toward the close of the exhibition, a stock-judging competition was held, with the idea of giving practical instruction to young farmers and stockmen. Dr. Knight, the Dominion Dairy Inspector for British Columbia, slaughtered a diseased cow, affected with tuberculosis, and gave a demonstrative lecture to a number of farmers and dairymen. From many a point of view, and especially from an agricultural standpoint, the New Westminster Exhibition of 1909 was a striking success.

L. A. B.

Well-ventilated South Dorchester Barn.

The season is at hand when every man with live stock in his stables should realize the value of ventilation. Good health, and the best returns in flesh or milk production are not possible in damp, stuffy, impure air. A close observer of the operations and conditions on his farm (Elmhurst) that give satisfaction and success, Culver Finch, of South Dorchester, in the East Riding of Elgin Co., Ont., in the construction of a new barn, 86 by 40 feet, extending from west to east, with an L, driving and implement barn, southward, gave special thought to ventilation. He used the King plan, and two winters' trial has proved its worth in keeping the basement stable air wholesome, dry, and at a fairly even temperature in the coldest weather, it never being necessary to close the intake openings. The walls are cement-concrete, one foot thick, and 8 feet high from floor. The fresh-air intake pipes are 4-inch tiles, nine in number, one at each end, four on south side, and three on north side of stable, and seven in the drive barn, with three 3-inch tile direct through upper part of walls. The four-inch tile enter from outside, about one foot above the ground, extend part way through the wall, then turn upward, and then out into the stable about four inches below top of wall. These tile inlets are preferred to wooden boxes, being absolutely out of the way, and not perishable. They are bedded in as the wall is built. When examined recently by one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," a strong west wind was blowing. A heavy current could be felt coming in through the west inlet, and very perceptibly, also, through the east opening. No matter which way the wind blows, at any time an inflow of air can be felt by the hand at every opening. The stable is laid out with feed alley 8 feet wide through the center, and manure passages at sides. Two pairs of ventilator shafts, of boards, 1 foot square each, extending down at the sides and to within a foot above feed-alley floor, with open bottom ends, draw off the foul air. Extending through the upper barn, alongside posts, they discharge into Preston galvanized-iron (14 inches round) pipes going out about three feet through the Preston-shingled roof, above the purline plates. The first pair are some 22 feet from the west end of the barn, and the other pair 16 feet from east end. The cost of the ventilating outfit was only some \$60. There is a large window for light and air at each end of the upper barn, which, midway along the ridge of the roof, opens into a cupola building, 8 x 4 x 6 feet high, neatly roofed, and with two windows of four large lights each on the side, and one in each end. At threshing time, all six sash can be raised at one pull of a small rope over a pulley, and running down to the barn floor, thus letting out the dust and heat.

Under the north-side driveway is a root cellar 10 x 16 feet, with a window in each end, and four King tile ventilators. The approach is roofed with cement-concrete, one foot thick, reinforced with barbed wires laid both ways, 2 inches apart. The side walls are raised about a foot higher than roof, and filled in with earth. There are twenty-three windows in basement proper, each containing six lights 12 x 14 inches, the upper section of the sash, containing three lights, being hinged to top of lower half. To let in extra air in hot weather, the upper half can be swung back, and the opening space is regulated by three loose pegs in side of frame; or, if desired, the whole lower section of sash can be raised. There are two feed chutes, one from barn floor, and another extending up into mow, with steps up one side. The bottom, over alley, is protected by a close-fitting, hinged trapdoor, regulated by weighted rope over pulley at side, kept up in place by a movable round iron brace-rod which also serves to steady the trapdoor when it hangs down perpendicularly and the feeder goes aloft on the ladder for fodder. The chutes being closed, there are no cold down drafts in winter into the stable. Outside, at the end of the alley, is the new cement silo, 11 x 10 feet inside, with five openings. Pockets, made of pieces of scantling and boards, are to be placed

on the end of barn, one opposite each opening, and, as the doors are taken out in feeding down the silo, they will be placed at once out of the way in these pockets, safe till next filling time—a capital idea. Within the stable everything is tidy, clean, and systematic.

Eardley Finch, the son, who takes a commendable interest and pride in the conduct of the farm, has a pair of spring-balance scales and small desk, where the daily milk records of the herd of cows are noted, and transferred to the Dominion Department of Agriculture testing forms. He began the daily weighings last April, and is more than pleased with the accurate knowledge gained about the herd, which, though a good one, and fed with special care, contains milkers not all equally good. The milk goes to the well-known Brodie factory, at Mapleton, which boasts a progressive group of patrons. Speaking of the prosperous outlook of agriculture in Western Ontario, Mr. Finch referred to the peculiarly favorable position of the farming country ranging between Lake St. Clair and the Niagara Peninsula, so richly adapted to the growth of all kinds of high-priced products. Thickly studded with busy cities and towns, it had good markets at hand, and easy to reach. The farmer's position in these fine counties, was, therefore, most desirable, and he was certainly coming to his own, in this time of opportunity to make good, and in an advance of value in farm properties.

Treating the Flock for Ticks.

It is essential to the health and thrift of sheep that they be treated for destruction of ticks and other vermin twice a year, namely, in the spring, soon after shearing, and again in the late autumn, before going into winter quarters. Such treatment is not only necessary as a safeguard against ticks and lice, but also against scab or other disease of the skin, while the increased growth and quality of the fleece, owing to a healthy condition of the skin, more than repays the cost of the treatment. As a rule, the dipping of the lambs a few days after the ewes are shorn in the spring fairly well answers the purpose, as ticks leave the closely-shorn ewes and seek shelter in the longer wool of the lambs. But, as a precaution against skin diseases, it is wisdom to dip the whole flock at that season, or at least to pour on the ewes, and rub in, a solution of the dip.

For a small flock, a dipping tank may be made of plank, either tongued and grooved, or lined with zinc or galvanized iron. If used only for dipping lambs, it need not be more than 4 feet long, 2½ feet high, and 20 inches at the bottom, spreading to about 2½ feet at top. A slatted drainer is used, placed at one end of the tanks, on which to lay the lamb while the surplus of the solution is squeezed out of the wool, and runs back into the tank.

In the case of a large flock, and where it is necessary to dip ewes, as well as lambs, a much larger tank and draining device is necessary, and the outgoing end of the tank should be sloping and slatted, so the sheep can walk out of the tank and up to the drainer. But, by good management, a flock can be kept clean by dipping the lambs in spring, and pouring the solution on the entire flock in the late fall or the beginning of winter. For this purpose, the advertised proprietary dips are generally satisfactory if used according to directions. The solution should be kept quite warm while being used, as it spreads more thoroughly over the surface of the skin while warm. The pouring may be done from a coffee pot, and one quart to each grown sheep is generally sufficient. To make rapid progress, the services of three men or boys is required, one to hold the sheep, one to open the wool at intervals of four or five inches, and one to pour the solution along these openings. The sheep is first placed upon its rump, its back resting against the knees of the holder, while the wool is opened down the brisket, belly and thighs; the animal is then turned first on one side, then on the other, while the wool is opened lengthwise of the body, and is then let stand while the wool is opened the whole length of the back, from tail to head, and the pouring process completed. By this process, a flock of 60 or 70 sheep may be treated in a day of six or seven hours, and the owner will feel more comfortable, as well as his flock, from the knowledge that the animals are free from blood-sucking vermin, and their skin in a healthy condition, calculated to increase the growth of wool, as well as of flesh.

Children's Turn First.

I am very pleased to get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" every week, as even after one thinks he knows the general outline of farming, you're journal shows him he has still some bit to learn, and is very helpful in pointing out where and how. But I generally have to wait for my look through, whilst boys and girls are eagerly scanning it.

A. MOTHERSOLE.

Glenarry Co., Ont.

A Paradise for Steers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to the cost of raising calves, I may say the field for discussion is big. I notice in your journal letters on raising colts, from different men in Canada. Their conclusions vary greatly. We, in the Maritime Provinces, have been unconsciously trained to believe Ontario to be a "Goddess of Wisdom." We continue weekly to read of the writings generally from that great Province, and then we think, and think, and think. Sometimes we believe what they say, very often we do not. Circumstances alter cases so much in all the Provinces that results are very different. Farmers have very different ideas of which kind of a horse is the most profitable. That depends upon whether we are a lover of a trotter or a puller. Being brought up alongside the Mt. Allison College, our training has been to look with horror on a horse that ever entered a track. We watch the college boys in cold weather, with bare legs and bodies, running from five to twenty-five miles; we also watch the hockeyist pound his opponent stiff on the ice, and the football player split the other fellow's nose—all carried on under advanced Christian education. Then, we farmer boys conclude, if a human being can run 25 miles, we can be justified in breeding a colt to trot a mile in two minutes.

On account of our close proximity to the new education, we have very largely bred the heavy-draft horse. We have done it so well that, at our exhibition, October 7th, Dr. Standish, the judge, said: "This is the best local exhibition of horses I have ever seen in the Maritime Provinces or Quebec, but I must draw the line when it comes to Ontario and the West."

So now, Mr. Editor, we feel right alongside of that great big Ontario. Since reading some of the statements of the cost of raising a colt, I hardly dare speak. Ideas and costs are so big up there that, until Dr. Standish came and told us what we were, we had almost thought of moving away. In Sackville and Westmoreland Co., N. B., we can raise horses and cattle at—I will say half the estimate that has been made in Ontario. It is one thing to raise a horse for fun, and another case to rear it for a living. We here raise them for the bread that comes so dear. I think I told you before of these wonderful Tantramar marshes. I made some big quotations then, and, strange to say, no one this year has disputed that we grow more hay to the foot than any people in the world. Cheap fodder is and will be ours forever. Here is the secret of cheap raising of any live stock. We don't feed and stuff any of the stock from birth, as all the farm papers in Canada that I have seen suggest.

First, we breed to the heaviest and best pure-bred Clydesdale stallion we can find. This year I bred three grade Clydesdale mares to a stallion weighing 1,900 pounds; fee, \$10, and cheap at that. That much money, with \$2 for castration, is all the cash we pay out, until we get \$250 for the animal at five years old.

We feed the colts hay that is not salable, and is fully as good for the stock as the clover and timothy that goes to market. They also get pulped turnips and a pint of oats daily the first and second winter, when they begin earning their living, as they usually weigh 1,100 pounds at two years old. From three to five years old, the horse earns enough more than his keep to pay for all he cost from birth to when he went to work; so that, when he comes to be five years old, weighing 1,500 pounds, and worth \$200 to \$300, we consider him as that much money that is worth more than bank stock. In this section, the raising of these heavy horses is more profitable than any other part of the farm operations.

Now for the steer. The general-purpose cow is where we get him. I read constantly in your valuable journal that the most profitable way to raise beef is to keep it fat from birth, and sell at 16 to 24 months old. That seems to be the ideal way of all the writers that talk in "The Farmer's Advocate." I have had a lot of experience, too, in that line. I have stuffed a calf from birth with all the new milk it will take with other feed; got it very fat, and kept it so for two years, and then sold at \$10 per hundred, dressed weight. After I had allowed for the butter-fat for six or eight months, and the cost of all the extra middlings, corn and potatoes, I found that the beast cost too much for what he brought. In other words, I cannot bring up a Methodist family, with fifteen cows on the farm raising their calves, at that kind of business. No sir! we do different from that. We keep Shorthorn pure-breds or grades, as our inclinations lead us. After two weeks we have the calf on skim milk; that, with some meal and nice fresh grass, fodder corn, or other green feed, we give him until six months old, ready to eat pulped turnips and this sweet Tantramar hay. The first and second summer they don't get clover up to their stomach, but perhaps a rough pasture, with trees, etc., where they grow nicely, but cost very little. The second winter in the barn, hay only. They grow fairly well, but lose the fat gained in the summer. My "The Farmer's Advocate" or the Experimen-

tal Farm experts will say, what a waste to allow that beast to lose flesh after it once had it on. Yes, let it lose flesh, rather than cost so much to keep it on. When the beast is 2½ or 3½ years old, often he is put in the barn on this hay and a bushel of turnips daily, and sold when he will weigh 1,200 pounds, at 5 cents per pound—\$60. With this way of farming, all the cream has been saved to go to the factory, or manufactured at home.

Give me a boy who warmed his bare feet on the cold September mornings where the cows lay overnight. That is, a boy with a good mixture of Scotch, English, French, or Irish, and I will show you the man who every time is at the head of all progression the world over. Why? Because he had to hustle for the education and bread that he earned.

Give me the grade Shorthorn steer from a good milking cow, brought up with plenty, but not pampered, and I will tell you, Mr. Editor, that those steers will fatten, when they get a chance for something good, equal to a city wail when fed on hot turkey.

Of course, when fitting animals for exhibition purposes, they will need to be fed all they can eat from birth. Do that, my friend, take him to the show-ring, and get fifth or no place at all, and see what your steak costs you. If you (like Leask) get all firsts, and sell the steer at 9 cents, live weight, why you are right in it; and "The Farmer's Advocate" says look at this for an ideal. Dozens try for it—only one gets there. They don't often try it more than once. But, Mr. Editor, you—none of you—have a remedy for all of us common fellows by the thousand who stay at home and raise the steers that are exported by the steamer-load to Great Britain, and used for home consumption.

I see hundreds of steers coming to St. John yearly for Great Britain that are four years old, that will average 1,200 pounds, and scarcely one of them is brought up but by the skim-milk process. I have never yet seen a report by Experimental Farms or private individuals of the cost of raising steers in this way. While 100 steers are raised in this fashion to one by stuffing from birth, yet no one dares report on the cost. You ask me to tell you our experience. A few years ago, a man with half a dozen boys was complaining about how poor he was. I said, "Man, do you know that every boy is worth \$5,000 each?" "Why," he said, "I never thought of that; I am a rich man." Do you suppose he could tell how much each one cost him?

It is about as hard to tell the cost of a steer. If we farmers had to keep an account of all we take from the gardens and fields to feed our household, we would find out that our income was a pretty good one.

One thing we know, and all the dairymen in the universe won't change our opinion, and that is the general-purpose cow is a cow to be reckoned with. We know, also, that she is about as good at making butter as the best of the dairy breeds. We sell her butter weekly—and a lot of it—at 25 cents a pound, and cannot begin to supply the market. We sell her steers at 3½ to 4 years old at \$60 each. The whole feed was raised on the farm. We have enough to pay the taxes, boots for the children, and a portion for the preacher. We always have time to go to political meetings and sales, and have a little left for a rainy day. We would not exchange our general-purpose cow and farming generally for the best position that Canada can offer.

BLISS M. FAWCETT,
Westmoreland Co., N. B.

[Note.—Mr. Fawcett appears to be laboring under a misapprehension as to the advice given by this journal on stock-raising. Allowing calves to suck the cows is precisely what has been advised against, and Mr. Grisdale, we believe, agrees with us thoroughly in this. We never recommended commercial farmers to make a practice of feeding their calves as though intended for exhibition purposes. What we do advocate is keeping the calves pushing along from birth to block, with hides loose, betokening thrift; and the calves making an average daily gain for the whole period of not less than two pounds per day. This may be insured by a week's feeding on whole milk, tapering to skim milk fed in gradually reducing, and finally in very small quantities, continued as long as possible. After six months' time, a quart or two a day, diluted in water, will still do wonders in maintaining thrift and promoting gains. Use should also be made of flaxseed jelly, to take the place of the fat abstracted from the milk, and afterwards of oil cake, bran, corn and oats to substitute the skim milk. Bright clover, alfalfa or mixed hay, corn silage if available, or other roughage, may be used. The writer has raised dozens of Shorthorn grade calves in this way to attain a weight of 700 to 750 pounds at about 12 months of age, and was always well satisfied as to the profits. Somewhat similar results were reported by Mr. Grisdale in our last Christmas Number with stock of very ordinary breeding and quality. As Mr. McMillan says, if it pays to raise calves to the feeder stage, at two or two and a half years of age, it will be

much more profitable to feed them a little better and have them finished at that age if for export, or twelve to twenty months if for the local trade.—Editor.]

THE FARM.

A Tour of the West.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The people of the older Provinces are especially interested in the Northwest, having contributed of the best of their young men and women, who have gone out to build homes for themselves and their descendants, and help lay the foundation for the future greatness of the West. We should not overlook the fact, too, of so many good settlers and business men from the United States (this year estimated at 70,000) who have come to help us build a great Empire. The British Isles and foreign countries are contributing their quota, who find here in this country, freedom, and a land where they can easily secure homes for themselves and their posterity.

Those who have come here from foreign lands, send home, almost invariably, such favorable reports, that in many instances, in a few years, large settlements have been established. It is owing entirely to these fertile lands, the enormous crops that can be easily grown, and the fair and liberal assistance given by the Government, that these newcomers have been so pleased, and have induced their friends to come.

These new Provinces, besides furnishing homes for so many, have opened markets for Eastern manufacturers and fruit-growers, which will continue to increase, as the West fills up with its millions, as it is destined to do. Were I of a prophetic turn of mind, I would predict, in the not far distant future, these vast tracts of land will be thickly settled; and not, as we are accustomed to think, in the far West, but in the very heart of Canada. The West must necessarily, for many years, look to the older Provinces for a supply along many lines. This country has already been brought prominently before the world by its "Manitoba Hard." Its vast, almost unlimited possibilities for development can scarcely be realized.

My tour of this country was made leisurely, not simply by passing through in a railway carriage, and viewing the land, forming impressions which are often misleading. Through the courtesy of the secretaries of the various Boards of Trade and other officials, as well as the real-estate agents, farmers, who have now comfortable homes and become independent, as well as homesteaders, some of recent arrival, with whom we came in contact, have we been able to "spy out" the land. All these took an interest in showing us about, driving us out, in some instances, for many miles to settlements, and we are indebted to many for the true Western hospitality so liberally bestowed upon us.

I will endeavor to briefly give an account of our tour, and impressions formed of Western conditions generally.

On previous occasions I had made the trip to Winnipeg by C. P. R., which route traverses for many miles a country abounding with forests, most of which have been burned over from time to time, leaving the tall dead trees alone to tell the tale of havoc wrought by the fire. Then, too, the rocks along the north shore of the Great Lakes become, like the former, monotonous, and the traveller longs for other scenes. To break the monotony of the trip on this occasion, we made the journey from Sarnia to Port Arthur by boat, thus making a desirable change from the all-rail route.

A day or two can be very pleasantly spent at Port Arthur and Fort William, cities beautifully located, and headquarters for a large tourist trade. Here millions of bushels of wheat are stored.

Our journey from here to Winnipeg was over the Canadian Northern. Everyone spends at least a few days in this busy city. The growth of Winnipeg since my previous visit has been marvellous. It is reaching out in every direction, and it is undoubtedly destined to be a great commercial metropolis. Already, a project is afloat to make it a seaport. Then, much of the produce of these vast, fertile lands will find an outlet by Hudson's Bay to Great Britain, the best market in the world, and saving a haul of 1,000 miles, and 10 or 15 cents a bushel on wheat.

It is from Winnipeg on, however, that we—and, I presume, most of your readers—are specially interested. All have heard and read so much of the vast tracts of wheat that one longs to be in the midst and see for himself.

Our first stop-over west of Winnipeg was at Portage la Prairie, one of the oldest wheat-growing sections of Manitoba. Here wheat has been grown year after year, successively, for over thirty years, on the same lands. At the time of my visit the wheat was being harvested and threshed, and I not only saw the work done, but actually assisted, in order to comply with the requirements of harvest excursionists. The wheat here, after

being cut and stacked, is drawn to the thresher, requiring about seven teams to haul it as fast as the huge machine devours it, keeping four men engaged in pitching the sheaves into its jaws. The wheat is run into bags or loose into the wagon-box, and carted at once to the elevators or cars. Two thousand bushels is only an ordinary day's output. It requires from 25 to 30 men to constitute a fully-equipped and up-to-date threshing-gang outfit.

While at Portage, I saw in operation a scrub plow, drawn by a powerful traction engine, turning over three 2-foot furrows, and converting a wilderness into arable land at the rate of 12 acres a day.

We also visited the Brandon district, and found crops and conditions similar to those at Portage. The average yield of wheat is estimated at 20 bushels per acre, which could easily be increased by adopting a more thorough system of cultivation.

While the yields here do not average so much as formerly, we saw, with the better class of farmers, wheat that went forty bushels to the acre. It is difficult for many out here to realize the need of more thorough cultivation, and they are only awakening to this fact. The shortage and high price of labor, too, has prevented many from doing more thorough work. Time will adjust all those matters, and the Portage plains, as well as other long-cultivated areas, may regain their former reputation. Mixed farming is being adopted—grain, dairying, roots, etc., especially potatoes, which are grown extensively for shipment, fine large tubers, of good quality.

It is the country to the north of the main line of the C. P. R. of which I have heard so much that I have a special desire to visit. The C. P. R. engineers, who had surveyed two routes to the north of their present main line, reported them as traversing a rich agricultural section, where the road would in all probability have been built, but for State interference, as the Government, that was financially interested, insisted on the most direct route, having the transcontinental and foreign trade in view. Those too, who of recent years have settled in these newer and northerly Provinces, claim advantages of even better soil and climatic conditions. In passing through on the main line of the C. P. R., one cannot but notice the vast stretches of alkali land, which are usually looked upon as worthless, but it is claimed that, with cultivation, even this area will in time be valuable.

There seems to be less of this so-called worthless soil in the northern portions of the Provinces.

While the C. P. R. were kept busy with their transcontinental trade, and extending lines in the southern portions of the Northwest and British Columbia, a new railway enterprise appeared on the scene, the Canadian Northern, with Mackenzie & Mann at the head. These gentlemen, from a personal visit over these vast northern stretches of country, grasped the possibilities for development of these fertile lands, and got busy putting through a network of railways, of which they have averaged, during the past thirteen years, one mile per day—not a bad record for a new company that is serving such a large area of these northern Provinces.

They are still engaged in extending their system to meet the demands made from so many quarters. When wheat must be hauled, as it is still done, one hundred miles and over, to market, it leaves little or no profit to the grower, but the railway is bringing a market within easy reach of all as fast as possible.

W. B. RITTENHOUSE.

Waterproofing for Cement.

It will have been noticed by most who have the opportunity of seeing cement-block buildings that, after a driving rain, the windward sides of such buildings are water-soaked, and in cool weather will show wet for a day or two. It is beginning to be realized that there is a danger here; that the freezing of the absorbed water in cold weather tends to produce cracks in the cement, cracks that may be imperceptible, but yet which will weaken the structure, and along which cleavage would take place in case of strain.

Those who have built cement silos are well aware of this power of the walls to absorb moisture from the silage, and to prevent this taking place, and thus spoiling the silage for a few inches in, it has become the common practice to coat the inside of the walls with a wash of pure cement. It might be good policy to cover the outside of the silo with a similar coating.

That would depend somewhat on how the cement was mixed. If mixed rather dry, the walls will be more porous, and absorb moisture more readily than if mixed wet. The sloppier the mixture, the fewer unfilled interstices there will be in the wall.

A waterproofing material is now sold by at least one firm that has been advertising in our columns during the past year, which, it is claimed, gives better results applied to the cement walls, and at less expense than the wash of pure cement.

A Prince Edward Island Silver-medal Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many years ago we gave up the practice, then called farming, of selling all the raw material off the farm, and putting nothing on the land to enrich it. Since then our progress has been steadily forward. Our farm to-day contains a little less than two hundred acres, thirty acres of which is woodland, a fine strong growth of hard and soft woods, which is growing fast, and will be a very valuable piece of timber in a few years, if lumber keeps advancing in price at the present rate. And it is also furnishing us with fencing and building material, as well as firewood, every year. As to our method of farming, we follow a six-year-rotation of crops; e. g., grain on sod land plowed the preceding fall; stubble land, plowed and worked in the fall, next spring manured and planted in turnips, potatoes and corn; (we do not plow our turnip and potato land in the fall), next spring disk it well and sow to grain, and seed down to clover and timothy. The following year we get a great crop of hay, principally clover; the next year, timothy hay; pasture one year, and then plow it up again. This is rather too long a rotation. We are trying to shorten it somewhat, but it answers fairly well, as our farm is comparatively free from noxious weeds. Our worst weed is yarrow; we are not troubled with sow thistle or couch-grass. We have twelve acres of hoe crop every year; this keeps the weeds in check. Our principal crops, and the number of acres of same, are: Oats, 40 acres; wheat, 5; barley, 3; clover hay, 15; timothy hay, 30; turnips, 5; potatoes, 5; corn, 2. We use the largest part of our corn as we cut it; before the frost comes, we cut and shock it. We have not built a silo yet. The corn does not mature enough on the Island for the silo. Our main succulent crop is turnips, and a few mangels. Last year we had three thousand bushels of roots.

Only one breeding mare is kept; we do not breed horses extensively, keeping them only for working purposes. In cattle, we have a herd of pure-bred and grade Jerseys. To give you an idea of the quality of these, which we consider fairly good, one of our pure-bred cows, when under test, lately, gave a yield in one week of 15 lbs. 13 1/3 ozs. butter. We supply a city butter trade, delivering the butter to private customers, and get the highest price for butter the year round. Now, it may surprise Ontario farmers that we can supply a private butter trade when we feed turnips all winter, even going so far as to feed turnip tops to our milk cows, when we can get them fresh and good. That we realize no trouble with turnip flavor in the butter, is self-evident; if we did, we would soon hear about it from our customers. The great secret in getting rid of the turnip flavor is to feed the turnips immediately after milking morning and evening. This is our experience, at least. Our cows average about \$70 per cow a year, not counting young stock sold. We do not find a very ready sale for pure-bred young stock down here, but the demand is improving. To use up the by-products of our dairy, we keep pigs, pure-bred Yorkshires, mostly. At the present price of ten cents per pound, it is a profitable business. We also sell some breeding stock. A flock of pure-bred Leicester sheep are kept, and found to be both weed-destroyers and money-makers. There is always a good demand for ram lambs especially, and ewe lambs as well. Poultry is another branch of farming in which we are interested, keeping, as we do, a flock of Barred Plymouth Rock hens, which are good general-purpose fowl. The market for eggs is good, and for dressed poultry better. So, you see, that attention is given to almost every branch

of farming. It takes a lot of time to attend to all the different branches, but each one brings in some revenue, and together they bring about enough to keep the old ship afloat.

Queen's Co., P. E. I. W. CLARK.

[Mr. Clark's farm was this year awarded a silver medal in a Provincial competition for the best-kept, best-managed and best-cultivated farms in each of the three counties. Mr. Clark was the successful competitor in Queen's County.]

Wisconsin White Dent for Ensilage

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In regard to your inquiry re variety of ensilage corn which has given us the greatest satisfaction, would say that we have used the Wisconsin Early White Dent, and have not missed a crop in ten years. It grows a heavy, long stalk, with a good-sized ear, and will mature if given time. This year, wanting to sow wheat, we sowed an early-maturing variety along with the first named. We put Compton's Early in one side of the drill, and Wisconsin in the other side, allowing two spouts of drill to run, one on each side; this brought two rows of each variety together. The Compton's matured early, but did not give enough stalk. For those who have a small silo, it would pay to grow a few acres more of the latter kind, as you get a larger percentage of ears. When we first started to grow corn, we grew the old-time Leaming, with such poor results that we have been prejudiced against it ever since. But this year we thought we would try a couple of acres, and the good results that it has given us have placed it high in our favor, and we have decided to grow it entirely another year. It equalled the Wisconsin in stalk and cob, but matured at least ten days earlier, which made a vast difference in getting the wheat sowed in the proper time. Our land is clay and clay loam. We always sow on sod, manure in summer as much as possible, and plow and harrow in fall, top-dressing the remainder in winter.

Peel Co., Ont.

J. O. Duke, of Essex Co., Ont., writing in reference to "the very interesting report" on a test of corns for the silo in Middlesex Co., Ontario, published in "The Farmer's Advocate" for October 21st, says that "The Bailey is, no doubt, the variety best suited to the farm in question. The Butler dent on the adjoining farm gave best results. These two varieties are very similar—probably the same—Bailey being an improved strain or type. I see very little difference in the grain or manner of growth."

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Development in Saskatchewan.

With the rapid development of Saskatchewan, the extension of the dairy work, under the supervision of W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying, is showing results in keeping with the Government's efforts to encourage and develop this branch of farming. It has not been the policy of the Saskatchewan Government to encourage the erection of creameries, unless there is every assurance given that the undertaking will be a success. This course has been persistently pursued, and to provide the advantages of a creamery for interested dairymen, arrangements have been made whereby cream can be shipped long distances by rail. The effect of this policy has been the large increase in butter manufactured in the creameries



Huron County Corn and Roots.

(Photo by Sallows.)

under Government supervision, as the tabulated statement for 1908 and 1909 corroborates:

Creamery.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	Butter. 1908	Butter. 1909
Qu'Appelle	27,285	30,230
Moosomin	26,990	39,895
Tantallon	33,698	48,281
Langenberg	68,712	81,106
Birch Hills	37,932	82,194
Lloydminster	—	10,157
	194,617	291,863

The above figures show the output of butter at the respective creameries from May 1st to the end of September. Lloydminster creamery opened on July 22nd, 1909, and the make is the result of nine weeks' operations.

The number of patrons sending cream last season was 553, while this year the creameries are being supported by 890 farmers, or 347 more than last season.

The total make of butter to the end of September last year was 194,617 pounds, while this season shows a make of 291,863 pounds.

That the butter is rapidly marketed, is evident from the fact that everything to date has been sold, and, although in the six creameries the weekly make is about 12,000 pounds, it is not enough to fill the orders that are being received by Mr. Wilson.

Out of the six creameries, four have signified their intention of operating during the winter months. This, in view of the good crops that have been harvested, and the splendid price that is being received for the product, is evidence of how our farmers are viewing the dairy work.

An Oxford County Dairy Farm.

There are few if any better feeders in Canada than Rettie Bros., of Oxford County, Ont. As indicating how carefully they attend to this important operation, we note a remark of James Rettie, that for the last seven or eight years no one had fed their cows but himself or his brother. Their herd has never been stinted for feed. In past years they have bought large quantities of bran. Ten or eleven years ago they bought forty tons of it, at eight dollars a ton, to feed their dairy herd. Asked at the time whether he thought it paid, Mr. Rettie replied that when he began he was almost too poor to buy a ton of bran. By purchasing and feeding it as means permitted, Rettie Bros. have built up both farm and herd, until now they have 240 acres of land, can grow heavy crops of all kinds, have a famous herd of Holstein cattle, and are undoubtedly making money. They are not buying very much bran now, but, instead, are growing their own. Three or four acres of alfalfa along the lower edge of a big clay hill, was being hauled to the barn when one of our editors called at the farm on Dominion Day. Another five acres alongside was seeded this spring. They have found, as have many others, that hard clay, with a good slope, is best for alfalfa. They had it three feet high on clay which they could hardly plow. Then, about ten

bushels of clover seed is sown yearly, every grain crop being seeded down, whether it is to be left for meadow or not. In this and other respects, their methods are certainly up to date.

Now, about haying. On July first they were hauling in alfalfa hay. Two pieces of clover had already been cut, somewhat in advance of the full-heading stage. This year haying was commenced on June 21st; last year, on June 9th. We saw some of this early-cut product in the mow. Dark green, with the leaves adhering and blossoms purple (where there were any, for the clover did not flower very well this year), it was enough to tempt a human palate, let alone a cow's. "Feed that next winter, with about 40 pounds of silage a day, and a little grain, and the cows will milk on it as on grass," remarked Mr. Rettie. "Is it as good as alfalfa?" "A close second," was the reply. "What do you mean by a little grain?" "Nine, ten or eleven pounds a day. It depends on the cow."

To the majority of feeders, this, of course, will seem like a lot of grain, but Rettie Bros. have capacious cows, and feed for results. It may be taken for granted that they don't put the feed into a cow unless she is paying it back, or will at the next lactation period. Since bran has become so dear, economy points to the use of oil cake. The intention was to put in five or six tons this year. Asked how much oil cake he would feed a cow, he replied that a fresh milch cow, milking heavily, might be fed as much as three or four pounds a day.

"Do you use the hay loader?" "We are using it now. The hay is raked into light windrows in the evening, tugged the next morning, and hauled in the afternoon. The earlier-cut hay was put in coils."

A round cement silo, 16 x 40, with roof, was built six years ago, at a cost of \$300, including hauling and everything. It is filled every year with corn, and six or eight hundred bushels are husked, besides. White Cap Dent is grown for the silo, and white flint for husking. The latter turns off 100 to 125 bushels per acre. The corn for ensilage is cut when dented.

In summer, the cows are turned into the lush clover aftermath, reaping here whatever deficiency in weight may have been lost by extra-early cutting of the hay; and more, besides, for the more luxuriant aftermath resulting from early cutting more than compensates for the slight decrease in yield of the first crop.

Three or four miles of tile are already in the farm, and the owners intend to continue laying more, till the farm is all tiled, wherever a tile would do any good.

APIARY.

Beekeeping.

I would like to keep a few bees for our own use, but as I know nothing whatever about them, would like to get a few suggestions through your paper. Could you tell me where I could get a book on bees, and their care and keep? M. M.

This is rather too large a question to attempt to answer fully in this column, and only a few

broad suggestions can be given in the space at the disposal of this department. The spring is the best time for an inexperienced person to commence beekeeping—say about the middle of May, as by this time all the spring troubles of the bees are past. Make a small beginning, no matter how extensively you propose to go into the business eventually. Let the bees and the experience increase together, and never attempt to keep more than you feel you can properly control and attend to, for bees will not stand neglect or inexperienced attention. Get Italian (yellow) bees, as they are in almost every respect superior to the black bees, and buy them from somebody you can depend upon to give you value for your money. Have them in movable frame hives, preferably of the size that is known as the "Langstroth" hive.

I note you inquire for a book on the subject of beekeeping. Excellent. The price you pay for this book, and the time you spend between now and next spring in reading and studying it will repay you many times over. There are two good standard books on the subject: "Langstroth on the Honey Bee" (revised edition), and "The A B C of Bee Culture." In the latter book all subjects are arranged alphabetically, making it exceedingly handy for reference. Either of these books can be obtained through "The Farmer's Advocate." Aside from these books, you will gain much valuable information from articles appearing from time to time in the Apiary Department of "The Farmer's Advocate." It would be very much to your further advantage to subscribe for at least one of the journals devoted exclusively to the beekeeping industry. The Canadian Bee Journal is published monthly at Brantford, Ont., and the subscription price is \$1 per year. The beginner who goes into beekeeping, or any other undertaking, armed with a good technical knowledge gleaned from modern, reliable books and papers, has an immense advantage over the person who thinks he knows it all, or can soon learn it all, without reading.

E. G. H.

POULTRY.

On Buying Pure-bred Fowls.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Farmers who raise mongrel poultry frequently speak of pure-bred hens as though all pure-breds were alike, and as though whatever results are attained in one flock may be expected of another. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is frequently said that pure-bred fowls lack constitution and vitality. Whether this is true or not, depends upon the breeder. A farmer who is considering whether or not to go into pure-bred stock should clearly understand the difference between breeders of pure-bred fowls, who are strictly fanciers, and those who breed them for utility purposes.

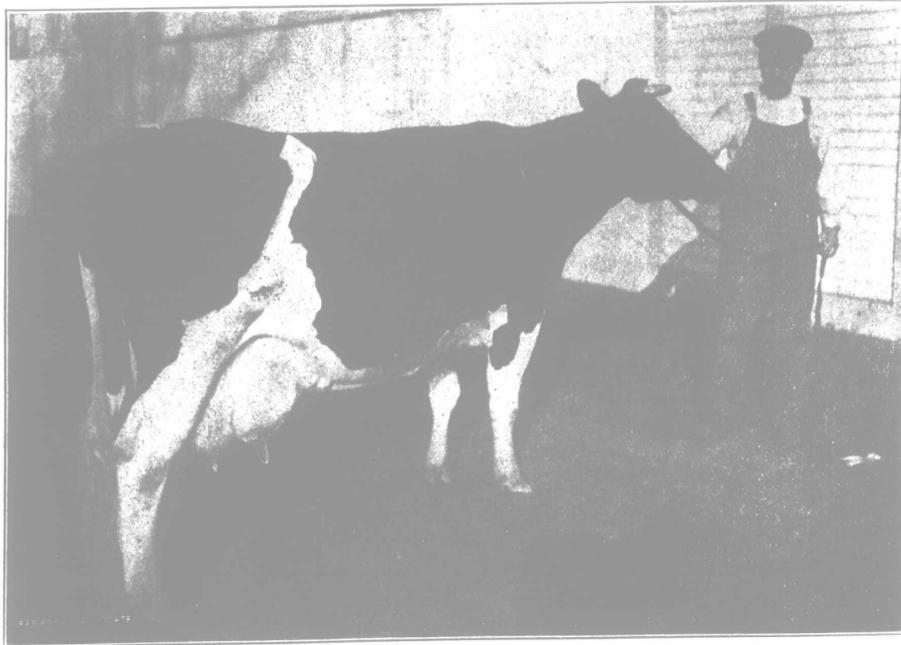
Few farmers care to pay the prices asked by a successful fancier whose birds win in the greatest poultry shows. These winners at large shows are usually men who have built up strains of their own by years of patient breeding. They know that constitution and vigor are the foundation of a successful strain. If they bred from weak stock, the strain would die out before it was sufficiently perfected to win at large shows.

There is a more numerous class of fanciers, men who catch the "chicken fever" upon visiting a show, and develop an ambition to win in their local shows. Sometimes, from lack of capital, and sometimes from being in a hurry to win, they breed from whatever birds they think will produce best color, without reference to health or strength. Because these men will sell cheaper than the successful breeder of a winning strain, farmers who get the "chicken fever" are likely to buy from them, and it is for this reason that the pure-bred hen gets the reputation among farmers of being weak or sickly.

There is another class of breeders about whom farmers seem to know little, but who are the men from whom they ought to buy pure-bred stock. These are the breeders who place utility first, and come as near to the standard of fancy fowls as possible, without sacrificing egg and meat requirements. The idea that a fowl must be bred all for feathers, or else all thought of fancy given up for eggs, is a decided mistake. Anyone who has given the matter any attention knows that the whole battle for supremacy in large shows is fought over the last point or point and a half.

Anyone with ordinary intelligence who is willing to give the matter a little time and attention can breed a 91 point White Wyandotte, but it requires a great deal of time and study and experience to breed a 95 or 95½ point bird of the same breed. Yet, if a 91-point and 95½-point White Wyandotte pullet were running about the same yard, expert poultrymen could not easily tell which was the higher-scoring bird. Even an experienced poultry judge would have to take them up in his hands, and study them over point by point to decide.

The best utility breeders produce fowls which



De Kol Pauline Sadie Vale (5944).

Holstein cow. Owned by James Rettie, Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont. First and sweepstakes female at London, 1909. Official record for 7 days, at 4 years old: Milk, 495 lbs., butter, 224 lbs.

score within one or two points of those bred by the greatest prizewinners; but the reputation gained by the winner of the first place in a show of national importance puts the price of every bird he raises away above its intrinsic value. I have seen off-colored culls bought from great fanciers at from five to ten dollars each, because the best would have cost from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars, while the same purchaser could have purchased a bird for from five to ten dollars from a first-class utility breeder which would have scored so near to the twenty-five or fifty dollar bird, that if he had them both placed before him, without knowing their breeding, he would not have known which to choose.

The poorest breeder for a farmer to start his stock from is the one-horse fancier. The best man to buy from is the man who is breeding first for eggs and table fowls, keeping them as near the standard as he can, without breeding from poor layers.

W. I. THOMAS.

Maritime Poultry Experimental Union.

A Maritime Experimental Union of poultry-keepers is being planned by J. P. Landry, Manager and Lecturer in the Poultry Department at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. The object is to get a number of farmers in the Maritime Provinces to keep records of amount and cost of feed used for their poultry during a period of time. The feed is to be weighed out for them, and an accurate record kept of it and number of eggs produced by pen or flock. The College will furnish prints of trap-nests and record sheets. The record sheets are furnished in duplicate, and at end of each month one record sheet is to be returned to the College. The work is not very much, and will well repay its doing, as the poor layers will be spotted, and killed off at the first opportunity. Again, it is very difficult to find out what eggs cost to produce, and it is hoped to be able to find out something by this Experimental Union.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

New England Fruit Show.

On October 19th—the National Apple Day—the first New England Fruit Show opened its doors in Horticultural Hall, Boston. Lewis J. Ellsworth, President of the Association, in his address, emphasized the fact that careful attention to detail by Western fruit-growers had driven Eastern orchardists to the wall. He pointed out that it was the energy, money and brains of Eastern people who had gone West that had done this, maintained that the natural resources of the East were adapted to the growing of equally attractive and better-flavored fruit, and that New England brains should come to the front now. This show was an indication that the move was on, and that New Englanders were waking to their opportunities.

At a banquet, given by the Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, much interest was awakened among the business men, and it is expected that the New England Fruit Show will pave the way not only for better fruit, but for readier markets and better financial returns.

M. B. A.

Mulch for Strawberries.

Strawberry plants often suffer serious injury during the winter months. In midwinter, when the ground is bare and the frost keen, their vitality is often much lowered by such exposure, and again in March, the alternate freezing and thawing to which the plants are subjected still further weakens them, so that a once vigorous stand of plants is reduced to puny proportions, and instead of the expected yield of luscious fruit, the grower has to be content with a mere fraction of a crop.

It is good practice every year, and in all sections of our country, when the first hard frost comes to cover strawberry plants with straw to a depth of two or three inches. If straw is not available, any clean roughage that will catch the snow and yet be open enough not to smother the plants will answer. Clean pea straw is very good, so is marsh hay; even refuse cornstalks might be used. Some use coarse manure, but it should be very coarse, else there is danger of the material lying too close and smothering the plant. This mulch alone serves to protect them from the severity of the frost to some extent, and by catching the drifting snow and holding it the protection is made ample. It is in early spring that the mulch of straw does the most good, by preventing thawing on sunny days, which, with the frost at night, would otherwise heave the plants and work destruction.

The mulch should be removed in spring, by raking it into the spaces between the rows as soon as danger from frost is past. Left there, it pre-

vents the soil from drying out, hinders the growth of weeds, keeps the berries clean, and allows the pickers to start work again more quickly after rain without getting their feet muddy.

Yet, with all these advantages, it is surprising how little strawberry mulching is done throughout the country. The practice ought to become general.

Lime-Sulphur as Summer Spray: Spraying for Codling Moth.

During the summer of 1909 some very interesting and convincing spraying experiments were carried on under the supervision of L. Caesar, Demonstrator in Fungous Diseases and Insects at the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Caesar's experiments were made in the orchard at the College, and in one belonging to Joseph Tweedle, in Wentworth County. In the College orchard, the experiments were made with commercial lime-sulphur for the control of blister mite and scab, while in Mr. Tweedle's orchard the efforts were directed towards economical control of the codling moth. The experiments in this line go to support the conclusion drawn from work in "The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchard, namely, that one thorough application with arsenate of lead (either alone or combined with Bordeaux mixture, for scab), applied when the blossoms

Flemish Beauty Pears.—The following applications were made on two selected Flemish Beauty trees that were very scabby last year:

- (1) Just before the buds burst (strength, 1-9).
- (2) Just before the blossoms were open (1-25). This was a little too strong, and burned the leaves slightly.
- (3) Just after the blossoms fell (1-40).
- (4) Two weeks later (1-40).

Result.—Both fruit and leaves are quite free from scab, whereas trees of same variety in next row are scabby.

3.—Commercial Lime-sulphur and Apple Scab.—Eight Snow-apple trees, about 20 years of age, were sprayed as follows:

- (1) Just before the flower-buds opened (strength 1-25). There was a slight burning of leaves at this strength.
- (2) Just after blossoms had fallen (1-40).
- (3) Two weeks later (1-40).

Only the west side received the three sprayings. Owing to my absence on other experiments, the second spraying had to be omitted on the east side.

Result.—(a) Ninety-nine per cent. apples on west side free from scab; (b) 75 to 90 per cent. apples on east side free from scab; (c) no russeting of the apples.

Conclusions Drawn From the Above.—Commercial lime-sulphur is a valuable fungicide for either apple or pear scab,

but it must be borne in mind that the spraying was thoroughly done, and done at the right time. It is very probable that Bordeaux, applied with equal care, would have given just as clean fruit, with the exception that a considerable proportion of it would have been russeted.

N. B.—The writer does not at present, without further experiments, advise fruit-growers to substitute lime-sulphur for Bordeaux as a summer spray, although it will give excellent results, and many think it is the coming spray for apple and pear scab.

CODLING MOTH.

The orchard selected for spraying for the codling moth was one belonging to Jos. Tweedle, and situated near Stony Creek. It consisted of 25 acres. The trees varied in age from 25 to 50 years. Friend spray machines were used, two men working the pump on each, and gave a pressure that averaged about 140 pounds. The extension rods were eight feet long, and were fitted out with a small elbow at the top, to which was attached a V equipped with two Friend nozzles with the largest aperture manufactured by this company. The elbow had an angle of 45 degrees. The man who did the spraying stood on a tower.

Only one man sprayed on each rig. The elbow enabled him to direct the spray either downwards or upwards, and, therefore, he could cover the whole tree as well as two lines of hose could have done.

In spraying, special pains were taken to see that every blossom was thoroughly covered, and the spray driven as forcibly into it as possible. This means that the trees were drenched by the first spraying.

The first spraying was begun just as the blossoms began to fall from the late varieties, and were nearly all off the earlier ones. Two pounds Arsenate of Lead to 40 gallons water were used. Each tree received from 6 to 18 gallons of spray, according to its size and the amount of bloom. Trees that had no blossoms were not sprayed.

The second spraying was commenced three weeks later. By this time, the eggs of the codling moth were seen to have begun to hatch; so the object of this application was to kill a number of these either when they were feeding on the leaves



Proper Way of Picking Apples. (Photo by Sallows.)

Put into barrels as picked. Apples should never be piled on the ground.

soils are nearly all fallen, will practically control codling moth in the majority of Ontario orchards, if not infested with a second brood from unsprayed neighboring orchards. Following is a synopsis of the results and conclusions, as furnished us by Mr. Caesar:

1.—Commercial Lime-sulphur as a Means of Controlling Blister Mite.—Two trees (pear trees) were examined in May, just as buds had become quite green, and the tiny leaflets were pushing forth, but not yet unfolded. Numerous living mites were found under bud scales. Every leaf last year had been black with the blisters caused by them. The trees were sprayed the same day as examined for mites. The wash used was Vanco Lime-sulphur, 1-9. The trees have been examined twice since, the last time at end of August, and every leaf was absolutely free from blister-mite warts, while trees a few rods away were badly infested. There is no doubt lime-sulphur is an excellent remedy for Blister Mite.

2.—Commercial Lime-sulphur and Pear Scab on

or when trying to enter the apple at any other part than the calyx end. The first spraying was relied upon to kill all that should attempt to enter by the calyx end at any time during the season. The second spraying was applied in a finer mist, smaller apertures being used in the nozzles. Only half the number of barrels was necessary, but the same amount of arsenate of lead to each barrel was used.

Results.—Neighboring orchards had from 50 to 95 per cent. of wormy apples, fully 50 per cent. of the worms having entered by the calyx end. The lower half of the sprayed orchard had less than one per cent. of worms entering by the calyx end, and the fruit was 90 per cent. clean when examined, on September 13th. The upper end was not so clean, chiefly because it had been found impossible to get the first spraying of this part finished in time, through having to wait for a change of wind. However, 75 per cent. of the apples were free from worms.

In most parts of Ontario, one good thorough spraying of apple trees with 2 pounds arsenate of lead to 40 gallons water, applied just as the blossoms are nearly all fallen, will control the codling moth quite satisfactorily. But it must be THOROUGH work, and the trees must be drenched so that EVERY blossom is covered with the spray. At the Ontario Agricultural College we succeeded in getting 99 per cent clean apples by one application in this manner.

L. CAESAR.

What Spraying Has Done in Middlesex County.

The indifferent manner in which the orchardists treated their fruit trees in Middlesex County is fast dying away, and at the present time the majority of growers look upon scientific spraying as absolutely necessary for the production of first-class fruit. Four years ago but one grower sprayed his apple orchard; now there are over a dozen, and it is safe to say this number will be increased largely during the next year.

Recently, the writer interviewed some of the foremost growers here, and inspected the orchards in their presence. T. A. Baker, Middlesex Co., was greatly enthused over the possibilities of spraying, and declared he had found it highly successful, and would continue to spray. A few words in his own language might not be amiss. We were in the orchard, between two rows of Greenings. "See those trees," he commented; "for six or seven years I never got what you might call a decent crop from them. I pruned them, but did not spray. I may say the apples were wormy, and undersized. Last year I sprayed, and this. Now, look at the fruit." I did, and examined them closely. They were certainly good apples. I inspected all the different varieties of apples, and the following were the results: Greenings, 10 per cent. wormy, very little scab; Spies, 2 per cent. wormy, no scab, beautifully colored; Baldwins, 5 per cent. wormy, no scab, good size.

S. T. Gale, Middlesex Co., also pronounced spraying a distinct success. "Spraying does all it is claimed to do," he remarked, "and I have witnessed its beneficial action. Take a Greening tree I had last year: I didn't spray it; I picked eight bushels of apples from it. That would be all right, if I were not to add that not one of them was marketable, either for first or second. I sold them for cider at 15 cents per bag. Now, the same tree this year, but sprayed twice, yielded eight bushels firsts, two and a half seconds, and two bushels for cider. That satisfies me it's a paying proposition, for the cost of treating the tree was infinitesimal." His orchard of Spies had the remarkably good showing of only two per cent. wormy; fruit good-sized, and well colored.

Before proceeding further, I may add I inspected some Spies and Greenings, unsprayed, in the neighborhood, and the results were: Spies, 75 per cent. wormy; Greenings, 60 per cent. wormy. The apples of each variety were also undersized.

J. Sharman, Hill Crest, Middlesex Co., Chairman Fruit-growers' Association, of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, London Branch, replied: "Yes, spraying is great. A farmer might as well practice growing potatoes without Paris-greening them, as not to spray his fruit trees. It's like this: You can see the bug on the potato vine, but fruit-tree insects are very insidious, and their presence very seldom detected until too late. I sprayed my pears and plums this year, and first-class results followed." Mr. Sharman added he took first prize for Sheldon pears, and first for grapes. He treated the latter with sulphur as a preventive for mildew, and was successful.

The parting shot was: "Spraying is all right, and my advice to the skeptic is try it and save many dollars."

S. D. Dawson, Middlesex Co., was the last enthusiastic grower I saw. Perhaps his own words might be more effective than mine. Here they are: "You want to know what I think about spraying. That's easy. Fine! And mind you that little word covers a lot. But let us get down to results. I had a Yellow Transparent apple tree that I always considered no good. I

hadn't sprayed. This spring I thought I would cut it down, but just then the idea occurred to me to spray it as a last resort. I did, and pretty heavy, too. In fact, I burned the leaves slightly. But say, the results were certainly pleasing to me, for I obtained a tree loaded with first-class apples, seven barrels in all, and only a small tree, and each apple as 'clear as a whistle,' as some would say. I have sprayed every year for plums, and will keep on. I may say there were Cuthbert raspberries under the plum trees, and the berries were better than those in the open. Some of the spray mixture went on the former. Perhaps that worked the trick."

What struck the writer of this article most was the extraordinary enthusiasm manifested in spraying, and it was difficult for them to find enough superlatives to endorse the results of spraying strongly enough. And, summing up everything, one is led to the conclusion that "It pays to spray."

W. BARTLETT, Jr.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Convention Dates at Toronto.

For the annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, to be held in the City Hall, Toronto, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 9th and 10th, a splendid programme has been prepared. A strong delegation from the American Civic Association and Gardening Association of America will be present, and deliver addresses.

The fifth annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association will be held in the City Hall, Toronto, on November 11th, when an interesting and practical programme will be heard. The Ontario Fruit-growers' convention will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 10th and 11th.

During the week of these meetings, the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will be on in Toronto. Single-fare rates on the standard-certificate plan will obtain on all railways.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Local Exhibitions in Nova Scotia.

The fall of 1909 has witnessed the most successful series of fall exhibitions ever held in the Province of Nova Scotia. For a number of years, prior to 1907, aside from the Provincial Exhibition, there were never more than three local exhibitions annually held. But the present administration, impressed with possibilities for good which exist in the local show, has increased its financial support to these exhibitions six times over. Moreover, there exists in Nova Scotia today a greater spirit of enthusiasm and optimism in regard to agriculture than has heretofore prevailed; hence, the local support of these exhibitions is of the most thoroughgoing and enthusiastic kind.

Altogether, there have been held, during the months of September and October, eleven local exhibitions, including the Nova Scotia Fruit Exhibition, at Middleton, in Annapolis Co. The attendance at these exhibitions has varied from one thousand, in some of the smaller places, to seven thousand, with an average of considerably over three thousand, and this despite rather inclement weather. Moreover, supported as they have been by the public, every local exhibition will this year have a surplus.

The exhibits have universally been of a most excellent character. Of course, in some of the less extensive agricultural counties the exhibits were naturally smaller, and scarcely up to the average of those in the more distinctively agricultural counties. But even in these lesser agricultural counties there were exhibited, in some cases vegetables, in others fruit, or cattle, which were a revelation to visitors as to the possibilities of the various parts of the country. The fact is that Nova Scotia farms, when given a proper chance, can produce field products and live stock which cannot be excelled. More especially is this the case with the various vegetables, roots, fruits, etc., which are produced in this Province under the most favorable circumstances, humid conditions generally prevailing even in the middle of summer.

The judging at most of the exhibitions was, for the most part, done by expert judges supplied by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. The general management was under the direction of F. L. Fuller, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies and Associations.

Considerable discussion is heard as to the relation of these local fairs to the Provincial exhibitions. Some claim they are detracting from the support usually accorded the Provincial Exhibition. Others claim that they should take the place of the Provincial Exhibition. The view of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture is that both local and Provincial exhibitions have their places, and each should complement the other. The local fair appeals to the great mass of exhibitors; the larger Provincial fair is the final court of appeal, and should represent not merely the best of one locality, but the best the Province

affords. Some local exhibition commissions have already selected their dates for their exhibition of 1910, and it looks now as if the fall of 1910 would witness a still larger number of local exhibitions, each with a better patronage than the fall of 1909.

Sandy Sees the Silver Lining.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For a couple o' weeks back I hae bin havin' an unco' bad time wi' the rheumatism in ma legs. Gin it were in ma fingers, I would na' be writin' ye the noo, but ma' fingers an' the auld wumman's tongue seem tae be muckle alike in this respect, the rheumatiz never bothers them, not enouch tae interfere wi' their action, at ony rate. Ane day last week, as I was groanin' an' growlin', tryin' tae get aboot the hoose wi' a stick in ane hand an' a chair in the ither, wha should come along but that meenister o' oors, whose sermons I hae been reportin' for yer benefit frae time tae time. "Weel, Sandy," says he, "how goes it the day?" "It goes," says I, "frae ane leg tae the ither," no' bein' too weel pleased tae see him in sic a gude humor, an' me the way I was. "Hoot, mon," says he, "dinna' fash yersel'. Dae ye no' ken that a' yer pain an' trouble are for yer gude; juist a wee bit discipline for ye, sae that ye may ken hoo tae sympathize wi' yer frieads an' neighbors when they need yer sympathy an' help. An' what's mair, gin ye tak' this affliction in the richt speerit, it will dae mair tae mak' a mon a' ye than a' yer years o' gude health hae done. There is naething like hardship an' trouble an' difficulties o' a' kinds tae help a body along in the warl', gin he has ony spirit at a' tae start wi'." Some o' the greatest men this auld warl' has ever seen suffered pain an' sickness o' ane sort or anither a' their lives. They had tae fight for their lives, an' it made them unco' gude fighters when ither problems cam' up in their way. Tak' for instance, ma ain faither, wha cam' tae this country sixty year o' mair back. He was a weak, sickly mon in the auld country, but he had enouch sand in him tae mak' him tak' chances in a new land. He was a mon easy tae knock doon, but hard tae keep doon, an' the hardships he ran up against in tryin' to mak' a livin' oot o' the soil o' the new land made sic an industrious farmer oot o' him that ma nither used tae say that he slept wi' his pants in his hand, tae be ready for foor o'clock in the mornin'. Frae first tae last in this warl' it's the hard places that help us maist. The wee bairnie gettin' its first teeth canna' mak' oot why he maun gae through sic an unpleasant experience, but he finds the benefit o' it later. The laddie gaein' tae schule an' gettin' his skelpins, along wi' his lessons in readin' an' writin', does na' vera aften see juist where the gude o' it a' is gaein' tae come in. But it comes in a' the same. I hae heard mony o' the farmers I am acquainted wi' complain o' the hard times, an' the wark an' worry o' farmin', an' the easy times the ither mon had; an' they didna' seem tae think that the Lord kenned His business when He fixed it sae that the majority o' humanity wad hae tae wark for their board. A few years back, a frien' o' mine thought he wad try farmin' it in the West, where they mak' a fortune every year in wheat-raisin'. He said there was mair hard wark than hard cash in the East, an' he was gaein' tae get oot. The first year he was frozen oot, the second year he was hauled oot, an' the third year he was burned oot. He stayed wi' it, an' is daein' weel enouch the noo, though I dinna' think he says muckle mair aboot a mon bein' better aff in ane place than anither. We canna' dodge trouble, ye may depend upon that, an' its a gude thing it's sae. Ilka time we rin intae a misfortune, we get a lesson frae it, an' gin we dinna' profit by it, we're no' lang till we get anither. It's a bonnie way to build up a gude character, gin there is ony foundation tae begin wi'. I dinna' think I could hae thocht o' ony better plan mysel' for dealin' wi' poor humanity. The only trouble is the maist o' us canna' bring oorselves tae see it this way, an' we will be lookin' three ways tae get around a difficulty, instead o' gaein' straight tae meet it, an' climbin' richt ower the top o' it. Gin we ever get tae be able tae look at life frae this standpoint, an' see that sufferin' an' hardship are juist as gude an' necessary for us as happiness an' prosperity, we will hae got tae a point where life will be worth livin', an' where we can see the sense o' this round o' gettin' born an' livin' an' daein', that seems tae hae so little meanin' for mony o' us the noo.

"Weel," says I, "I'm unco' glad tae hear a' this frae a mon o' sense like yersel', for I ken noo that gin this bottle o' spavin-cure doosna' dae nae for ma rheumatism than it did for the auld mare's lame leg, I'm mair nor likely tae be sae muckle improved in character that this wicked auld nirth willna' be a suitable place o' habitation for me, an' I'll be biddin' ye all gude-bye an' gaein' up in a chariot o' fire."

"Sandy," says the meenister, "ye're a hard heart. There's na danger o' yer takin' ony short-cut tae heaven."

SANDY FRASER.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

We had three weeks, beginning with October 1st, in which everything in the ground and on the surface has grown more than in any six weeks this summer. A good rain on September 28th and 29th was followed by a fortnight of very warm, July weather, with considerable moisture. Apples, which promised to be small, have doubled in size, and are, in this part of the Valley at least, average size. Roots, also, have made splendid growth. So that we have now narrowed down the injurious effects of the dry summer to hay, grain and potato crops. The potatoes are now being harvested, and a very poor crop is the almost general cry. Apple-picking is nearing completion at this writing, October 20th. Prices for apples are looking down somewhat. Gravensteins went across in very hot weather, and were picked in hot weather, and the cry is that they all rotted and demoralized the market. At any rate, the report will enable the speculators to buy lower, and make more money.

The Horticultural Exhibition, at Middleton, was a success in bringing together some of the best fruit in the Province, and we can raise not only nice-looking fruit, but also the best-flavored and most enticing fruit ever raised outside the Garden of Eden. The experimental fruit orchard has not yet been placed. About semi-annually the Dominion Government sends some kind of a man around for a ride through the Valley. He is eagerly followed and advised as to the best site, and fades away again, and everything becomes quiet for a time. The last one was a live-stock man. The next may be a landscape painter, or an aeronaut.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Take Plebiscite on the Naval Question.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is expected that the Canadian Government will, at its next session, bring forward legislation providing for the establishment of a Canadian navy. It must be apparent to all that the Government has received no mandate from the people to do this, and that such a momentous change in the traditional policy of this country as is involved in the Government's proposal should not be made without long and serious consideration. In such a matter, it is only fair that something tantamount to a plebiscite be taken; and it would be morally a criminal act for the Government to decide such a question hastily, and involve Canada in everlasting obligations, without referring the whole matter to the country. All citizens can at least unite in this one demand, that the country be not involved in the military and naval system of the Old World without due consideration. Parliament meets shortly, and if anything is to be done, it must be done quickly. If you think that the proposal to build a Canadian navy should be voted on by the people before adoption, write a letter to the Premier to that effect, and see or write your local member. The responsibility rests on each citizen; let him see that he does not shirk it.

W. C. GOOD.

Brant Co., Ont.

History of the Ontario Winter Fair

In view of the high position now taken by the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair in the scheme of agricultural education, it is of interest at this time to review the past history of the Fair. Like every other great movement that has had its beginning in advance of public opinion, the early days of the fair brought many disappointments to those who had its welfare at heart.

In 1883 it started under the name of the Provincial Fat-stock Show. The first show was held under the joint auspices of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society. Each contributed \$500 towards the prize-list, and each was to share alike in the profits or losses. The Show was held at Toronto in the stables of the Commercial Hotel. The result was considered to be a success, as there were 134 entries, and \$1,330 were paid in premiums.

Following this, the Show was held in successive years at Guelph, Woodstock, Guelph and Toronto. Each year the results appeared to become less satisfactory, until, at Toronto, in 1887, the entries were down to 81, on which \$500 was paid in premiums. No shows were held in 1888 or 1889, but in 1890 a start was again made, and the show was held at Guelph, where a successful exhibition had been running for a number of years under the management of the Guelph Fat-stock Club.

In 1892 the entries were 171, and the prizes paid \$1,453. By 1895 the entries reached 611, and the prizes \$3,491. Previous to this time, little had been done in the way of giving practical lectures, but in 1896 the lectures became a feature which has increased in popularity each year since that time.

The next great advance was made in 1900, when permanent quarters were secured in the City of Guelph. Previous to this time, the Show had

been moved from place to place, but it had long been felt that the work could not be carried on to do the most good unless permanent buildings, properly fitted, were secured. A splendid stone building of two stories was erected on the market square, the ground-floor space enclosed within the walls being about one acre. Previous to this Show, arrangements were completed for the amalgamation of the Provincial Fat-stock and Dairy Show and the Ontario Poultry Show, the combined exhibition being named the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. When the new building was being planned, it was thought ample accommodations were being arranged for to provide for the growth of the Fair for fully ten years. Within three years, however, the building was found to be uncomfortably crowded by exhibits and visitors. Since 1900 the attendance has increased from 10,000 to about 25,000. The entries at the last Fair numbered 5,603, and the prize-money won by exhibitors amounted to \$9,513.

During the past summer, a magnificent addition was erected beside the old building, which will not only provide for the expansion of regular departments, but will enable a horse department to be added. With horses added to the exhibits, the Fair will be representative of all classes of farm stock.

Aside from the direct educational value that the Fair has been to the farmers of Ontario, its influence has been very widespread. Fairs modeled along similar lines have been established in Eastern Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, and all the other Provinces of the Dominion are planning to soon have winter fairs of their own. The Fair has demonstrated that an exhibition can be successfully conducted solely for educational purposes, with all the so-called "attractions" eliminated.

The National Dairy Show.

The fourth annual National Dairy Show, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the third week in October, brought out entries of 500 dairy cattle, and a record-breaking display of dairy supplies, machinery and appliances. The attendance of visitors totalled approximately 50,000. The show was held in the handsome new Auditorium, built of steel, brick and concrete, at a cost of \$500,000. All the leading breeds of dairy cattle were well represented, Jerseys making a remarkable show in numbers and high-class character.

Jerseys were shown by seven exhibitors, from five States, viz., Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, and Michigan. The senior champion bull was Beauvoir's King, first in aged class, shown by Dixon & Bruin, Wisconsin. The Junior and grand champion was the first-prize yearling, Daisy's Jolly Lad, owned by J. F. Boyd, Indiana. The senior and grand champion female was Majesty's Oxford Lass, first in the aged-cow class, shown by G. G. Council, of Illinois. First in class for cows having official yearly record was the noted Jacoba Irene, owned by A. O. Auten, of Illinois. This cow gave birth at the show to a lusty bull calf sired by Loretta D.'s Champion.

Holsteins were shown by ten exhibitors, from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The senior and grand champion bull was Dijkstra Beauty Lad, first in the aged class, shown by W. B. Barney, Iowa. The senior and grand champion female was Parenthea Hengerfeld De Kol, the first-prize aged cow, shown by W. B. Barney.

The senior and grand championships in Ayrshires all went to J. F. Converse, New York, who was first for aged bull on Howie's Fizzaway; W. B. Arkcoll second on Dunraven of St. Anne's. For aged cow, Converse was first on Boghall Snowdrop. Arkcoll was first for two-year-old heifers on Vido Pender, and also first on yearlings and exhibitor's herd, while Converse was first for breeder's young herd, get of a sire, and produce of a cow.

Great Pulp Mills, Newfoundland.

In connection with the opening of the great pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, which have cost over \$6,000,000, and which will give employment to nearly 20,000 men, Lord Northcliffe stated that he was establishing a new line of steamers between Newfoundland and England, not only to carry the paper manufactured at the new mills, but also to carry general freight and merchandise.—(J. E. Ray, in Trade and Commerce Weekly Report.)

According to a bulletin of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, there were 835 forest fires in Canada in 1908, by which 56,290,000 feet of timber, board measure, were damaged or destroyed, and the value of the timber and improvements destroyed amounted to \$25,533,550. Twenty-two lives were lost. The main causes of the forest fires were sparks from railway locomotives, bush-burning by settlers, and carelessness by travellers and sportsmen.

Western Ontario District Dairy Meetings.

Announcement is issued of the series of district dairy meetings to be held in Western Ontario again this fall. While these meetings are for the special advantage of makers, the discussions are, nevertheless, profitable to patrons, and especially officers of the factories. Every person interested in dairying will be made welcome. No set programme will be adhered to, but the following questions are suggested for discussion: (1) Short report on the work of the season in each district. (2) The instruction work of 1909 (Discussion). (3) Has the method adopted this year for insuring a uniform alkaline solution been satisfactory? (Discussion). (4) Defects in some of our hot-weather cheese during the past season. Suggestions for overcoming these defects (Discussion). (5) The principal points necessary to be observed for successful and proper pasteurization of whey (Discussion). (6) The proper and cheapest method of disposing of factory wash water (Discussion). (7) Further improvements in the milk supply, and uniform methods of caring for milk (Discussion). (8) The benefits of cool-curing rooms (Discussion). (9) Factory registration and makers' certificates. (10) Speakers to attend annual meetings. (11) Why not pay for milk by the test? Other subjects of interest will also be discussed.

List of Meetings.—Watford, Music Hall, Tuesday, November 9th, 2.45 p. m.; Hamilton, Dominion House, Thursday, November 11th; Listowel, Macdonald Hall, Tuesday, November 16th; Woodstock, Council Chamber, Thursday, November 18th; Simcoe, Council Chamber, Tuesday, November 23rd; Norwich, Town Hall, Thursday, November 25th; St. Mary's, Council Chamber, Tuesday, November 30th; Belmont, Masonic Hall, Thursday, December 2nd.

Note.—All meetings, except Watford, begin at 2 p. m.

Eastern Townships Immigration.

E. W. Brewster, Eastern Townships Immigration Agent, who has been at Quebec City during the summer to meet immigrants coming from the Old Country, with the object in view of getting experienced farm laborers to remain in this part of the Province of Quebec, has had many applications for help from farmers, and so far as possible the desired help has been secured. Immigrants, as a rule, this year, followed closely the regulations laid down by the Department, which are a fixed destination, and employment to go to, or \$25 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Owing to the very few who landed looking for work, Mr. Brewster was not able to fill all applications received. He placed 451 experienced farm hands in the Townships this year up to October 12th, against 337 last season. Mr. Brewster strongly sets forth the great importance of a permanent representative in the Old Country to properly advertise the advantages of the Eastern Townships. This, it is said, is being done by the Lower Provinces, Ontario, and the West. It is learned that the Immigration Department at Ottawa are about to issue the third edition of the Eastern Townships Immigration pamphlet, compiled from articles which appeared in the Sherbrooke Daily Record some four years ago. These are for distribution in the Old Country. There is a great need of intelligent, experienced farm help in the Eastern Townships.

E. P.

Some 1909 Fair Dates.

- Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto—Nov. 9 to 13.
- Ontario Winter Fair and Horse Show, Guelph—December 6 to 10.
- Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa—January 17 to 21, 1910.

At a largely-attended meeting of the Toronto Retail Milk-dealers' Association, held on October 29th, it was unanimously decided to fix retail prices at 9 cents a quart for bottled milk, and 8 cents for "loose" milk. This represents an advance of one cent over the prices charged during the summer. The price of table cream was also to be advanced to 50 cents a quart, and whipping cream to 60 cents.

The Central Alberta Stock-breeders' Association want to discourage the use of scrub bulls, and to this end propose to restrict still further the area in the Province in which stock may run at large.

Good crops and high prices have combined to produce a greater total increase in the wealth of Western Canada than any previous year to date.

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MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, Nov. 1st, receipts numbered 65 cars, comprising 1,328 cattle, 80 hogs, 1,832 sheep, and 31 calves. Trade was steady; prices about the same as last week noted below; no exporters sold; butchers' of good quality firm. Loads of good, \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$3.50 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$4; feeders, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers, \$4.30 to \$7.20; calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep—Firm; export ewes, \$4 per cwt.; lambs, easy, at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Hogs, \$7.75 to \$7.80, fed and watered; \$7.60, f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	249	178	427
Cattle	3,859	2,129	5,988
Hogs	4,934	1,661	6,595
Sheep	3,789	4,886	8,675
Calves	247	70	317
Horses	21	216	237

The quality of fat cattle on sale was not as good, the bulk consisting of the common to medium classes. The exporters offered at the Union yards were not up to the usual standard, with the exception of about a dozen loads. This caused prices to decline from 15c. to 20c. per cwt. from the previous week's quotations. Trade was slow, as drovers at first refused to accept prices offered, and held their cattle until late in the day. George Campbell, buyer for the Morris Co., of Chicago, came on the market prepared to buy 200 or more exporters, but went away without buying any. Mr. Campbell informed your correspondent that the drovers were asking higher prices than export dealers could afford to pay to meet sales on the British markets. And he further stated that he could do much better on the Chicago market.

Exporters.—Export steers sold all the way from \$4.85 to \$5.65, and only one lot of 14 steers at the latter price. Export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.60, with one or two of extra quality at \$5 per cwt. The bulk of export cattle sold from \$5 to \$5.40, which were extra-good prices for the quality offered at this season of the year.

Butchers'.—The bulk of the best butchers' sold from \$4.50 to \$5, with a very few prime lots at \$5.20 to \$5.35; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.25 to \$4.15 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Receipts of feeders and stockers were moderate, several consignments of which came from Manitoba; these were amongst the best, and sold from \$4 to \$4.50, for steers weighing from 950 to 1,050 lbs. each; steers, 850 to 900 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common stockers, \$2 to \$3.

Milkers and Springers.—At the commencement of the week, prices ranged, for the best cows, from \$50 to \$70 each; medium cows, \$35 to \$45; but at the close, prices had declined about \$5 per head. Choice-quality cows sell well at all times, as they are scarce.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; prices steady to firm, at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., with prime, new-milk fed calves at \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were large, more than half of which were delivered at the Union yards, as the Swift Company was paying a little higher prices, which captured many consignments that hitherto have been going to the Buffalo market, from Western Ontario. Export ewes sold from \$3.75 to \$3.90, and \$4 per cwt., with a few extra yearling ewes at \$4.10 per cwt.; rams and cull ewes, \$2.75 to \$3; lambs, the bulk sold from \$5.75 to \$5.85, and a few lots at \$5.90 per cwt.; light lambs sold at \$5.45 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs were moderate, with prices about steady. Selects, fed and watered at the markets, sold at \$7.75 to \$7.80, and \$7.50 to \$7.60, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at all the city stables was reported very quiet, and at the Union Horse Exchange was the very reverse of what it has been for the past few weeks. At these stables some very fine heavy drafters were offered, some of which were sold at good prices. The demand, which was certainly light, was for this class. Prices were unchanged; that is, nominal. Drafters, \$175 to \$225; general-purpose, \$150 to \$180; expressers, \$160 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$160; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 2 mixed, \$1 to \$1.01; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.02; No. 2 northern, \$1.00; on track at lakeports. Rye—71c. to 72c. Peas—86c. to 87c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c. to 70½c. track, Toronto. Barley—No. 2, 56c. to 57c.; No. 3X, 55c. to 56c.; No. 3, 51c. Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c., outside, and 39c. to 40c., track, Toronto. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56c., outside. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patents, for export, \$4.05 to \$4.15; Manitoba patents, firsts, \$5.60; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Car lots, in bags, \$22 per ton. Shorts.—Car lots, in bags, track, Toronto, \$24.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The best grades of butter are firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—The market has been well supplied, and prices are easy, but unchanged. Large, 13c.; twins, 13½c.

Honey.—Market slightly firmer. Extracted, 10½c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Eggs.—Supplies falling off; prices firmer, at 25c. to 26c., for case lots; strictly new-laid, at 30c.

Potatoes.—Receipts moderate; prices a little firmer. Car lots, on track, Toronto, 50c. to 52c.

Beans.—This year's crop has arrived on the market, and prices are easier. Primes are quoted at \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Poultry.—Receipts large; quality poor. Live prices, wholesale: Turkeys, 14c. to 16c.; geese, 8c. to 9c.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; fowl, 7c. to 8c.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 13c.; calf skins, 14c. to 16c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c. to 32c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; sheep skins, 75c. to 95c.; wool, and raw furs, prices on request.

SEED MARKET.

Receipts of seeds are reported light, with prices easy, but unchanged. Alsike, fancy, \$6.50 to \$6.75; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover, No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8; red clover (containing buckhorn), \$5 to \$6 per bushel; timothy, \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of grapes and apples have been large. Apples, \$1.75 to \$3 per barrel; grapes, basket, 13c. to 25c.; peaches, 30c. to 70c. per basket; pears,

40c. to 60c. per basket; cauliflower, dozen, \$1 to \$1.25; onions, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending October 23rd amounted to 2,872 cattle and 893 sheep, against 3,088 cattle the previous week. In the local market, the tone of the market for cattle was stronger, notwithstanding the more liberal receipts. There were only a few carloads of Northwest cattle, the bulk of the offerings being of prime Ontario stock. The attendance of buyers was good, and they took choice steers at 5c. to 5½c. per lb., fine being 4½c., good being 4c. to 4½c., and medium from 3½c. to 4c., and culling cattle as low as 1½c. per lb. The delivery of lambs continued large, but prices kept up, notwithstanding. In fact, sales were made last week at slightly higher prices, although nothing was being taken for export. Prices were 5½c. to 6c. per lb. Sheep were in good demand also, and prices steady, at 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. The quantity of calves offered on the market was light, and the market held steady, at \$3 to \$5 each for common, and \$6 to \$12 for good. The market for hogs was steady to a fraction stronger, although the supply was, if anything, larger than the week previous. Selects sold at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report a dull market last week. Prices continued about steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$180 to \$240 each; small horses, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150 each; broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs were about steady, selling at 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb. Bacon was in good demand, and sold at 14c. per lb. for flanks, green; long clear heavy being 15c., and light, 15½c. per lb. Select smoked breakfast bacon, 18c. per lb.; thick, 17½c.; Windsor backs, 18½c.; Wiltshire sides, 18c., and spiced bacon, rolled, 16c. Hams sold well, those weighing 25 lbs. and over, 14c. per lb.; 18 to 25 lbs., 15½c.; 10 to 18 lbs., 16c.; large, rolled, 17c.; small, 17½c. Barrelled pork sold at \$29.50 to \$32, and beef at \$15 per barrel. Lard, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. for compound, and 10½c. to 17½c. per lb. for pure.

Potatoes.—Dealers reported a better market for potatoes. The quality of the Green Mountain stock seemed to have greatly improved, and best stock could not be had at less than 57½c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, Montreal. These sold in small loads here at about 75c. Quebec stock, finest, cost about 55c. here, and fair stock about 45c. These resold in small loads at 65c. to 70c., bagged and delivered.

Poultry.—Poultry sold at about 17c. per lb. for turkeys, and 12½c. to 13c. for chickens, and 10c. for fowl, some live chickens having sold at 10½c. to 11c.

Eggs.—Dealers quoted 24c. to 24½c. wholesale, for No. 1 candled, here; 27c. for select, and 30c. for new-laid. Small lots sold at about 4c. over these figures.

Butter.—Fresh makes sold around 24c. per lb. here, while the best quality of held stock brought 24½c. per lb. The quantity of butter destroyed in the Quebec fire is now said to be 4,100 packages so that the fairly-large quantity of stock held in stores has been very little affected. On Monday, fresh receipts sold, 24½c. to 24¾c.

Cheese.—Demand from England was said to have wakened right up again, the result being increased strength. The stock of Townships had practically disappeared off the market. Easterns or Quebecs were quoted around 10½c. to 11c. per lb., for current receipts, the quality being inferior to best. Ontarios sold at 11½c. to 11¾c. On Monday, quotations were 11½c. to 11¾c. for Quebecs, 11½c. for Townships, and 11½c. to 11¾c. for Ontarios.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, \$5.70 per barrel, in bags; second patents, \$5.20, and strong bakers', \$5. Ontario patents, \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25.

Feed.—Bran was in fair demand at \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags, for Ontarios,

and \$21 for Manitoba, shorts being \$23 to \$24. Pure grain mouille sold at about \$33 to \$35 per ton, middlings at \$23.50 to \$24, and mixed mouille at \$25 to \$27 per ton.

Hay.—Market for hay firmer, at \$12 to \$13 per ton for No. 1; \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2 extra; \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 2; \$9.50 to \$10 for clover mixed, and \$9 to \$9.50 for clover.

Hides.—Market for hides exceptionally strong all around, no distinction being made between city and country calf skins or hides, the market having moved up to the top in each case. Hides at 13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and 15c. and 17c. for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins, respectively. Sheep skins ranged from 80c. each to 90c. Horse hides, \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1. Rough tallow, 1½c. to 3½c. per lb., and rendered, 5c. to 6c.

Cheese Markets.

Kingston, Ont., 11 3-16c. and 11½c.; Brockville, 11c. bid; no sales. Belleville, Ont., 11 5-16c. Picton, Ont., 11½c. and 11 5-16c. Brantford, Ont., 11½c. and 11½c. and 11 9-16c. Napanee, Ont., 11 5-16c. Perth, Ont., 11½c. Kemptonville, Ont., 11½c. Iroquois, Ont., 11½c. Ottawa, Ont., 11½c. London, Ont., 11c. to 11½c. bid; no sales. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 11½c. Victoriaville, Que., 10½c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 16c. to 16½c.; twins, 15½c. to 16c.; Young Americans, 16c. to 16½c.; longhorns, 15½c. to 16c.; butter, creameries, 26½c. to 30½c.; dairies, 24c. to 28c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.60 to \$9.10; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$6; bulls, \$3 to \$4.75; calves, \$3 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Hogs.—Choice heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.05; butchers', \$7.80 to \$8; light, mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.60; choice light, \$7.65 to \$7.80; packing, \$7.65 to \$7.90; pigs, \$5 to \$7.30; bulk of sales, \$7.70 to \$7.90. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3 to \$5.25; lambs, \$6 to \$7; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.65 to \$7. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.90 to \$8; mixed, \$7.90 to \$7.95; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$7.90; rough, \$7.10 to \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.80; Canada lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables for cattle 12½c. to 13½c. per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10½c. to 10¾c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

As a rule, a foal carried by its dam a considerable time over the usual gestation period, is not likely to live. An English exchange of recent date contains a photograph of a foal born in May, 1909, that was 48 days overdue, and was one of a group of four which won third prize at a foal show in September. The dam was 16 years old when this foal was born, and it was her first.

MARES' LONGEVITY.

There are on record cases of mares of advanced age producing good foals. The Agricultural Gazette (English) cites the case of a mare which bred seventeen foals during her career as a brood mare, and the last, dropped when she was 24 years old, was considered equal to, if not better than, any of her former progeny. She was the dam of the famous race horse, Rockingham. Mr. O'Kelly, owner of Eclipse, had a Tartar mare who dropped, when 28 years old, Mercury, and in the next season, Volunteer; both these horses were good ones. The same mare, when 36 years old, produced the filly who became the dam of Oberon. A curious fact about this mare was that she was 14 years old before she produced any horses for racing, having to that age been covered by common stallions. Mr. O'Kelly bought her when 20 years old for 100 guineas, and declared she was the cheapest mare he ever purchased. She was got by Tartar, and her dam's grandsire was the Godolphin Arabian.

GOSSIP.

At the semi-annual auction sale of Jersey cattle, from the herds of Still and McLaughlin, at Kirksville, Mo., last month, 93 head were dispersed at an average of \$169.78. Thirty-four cows, over three years old, made an average of \$249.26. The highest price reached was \$760, for the eight-year-old cow, Mon Plaisir's Dolly, purchased by G. G. Council. Seven others sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$635.

INTERNATIONAL JUDGES.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, which will this year be held from November 27th to December 10th, the following Judges were named to serve at the 1909 Exposition, in the divisions shown hereunder:

Cattle.

Shorthorns.—(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—C. E. Leonard, Bunceon, Mo.; Frank Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

Aberdeen-Angus.—Chas. Escher, Jr., Botna, Ia.

Herefords.—E. J. Taylor, Fremont, Mich.; Robt. Mousel, Cambridge, Neb.; T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo.

Galloways.—Prof. H. R. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.; Marion Parr, Harristown, Ill.; Polled Durhams.—H. O. Allison, Urbana, Ill.

Red Polled.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Soda Springs, Ida.

Grade and Cross-breeds and Champion Steers.—William Heap, Manchester, Eng.

Sheep.

(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—Shropshires.—Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Winnipeg, Man.; Robt. Muller (alternate), Stouffville, Ont.

Hampshires.—E. M. Benham, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Cotswolds.—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Washington, D. C.

Southdowns.—H. L. Compton, Kyle, O. Cheviots.—Prof. E. L. Shaw, Washington, D. C.

Dorsets.—Arthur G. Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.

Oxford Downs.—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.

Leicesters.—C. E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.; Lincolns.—Herbert Lee, Higgate, Ont.; Suffolks.—George Allen, Burford, Ont.

Rambouillets.—Nace Burnham, Woodstock, O.; A. G. Butterfield, Weiser, Ida.; C. E. Lockwood, Washington, Mich.

Grade and Cross-bred and Champions.—David McKay, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Carloads Sheep.—Wm. F. Monia, U. S. yards, Chicago.

Carcass Sheep.—H. L. Hastines, U. S. yards, Chicago.

Swine.

Berkshires.—(Breeding Classes.)—N. H. Gentry, Sodalina, Mo. (Fat Classes.)—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Soda Springs, Ida.

Poland — Chinas.—(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—J. M. Kemp, Kenny, Ill.

Chester Whites.—(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—M. E. Newborn, Hennepin, Ill.

Duroc — Jerseys.—(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—J. G. Fuller, Madison, Wis.

Tamworths.—(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—E. N. Bull, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Yorkshires.—(Breeding and Fat Classes.)—Thos. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.

Hampshires.—(Breeding Classes.)—J. M. Craven, Florence, Ky. (Fat Classes.)—Harry Booth, U. S. yards, Chicago.

Grade and Cross-bred and Champions.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Soda Springs, Ida.

Carloads Swine.—A. E. Whitaker, U. S. yards, Chicago.

Carcass Swine.—H. Boore, U. S. yards, Chicago.

Horses.

Percherons.—(Committee.)—William Bell, Wooster, O.; Chas. R. Kirk, South St. Joseph, Mo.; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. B. Richards, Fargo, N. D.; Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ia.; Geo. Hutton, Madison, Wis.

Shires.—A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.; J. F. Meyers, Herbert, Ill.; Edwin Holson, Clifton, Ill.

Belgians.—J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; A. B. Holbert, Greeley, Ia.; Eli Sprunger, Decatur, Ind.

Draft Horses in Harness.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Soda Springs, Ida.

Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, has sold his three-year-old Shorthorn stock bull, Golden Primrose, to Dr. Caledonio Pereda, Villa Maria, Argentine. Golden Primrose was bred by T. Mathews, Godford, St. Peter, Wilts., and is by Golden Arrow, by Golden Star, out of Augusta LXXXIII., by Waverley, and his dam is Rosebush, by Primrose Pride, by Pride of Morning, out of Scottish Primrose, by Scottish Archer. He is thus a well-bred bull, and has done well at Collynie, being the sire of the highest-priced calves at the late annual sale held at Tillycairn.

PERCHERON MARES SELL HIGH.

At Mackinaw, Illinois, on October 20th, Ben Wilson sold at auction twenty head of Percheron mares, which made an average of about \$500. Two sold for \$1,005 each, and five others for \$500 to \$950 each.

On October 21st, at Huntingdon, Ind., thirty Percheron mares sold for an average of \$561, and twenty-nine Belgian mares for an average of \$548, four bringing from \$1,000 to \$1,475, while twenty-two others brought from \$500 to \$975.

An auction sale of 50 imported Shire mares, fillies and stallions, the property of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England, is advertised in this paper, to take place on Thursday, November 18th, at the Union Stockyards Horse Exchange, West Toronto. A rare chance to secure breeding stock of big, drafty sort. See the advertisement and note the date. Messrs Chambers' former shipments to Canada were of an excellent class, combining quality with size, and we are assured the present consignment is quite up to the same standard, if not better.

Regarding their imported Jersey cow, Mon Plaisir's Fanny, grand champion female of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909, illustrated in the October 14th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," B. H. Hull & Son, Brampton, Ont., write: The photograph was taken when she was 10 months in milk. She won certificate of merit in public butter-test as a four-year-old, testing 1 lb. 11 1/2 ozs. butter when 211 days in milk. She is dam of Baron's Fanny, who, in public test, on Island of Jersey, made a record of 2 lbs. 11 1/2 ozs., when 80 days in milk, and only three years old. She also has two other daughters with records of over 2 1/2 lbs. per day, as three-year-olds. Fanny, herself, is one of the highest-priced Jersey cows ever coming into Canada, and we also purchased her bull calf, by the \$11,500-sensational bull, Stockwell, who is from one of the richest butter families in the world, and perhaps the greatest sire in America to-day, his get being the most sought for.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN SALES.

The autumn series of Shorthorn sales in Scotland last month were quite successful. At the dispersion of the Ballechin herd of the late Alexander Robertson, the average price realized for 80 head was £61 14s., the highest price being 280 guineas. At the Perth joint sale, 44 head sold for an average of £25. At the Old Meldrum joint sale, 72 head brought an average of £33. At the Newton joint sale, where drafts from the herds of A. M. Gordon, Newton; A. T. Gordon, Combscausway, and John Wilson, Pirriesmill, were sold, 53 head made an average of £74 10s. At the Insch joint sale, 31 head brought an average of £23. At the Aberdeen joint sale, 124 head brought an average of £39 10s. At the joint sale of bull and heifer calves, from the herds of Wm. Duthie, Collynie; John Marr, Uppermill, and J. Duthie Webster, Tarves, 40 calves sold for an average of £170, while 24 bull calves, from the Collynie herd, averaged £251, two selling for 700 and 720 guineas, respectively. Mr. Marr's 7 bull calves averaged £70 16s., and Mr. Duthie Webster's two bull calves averaged £29 18s. The highest price in the Uppermill offering was 200 guineas, for Bride's Beau, a roan, calved June 29th, 1908, sired by Mintmaster (by Violet Royal, dam Maude 45th, by Bapton Diamond), the dam of Bride's Beau being Bride's Blossom, by Maxwell. This calf was purchased by E. N. Casares, Buenos Aires.

GOOD ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES.

At the auction sale on October 20th of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, from the herd of C. J. Martin, at Adaza, Iowa, forty head were sold for an average of \$455.95. The \$1,000 mark was twice reached, the highest price, \$1,075 being paid for the 8-year-old cow, Blackbird 24th, and \$1,000 for the 4-year-old Blackbird 36th, while fifteen others brought prices ranging from \$500 to \$900.

At Storm Lake, Iowa, on October 21st, T. H. Lamar sold twenty females for an average of \$406, while fifty-five females, including old cows and very young heifers, averaged \$207.90. The highest price was \$700, for the three-year-old cow, Black Gertrude. Two others sold for \$600 and \$800, and nine others at \$400 to \$350.

TRADE TOPICS.

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK FOOD.—The business in stock foods has grown to large proportions. Some have had a run for the day only, others have met a continuous demand, extending over many years. The trouble with many was that they assumed to be something they were not. The manufacturers claimed they were foods, whereas they were really nothing but tonics and condiments—a sort of spice or relish, to give appetite and zest for food, containing also properties which act on the digestive or other functions, resulting in the more complete digestion and assimilation of the food consumed. These have their greatest value when fed to fattening stock, whose appetites have begun to cloy, and whose digestion to lose its keen edge. They also prove advantageous in many cases in toning up the systems of animals which, owing to irrational feeding or mismanagement, have become ill-conditioned. While veterinarians claim that in such event a skilled practitioner should be called to prescribe what the case may require, still we know well enough that in many cases this is not done, and as the owner himself probably knows little about drugs, it is usually a case of stock food or nothing.

One of the latest stock specifics to be put upon the market is Royal Purple Stock Specific, whose manufacturers are candid enough to admit that their Specific is not a food, but is, rather, designed to enable stock to derive more nourishment from such food as it receives. It claims to be "not a remedy, but a remarkable conditioner." The writer was recently shown some hundreds of letters from users of Royal Purple Stock Specific, expressing great satisfaction at the results obtained from both Royal Purple Stock and Royal Purple Poultry Specifics in improving thrift, promoting milk yield, and growth, and stimulating the production of eggs.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN OF THE FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY TO HAVE AN OUTING.

One of the finest trips ever planned commenced on November 3, when the Frost Wire Fence Company, of Hamilton, Ont., started off with sixteen of its agents on a thirty-days' outing through the Western and Southern States as their reward for winning a sales competition which began a year ago. The company engaged the private car Sunbeam, of the Pullman Company, a combination sleeper and observation car, with private rooms, etc. Every detail of the trip has been arranged, even to supplying the travellers with picture post cards of the different places they will visit. The agents will not be put to the slightest expense, all their hotel, theater, boating, and other expenses being paid for before they leave. H. L. Frost and A. L. Page, personally, look after the comfort of the prizewinners. The party left Hamilton in their private car, attached to the International Limited, at 5.35, going direct to Chicago. From there they will go to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek. At the latter place they will be the guests of Mayor Von Tilborg, and will be shown through some of the gold mines. Thence the tour is to Salt Lake City, Santa Barbara and Catalina Island, where they will fish in the Pacific Ocean, and see the wonders of the deep through the glass-bottomed boats. They will also visit Los Angeles, Santa Fe, Kan-

sas City, and Pasadena, where they will be the guests of Arthur Cuthbert, on his orange grove. One of the most pleasant features of the trip will be a reception to the party by the Canadians of Pasadena. While travelling, the agents will be entertained by Mr. Frost to a "cavas" talk, in which the country through which they are going to pass will be pictured, and the special features about it pointed out and explained. Those who will compose the party are: F. G. Young, Lennox County, Ontario; Joseph Lavoie, Chicoutimi County, Quebec; George J. Coxon, Perth County, Ontario; Clayton Haviland, Norfolk County; Duncan McDonald, Huron County; S. R. Moriarty, Welland County; J. J. Matheson, Oxford County; Rothwell & Marshall, Algoma District; C. M. Crosby, Norfolk County; Allen Bechtel, Waterloo County; R. H. Porter, Simcoe County; David Ross, Jr., Lambton County; Walter Corman, Wentworth County; Henry Tracey, Simcoe County; L. Learn, Welland County; W. C. Reeve, Middlesex County.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CONDUCTOR.

I have a complaint to make against a conductor on railway train, and do not know whom to write to. Would you kindly, in column of "Questions and Answers," say who is the proper party. W. H. R.

Ans.—Inquire of your nearest ticket agent of the company against whose conductor complaint is to be laid.

LIFE OF A NOTE.

Does a lien note hold good after due until paid? A. R. Ontario.

Ans.—Yes; but subject, of course, to the effect of the statute of limitations, by which the debt may become barred in six years from the maturity of the note or the date of the last payment in respect of it, or the last written acknowledgment of indebtedness, whichever may be latest.

GOITRE IN CALF.

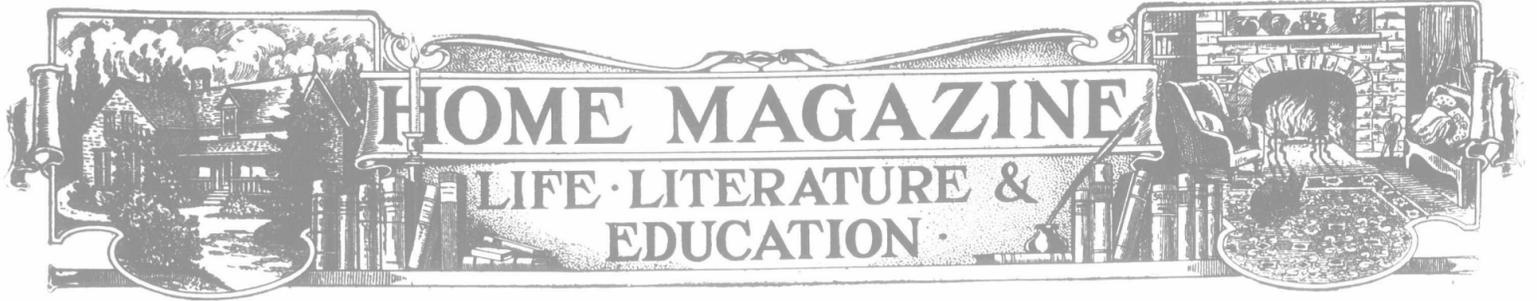
Have a valuable calf, four months old, which has an enlargement on his throat, close to the jaw. It seems to be grown to the gullet, and is about an inch thick, and extends up and down about four inches, and well up on both sides of gullet; it feels about like muscle; first noticed it when calf was about two months old; it has grown fast lately. Kindly advise treatment. J. M.

Ans.—The daily application, with smart friction, of a little compound iodine ointment, will probably reduce the enlargement.

COW FAILING TO BREED.

I saw in my paper some time ago, treatment for a cow having been regularly served, and yet did not get with calf. Would you kindly oblige me by repeating treatment in an early issue? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We presume it is the yeast treatment to which you refer. Take an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast, and make it into a paste with a little warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately-warm place for 12 hours, and then add one pint of lukewarm, freshly-boiled water. Mix, and allow to stand another 12 hours. Prepare this mixture 24 hours ahead of the time the cow is expected to come in heat, and inject it into her vagina as soon as she is seen to be in heat. Breed her when the period of heat is about over. Repeat the treatment at each period of heat until the cow conceives.



Edmund Halley.

From whose computations the period of return of the "Halley" comet, now approaching the earth, was determined.

The winter is again approaching, the time when the farming world relaxes its hold on pitchfork and plow-handle, and, with a sigh of relief, looks forward to a period of rest and recuperation. And now, what if the young folk want to go out a bit of nights! Let the sleigh-bells jingle!! Let the lads and lasses off without a wet blanket to their high spirits. In their little social world they will learn to find their tongues and forget about their hands and feet; and so the social side of their nature, important as it is, will be unconsciously developed.

And what if the lads want to play an occasional game of hockey? Why shouldn't they? Games are encouraged in the High Schools and Colleges, not only for the exercise involved, but because educationists everywhere recognize the necessity of developing the "team spirit." In such games a boy learns indirectly, as has been said, "that no one can exist alone, and that it is sometimes necessary to give up one's will to that of the majority." He imbibes, also, something of the spirit of co-operation, and incidentally develops a genius for good fellowship, and the faculty for speech that comes with enthusiasm over sport of any kind.

Ostensibly, too much running about from the farms should not be encouraged—there are other profitable and pleasant employments for the long winter evenings—yet a reasonable amount of it is only to be recommended. All results are not immediately evident, least of all those whose processes work out in the slow formation of character. The wise farmer realizes this, and sees to it that, in his relations with his children, he exercises no influence that may cause one-sidedness or stunting of any faculty whatever. Much of a child's happiness, if not success, may depend upon just such influences.

Special Training for Teachers of Rural Schools.

ANOTHER TEACHER'S OPINION.

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your favor of September 28th, I may say that, while I have always thought that the instruction in country schools should be along practical lines, and of a broad nature, yet the course we received at the O. A. C. changed my viewpoint considerably. I think now that for those children who intend to remain in the country, a special course in agriculture should be taken. If the child can be brought to a realization of the scientific basis of good farming, later, his results will be better, his work more interesting, and his life pleasanter.

As there is no better place for the teacher to fully realize all the possibilities of life on a farm than at the O. A. C., I think it would be very wise to have a Normal School in connection with it.

The chief thing of value to me was coming in close contact with farm life carried on scientifically.

Eastern Ontario. TEACHER.

Needs More Instruction.

Yet another teacher, writing from Wentworth County, states:

"The most valuable thing in the teachers' course at Guelph was the very close observation we were taught to use, and the habit of giving reasons for everything." She considers the teaching of agriculture, nature study, etc., in the public schools, to be both feasible and desirable, but admits that she does not find teaching these things easy because she does not know enough herself about "soil chemistry and physics." That she is trying to do her best, however, is evident from the concluding portion of her letter:

"I am trying to train the children to know more about their cattle, and apples, and the trees and weeds surrounding us. They are interested and pleased.

"My difficulties lie in a lack of knowledge on my own account.

"For the length of time—10 weeks—the course at Guelph could not be better, nor carried out in a better way. For my own part, I need more time before I could teach agriculture successfully."

Is not this letter a practical admission of the necessity for a more thorough training of rural teachers in regard to the things with which they will be thrown in contact in their work in country schools? This ignorance—far from culpable—should be corrected. But how? Would a Normal School in connection with the O. A. C. (or similar institutions) solve the problem? The question is open for discussion.

The Windrow.

Prince Ito, killed at Harbin last week, at the hands of an assassin, was recognized as Japan's greatest statesman.

King Alfonso, practically a prisoner in his own palace because of the indignation of the people over the death of Francisco Ferrer, quarreling with his ministers because they would not permit him to exercise the clemency that he desired, is another example of the fact that eminence does not always bring happiness. In the meantime, the Cabinet has resigned,

and the Government is in the hands of powers hostile to the King.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the Suffragette leader, is still conducting her campaign in America, but as yet it does not appear necessary that President Taft or Premier Laurier be protected by cordons of police, as was necessary for Chancellor Lloyd-George at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The latest type of airship, which will probably be adopted by Germany, has a framework constructed entirely of wood, instead of aluminum. The specific gravity of Canadian pine was found to be only one-eighth that of aluminum. Even when the thickness of the wood was increased to make the strength equal, the weight was found to be about two-thirds less; moreover, the non-conductivity of wood for electricity recommended it, a wooden balloon being comparatively safe in a thunder-storm, hence models of the new type were built, and have been found satisfactory. Larger airships of the same type will be constructed in the early future.

A Talk with the Girls.

I am going to pass on to you some notes of a little talk I once had with some bright young girls who had gathered for the inaugural meeting of their branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, a branch in our midst which has done excellent service in many ways, but making especial efforts which have brought them most encouraging results, on behalf of those suffering from that terrible scourge, tuberculosis.

I do not suppose that my notes have any new thoughts to convey, but even reiterated truisms may serve as reminders sometimes, so I offer them in the rough as I used them, leaving out the occasional "here a bit and there a bit," sandwiched in between.

It had been agreed that the members need not sit at their meetings with folded hands, even when topics of interest were under discussion, their doing so, or otherwise, being a matter of individual choice; so the consensus of opinion was that they should take up some given object or objects to work for, not only when they met as a society, but during stray moments of leisure in their homes. Thus it came about that the chosen topic for my little talk was "Work," not needle, thread and thimble work only, but work in general, alike as a help to others, and a most valuable element in their own lives; work tangible and intangible; work growing out of duty; work the fruit of love, not only kindly deeds, but also kindly words and kindly ministry.

The notes opened with the contention that, even from the lowest standpoint life would be intolerably dull if we had not each found something definite to do in it.

Our work is the best part of our training for the life to come. It is a trite old saying that "It is better to wear out than to rust out," but all the same, it is our wisest course to try to find such work as best suits us, and for which we are best fitted, for then we are more likely to do it well, and be happy in the doing it. Sometimes workers at the desk, using their brains from morning till night, almost forget that they have arms and legs, and that, without giving them a chance for exercise they are apt to grow clumsy and stiff, whilst

those who wield the pickaxe out of doors, or the broom or such like within doors, are equally apt to neglect to cultivate their minds, and so get narrow and stupid.

Let us face our day's occupation, whatever it may be, willingly; do it faithfully, and we may rest assured that it will not be without its full measure of joy.

Then, there are two other forms of service which bring with them a rich blessing. I mean service for others, not so much in big things, opportunity to do which only comes once now and again; but every day little things, some of which may cost us nothing, but some may mean a good deal of self-sacrifice, a bearing of one another's burdens, and an obedience to that other beautiful command, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." One or two great sacrifices a month cannot equal the beauty of a life made up of kind words and the countless little acts which endear us to others, and may often win them back to the paths from which their erring feet have wandered. Then, do it with a smile, thinking:

"They might not need me—
Yet they might—
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight,
A smile so small
As mine, might be
Precisely their
Necessity."

We all know, and none of us better than those who have had a lengthened pilgrimage on earth, that self dies hard; that it is not easy to give way to others; to offer the soft answer when a hard, defiant one springs so readily to the lips, but it can, by God's grace, be done, and it is by all these self-sacrificing "littles" of life that God's saints are made.

"A tone of pride or petulance repressed,
A selfish inclination firmly fought,
A shadow of annoyance set at naught,
A murmur of disquietude suppressed,
A peace in impertunity possessed,
A reconciliation generously sought,
A purpose put aside—a banished thought,
A word of self-explaining unexpressed,
Trifles they seem, these petty soul restraints,
Yet he who proves them such must needs possess
A constancy and courage grand and bold;
They are the trifles that have made the Saints."

Just a word as to the way in which we should strive to do our little kindnesses and utter our words of sympathy:

"A baby of three years," says a recent writer, "once preached me a sermon, and I pass it on for the benefit of others downcast and despondent one who need to learn to rejoice evermore.

"How is the baby?" I asked, drearily, standing at the foot of the staircase leading up to the chamber where the little one lay ill. "I was tired, unhelpful; my mood came out in my tone.

"'Peek like you do when you laugh,' called the weak little voice upstairs, and if ever I felt rebuked by an angel, that was the moment.

It has come up to me a hundred times since."

"Speak like you do when you laugh." That means sparkle and gladness and goodwill. Those fretful lines at the mouth- corners don't come from laughing. The weary ones around the eyes have another origin. But the plainest outward sign of despondency is that in the voice.

The sick feel it; that is why visitors are forbidden. Little children are infallible weather prophets; they will not take to you. And you and I, even though neither sick, nor young, nor old, but busy and often tired, we love—yes, that is the word—we love the bright, loving, laughing, happy voice. "Speak like you do when you laugh."

Then, as members of a Girls' Friendly Society, it is your privilege, as well as your duty, to be on the lookout for opportunities for service—never mind what your occupation may be. At least once a day some chance to help another will come your way if you look for it. The world may never hear of it, but there is One who has said, "If ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

DO A KINDNESS.

Do a kindness, do it well;
Angels will the story tell,
Do a kindness, tell it not;
Angel hands will mark the spot.
Do a kindness; though no story
It may grace, 'twill ring in glory.
Do a kindness; though 'tis small,
Angel voices sing it all.
Do a kindness; never mind;
What you lose the angels find.
Do a kindness, small or great;
'Twill come back in double weight.
Do a kindness, never fret;
No good deed has been lost yet.
Do a kindness, do it now;
Angels know it all, somehow.
Do a kindness any time;
Angels weave it into rhyme.
Kindly deeds and thoughts and words
Bless the world like songs of birds.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Let No Man Take Thy Crown.

Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crown.—Rev. iii: 11.

In that day shall the LORD of Hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of His people.—Isa. xxviii: 5.

"Heaven is so near, when we go to find it
We can't see clear for the glory behind it;
It's right at our feet, but we never mind it.

"Heaven is so near that we bump right in it,
On every side at every minute
'That we live life right and deserve to win it!"

"Let no man take thy crown," said our Lord to His struggling disciples in Philadelphia. They had "a little strength," had kept the faith and had not denied His Name. Now they were encouraged with the hope of splendid opportunities ahead; before them was set an open door which no man had power to shut in their faces. Satan's forces should bow down before their feet, because Christ the King had declared openly to all the world: "They shall know that I have loved thee."

It has been pointed out that Christ, in His message to the seven churches of Asia, holds the promise of a "crown" before the suffering church of Smyrna and the patient church of Philadelphia; and these two are the only churches out of the seven that are not called upon to repent. Smyrna seems, in the world's eyes, to be poor, but God says of her: "Thou art rich." Philadelphia seems to be weak and despised, but is crowned with the glory of God's great and wonderful love.

As the message came to disciples, then

so it comes to us to-day: "Let no man take thy crown." God does not call us to live at a low level of sordid commonplace, but sets before us a high ambition—a crown. In the verse given above, from the prophet Isaiah, we see that the LORD of Hosts Himself is the "crown of glory and the diadem of beauty unto the residue of His people." He offers Himself to all; but some despise the honor and privilege, preferring the lower ambition of some earthly crown.

The other day I saw a picture called "The Two Crowns." A man, with a face which tells of a splendid intellect and earnestness of purpose, is riding on a fine horse which is caparisoned magnificently. The rider wears a golden crown, and is decorated with many emblems of earthly glory. Beautiful women are flinging flowers in his path, and he has apparently reached the summit of worldly ambition. And yet the face is very sorrowful, as this earthly king looks wistfully at the Figure of One hanging on a Cross, crowned with thorns, faintly seen in the background. Evidently, like the rich young ruler who went sorrowfully away from Christ, this pictured ruler, when given his choice of crowns, chose one which looked grand, but which failed to satisfy his heart. He got everything he had been struggling for, and found that he had missed the real crown, which was worth a lifetime of effort.

St. Paul tells us how men strain every nerve to win the crown of fame in a race—a crown that fades very quickly—and he urges us to be as eager in our pursuit of the incorruptible crown which can never fade away.

This morning I read how some Arctic explorers, after many long years of tireless endeavor, were wearing the crown of the world's applause. How long will



Autumn Woods.

that crown be held up in the sight of a fickle world, do you suppose? The other day, the favorites were the daring explorers of the air, to-day the explorers of the Polar regions are wearing the crown of fame. Perhaps, by the time this is in your hands, the world may be wildly excited over some other discovery, and the fame which seems so splendid dies out, as a star is lost in the blaze of the rising sun.

I am addressing, for the most part, men and women who don't trouble themselves about the applause of the world. You go steadily on with your work, year after year, without expecting or wishing to have your name telegraphed all over the civilized world. Perhaps you have no more desire to wear a crown than the poor little Shah of Persia, who wanted to commit suicide in order to escape that dignity.

And yet the message comes to each of you: "Let no man take thy crown!" You, like the young king in the picture described above, are given a choice of two crowns. Which of the two are you claiming?

Don't be satisfied simply to "get through" this earthly existence in a satisfactory and creditable fashion. Aim very high. Not the world's favor, but the love of God, is worth living for.

"Say not 'Too poor,' but freely give:
Sigh not 'Too weak,' but boldly try.
You never can begin to live
Unless you dare to die—"

says Henry Van Dyke. What Emperor could hope for a higher honor than that which is offered to you? You are made a little lower than the angels, and yet crowned with glory and honor. The Most Holy God has set His love upon you and called you to climb up beside the King of Love on the throne of the Cross and share His crown of thorns. He loved His brothers, and felt that any opportunity of helping them was a rich treasure—though it involved suffering and unpaid labor, though it meant shame instead of fame. And it was worth while. The love of the Father satisfied His eager ambition, and His own devoted love to men made His life sweet and rich and full.

It is—or may be—the same to-day. A life is rich, not when much is snatched at, but when much is given out.

"Measure thy life by loss instead of gain:

Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth;

For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice;

And whoso suffers most hath most to give."

Never consider that anyone has "died rich" just because he left a pile of money behind him, but remember that the people who die rich are those who have spent their lives in holy, unselfish, beautiful service for God and their fellows. They win not only the crown of God's love and favor, but they are also rich in the love of good men and women, and of unstained little children.

Among the wise sayings of the Book of Proverbs, we find this one: "It is not good to eat much honey; so for men

the time. But we have nothing of our own to give, so we must live with God in order to be his stewards to others. The disciples could only feed the multitudes by going again and again and again to their Master for bread. We can only get effectually into touch with men by keeping always in living conscious fellowship with God. And—let us never forget it—it is impossible to be crowned in God's sight if we are cross and disagreeable in the everyday life at home. It is not a glorious thing to be generous to the poor without paying one's just debts, or gracious to strangers and rude or exacting to one's family and servants.

Let no man take thy crown. Take it yourself—NOW. Scientists tell us that a bar of metal is made of atoms, each separate and distinct, though—held together by the strange force of "cohesion"—it looks like one piece. So each life is made of moments, separate and distinct. Each thought and act and word of yours and mine goes instantly into God's presence, to witness for us or against us. A shining life can only be made out of shining minutes and beautiful hours.

"Heaven is so near—why, we search all around us
Till it leans with its ear to our hearts to sound us,
And here in our own dear lanes it has found us."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Ye Shall Receive Power.

(Acts 1: 8.)

The Holy Ghost will in fullness come down.—Acts 1: 4.

Your heart He will fill and your labour He will crown.—Matthew 16: 19.

Every chain shall be broken and you shall be freed.—John 8: 36.

For power He will give you to meet every need.—John 14: 26.

Power to be perfect, power to be whole.

—Matthew 5: 48.

Completely holy in body and soul.—Romans 12: 1.

Power to be righteous in heart and in life.—Luke 1: 6.

Pure, clean, spotless, and free from all strife.—Romans 13: 13.

Power to endure the chastening rod.—Hebrews 12: 5-7.

Power to tread in the paths that Christ trod.—1 Peter 2: 21.

Up Calvary's Hill, to Humility Plain.—James 4: 6.

More than conqueror again and again.—Romans 8: 37.

Power to lay siege to the storehouse of heaven.—Malachi 3: 10.

And bring down the blessings so freely God-given.—Proverbs 28: 20.

To claim all that's promised to conquering faith.—1 Peter 1: 9.

Even all that God is, and all that He hath.—Galatians 4: 7.

The promise is sure, ye shall receive power.—Romans 4: 21.

Oh, doubt them no longer, but trust God this hour.—Matthew 21: 21.

The promise in love He will surely fulfil.—Psalm 145: 19.

And you with His Spirit just now He will fill.—Ephesians 5: 18.

(SENT BY A READER.)

A Suitable Gift for Christmas.

"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb. The William Weld Co., London, Ont. Price, \$1.00; 224 pages; cloth.

"If the Master tarries and comes not,

this message will be just as real for the dwellers in the 30th as in the 20th century, for its center is that everlasting theme, the 'Vision of His Face.' And while the book throughout is devotional, it is at the same time very deeply practical, and there are from time to time little suggestions that are admirably applicable to the tense life of our present age. . . . It ought to be a helper to many—the anxious, the spent, and the worn. It ought to inspire the loyal."—Church Life.

With the Flowers.

Narcissus for Christmas.

A writer in Garden Magazine gives the following method of having narcissi in bloom for Christmas. Choose the "Paper White" variety, and start during the last week in November. Fill a bowl three-quarters full of small pebbles, mixing in one or two pieces of charcoal to keep the water pure. Set the bulbs on the pebbles, working them in a little so that they will stand upright, and so close that they almost touch. Fill the bowl with water and set in a dark place, keeping it full of water. At the end of a week or thereabouts, move the bowl from the closet, but do not put it into direct sunlight until a couple of days have elapsed.

Dahlias, Roses, Etc.

As I have received information from your columns before, I make bold to come again.

1. Can you give me some directions as to preserving a dahlia bulb through the winter?

2. When is the proper time to start an Easter lily?

3. Am sending what I suppose to be the seed of a rose. This summer, after all the other roses were gone, eight or ten lovely roses came out, and now these seed pods have appeared. The roses are a common pink. Are these seeds of any use, and, if planted, would they bring forth some other kind of rose? When would you plant them, and how treat them?
M. GRACE EPPLITT.

When the dahlia plants have been killed by frost, raise the tubers carefully, leaving them in a cluster with a bit of the stem attached; shake off the soil; let stand in the air for a few hours to dry, then store in the cellar. If the cellar is too dry, or not thoroughly frost-proof, pack the tubers in a barrel of dry sand.

The Easter, or Bermuda, lily, may be started any time during fall or early winter, depending on the time one wishes to have it in bloom. Put three or four large bulbs in a nine- or ten-inch pot, planting the bulbs low in the pot, i. e., on top of about five inches of soil. Cover with a little soil, but do not pack hard; water, and set away to form roots in a cool, dark place. As soon as the flower stalk starts, bring to the light, and, as it grows, fill the pot in gradually with soil.

Roses may be propagated by seeds. Bailey says, "Roses are grown from seeds, not only to obtain new varieties, but also because many true species are economically procured in this way. The seeds should be gathered in autumn, and at once stratified with moist sand, or allowed to ferment with a little water, kept in a fairly-warm place. When well rotted, they can be easily rubbed and washed clean, and should be planted at once, either in carefully-prepared beds out of doors, or in flats in a cool greenhouse. . . . Whether they are planted under glass or in the garden, it is difficult to forecast their coming up. It may be within a few weeks, or at the beginning of the second season after planting. . . . Until these matters are better understood, all rose seeds sown out of doors, either in autumn or spring, should be mulched two inches deep with pine needles or other litter. Frequent examinations should be made in spring, and the covering at once removed when the seedlings appear. . . . Pans, or flats, in which seed has been planted, should be kept at least eighteen months before discarding, with the soil always moist."

The Roundabout Club

A Suggestion.

As winter approaches, the thoughts of many, especially among the young people, turn to the possibilities of the long winter evenings. "What shall we do to promote the social life of the neighborhood?" thinks one. "How can we stir up an interest in books and reading, and the doings of the big world?" queries another.

Blessed be they who have such thoughts! And still more blessed be they who carry them into action!

There is no getting out of it, the rural districts do need such influences. Granted that the country at its best is the best place on earth in which to live—we believe that, for we have lived in both town and country—it must still be admitted that not one rural district in a thousand pays the attention that it should, or that it might, to the development of cultural and intellectual influences.

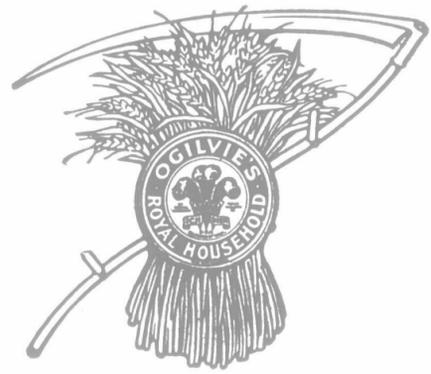
The city, it is true, has its disadvantages, its lack of that sense of freedom which means so much to the country-lover, its temptations which have been harped upon so often, and before which the weak youth may fall, but ostensibly it has also its advantages. There are lectures on interesting and instructive subjects; there are libraries supplied with almost every book one might wish for reference or reading; there are sermons by eloquent divines; musical entertainments worth listening to; art galleries to visit; educative plays from time to time in every high-class theater; and cultured and interesting people to talk with, if one is fortunate enough to number such among one's friends. . . . True, to avail one's self of the privilege of most of these, calls for the expenditure of money, yet to be able to avail one's self of them, even at the expenditure of money, is a privilege. This is not a mere apotheosis of the city. It is simply a presentment of the "other side" of the story in the interests of fair play. We must grasp all the facts of any case whatever if we would avoid being one-sided and narrow.

The advantages of the country, on the other hand, need no enumeration here. They have been often enough held forth in this and every other agricultural journal. They are patent enough to everyone who possesses even a whiff of the truly rural temperament. Suffice it, then, to turn our attention, for a moment, to another phase, and to be, for the nonce, critics of ourselves.

How do we spend the long winter evenings? Do we "improve" them? Or do we simply let them slide away, "nothing attempted, nothing done"? Too often is not this the regimen: A party now and again; a little reading of the papers; an occasional concert; an occasional bout of drying apples; a little fancywork; a little talk, and a great deal of sleep? True, an isolated family here and there subscribes for magazines and builds up a library, and in this attic or that a student, fired with the ambition of knowing things, pours over his books with a feverish concentration that will land him one day somewhere; but on the whole, there is very little co-operative effort to help along the intellectual life (that important Other Side) of the various neighborhoods. The Farmers' Institutes have done much for the study of the science of agriculture does call for the exercise of intellect along certain lines—nevertheless, a whole realm of cultural influences remain, for the most part, unknown and untouched.

Perhaps the need is not felt—people who never tasted butter would not know the need of it—yet the fact remains that no mind of even normal intelligence, when once fully, keenly alive to the interest of such things, is ever willing to go back to the old way of caring for nothing but work and money-making, and neighborhood doings. It harms a farmer nothing at all to be a man of broad culture, as well as a good agriculturist. Upon the contrary, the more sense of constantly developing his intelligence and attaining a riper culture, puts him more in touch with his fellowmen, and gives him a deeper interest in life.

Now, to the next point: It goes without saying, that the neighborhood which would go ahead in this way must



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—Miss Laura Fleming, Montreal, P. Q.

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possess books, and it does not seem at all impracticable that such a neighborhood should form a club, charge a small fee, and each year procure a few volumes directed towards a systematic course of work for the winter. For instance, one season's work might cover a few of the great artists. A few volumes of "Masterpieces in Art" (by no means expensive), would supply the necessary data, and a "magic" lantern, with a series of prints, would illustrate admirably. In the same way, evenings on travel; biography; literature; the history, geography (with resources), bird or plant life of our own land, etc., might be arranged for.

We are convinced, from the excellent quality of work submitted to our Literary Society during the past three winters, that a considerable proportion of farm folk are eager for a little more co-operative development, along the lines suggested above; also that discussions, and addresses, and papers of very great value, can be evolved from local talent in almost every rural neighborhood. Eloquence, too, may be ready to respond on call; but great eloquence is not really necessary for such evenings. Facts and anecdotes and conclusions presented in a simple, interesting way, are quite enough for a start; eloquence and philosophy may follow as a natural result. In any case, interest and benefit, something to think about, a consciousness of going ahead a little, must be assured.

We have felt that our "Farmer's Advocate Literary Society" has filled a niche of its own—we are assured by many appreciative letters that it has done so—but it cannot do enough. It can never concentrate the attention of a whole neighborhood as can a series of talks, held, say, in the local schoolhouse, and illustrated—above all, illustrated—by lantern views. Let us repeat that, "above all, illustrated," for, take our word for it, a lantern, with really good slides, is bound to be one of the greatest factors of success in any such undertaking. A good one is not a very expensive article, and might be utilized, besides, for illustrating talks on agriculture, etc., at meetings of the Farmers' Institute.

At the same time we believe that our Literary Society in "The Farmer's Advocate" can very well co-operate with other societies in the good work. It is not impossible, for instance, that a member of some club, say in Ontario, may, through our pages, receive suggestions or information from a member of some similar club in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. As for ourselves, we do not profess to know everything, or where everything can be found, but we do most unhesitatingly promise that we will make every effort to find information re book lists, etc., which may be required. The only stipulation we make is that questions be asked at least one month before the answers are expected. It takes time, often, to get on the track of information of certain kinds, and space considerations must sometimes be regarded.

We shall be pleased to hear from others on this question; also we shall be pleased to publish notes regarding the organization or progress of any Clubs that may be set afoot. Write us about "your" Club. Your description may give rise to more inspiration than you think.

NEMO.

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.]

Some time ago I read a thesis written by an eminent physician of this city [Thesis read before the Educational Association by Dr. H. MacCallum.] in which were, I think, many statements that might be as interesting to the readers of this department as they were to me. The purpose of the paper was to emphasize once more the fact of the interdependence of the mind and body, to show that while the body can influence the mind, the mind can also influence the body. In fact, this doctor believes that

if we give the body a fair chance in regard to eating good food, breathing fresh air, taking sufficient exercise, rest and sleep, and, at the same time, see that our state of mind is what it should be, we can almost bid defiance to disease and say farewell to doctor's bills.

Above all things, he is insistent that the mind must be kept vigorous and cheerful.

"I think the whole medical world have conceded," he says, "that impulses of anger, worry and jealousy are destructive to mental action, to the brain and to the body, while love, contentment and confidence, and other joyful emotions, are anabolic or healing, nutritive and developing impulses. . . . It may be asked what are the mental qualities of a disease-producing nature? Everything that is the opposite of cheerfulness. A Japanese proverb says, 'Thoughts have ghastly consequences. . . . Anger, concealed or unconcealed, is a powerful katabolic impulse, and is damaging in proportion to the intensity and lengths of the attacks. Related to anger are impatience, revenge, and spite.'"

Even anger, however, he considers less harmful to the health than worry, and he observes that all of these disturbing impulses are stronger in their effect on refined and highly-organized natures than on coarse and common ones. "The closer the normal mentality is to the savage, the less damaging the results to the body."

The power of suggestion and auto-suggestion, he notes, is also potent, often, to induce ill-health. Treat a child as an invalid and it will often develop into an invalid; keep on imagining that you are ill, and you may in time develop symptoms. On the other hand, keep your mind off your ailments, get it interested in something else, enthusiastic even, about something else, and the chances are that unless you are down with some organic disease (even then in some instances), improvement will quickly follow.

People should not worry over their health. The more they worry, the worse they get. . . . "Many people," he continues, in words that apply, perhaps, to comparatively few farm folk, "are sick from laziness, failure to take open-air exercise, and failure to subject themselves to the wholesome discipline of physical toil. . . . Work—a sufficiency of physical work—is a grand preventive of maladies and miseries. 'St. Hermas, in saying, 'Have a lust for thine own work, and thou shalt be safe,' recognized the moral need and the moral influence of work. 'Love labor,' said William Penn, 'For if thou dost not want for bread thou mayst for physic. It is wholesome for thy body and good for thy mind.'"

Here follows a statement that is sufficiently striking: "The lymph born of muscle-work entering into the bloodstream, is carried to the central nervous system, and is in some way used by the brain as its pabulum to build intellectually and morally,"—and this reminds us of the experience of Tolstoi, who, after adopting the plan of spending part of each day at manual labor, found that he could do his mental work the better therefore. But work must not be carried to an excess. "It is essential to be able to relax," and both mental and muscular relaxation are at times necessary. Repose should be taught as well as activity, and the necessity of helping one's self, of exercising will-power and keeping at all times optimistic.

Dr. MacCallum also treats of the development of brain power, but space forbids an exhaustive examination of his views on this subject at present. His line of thought may be suggested by the following: "The disuse of an arm leads to such atrophy that anyone can see it with the naked eye, and judicious use will lead to an hypertrophy equally evident. What one sees in muscle can be counter-parted in brain physiology.

It has, perhaps, been long observed that a hopeful condition of mind is likely to be of use in nervous diseases—Dr. MacCallum notes that one of the oldest medical writers, Galen (born A. D. 130), said that "Hope is of more value than physic"—but he impresses the fact that the mind can affect, to a great extent, the condition of all the organs. "The mind can act as far as the nervous system can act," he says, "and it is essential to remember that the latter presides over the function of the lungs, heart, stomach, bowels, genitals, etc."—all of

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which goes to show that if we wish to keep bodily "fit," we must see to it that we keep hopeful, cheerful and happy.

I have quoted largely from this thesis—but then there were so many things that I wanted to quote. Perhaps, however, it may be expanded into a book some day, and then you will have a chance of reading for yourselves. I do not think we should miss the opportunity of reading anything that will help us to live more happily, more sanely, and more usefully.—Do you? D. D.

Birch-bark Gifts.

How many of our readers know what dainty, yet inexpensive Christmas gifts can be made from birch bark, inexpensive, yet very acceptable to the city friends as souvenirs. First, I think of scissors holders. You can make them any size you wish, only not too small, or they will look crowded. Get the prettiest bark if you can, with little black knots all over it, cut it into squares, shields, ovals, also heart-shaped and circular pieces. Cut pasteboard for the back to fit whichever pattern you choose. With a punch or shoemaker's awl, pierce little holes all around the edges, laying the bark on the pasteboard, thread a needle with silkoline or silk baby ribbon and lace together—green and deep, rich reds are the most suitable colors. If silkoline is used, tie little bows at all the corners, attaching little tassels of the silkoline to each end. Three large-sized brass rings are attached, with bows the same as at the corners, by piercing two little holes in the back, and bring the ribbon through from the other side, the word scissors being printed with ink or crayons. Hand-painted flowers may be used if liked, as decorations, or instead of paint, little pictures cut from magazines, Indian heads, etc., or, better still, if you have it, a photo of some of the home views cut from picture post cards.

Then, for the gentlemen, come the pipe-racks. They can be made in exactly the same way, by lacing together the pasteboard and bark, the only difference being the wording and decorating. One long-shaped one has six rings in a row, almost an inch apart, and below each ring, started from the one side, are printed the following words: "My handy pipe, my dandy pipe, my pipe so neat and small; my big-pipe, my little pipe, my best old pipe of all." Care must be taken in printing with ink to remove all the little pieces of flimsy, lacy bark from the parts you intend printing on, as the ink will run on it. Then another rack has three rings, with the words, "One, two, three, here are we," and decorated with pipes; also a little match-holder of birch bark, with "Match us" printed on it. The match-holder is laced together first, then laced to the pipe-rack with bows at top. Of course, the racks all have ribbon to hang them by, with bow in the center.

Key racks are made of long strips of bark about eight inches long and three inches wide. Six little brass hooks are screwed through the bark and pasteboard, which is fastened together the same way as all the other gifts. Across the top is printed, "Said the stately birch to its clinging bark, come hold for me the key of my heart." Decorate as you wish, and hang with ribbon.

Whisk-holders are made round, oval, all shapes. The band of bark that holds the whisk must be cut larger than the width of whichever shape is chosen, and of thin bark, lined with green or red lining of any sort to strengthen it. Print on it the words, "Brush up!" Decorations to suit taste.

A snowshoe whisk-holder is made by drawing the pattern of a snowshoe about eight inches long, and wide enough to hold a medium-sized whisk. Line the same as in the other whisk-holders; draw the criss-cross lines with crayons, or ink, or, better still, make them of silkoline, with bows top and bottom, each tasseled. All these articles need the pasteboard back.

Match-holders, snowshoe shaped, are made the same way, except that a little canoe of bark is attached. You can line it or not, as you choose. Below the canoe sandpaper is laced on. A square match-holder has two little holders, one in the upper corner, the other in the lower, opposite. A strip of sandpaper is fastened between the two, stretching from the other two opposite corners. "Just a scratch" is printed at the top,

and "Find its match" at the bottom. Decorate as you wish.

A watch-rack can be made in any shape, with little hook attached, the little stand at the back being made of strong pasteboard attached to the rack with pieces of lining. The words are, "You sleep, I'll watch."

A hat-pin holder may be made eight or nine inches long, three in width for the back. Make the holder six inches long. Lace all together with bows in the corners, if desired. Decorate and print the word "Hat-pins" on the holder.

A hair-receiver, eight inches long, or less, if required, is square or pointed at top, with heart-shaped bottom, the outside heart to be larger than the back, of thin bark and lined with sateen; all laced together and decorated.

Needle-books and pin-balls are cut round, shield-shaped, heart-shaped, pansy-shaped, etc. The needle-books are made of two pieces lined. Little layers of flannel, button-holed or pinked, are placed between, and all is fastened with a bow. The pin-balls have two lined pieces laced with ribbon, close together, over and over, with pieces of sheet wadding between, and stuck all around with colored toilet-pins.

A jewel-box may be made of four separate pieces for the sides, laced to pasteboard, and lined. A little square bottom of pasteboard is first laced on, then the sides are joined by bows at top and half-way up the sides. If to be sent by mail, the ribbon may just be run through and the sides left flat, the recipient tying together when received. A little dainty-colored wadding should be put in the bottom. The box is about three inches high. Larger ones for buttons, filled with homemade candy, are very acceptable; a still larger size may be made for a work-basket, or a waste-basket.

A QUEBEC CORRESPONDENT.

A Subject for Some Ingle Nook Readers.

Dear Chatterers.—You know as well as I that often, very often, the management of a farm falls on the women. Perhaps the husband dies, and the wife has to take up the burden; or perhaps the father and mother die, there are no brothers, and so the farm and its development falls on the girls. I am sure there are readers of this column who have had experience, actual personal experience, of this kind, and who have many valuable suggestions to give to others who may be left in like case, and so I have procured from the manager of the "F. A." the liberty to make the following offer:

For the best letter telling in a bright, interesting way, of the difficulties encountered in such a situation, and how they were overcome, we will give a prize of \$5.00 cash. For all other letters deemed worthy of publication, we will give prizes ranging from \$2.00 cash to copies of standard authors, depending on the merit of the article.

The only stipulation is that the letters must give bona-fide personal experiences, and that they must be sent to us within two weeks after the date upon which this paper is issued. Kindly address all communications to Ingle Nook.

Does Anyone Know?

I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years; we could hardly be without it now in our home. I have never written before to the "Ingle Nook," but have been learning all I could from it in every edition. It is just as good as going to college and taking a course in domestic science.

I am intending making a down comforter, and I got what the shopkeeper said was down-proof silkine for comforters, to cover it. But quite a few warned me that, in time, perhaps a year or so, the down would come through the best sateen. Is this true? Can any of the "Nookers" who have had experience with down comforters, tell me? Mother suggested putting in an interlining. I thought this would make it too heavy. I should like to get advice from anyone who has had experience along this line. I shall be glad to help anyone at any time I can.

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Neat, stem-wind, guaranteed Nickel Watch for selling \$3.00 worth Lovely Christmas Postcards; 50 designs; all gems of art, exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. Ladies' size, \$1.00. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. 52A Toronto.

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We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command by income selling specimens and mounts for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals," absolutely free. N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERM, 205 E. Wood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.
SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.



6443 Long Kimono, Small 32 or 34, Medium 38 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust.



6424 Boy's Soldier and Rough Rider Suit, 6 to 12 years.



6474 Morning Jacket with Plume, 24 to 44 bust.



6470 Fancy Middy Collars, One Size.



6468 Doll's Dress Petticoat and Drawers, 18, 22 and 26 inches high.



6151 Hot Water Bag Covers and Bed Slippers, One Size.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

All About Ants.

The brother of a scientist went to a bookshop to buy a present. He told the clerk that he wanted some kind of volume dealing with natural history to give to his brother, a zoologist. Could he recommend one? The clerk glanced over the shelves with a knowing air. At last he pulled down a book.

"This would interest him," he remarked. "It is by one of our best authors."

"Let me see it," said the purchaser. The clerk handed it to him. On the back, in large letters, was the word "Anthology."

"All about ants," commented the clerk.

The Washboard Ruins Clothes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

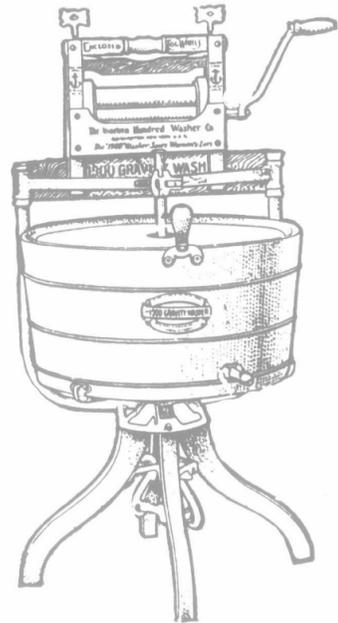
I'll send the "1900 Gravity" free for a month anywhere, so you can prove it without risking a penny. I'll take it back then, if you think you can get along without it. And I'll pay the freight both ways out of my own pocket.

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

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

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

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



Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

PURITY FLOUR

Take Your Choice of the "PURITY" Family

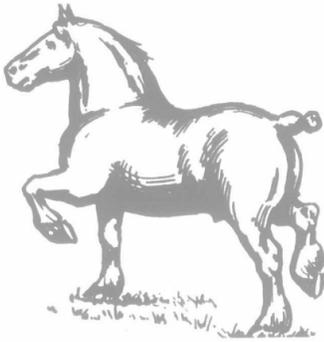
196 POUNDS 98 POUNDS 43 POUNDS 24 POUNDS 14 POUNDS 7 POUNDS

Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited

UNION STOCK - YARDS

Horse
Exchange

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail
Horse Commission Market.GREAT SPECIAL
AUCTION SALE

Thurs., Nov. 18, '09

50 Head Imported Registered

SHIRES

40 Fillies. 10 Stallions.

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

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.



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

Invention of the Wheelbarrow.

It takes a great man to do a little thing sometimes. Who do you think invented that very simple thing called a wheelbarrow? Why, no less a man than Leonardo da Vinci. And who was he, do you ask? He was a musician, painter, poet, architect, sculptor, physiologist, engineer, natural historian, botanist and inventor, all in one. He wasn't a "Jack-at-all-trades, and a master of none," either. He was a real master of many arts, and a practical worker besides. He lived about the time Columbus set sail for America, and was born in the city of Florence, Italy.

Perhaps some of you may feel a little better acquainted with him when you are told that it was Leonardo da Vinci who painted one of the grandest pictures in the world, "The Last Supper"—a picture that has been copied many times and engraved in several styles, so that almost everyone has an idea of the arrangement and position at the table of the figures of our Lord and His disciples.

And only to think how many of the thousands of hard-working people really own, in their wheelbarrow, an original "work" of the great Leonardo da Vinci! —The Round Table.

In Common Things.

Seek not afar for beauty. Lo! it glows
In dew-wet grasses all about thy feet;
In birds, in sunshine, childish faces
sweet,

In stars, and mountain summits topped
with snows.

Go not abroad for happiness. For, see,
It is a flower that blossoms by thy
door!

Bring love and justice home, and then
no more
Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy
may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere
wrought:

The simple duty that awaits thy hand
Is God's voice uttering a divine com-
mand;

Life's common deeds build all that saints
have thought.

In wonder-workings, or some bush aflame,
Men look for God, and fancy Him con-
cealed;

But in earth's common things he stands
revealed.

While grass and flowers and stars spell
out His name.

The Golden Dog

(Le Chien D'Or.)

A Canadian Historical Romance.

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

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

CHAPTER XL.

A Deed Without a Name.

Caroline, profoundly agitated, rested her hands on the back of a chair for support, and regarded La Corriveau for some moments without speaking. She tried to frame a question of some introductory kind, but could not. But the pent-up feelings came out at last in a gush straight from the heart.

"Did you write this?" said she, falteringly, to La Corriveau, and holding out the letter so mysteriously placed in her hand by Mere Malheur. "Oh, tell me, is it true?"

La Corriveau did not reply, except by a sign of assent, and standing upright waited for further question.

Caroline looked at her again wonderingly. That a simple peasant-woman could have indited such a letter, or could have known aught respecting her father, seemed incredible.

"In heaven's name, tell me who and what you are!" exclaimed she. "I never saw you before!"

"You have seen me before!" replied La Corriveau quietly.

Caroline looked at her amazedly, but did not recognize her. La Corriveau continued, "Your father is the Baron de St. Castin, and you, lady, would rather die than endure that he should find you in the Chateau of Beaumanoir. Ask me not how I know these things; you will not deny their truth; as for myself, I pretend not to be other than I seem."

"Your dress is that of a peasant-woman, but your language is not the language of one. You are a lady in disguise visiting me in this strange fashion!" said Caroline, puzzled more than ever. Her thoughts at this instant reverted to the Intendant. "Why do you come here in this secret manner?" asked she.

"I do not appear other than I am," replied La Corriveau evasively, "and I come in this secret manner because I could get access to you in no other way."

"You said that I had seen you before; I have no knowledge or recollection of it," remarked Caroline, looking fixedly at her.

"Yes, you saw me once in the wood of St. Valier. Do you remember the peasant-woman who was gathering mandrakes when you passed with your Indian guides, and who gave you milk to refresh you on the way?"

This seemed like a revelation to Caroline; she remembered the inci-

dent and the woman. La Corriveau had carefully put on the same dress she had worn that day.

"I do recollect!" replied Caroline, as a feeling of confidence welled up like a living spring within her. She offered La Corriveau her hand. "I thank you gratefully," said she, "you were indeed kind to me that day in the forest, and I am sure you must mean kindly by me now."

La Corriveau took the offered hand, but did not press it. She could not for the life of her, for she had not heart to return the pressure of a human hand. She saw her advantage, however, and kept it through the rest of the brief interview.

"I mean you kindly, lady," replied she, softening her harsh voice as much as she could to a tone of sympathy, "and I come to help you out of your trouble."

For a moment that cruel smile played on her thin lips again, but she instantly repressed it. "I am only a peasant-woman," repeated she again, "but I bring you a little gift in my basket to show my good-will." She put her hand in her basket, but did not withdraw it at the moment, as Caroline, thinking little of gifts, but only of her father, exclaimed:

"I am sure you mean well, but you have more important things to tell me of than a gift. Your letter spoke of my father. What, in God's name, have you to tell me of my father?"

La Corriveau withdrew her hand from the basket and replied, "He is on his way to New France in search of you. He knows that you are here, lady."

"In Beaumanoir? Oh, it cannot be! No one knows I am here!" exclaimed Caroline, clasping her hands in an impulse of alarm.

"Yes, more than you suppose, lady, else how did I know? Your father comes with the King's letters to take you hence and return with you to Acadia or to France." La Corriveau placed her hand in her basket, but withdrew it again. It was not yet time.

"God help me, then!" exclaimed Caroline, shrinking with terror. "But the Intendant; what said you of the Intendant?"

"He is ordered de par le Roi to give you up to your father, and he will do so if you be not taken away sooner by the Governor."

Caroline was nigh fainting at these words. "Sooner! how sooner?" asked she, faintly.

"The Governor has received orders from the King to search Beaumanoir from roof to foundation-stone, and he may come to-morrow, lady, and find you here."

The words of La Corriveau struck like sharp arrows into the soul of the hapless girl.

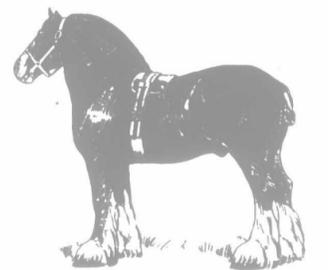
"God help me, then!" exclaimed she, clasping her hands in agony. "Oh, that I were dead and buried, where only my Judge could find me at the last day, for I have no hope, no claim upon man's mercy! The world will stone me, dead or living, and alas! I deserve my fate. It is not hard to die, but it is hard to bear the shame which will not die with me!"

She cast her eyes despairingly upward as she uttered this, and did not see the bitter smile return to the lips of La Corriveau, who stood upright, cold and immovable, before her, with fingers twitching nervously, like the claws of a fury, in her little basket, while she whispered to herself, "Is it time, is it time?" but she took not out the bouquet yet.

Caroline came still nearer, with a sudden change of thought, and clutching the dress of La Corriveau, cried out, "O woman, is this all true? How can you know all this to be true of me, and you a stranger?"

"I know it of a certainty, and I am come to help you. I may not tell you by whom I know it; perhaps the Intendant himself has sent me," replied La Corriveau, with a sudden prompting of the spirit of evil who stood beside her. "The Intendant will hide you from this search, if there be a sure place of concealment in New France."

INSURE

YOUR
STALLIONSJust as you Insure
your Buildings.

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

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

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

R. Ness, Pres. J. d'Halewyn, Sec.
Dept. C., New York Life Building,
MONTREAL.

Burnett, Ormsby, Clapp, Ltd., general agents
for Western Ontario, Wellington St., Toronto

In a police court the other day a woman of uncertain age appeared in the witness box.

"How old are you, madam?" asked the cross-examining lawyer. The woman blushed deeply, and stammering, blurted out:

"I—1," and stopped short.

The attorney looked guilty. "Please, madam, quickly," he urged in a gentle, kindly voice, "it's getting worse every minute, you know."

NEWFOUNDLAND
PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing.

Fishermen Regard Them as a Boon to Mankind—Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Backache.

Garnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., Nov. 1.—(Special).—Among the fishermen here, who, through exposure to wet and cold are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their Backaches and their Rheumatism vanish before the great Kidney remedy.

Among many others, Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of suffering, has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here is what he is telling his friends:

"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best medicine for Backache I have ever used. I only used two boxes, and they cured me of Backache I had had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from Backache should use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Backache? Simply because Backache is Kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all Kidney aches and ills. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used them yourself, ask your neighbors.

The reply sent a ray of hope across the mind of the agonized girl. She bounded with a sense of deliverance. It seemed so natural that Bigot, so deeply concerned in her concealment should have sent this peasant woman to take her away, that she could not reflect at the moment how unlikely it was, nor could she, in her excitement, read the lie upon the cold face of La Corriveau.

She seized the explanation with the grasp of despair, as a sailor seizes the one plank which the waves have washed within its reach, when all else has sunk in the seas around him.

"Bigot sent you?" exclaimed Caroline, raising her hands, while her pale face was suddenly suffused with a flush of joy. "Bigot sent you to conduct me hence to a sure place of concealment? Oh, blessed messenger! I believe you now." Her excited imagination outflowed even the inventions of La Corriveau. "Bigot has heard of my peril, and sent you here at midnight to take me away to your forest home until this search be over. Is it not so? Francois Bigot did not forget me in my danger, even while he was away!"

"Yes, lady, the Intendant sent me to conduct you to St. Valier, to hide you there in a sure retreat until the search be over," replied La Corriveau, calmly eyeing her from head to foot.

"It is like him! He is not unkind when left to himself. It is so like the Francois Bigot I once knew! But tell me, woman, what said he further? Did you see him, did you hear him? Tell me all he said to you."

"I saw him, lady, and heard him," replied La Corriveau, taking the bouquet in her fingers, "but he said little more than I have told you. The Intendant is a stern man, and gives few words save commands to those of my condition. But he bade me to convey to you a token of his love; you would know its meaning, he said. I have it safe, lady, in this basket—shall I give it to you?"

"A token of his love, of Francois Bigot's love to me! Are you a woman and could delay giving it so long? Why gave you it not at first? I should not have doubted you then. Oh, give it to me, and be blessed as the welcome messenger that ever came to Beaumanoir!"

La Corriveau held her hand a moment more in the basket. Her dark features turned a shade paler, although not a nerve quivered as she plucked out a parcel carefully wrapped in silver tissue. She slipped off the cover, and held it at arm's length towards the eager, expectant girl, the fatal bouquet of roses beautiful to see as the fairest that ever filled the lap of Flora.

Caroline clasped it with both hands, exclaiming in a voice of exultation, while every feature radiated with joy, "It is the gift of God, and the return of Francois's love! All will yet be well!"

She pressed the glowing flowers to her lips with passionate kisses, breathed once or twice their mortal poison, and suddenly throwing back her head, with her dark eyes fixed on vacancy, but holding the fatal bouquet fast in her hands, fell dead at the feet of La Corriveau.

A weird laugh, terrible and unexpressed, rang around the walls of the secret chamber, where the lamps burned bright as ever; but the glowing pictures of the tapestry never changed a feature. Was it not strange that even those painted men should not have cried out at the sight of so pitiless a murder?

Caroline lay amid them all, the flush of joy still on her cheek, the smile not yet vanished from her lips. A pity for all the world, could it have seen her; but in that lonely chamber no eye pitied her.

But now a more cruel thing supervened. The sight of Caroline's lifeless form, instead of pity or remorse, roused all the innate furies that belonged to the execrable race of La Corriveau. The blood of generations of poisoners and assassins boiled and



New Century for Country Homes

Not Wash-Day—But Wash-Hour

The woman, who uses THE "NEW CENTURY" has the clothes on the line and is ready for her morning shopping or recreation—when other women are still toiling over the tubs in a hot kitchen.

The "NEW CENTURY" washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes—washes them cleaner than can be done by hand.

Do your washing in the "New Century" way and change wash-day to wash-hour. Our booklet tells how. Sent free.

DOWSWELL MFG. CO. LIMITED, HAMILTON, Ont.



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AGENTS make big money selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement. Mends holes in granite-ware, iron, agate, tinware, etc. Mends a hole in one minute. Every household buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100% profits. J. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

GOOD general servant wanted in small family. Apply: Mrs. Therese Buchanan, Box 62, Wentworth Ave., Galt, Ont.

SASKATCHEWAN Lands for sale in Goose Lake District and Battleford, selected by myself three years ago. All very choice sections. Fifteen to sixteen dollars per acre. Easy terms to industrial settlers. Small cash payment, and balance in six, eight or ten annual payments. For any further information write owner, N. S. Robertson, Arnprior, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

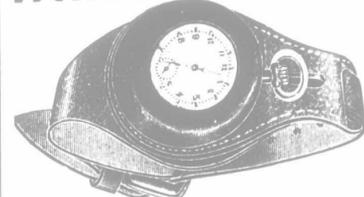
Maple and Rock Elm Logs Wanted

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

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

The Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

WRIST WATCH



GIVEN FOR SELLING XMAS POSTCARDS, 6 FOR 10c

Dainty and Reliable Ladies' Watch, in neat Leather Bracelet, for selling \$4.50 worth of Lovely Christmas Postcards; 50 designs; all gems of art, exquisitely colored; many richly embossed on gold. Worth 5c each. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. The watch can be worn on a chain if desired. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. 50A, Toronto.

rioted in her veins. The spirits of Beatrice Spara and of La Voisin inspired her with new fury. She was at this moment like a pantheress that has brought down her prey and stands over it to rend it in pieces.

Caroline lay dead, dead beyond all doubt, never to be resuscitated, except in the resurrection of the just. La Corriveau bent over her and felt her heart; it was still. No sign of breath flickered on lip or nostril.

The poisoner knew she was dead, but something still woke her suspicions, as with a new thought she drew back and looked again at the beautiful form before her. Suddenly, as if to make assurance doubly sure, she plucked the sharp Italian stiletto from her bosom, and with a firm, heavy hand plunged it twice into the body of the lifeless girl. "If there be life there," she said, "it too shall die! La Corriveau leaves no work of hers half done!"

A faint trickle of blood in red threads ran down the snow-white vestment, and that was all! The heart had forever ceased to beat, and the blood to circulate. The golden bowl was broken and the silver cord of life loosed forever, and yet this last indignity would have recalled the soul of Caroline, could she have been conscious of it. But all was well with her now; not in the sense of the last joyous syllables she spoke in life, but in a higher, holier sense, as when God interprets our words, and not men, all was well with her now.

The gaunt, iron-visaged woman knelt down upon her knees, gazing with unshrinking eyes upon the face of her victim, as if curiously marking the effect of a successful experiment of the aqua tofana.

It was the first time she had ever dared to administer that subtle poison in the fashion of La Borgia.

"The aqua tofana does its work like a charm!" muttered she. "That vial was compounded by Beatrice Spara, and is worthy of her skill, and more sure than her stiletto! I was frantic to use that weapon, for no purpose than to redden my hands with the work of a low bravo!"

A few drops of blood were on the hand of La Corriveau. She wiped them impatiently upon the garment of Caroline, where it left the impress of her fingers upon the snowy muslin. No pity for her pallid victim, who lay with open eyes looking dumbly upon her; no remorse for her act touched the stony heart of La Corriveau.

The clock of the Chateau struck one. The solitary stroke of the bell reverberated like an accusing voice through the house, but failed to awaken one sleeper to a discovery of the black tragedy that had just taken place under its roof.

That sound had often struck sadly



Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing, may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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

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

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

FOR splendid Rouen ducks write to Howard Bicum, Blenheim, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred S.-C. Reds and W. Wyandottes. Cockerels \$1 each. Thomas Amos, Moffat, Ont.

Errors, like straws, upon the surface blow,

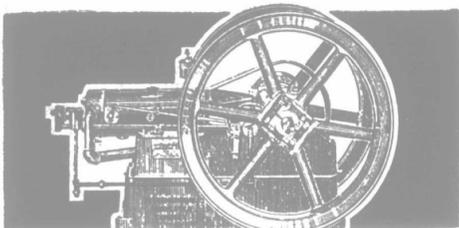
He who would search for pearls, must dive below.

—Dryden.



Prosperity
Daisy's gift

A RELIABLE POWER ISA FARM NECESSITY



You can do twice as much farming without doubling your force of helpers, by adding an I. H. C. gasoline engine to your equipment of implements and machines.

Your men will be able to turn out twice as much work. They will save time and you will save money, energy, worry and delay.

With an engine, the hired-help problem is simplified—you will be freed from the worry of unreliable, inefficient and dissatisfied help. The efficiency of your other farm machines will be more than doubled. You can operate, at minimum cost, your grinder, fanning mill, cream separator, churn, pump, thresher, huller, cutter and other farm machines without the need of even one helper. You can also have a power-house on your farm, where you will always find a willing power to do your work. You can have electric lights for your home—just belt your engine to a little dynamo. There should be no difficulty about an adequate water supply for fire protection, for general use about your premises, or for irrigation if you find that necessary.

Sit down and figure the price of labor by the year; calculate what it costs to feed a man; include your losses when you could not find help in busy seasons; and it won't take long for an International agent to sell you an

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine

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upon the ear of Caroline, as she prolonged her vigil of prayer through the still watches of the night. Her ear was dull enough now to all earthly sound! But the toll of the bell reached the ear of La Corriveau, rousing her to the need of immediately effecting her escape, now that her task was done.

She sprang up and looked narrowly around the chamber. She marked with envious malignity the luxury and magnificence of its adornments. Upon a chair lay her own letter sent to Caroline by the hands of Mere Malheur. La Corriveau snatched it up. It was what she sought. She tore it in pieces and threw the fragments from her; but with a sudden thought, as if not daring to leave even the fragments upon the floor, she gathered them up hastily and put them in her basket with the bouquet of roses, which she wrested from the dead fingers of Caroline in order to carry it away and scatter the fatal flowers in the forest.

She pulled open the drawers of the escritoire to search for money, but, finding none, was too wary to carry off aught else. The temptation lay sore upon her to carry away the ring from the finger of Caroline. She drew it off the pale, wasted finger, but a cautious consideration restrained her. She put it on again, and would not take it.

"It would only lead to discovery!" muttered she. "I must take nothing but myself and what belongs to me away from Beaumanoir, and the sooner the better!"

La Corriveau, with her basket again upon her arm, turned to give one last look of fendish satisfaction at the corpse, which lay like a dead angel slain in God's battle. The bright lamps were glaring full upon her still beautiful but sightless eyes, which, wide open, looked, even in death, reproachfully yet forgivingly upon their murderer.

Something startled La Corriveau in that look. She turned hastily away, and, relighting her candle, passed through the dark archway of the secret door, forgetting to close it after her, and retraced her steps along the stone passage until she came to the watch-tower, where she dashed out her light.

Creeping around the tower in the dim moonlight, she listened long and anxiously at door and window to discover if all was still about the Chateau. Not a sound was heard but the water of the little brook gurgling in its pebbly bed, which seemed to be all that was awake on this night of death.

La Corriveau emerged cautiously from the tower. She crept like a guilty thing under the shadow of the hedge, and got away unperceived by the same road she had come. She glided like a dark spectre through the forest of Beaumanoir, and returned to the city to tell Angelique des Meloises that the arms of the Intendant were now empty and ready to clasp her as his bride; that her rival was dead, and she had put herself under bonds forever to La Corriveau as the price of innocent blood.

La Corriveau reached the city in the gray of the morning; a thick fog lay like a winding-sheet upon the face of nature. The broad river, the lofty rocks, every object, great and small, was hidden from view.

To the intense satisfaction of La Corriveau, the fog concealed her return to the house of Mere Malheur, whence, after a brief repose, and with a command to the old crone to ask no questions yet, she sallied forth, again to carry to Angelique the welcome news that her rival was dead.

No one observed La Corriveau as she passed, in her peasant dress, through the misty streets, which did not admit of an object being discerned ten paces off.

Angelique was up. She had not gone to bed that night, and sat feverishly on the watch, expecting the arrival of La Corriveau.

She had counted the minutes of the silent hours of the night as they passed by her in a terrible panorama. She pictured to her imagination the

successive scenes of the tragedy which was being accomplished at Beaumanoir.

The hour of midnight culminated over her head, and looking out of her window at the black, distant hills, in the recesses of which she knew lay the Chateau, her agitation grew intense. She knew at that hour La Corriveau must be in the presence of her victim. Would she kill her? Was she about it now? The thought fastened on Angelique like a wild beast, and would not let go. She thought of the Intendant, and was filled with hope; she thought of the crime of murder and shrunk now that it was being done.

It was in this mood she waited and watched for the return of her bloody messenger. She heard the cautious foot on the stone steps. She knew by a sure instinct whose it was, and rushed down to admit her.

They met at the door, and without a word spoken, one eager glance of Angelique at the dark face of La Corriveau drank in the whole fatal story. Caroline de St. Castin was dead! Her rival in the love of the Intendant was beyond all power of rivalry now! The lofty doors of ambitious hope stood open—what to admit the queen of beauty and of society? No! but a murderess, who would be forever haunted with the fear of justice! It seemed at this moment as if the lights had all gone out in the palaces and royal halls where her imagination had so long run riot, and she saw only dark shadows, and heard inarticulate sounds of strange voices babbling in her ear. It was the unspoken words of her own troubled thoughts and the terrors newly awakened in her soul!

Angelique seized the hand of La Corriveau, not without a shudder. She drew her hastily up to her chamber and thrust her into a chair. Placing both hands upon the shoulders of La Corriveau, she looked wildly in her face, exclaiming in a half-exultant, half-piteous tone, "Is it done? Is it really done? I read it in your eyes! I know you have done the deed! Oh, La Corriveau!"

The grim countenance of the woman relaxed into a half smile of scorn and surprise at the unexpected weakness which she instantly noted in Angelique's manner.

"Yes, it is done!" replied she, coldly, "and it is well done! But, by the manna of St. Nicholas!" exclaimed she, starting from the chair and drawing her gaunt figure up to its full height, while her black eyes shot daggers, "you look, Mademoiselle, as if you repented its being done. Do you?"

"Yes! No! No, not now!" replied Angelique, touched as with a hot iron. "I will not repent now it is done! that were folly, needless, dangerous, now that it is done! But is she dead? Did you wait to see if she were really dead? People look dead sometimes and are not! Tell me truly, and conceal nothing!"

"La Corriveau does not her work by halves, Mademoiselle, neither do you; only you talk of repentance after it is done, I do not! That is all the difference! Be satisfied, the lady of Beaumanoir is dead! I made doubly sure of that, and deserve a double reward from you!"

"Reward! You shall have all you crave! But what a secret between you and me!" Angelique looked at La Corriveau as if this thought now struck her for the first time. She was in this woman's power. She shivered from head to foot. "Your reward for this night's work is here," faltered she, placing her hand over a small box. She did not touch it; it seemed as if it would burn her. It was heavy with pieces of gold. "They are uncounted," continued she. "Take it, it is all yours!"

La Corriveau snatched the box off the table and held it to her bosom. Angelique continued, in a monotonous tone, as one conning a lesson by rote—"Use it prudently. Do not seem to the world to be suddenly rich; it might be inquired into. I have thought of everything during the past

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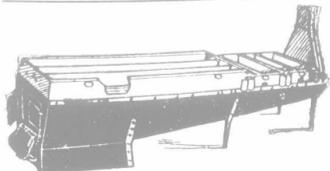


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night, and I remember I had to tell you that when I gave you the gold. Use it prudently! Something else, too, I was to tell you, but I think not of it at this moment."

"Thanks, and no thanks, Mademoiselle!" replied La Corriveau in a hard tone. "Thanks for the reward so fully earned. No thanks for your faint heart that robs me of my well-earned meed of applause for a work done so artistically and perfectly that La Brinvilliers, or La Borgia herself, might envy me, a humble paysanne of St. Valier!"

La Corriveau looked proudly up as she said this, for she felt herself to be anything but a humble paysanne. She nourished a secret pride in her heart over the perfect success of her devilish skill in poisoning.

"I give you whatever praise you desire," replied Angelique, mechanically. "But you have not told me how it was done. Sit down again," continued she, with a touch of her imperative manner, "and tell me all and every incident of what you have done."

"You will not like to hear it. Better be content with the knowledge that your rival was a dangerous and a beautiful one." Angelique looked up at this. "Better be content to know that she is dead, without asking any more."

"No, you shall tell me everything. I cannot rest unless I know all!" "Nor after you do know all will you rest?" replied La Corriveau slightly, for she despised the evident trepidation of Angelique.

"No matter! you shall tell me. I am calm now." Angelique made a great effort to appear calm while she listened to the tale of tragedy in which she had played so deep a part.

La Corriveau, observing that the gust of passion was blown over, sat down in the chair opposite Angelique, and placing one hand on the knee of her listener, as if to hold her fast, began the terrible recital.

She gave Angelique a graphic, minute, and not untrue account of all she had done at Beaumanoir, dwelling with fierce uncton on the marvellous and sudden effects of the aqua tofana, not sparing one detail of the beauty and innocent looks of her victim, and repeating, with a mocking laugh, the deceit she had practiced upon her with regard to the bouquet as a gift from the Intendant.

Angelique listened to the terrible tale, drinking it in with eyes, mouth and ears. Her countenance changed to a mask of ugliness, wonderful in one by nature so fair to see. Cloud followed cloud over her face and eyes as the dread recital went on, and her imagination accompanied it with vivid pictures of every phase of the diabolical crime.

When La Corriveau described the presentation of the bouquet as a gift of Bigot, and the deadly sudden effect which followed its joyous acceptance, the thoughts of Caroline in her white robe, stricken as by a thunderbolt, shook Angelique with terrible emotion. But when La Corriveau, coldly, and with a bitter spite at her softness, described with a sudden gesticulation, and eyes piercing her through and through, the strokes of the poniard upon the lifeless body of her victim, Angelique sprang up, clasped her hands together, and, with a cry of woe, fell senseless upon the floor.

"She is useless now," said La Corriveau, rising and spurning Angelique with her foot. "I deemed she had courage to equal her wickedness. She is but a woman after all—doomed to be the slave of some man through life, while aspiring to command all men! It is not of such flesh that La Corriveau is made!"

La Corriveau stood a few moments, reflecting what was best to be done.

All things considered, she decided to leave Angelique to come to of herself, while she made the best of her way back to the house of Mere Malheur, with the intention, which she carried out, of returning to St. Valier with her infamous reward that very day.

(To be continued.)

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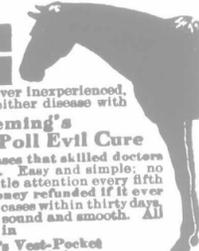
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

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I have a large quantity of corn to husk, and have heard something of husking mitts.

1. Please describe, as near as possible, what they are made of?
2. The name of a firm from whom they may be obtained?
3. What do they usually cost?

YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—In the great corn-growing section of Canada, South-western Ontario, the most likely place in the country for anything new in the corn-husking line, husking mitts, though not unheard of, are very seldom used, though they can be bought in at least one hardware store in Leamington. The practice in that section is to husk with the bare hands as long as the weather is not too cold, and, afterwards, cotton gloves, to be had at any hardware store, at three pairs for 25 cents, are used. A husking peg, or hook, is buckled on the hand, over the glove.

SWEET POTATOES.

1. Can sweet potatoes be grown successfully in Canada?
2. If they can, how do they propagate, seeing the tubers have no eyes?
3. Would some reader give a recipe for cooking and serving them?
4. Does the Colorado potato beetle attack them as it does other potatoes?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. The sweet potato is a tropical plant, and is not grown in any quantity further north than the State of New Jersey. It needs a long season, and is very sensitive to frost. The plant is a trailing vine, of the morning-glory family.

2. It is propagated by means of its tubers, usually from the slips or cuttings which arise when the tubers are planted in beds or frames. It is also propagated by means of cuttings, or slips, taken from the tips of fresh runners.

3. Sweet potatoes are usually baked, after being first scrubbed to clean them. If any of our readers know of any other specially-good method of cooking them, we would be glad to have them tell of it.

4. No.

DODDER AND CHICORY.

I am sending you, under separate cover, samples of two weeds. The one marked No. 1, I found in alfalfa, sowed last spring with barley. I have found a few patches about two feet in diameter; it is all matted together, and clover looks as if it were dying.

Sample No. 2, I got along roadside, where it has been spreading quite fast the last few years; also found quite a few plants in red clover, sowed last spring. It has a long, straight root (some 15 to 18 inches long), and blue flower. Cutting it does not seem to have much effect on it, for, when cut with mower, when cutting hay, it sent out two or three branches instead of one. I went over field several times and pulled and dug out all plants as they came in flower, so as to have clover seed clean.

Can you tell me the name of them, and how to handle No. 1 should it spread more next year?

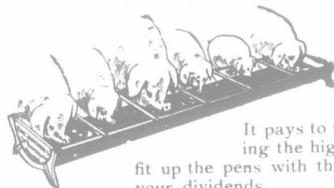
I intend to dig all patches this fall so as not to give it a chance to make more headway. A YOUNG FARMER.

Ans.—Sample No. 1 is a specimen of dodder. This is a parasitic plant, which feeds on its host, the alfalfa. It is a pernicious weed, spreading rapidly, and completely killing out clover and alfalfa. Where a crop is badly infested, the field should be plowed before seed has formed, or a crop of hay can be cut early and the field be then plowed, and some crop other than clover grown for a few years. Where it is in small patches, repeated cutting, to prevent its seeding, will suppress it.

Sample No. 2 is wild chicory. It can best be identified by its beautiful blue flowers, borne in stalkless clusters of three or four together, along the almost leafless stem. It is a perennial, with a deep, thick root, but spreading chiefly by its seeds. It is not troublesome except as a roadside weed and in low, rich pasture land. Good culture, in short rotation of crops, holds it completely in check.

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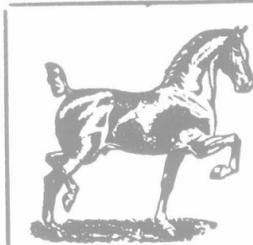
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We have for sale a few choice Clydesdale mares, imported and Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. Long-distance phone. **Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont. G. T. R. and C. N. R.**

MY NEW IMPORTATION TO HAND.

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

Clydesdales Home from the Shows

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

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

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

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

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no ties. I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients, whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time, whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

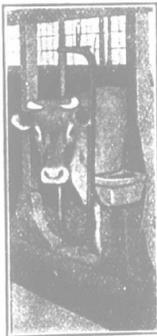
C. E. Brooks, 1499 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

RUSH'S U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

are swinging stanchions. See the comfort and freedom they give cattle. Are strongly made to stand roughest usage, and save lumber and labor in fitting up cow stables. Saves time in tying cattle because the latch is easily operated and absolutely secure. Made in five sizes. Write for catalogue and prices.

A. M. RUSH, King St., Preston, Ontario.



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.

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

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

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.

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.**

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

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO., BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A. Established 1866



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SWOLLEN LEG.

Driving mare has a swelling on inside of hind leg, just above the fetlock. It is sore to pressure, but she is not lame. M.M.

Ans.—Bathe well frequently with hot water. After bathing, rub well with the following liniment: 2 ounces laudanum, 2 ounces chloroform, 2 ounces tincture of arnica, and 4 ounces water. After applying the liniment, put a woolen bandage on. Keep this treatment up until the soreness disappears. Then, if an enlargement remains, apply a blister. V.

Miscellaneous.

SPLINTS.

I have a valuable mare, four years old, which has a splint on each fore leg, on the outside, the size of a marble, halfway between the knee and fetlock. Kindly state cause and prescribe remedy. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The splint bones on the cannon often terminate at their lower ends in little knots, which are apt to be mistaken for splints. Bony deposits thrown out between the cannon bone and a splint bone constitute splints. The knots are normal, the splint is abnormal. Splints are usually caused by concussion or over-straining. In many cases they disappear by absorption, which may be hastened by blistering, or the application of one of the advertised specifics for absorption of such growths. If there is no lameness, it is well to leave it alone; if lame, give rest, reduce the inflammation with cold-water bathing, and thoroughly rub the parts, firmly, but gently, with an oiled, leather-covered piece of wood, once daily, 15 minutes each time.

GOSSIP.

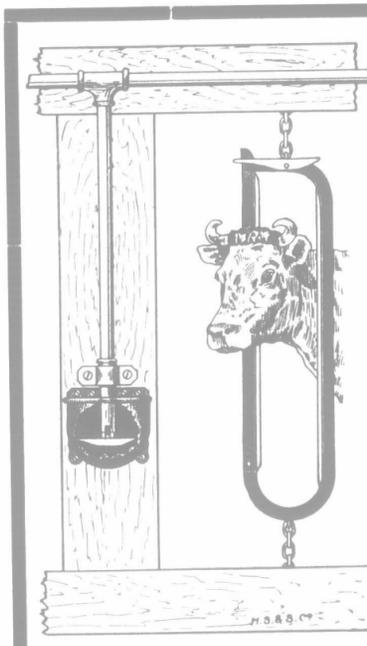
Wm. Barnett & Sons, of Living Springs, Ont., Fergus Station, write: We are having a very successful season, best yet, which shows the value customers place on our Oxford Down sheep. Customers write, saying that the sheep have arrived, and most say "they are very satisfactory, and well crated." We still have a number of choice two-shear and shearing rams, which will make splendid flock-headers; also a number of ewes of different ages. See ad. on another page.

TRADE TOPIC.

Beatty Brothers, of Fergus, Canada, (B. T. for short) manufacturers of hay tools and stable fittings, issue a hanger on which is pictured in detail almost everything they make in the way of hay forks, slings and tracks, litter and feed carriers, cattle stanchions, etc. It can be had for the asking.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE FARMER'S VETERINARIAN.—"The Farmer's Veterinarian," by C. W. Burkett, is the title of a new farmers' veterinary work of some 275 pages, published by the Orange-Judd Co., of New York. This book is remarkable for the absence of technicality. It can be readily understood by the average stock-owner or farmer, or others who have paid no particular attention to veterinary subjects. The chapters devoted to anatomy, physiology, materia medica, dentition, etc., while brief, are reasonably comprehensive and easily understood. The major portion of the work is devoted to the symptoms and treatment of the ordinary diseases to which farm stock is subject. Probably too little is said about the causes of disease and preventive treatment, but the symptoms and curative treatment are well discussed, and, in most cases, the treatment recommended is modern and up-to-date. The work should be valuable to all owners of stock who are not located within reasonable distance of a veterinarian. The book may be ordered through "The Farmer's Advocate," at \$1.50, plus ten cents for postage. (WHIP.)



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.

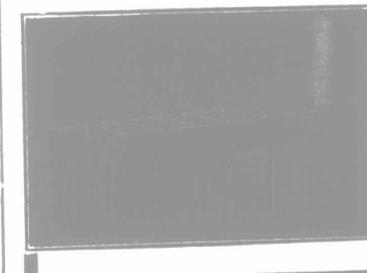
The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited,

PRESTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

RAW FURS

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

C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, CAN. DIRECT EXPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.



PERFECT MAPLE EVAPORATOR

A first-class evaporator that will make good, clear—the kind you like—maple syrup, with a very small quantity of fuel. Price so low any one can buy it. Turns that sugar bush of yours into a dividend-paying business. Get our new pamphlet, it tells what others think about it.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. Limited
237½ TWEED, ONTARIO.

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, Carlisle P. O., Ont.**

IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS

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

VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES SHORTHORNS

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.**

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.**

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.**

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

SHORTHORNS

Nine bulls from 8 to 20 months old, reds and roans; 10 yearling heifers and a few cows. Will sell very cheap to make room in stables. **CLYDESDALES** One pair of bay mares and one dark brown, heavy draft and two spring colts. **JAMES McARTHUR, Gables, Ontario.**

SHORTHORNS

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

1054-Maple Lodge Stock Farm—1909

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



Live-Stock Dividends

Why don't you, Mr. Enterprising Stock Feeder, earn a larger profit per-centage on your fat cattle? There's just one thing necessary in your system—you select good steers, give good care and sound grain, but perhaps you leave nature, *unassisted*, to do the rest. If you'll think, you'll realize that no animal can consume such a grain-feed as you give, day after day, without digestive disturbance. *You must, therefore, fit the animal to stand heavy feeding, and that's best done by giving, morning and night, a small portion of*

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

in the grain ration. This is called by feeders "The Dr. Hess Idea," and thousands can testify that it pays big dividends on a small outlay. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a tonic. It sharpens the appetite and leaves the animal always ready to eat. It makes the digestive apparatus strong so there is no danger of overloading. It assists every organ to perform its function and it prevents and cures minor stock ailments. Dr. Hess Stock Food pays at the milk pail, in the horse stable and in the pig house. All farm animals are the better for it. Fed twice a day in small doses. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 14th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 60-page Veterinary Book free any time. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Give it to the growing chicks in the springtime; to the moulting fowls in the fall and to your laying stock the whole year round. It helps the chicks and hens to digest more of their food and so grow faster and lay better. A little Poultry Pan-a-ce-a once a day in soft feed spells the difference between a little and a great deal, in the hen business. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

MR. A. J. HICKMAN

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exports pedigree live stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references. Stock ordered is purchased direct from the breeder and shipped straight from his farm to port of entry. In no other way can imported stock be purchased so cheaply.



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 Cruickshank (Duthie bred) imp. bull, Sittytou Victor = 50093 = (87397), a proven sire of merit, gentle and active. Also some young bulls by him, out of imp. dams. Address:

John Brydone, Milverton, Ont.



HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING

Shorthorns

For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68704.

WM. GRANGER & SON, London, 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 SHORTHORNS! 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.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORT-HORN BULLS. 12 BULL CALVES, 9 TO 16 12 MONTHS OLD.

All choice yearlings — 2 reds and 2 roans. All from imp. sire and a number from imp. dams.

30 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS. 30

All belonging to noted Scotch families, and mostly from imported sires and dams. Quality, pedigree and prices will please you. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction station.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager. J. F. MITCHELL BURLINGTON, ONT.

Long-distance telephone.

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

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

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

Our special offering just now is young Hampshire pigs. Pair not akin, \$25; single sow, \$15. Also a few under six months. These are of choice quality and beautifully bred.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

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: Scotch Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

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

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

30 HEIFERS AND 29 BULLS PRESENT OFFERING.

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

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.

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.) = 6954. Present offering: Three choice show bulls now fit for service; also Yorkshires four and five months old, of either sex. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin shipping station, C. P. R.

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. BELL TELEPHONE.

Shortorns 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 WALDEMAR STA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ECZEMA.

Three-year-old colt is covered with little lumps and is very itchy. It gets six quarts of oats a day, and is driven nearly every day. J. B.

Ans.—This is eczema. Wash thoroughly with warm soapsuds. Then dress twice daily with corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a quart of water.

LAW OF RECEIVERS.

Would you give some facts about the law governing receivers in the case of debtors, or state where such information may be obtained. Ontario.

Ans.—There are many text-books on the subject. An Ontario work of convenient size is "Cassels' Ontario Assignments Act." It may be obtained through any bookseller; price, \$1.

PEDIGREE NOT FORTHCOMING.

Last spring I bought a bull at a sale. They sold him as pedigreed stock, and were to furnish a pedigree a few weeks after sale. I have not got it yet. The note will be due in a few days. Had I better pay the note when due, or can they collect the full amount, seeing that they have not performed their agreement? Ontario.

Ans.—If they still hold the note, you should refuse to pay it unless, and until, they deliver the "pedigree." If the note has passed into other hands, you had better pay it, under protest, and then proceed against the vendors of the animal for compensation for their breach of the agreement. But in the meantime you ought to make an urgent demand upon them for the production of the document.

FEEDING QUALITY OF HAY—THICK HIDE.

1. What kind of hay is the best to feed when doing official testing? Is alfalfa hay better than red clover?

2. Is there more feed and milk in first or second-crop clover?

3. Is there any point in a cow to tell if she is a high or low per-cent-fat tester? If there is, kindly mention.

4. If I seeded my orchard with alfalfa, would it be injurious to the trees?

5. Is it often the case to see a yearling Holstein heifer with a very thick hide? Is it a good or bad sign? G. P.

Ans.—1. Cut when one-tenth in bloom and properly cured, alfalfa makes the best hay we have, and should prove unrivalled for feeding cows under test.

2. Either is good. The second is liable to be more leafy and finer.

3. None that is at all reliable. Some dairymen assume to judge the richness of a cow's milk by the amount and color of her skin secretions as in the ears, about the tail, etc. Since the advent of the Babcock test, this idea has pretty well gone down stream.

4. Yes; very.

5. It is not uncommon, and many of the best breeders do not very seriously object to it, claiming that with maternity and lactation, the tendency of the breed is to fine down, losing much of its thickness, and developing, not only a sparer frame, but a more pliant skin. Nevertheless, a very thick hide is objectionable.

A woman who lives in an apartment house changed her ice man not long ago, and the next day the youth who drove the team for the new man put the piece of ice on the dumbwaiter in the basement to be hoisted up. She pulled away.

"Heavens!" she exclaimed. "That new ice man certainly gives good weight!"

After much effort, she got the dumbwaiter up to the kitchen level. To her amazement, there was a small boy sitting upon the ice. With what breath she had left, she demanded:

"What in the world did you make me pull you up here for?"

"Why," replied the youngster, "I thought maybe the cake would be too heavy for you to lift, so I came up to help you off with it."

SAMPLE BOTTLE CURED HER

Of Eczema on Her Hands.

We are always glad of an opportunity to send a sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription to an eczema sufferer, because we are sure it will stop the awful, torturing itch at once, and start the patient on the road to recovery. But no one expects the necessarily small sample bottle to complete the cure.

That is what it did, however, for Madame Mathilda Boudreau, of Amherst, Magdalen Islands. Writing on June 18th last, she says:

"I was suffering with eczema on the hands for about three months when I started using D. D. D. Prescription, and after I used a sample bottle I was entirely cured. I recommend D. D. D. to anybody suffering with skin disease."

D. D. D. directly attacks the germs in the skin which cause eczema—kills them—relieves the torturing itch at once, and restores the skin to a healthy condition.

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

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

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

Holstein-Friesian Bulls
For Sale on Reasonable Terms.

One calved May 4, '09, from dam with record, first milking, of over 9,200 lbs. One calved Sept. 19, '09, from Record of Merit dam. Sire of both has splendid pedigree, having blood of Calamity Jane and Tidy Abbecker.

MOUNT DAIRY, MILTON, ONTARIO.

Holsteins—Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred young cows, safe in calf to Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd and Mercena's Sir Posch; also young stock sired by above bulls. For description and prices write

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

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, Harristville Ont.**

Little Eleanor's mother was an Irish-American, while her father was a German. One day, after Eleanor had been subjected to rather severe disciplinary measures at the hands of her father, she called her mother into another room, closed the door significantly, and said: "Mother, I don't want to meddle in your business, but I wish you'd send that husband of yours back to Germany."

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

RUPTURED COLT.

A horse colt, one year old, got ruptured at the navel when he was about six weeks old. It is about the size of a hen's egg. Do you think it will go away itself, or would it be better to have an operation on him? I had a mare colt some time ago the same, but it went away itself. The vet., when castrating this colt, wanted to operate on him, but I thought he would be all right. Some have told me it will not come all right on a horse colt.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It is very likely that, in time, it will cure itself. A simple treatment for such a case is to take a Burgundy-pitch plaster about six inches square, made by spreading the pitch on a piece of moleskin, or leather. Split a cork in two lengthwise, put one half, flat side down, on the center of the plaster, and, after warming thoroughly, apply it to the rupture with the round side of the cork pressed into the opening. Take a small smoothing-iron, well warmed, and iron over the plaster on the outside, to make it adhere perfectly. The rupture will likely be healed before it comes off.

VOLUME OF CRUSHED AND RUBBLE STONE.

How many yards of gravel (crushed stone) are there in a cord of stone, measured before it is crushed? Could you tell about how much it shrinks, if it shrinks any, by being crushed?

A. C.

Ans.—Volume before and after crushing will depend on how closely the rubble stone is piled when measured. Also, crushed stone shrinks in the wagon, or on cars, from the shaking and hauling, and the measurement of crushed stone thus varies between the crusher and the work. Crushed stone, loose, is nearly 50 per cent. voids, and if rubble stone is reasonably piled, the voids will not exceed this, so that there would be no shrinkage after crushing.

"Instead of a shrinkage, the volume would increase. One cord of rubble should expand to 1¼ or 1½ cords of crushed material. A cord contains 128 cubic feet, and a cubic yard, 27 cubic feet."

W. A. McLEAN,
Engineer of Highways.

HORSE - TRADING.

What is best to do under these circumstances: I traded horses with a horse-trader who claimed to be a veterinary surgeon. He guaranteed his mare to be sound and a good driver, and said if she was not, within three days I could return her. The mare I traded was blind, and a kicker. His father had seen my mare and said he knew her. I told him she kicked, and what more he wanted to know his father would tell him. After consulting his father, we traded, I to give him \$25 boot. I gave him \$5, and was to give him \$20 on delivery of the mare. His brother delivered the mare the next day, and my boss made out a check, with my permission, for \$20, not to the man I traded with, but to his brother, who delivered the mare. After he left, I hitched the mare up and found she was lame and would not pull the buggy. My boss phoned to the bank and told them not to cash the check. When he found he could not get the cash, he phoned me. I told him the reason, and to bring my mare back. He said he would. He came back, but did not bring the mare. I traded this mare back to this man who had the check. Again, before trading, I asked him what he intended doing where it was; it was likely burned. Since then he has sent my boss a solicitor's letter, threatening to sue him for the \$20. Can he collect same? What is the best thing to do to stop them cashing check? Shall I advertise it in papers? **NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

Ontario.

Ans.—Judging from your statement of facts, alone, we do not see that your employer can be compelled to pay the twenty dollars, or any sum; nor do we see that you need do anything further regarding the check.

More Strength



The World To-day Calls for Men of Strength, Men of Action.

Why do you drag along listlessly from day to day and week to week, brooding over the loss of your former strength and vigor? Get it back. You can do it. No man is so run down that he can't be built up. You can recover your old-time vim and courage.

There's strength in Electricity for such as you. It is a builder, an invigorator, a strength-giver. Its glowing energy fills your nerves and veins with the spirit of youth. Your over-worked organs respond immediately with new life and energy. It fills you with ambition, animation, and happiness.

That's the way you were intended to be, the way you ought to be, and the way you can be. Make your body into a storage battery by filling it every night with the gentle current from the DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC HERCULEX, and the results will surprise you. The world will look rosy to you, and you'll have the strength and courage to tackle any task.

FREE UNTIL CURED

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash, if you prefer to deal that way.

Electric Suspensory or other attachment free, and guaranteed for one year.

It is a quick and lasting cure for Weakness of any Organ of the body, for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips, Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, Kidney trouble, Loss of Memory, Poor Circulation, and all evidences of breakdown. It cures where everything else has failed.

SEND FOR MY FREE BOOK

If you cannot call at my office personally, write for my book. It is full of things every man ought to know, and gives full particulars. Sent free, sealed, by mail, in plain envelope. Write to-day.

DR. A. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street Toronto, Ont.
Entrance: 6 Temperance Street.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6, SATURDAYS UNTIL 9 P.M.

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.**

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 All ages. Also bull and heifer calves, including daughter and granddaughters of Pieterje Henger. **Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol**, whose TWO famous daughters yield Count De Kol, whose TWO famous daughters made over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and sire 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. Other leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll. **CRAMPTON, ONTARIO.**

H. E. GEORGE,
HIGH - CLASS HOLSTEINS!
Head of herd, Pieterje Korndyke Lad. Two nearest dams average 26.09 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam, Pieterje 22nd has a record of 31.62 lbs. butter in 7 days. Present offering: 6 heifers safe in calf to this bull. Also 3 bull calves by Mannor Johanna De Kol, out of officially-tested cows.
WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

WORLD'S CHAMPION BRED BULL
Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha.
Sire Colantha Johanna Lad. Dam Grace Fayne 2nd. Average butter record for 7 days of his dam, sire's dam and sister is 32.35 lbs. Average milk for one day of dam and sire's dam is 104 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale.
M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springford, Ontario.

Lakeview Herd headed by **Holsteins** the **ONLY BULL** in the world whose sire has 5 daughters averaging over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and whose dam (26.30 lbs. in 7 days) has a daughter with a record of over 35½ lbs. of butter in 7 days (world's record). Bull calves and cows bred to him for sale. **LAKEVIEW FARM, BRONTE, ONT.**

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians!
Three-year-olds, two-year-olds and yearlings heavy in calf. Also a few choice heifer calves. Visitors met at station by appointment.
G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd!
RECORD-OF-MERIT COWS.
Headed by Lord Wayne Meechthide Calamity. Nothing for sale at present but choice bull calves from Record-of-Merit dams.
Walburn Rivers, Folden's Corners, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd contains 100 head; over 30 females in Record of Merit. Headed by Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days; 87.6 lbs. milk in one day. Prince De Kol 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. RICHARDS, N. CALETONIA, ONTARIO.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION "ADVOCATE."

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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



THE GOLDEN LAD BULL,
"Golden Fox of Dentonia," at 3 years old a Toronto champion, at the head of my St. Lambert herd. Some beautiful young stock of both sexes for sale from him.

T. PORTER, 360 St. Clair Ave., Toronto.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF A CHOICE BULL TO HEAD YOUR HERD?
We are offering choice bull calves sired by Fountain's Boyle, who won first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa, who also headed first-prize herd at Toronto and Ottawa. Also offering some choice heifers.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONT.
DUNCAN STATION, C. N. O.

A practical joker recently made his first trip to Niagara Falls, and a guide that he hired was trying to impress him with their magnitude, says the New York American.

"Grand!" suggested the guide.
The visitor did not seem impressed.
"Millions of gallons a minute," explained the guide.
"How many in a day?" asked the tourist.
"Oh, billions and billions!" said the guide.
The other looked across and down and up, as if gauging the flow, and then turned away disinterestedly.
"Runs all night, too, I suppose," he remarked nonchalantly.
The guide never recovered.

Eating for Strength.

The greatest pleasure to be derived from eating is the pleasure one gets in the knowledge that his food is giving him greater strength and vitality.

Because of this fact there is a constant increase in the consumption of Quaker Oats; every time the strength making qualities of Quaker Oats have been tested by scientific investigation or by experiments in families it has been found to be a food without an equal.

It builds the muscles and brain without taxing the digestive organs; it costs so little anyone can afford it, and it is so carefully prepared and packed that it is absolutely pure and clean. A Quaker Oats eating family is always a healthy family.

GOSSIP.

E. Dymont, Copetown, Ont., who advertises driving horses and ponies, writes: "We have had good sales for driving ponies during the past three months. Have still on hand fourteen head to select from, ranging in height from 10 hands to 13 hands. All guaranteed to be sound and reliable. We have also a few head of choice young driving horses, from 15½ hands to 16½. We can supply matched pairs or single drivers, mostly bays or browns in color, sound and gentle, and reasonable in price. Correspondence is solicited."

At D. Campbell's clearing sale of grade Holstein cattle at Harrietsville, Ont., on October 20th, good prices were realized, Sunshine, No. 2 in the catalogue, bringing \$101, going to Norman Charlton, Brownsville. Frank Leeson, of Aylmer, bought a good thing in Daisy, at \$72; Wm. Leeson captured the twins at \$80 each; Mr. Murdock purchased four choice ones for the London Asylum; James McLaren, of The Grove, secured four grand cows; Annie Laurie and Rose went to Smith Bros., London Township. Other prominent buyers were McVicar Bros., South Dorchester; D. Curry, Yarmouth; A. Charlton, Springfield; A. E. Malpass & Son, Mossley, and I. Carson, Banner. The average for the whole herd was \$67.83; the total sale amounted to \$3,018.76, a record-breaker for a 50-acre farm sale in that section.

The International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Ill., from Nov. 27th to Dec. 10th, promises to excel, in extent of entries and quality of exhibits, all former exhibitions of the Association. The stock exhibited at the leading fall fairs has been of higher average excellence than that of former years, and the cream of the winners at all these shows will be found in the roundup at Chicago. The removal of the 30 days' quarantine in the case of Canadian sheep going into the United States, clears the way for our breeders to exhibit and to sell their stock untrammelled. There should, therefore, be a good showing of Canadian sheep and other stock at the Exposition, and many sales effected. Reduced railway fares will also be available, making the Exhibition an attraction to those who have not yet visited it, as well as to those who have been there and would go again.

We live in deeds, not years.
In thoughts, not breaths.
In feelings, not in figures on the dial.
We should count time by heart throbs.
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

—Bailey.

Rudyard Kipling told this story about Simla: "Simla is in the mountains—the hills, as they say in India—and the ladies go there in the hot weather to escape the heat of the low country. Kipling said, that one lovely cool morning at Simla he was presented to a 'grass widow.' They call those ladies 'grass widows' whose husbands are detained by work in the hot cities of the plains. She was awfully pretty and charming, and, as they talked together in the pleasant coolness, Kipling said, 'I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down below?' The lady gave him a strange look, and he learned afterwards that she was a real widow."

A curious incident in the recent history of the Gray's Inn settlement of rooks is mentioned by a London correspondent.

It appears that a couple of carrion crows settled in the gardens and one day it was discovered that the rookery was deserted. The benchers, who are particularly proud of their rooks, gave orders for the carrion crows to be destroyed, and the gardener prepared pigeon's eggs with good doses of arsenic. The crows swallowed them and seemed to grow fatter and healthier. At last strychnine was used, and the pair were seen pecking at the egg. One of them fell as it flew up to the nest, the other reached the branch, reeled and dropped. Then a curious thing happened. Not a rook had been seen for weeks at Gray's Inn, but the next day they were all back as though advised by telegram.

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.

FREE!

\$200.00 IN CASH

And 500 Valuable Premiums Given Away

Below will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters. The first set when placed in proper order spells the name of a popular fruit. The second set spells the name of an article in every kitchen. The third set spells the name of an article we all wear.

- Here are the sets:
- P A P E L** [The name of a popular fruit.]
 - V O T E S** [An article in every kitchen.]
 - A H T** [An article we all wear.]

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy, but with patience and perseverance it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort.

It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance you are dealing with a reliable firm and that there are over five hundred prizes to be distributed.

Write your answer to the above neatly and plainly on a slip of paper, and mail it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not happen to be a good writer, have some neat writer enter the contest for you, in his or her name, and if you are awarded a prize, agree with the person who does the writing that the prize belongs to you. All this may take up a little time and be a little trouble, but the prizes are handsome and valuable, and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above.

Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, and should not be missed.

This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this one. Below is the prize list for the most correct, best written and neatest solution of the above:

- 1st Prize.....\$50.00 in Cash
- 2nd Prize.....\$40.00 in Cash
- 3rd Prize.....\$35.00 in Cash
- 4th Prize.....\$25.00 in Cash
- 5th to 9th Prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each...\$50.00 in Cash
- 10th to 14th Prizes, Five Ladies' or Gent's Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
- 15th to 19th " Five Family Larder Sets (67 pieces).
- 20th to 24th " Five Ladies' or Gent's 14k Gold Filled Watches.
- 25th to 29th " Five Sets of half dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers).
- 30th to 34th " Five Ladies' or Gent's Solid Silver Watches.
- 35th to 39th " Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
- 40th to 44th " Five Hardwood Accordions.
- 45th to 49th " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
- 50th to 54th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.
- 55th to 59th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
- 60th to 64th " One Hundred Perfect Fountain Pens.
- 65th to 69th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).
- 70th to 74th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
- 75th to 79th " 100 Sets Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)

We Have Recently Given Away

\$1000.00 IN CASH

And Over 10,000 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

These cash prizes and premiums have all been properly and fairly distributed to persons who were entitled to them. Not One Dollar in money nor one premium has ever been given to any friend or employee of ours.

CONDITIONS

The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this office.

No employee of ours, nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete. THERE IS A SIMPLE CONDITION THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, WHICH WE WILL WRITE YOU ABOUT AS SOON AS WE HAVE YOUR ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name very plainly in the space below. Mail your answer to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle. When received we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

I wish to enter the above contest, and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

Name.....

Address.....

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

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

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS IN "ADVOCATE."

TRADE TOPICS.

The Domo Separator Company, of Brighton, Ont., make a change in their new advertisement, in which the claims to favor of the Domo cream separator, namely, simplicity, easy turning, durability, close skimming, and moderate cost, are set forth, while their terms of sale are easy and fair. Parties contemplating the purchase of a separator, may do well to apply for their free circular and price list.

In writing of the Brooks appliance for rupture, advertised in this paper, the claims of which to the favor of persons afflicted with this trouble are stated in the advertisement, Mr. Brooks says of his discovery: "One feature which makes the Brooks Appliance so far superior to anything else ever devised, is the use of automatic air cushions, that draw the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. Furthermore, the Appliance always absolutely holds firmly and comfortably, and never slips. It is always made to the measure of the sufferer and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. It is so successful that, even at the low price for which I sell the Appliance in order to bring it within the reach of poor and rich alike, I can afford to guarantee it absolutely."

THE DELHI TANNERY.—This old-established tannery is situated in the progressive village of Delhi, on the banks of the River Rowan, in Norfolk Co., Ont., and was established over sixty years ago, by Edward Conlin, one of the pioneer tanners of the county, and for many years turned out the good old-fashioned cow-hide leather, which was made up by the country shoemakers into the long-legged stogo boots that will be well remembered by many of the older people now living who had to wear them. But these old-fashioned, heavy leathers had to give way before the lighter and more handsome and convenient leathers made by the progressive tanners of today. As time changes many things, so with the tannery business, as tanners as well as farmers find it necessary now to specialize in some few lines, and the special line at this old-established tannery, is now in tanning cattle and horse hides for the purpose of making robes, fur coats, rugs, etc.; also tanning all kinds of skins and furs. When tanners first attempted to tan cattle and horse hides for robes, they were tanned in the old-fashioned hemlock-bark liquors, along with other leather, and, after tanning for a year, and finished up, they would be almost like a side of sole leather spread out over the knees. But all this is changed, and at the old Delhi tannery, where they make a specialty of tanning hides and furs, are found handsome cattle and horse-hide robes, tanned soft and pliable, and guaranteed to never get hard from age or use, and hides prepared by this process are both handsome and durable, waterproof and windproof. This business is now carried on successfully by R. F. Bell, whose advertisement appears in another place in this issue.

GOSSIP.

Wm. Thorne, Lynedoch, Ont., writes: "My Ayrshires are in A1 condition, and are milking well. As I am overstocked, and wish to reduce my herd considerably in next two months, I am offering some very choice young cows, extra-heavy milkers, large teats, and in calf to my present stock bull, Holehouse Pilot (Imp.); also imported cows, heifers coming two years old, in calf, from imported sires; one grand young bull, will be a year old in November, from the noted imported cow, Dalbiddle Aggie, and sired by Imp. Holehouse Pilot. This is a grand large calf, extra good in every point, fit to head any herd in Canada. Also three extra-good bull calves, sired by Holehouse Pilot, out of dams with records from 42 to 55 pounds per day, at four years old, on grass alone. My prices are very low, considering the high quality. Am also offering for sale four ewes, two ewe lambs, and a ram. Shropshire, extra-well covered, very large. Carpenter's stock, the lot for \$80."

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

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

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



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.**



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.**

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES

Are producers of milk testing high in butter-fat. In my herd I have a range of selection, either imp. or Canadian-bred, of either young bulls or females, unexcelled in Canada. Price and terms to suit purchaser. **D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.**



Please Mention this Paper.

Hillview Ayrshires!

For sale: Females of all ages, bred for dairy purposes, with large teats, deep milkers, and large in size. Also a few extra good young bulls on hand. Winchester station, C. P. R.

A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ont.
"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.



Ayrshire Cattle at bargain prices. Imported and Canadian-bred cows and heifers. Heavy producers. Good teats. Yearling bulls and bull calves. Very cheap, considering quality, for quick sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also 7 grand Shropshire sheep, \$80. Write: **WM. THORN, LYNEDOCH, ONTARIO.** 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.**

Weak, Nervous People



This is to those who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them. It is to those who have part or all of these symptoms of nervousness and want new life, new force, I offer my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It pours glowing, exhilarating vitality into you while you sleep; it rejuvenates, animates the sluggish circulation, stimulates the brain to activity, and fills the body with life, ambition and endurance. In one day's use it will make you feel as if born anew. It furnishes the motive power that runs your body and quickly banishes pain. It cures Nervous Disorders, Weak Back, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowel Troubles, "Come-and-go" Pains, and that Tired Feeling, after every other treatment has failed.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

Everyone who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the more grateful because the cure costs so little.

Dear Sir,—I beg to say that I have been well pleased with your Electric Belt; in fact, I think I can safely say that I am completely and permanently cured, and will further be pleased to answer all inquiries on this subject, to sufferers afflicted in the same manner.

F. A. OUELLET,
Liverpool, N. S.

Dear Sir,—I am much pleased to state that I have had no occasion to use your Belt since I wrote you two years ago. It cured me of those deadly drains, also pains and kidney trouble, and I must say your Belt is all you represent it to be. I will heartily recommend your Belt to anyone whenever I get a chance. Wishing you success in your good work,

GEORGE DUNCAN,
Lachine Locks, Verdun.

Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too highly of your Belt. I cannot speak of its faults, as it has none whatever. My appetite is good and I sleep well. You can use my name if you choose and any recommendation or any and every good quality your Belt possesses that you wish to publish in my case, I am ready to back it up for you, as I know it is all true, and I hope others who are sufferers will just give it a fair trial and be convinced.

W. A. GRAHAM,
Lock Box 19, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Wherever you are I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-eighth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me, and I'll fix you up, or if you can't call, write to me. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send, free; also one for women, which you can have by asking for it.

FREE TO YOU. Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully-developed men and women, showing how it is applied. If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon. Consultation free. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books as advertised.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m. Write plainly.

PLEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

Has No Equal.

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

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

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

Hampshire Down Sheep.

**SPLENDID MUTTON,
GOOD WOOL,
GREAT WEIGHT.**

Unrivalled in rapid and WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY, hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, and in quality of MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN MEAT.

Champion against ALL breeds at the great Smithfield Show, London, 1908.

Full information of

**Secretary, Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association,
SALISBURY, ENGLAND.**

LEICESTERS ONLY!

A choice lot of rams and ewes, different ages. Apply C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Burlington Jct. Station, Ont.

METHODISTS WON THIS TIME.

"What a beautiful little baby he is!" exclaimed the neighbor who had called.

"He isn't six months old yet, either," said the proud young mother, "and he weighs over twenty pounds."

"What have you named him?"

"Well," hesitated the mother, "Henry and I differed a little about that. He wanted to give him one name, and I wanted to give him another, but we finally compromised, and agreed to call him John Wesley."

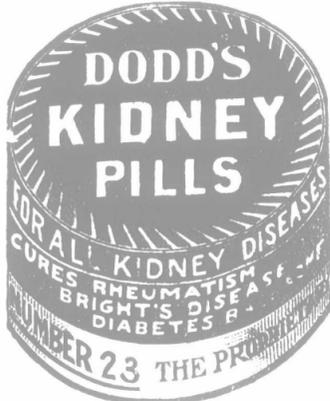
"I see, you named him after the great founder of Meth—"

"No, indeed," quickly interrupted the mother. "That name, as I said, is a compromise."

"But how?"

"The 'John' is for John Calvin, and the 'Wesley' is for John Wesley."

"Oh, I see."



GOSSIP.

The famous Thoroughbred stallion, St. Blaise, died recently at August Belmont's nursery, near Lexington, Ky. His death followed closely that of Ben Strome, another famous horse, which died Oct. 14th. St. Blaise was a chestnut horse, by Fusee, and was foaled in 1880. He won the English Derby as a three-year-old, and many other big foreign events. It is said his get have won more than a million dollars in the United States.

L. V. Harkness, owner of Moko, sire of the record-breaking two-year-old trotter, Native Belle, 2,074, has placed Moko's fee at \$1,000 for the coming season, desiring to make him practically a private stud, but seven mares were booked to him in one day during the Lexington meeting. Yellow Belle, the dam of Native Belle, trotted a mile below 2.20 as a four-year-old, and for several seasons took part in the matinee and speedway racing in New York, being able to trot a quarter right close to 30 seconds whenever in form for fast work. From her three-year-old form until she was bred, seven years later, she was constantly used for matinee and speedway racing, and more than once beat 2.20.

J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: The five Shorthorn bulls we are offering in our advertisement at present are a very choice lot. One two-year-old is a richly-bred Bellona, sired by a son of Imp. Derby, and out of a daughter of the \$6,000 Brave Archer. The yearling is a representative of the Merry Maids, he is out of an imported cow, and sired by Heatherman; (he was from imported sire and dam). This is the makings of a very heavy bull, weighing, as a yearling, 1,800 pounds. The three calves are all good ones, and all sired by Imp. Pride of Scotland. One of these bulls is from an imported cow, which is also the dam of Duchess 44th, the first-prize three-year-old cow in milk at Toronto this year. These three bulls have been in the stable all summer, and are in extra-good fit, while the other two bull calves we are offering were out on grass till a month ago, are not in as good fit, but are bred right, and are good enough to head any herd. These bulls will be priced low so as to make room."

HORSE AND MACHINE.

The sale of Mr. Reynal's hunters, at the auction rooms of Van Tassel & Kearney, New York, last month, resulted in prices which demonstrated beyond doubt that the horse is high in favor, despite the invasion of the automobile. One might ask why we mention, from time to time, the fact that the machine has affected the horse's popularity? The answer is, that many horsemen will not permit themselves to believe, even in the face of closed harness shops and carriage factories, that a change in the horse status has taken place, and we feel it to be our duty to note its progress. Such events as the Reynal sale are signs of a reaction. The machine's usurpation of all the horse's functions is gradually giving way, and it is certain as death and taxes, that before very long there will be a lot of junk piled up in back yards, and the stables filling up again with satin-coated beauties. There is no distinction nowadays in owning an automobile. As a means of useful conveyance it will be, perhaps, always employed; but as a sport and vehicle of real driving pleasure, it will never fill the bill, as does the pair to phaeton, the high stepper to rig, the tandem or four-in-hand. Saddle horses and hunters were threatened by the bicycle. Their position in society to-day is more assured than ever. We recall how Durand's Riding Academy was on the verge of being turned into a bicycle rink when, presto, the bottom fell out of the bicycle craze and rinks were a drug on the market. The automobile is a more important and attractive instrument than the bicycle, and, therefore, will take more time to settle down to its proper place in the economy of life.—Rider and Driver.

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.; Gueph. G. T. R., and Telegraph.

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.

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.

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. Clarendon Station, C. P. R.

DEER SKINS

SHIP US YOUR COLLECTION THIS SEASON. WE ARE PAYING HIGH PRICES. WRITE US. E. T. CARTER & CO. 84 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

Fairview Shropshires

Again, as usual, in the strong lead. Do you need a choice ram, or a few real good ewes of superior breeding? To strengthen your flock by adding new blood at largely reduced prices. If so, write for circular and particulars to: J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

Linden Oxford Down Sheep.

I am offering a high-class lot of Oxford Down Sheep for sale at prices that defy competition. Shearing ewes, shearing rams. This year's lambs of both sexes. A show lot bred from imp. stock.

R. J. HINE, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORDS AND YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Excellent ewes, choice rams, and the best lot of lambs I ever offered; all sired by imported rams. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. A high-class lot. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT., BRADFORD or BEETON STAS.

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES—For sale: A high-class show flock of Southdowns, also shearing rams and ewes, and ram and ewe lambs. Berkshires of both sexes and all ages; right good ones. An honest representation is my motto. SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Ont., Aurora Station.

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

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES

A few choice young ewes, bred to the imported first prize shearing ram at Toronto this fall. Also a few good yearling rams and ram lambs that will be sold right. Long-distance telephone. ROBERT McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.

SPRING BANK OXFORDS

Rams and ewes of all ages at a great reduction for next 30 days. Order at once and get the pick. WM. BAILEY & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. FERGUS STA., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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

I HAVE GREAT, THICK, ROBUST SHROPSHIRE

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.

Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

DUROC - JERSEY SWINE

Imported and home-bred. Sows ready to breed. Boars fit for service, and younger ones either sex. Also Emblen geese. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, HARWICH, ONT.

Hillcrest Tamworths

are second to none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. Herbert German, St. George, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Glenworth P. O., Ont.

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS.

Now offering 50 young boars 2 to 6 months old. Best breeding. Sired by the two imp. boars, England's Choice and Knowle King David. Also 50 young sows of same breeding. Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.

FOR SALE: PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE.

Ram and ewe lambs, from right 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, Sunnyia Farm, Knowlton P. O.

Large White Yorkshires

Am offering during this month a good lot of young boars ready for service, young sows of breeding age, and a choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin. All bred from large imported stock. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; boars fit for service; also young pigs farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R. Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre P. O., Ontario.

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.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Won the leading honors at Toronto last fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R. AND G. T. R.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS, SHORT HORNS AND CLYDEDALES.

Two young bulls at \$75.00 and \$50.00 each, both sire and dam first-prize winners. Several young heifers. One registered Clydesdale mare, 7 years old, supposed to be in foal. A lot of choice young sows from 2 to 6 months, all sired by imported Cholderton Golden Secret. Dam sired by Colwill's Choice. Long-distance telephone. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 20 boars (big type) ready and almost ready for use. 15 sows, bred and ready to breed. 75 Aug. and Sept. pigs, pairs not related. Mostly all sired by M. G. Champion—20102—champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908, a grand stock getter. Many of our sows are prize-winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. Most of our young sows will be bred to our first-prize boar at Toronto this year. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont. Sheldon Station. Long-distance phone in house.

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Every Premium We Offer Is Exceptionally Good Value. We Give Greater Value in Our Premiums Than If You Were Paid a Cash Commission. Note the Following List:

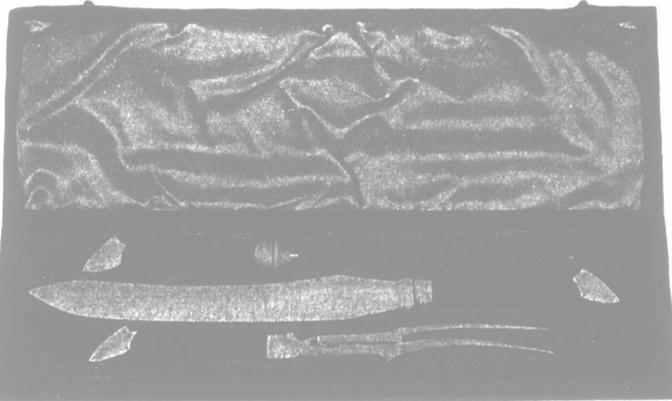
We Want New SUBSCRIBERS

40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. **4 new subscribers.**

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES, manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. **1 new subscriber for each knife.**

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We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.



SET STAGHORN CARVERS. High-class goods. First quality of steel, and staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. **4 new subscribers.**

"CARMICHAEL": A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people," Toronto World. **2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.**

BARON'S PRIDE. Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. **1 new subscriber.**

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MOUTHORGANS. Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. **1 new subscriber.** Or choice of one Mouthorgan and one Compass. **1 new subscriber.**

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.

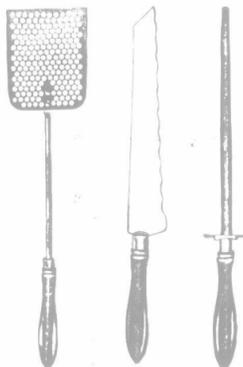
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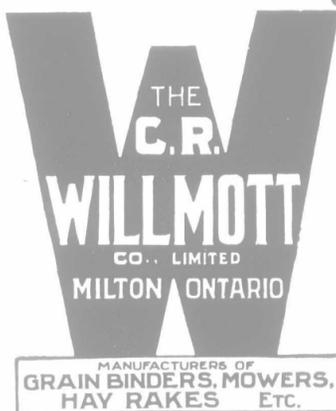
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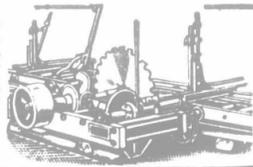
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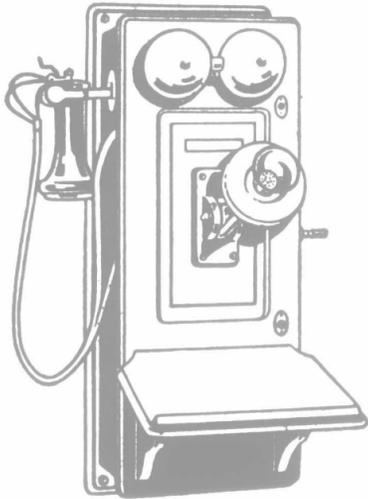


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"OUR FRIEND ON THE WALL"



THAT'S how the farmer's whole family soon gets to regard the rural telephone

UNTIL you have actually learned from our Bulletin 1216 just what use the farm telephone really would be to you, you probably will keep on thinking that a telephone is a luxury not for the farmer.



Perhaps you partly realise the value of a telephone but imagine it takes a lot of capital and organization and outlay to instal a 'phone in a rural community.



Send for Bulletin 1216 ("Rural Telephone Equipment") and you will learn that both ideas are wrong,—'way, 'way wrong. The Bulletin is free, but it is instructive. It tells—



—how to interest your neighbors, every one of them, in farm telephone service;—



—how to get up a company, with very little ready money, to equip yourselves with the same good telephone service they have in the great cities;—



—and it also shows you where, how, and why the installation of such a service on your farm will actually *save* money instead of *costing* money.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

For one thing, the telephone will surely help you to get better prices for what you sell, and help you to sell it to the best advantage every time. A couple of minutes talk over the 'phone will post you as to how the market is *that day*. Even a daily newspaper could only tell you how the market was *the day before*.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

If sudden sickness comes, with the horses far off in the fields at work, or the menfolks away, or nobody able to drive in for the doctor,—there's the 'friend on the wall' instantly ready to summon help. And help may mean life as against death. Because some illnesses develop to a hopeless degree in the extra time it would take to go and get the doctor.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

Suppose you think of cutting your hay to-day because the weather looks like holding fair. The telephone would ascertain for you just what the weather man says the weather will be to-morrow. That might make the difference for you between profit and a big loss.

"Our Friend on the Wall"

When the womenfolk are lonesome and want a chat with their neighbors—when you want help in case of fire—when the young folks want to get a jolly little party together quickly for a little fun—when you want to know the outcome of some important event—in a hundred ways, every day of the farmer's year, winter, summer, spring or fall, the rural telephone saves, helps, economises time, spares trouble—and earns its cost so often over and over that you will know in a week after it's in that it *makes* money for you *instead* of costing money.

Please send for Bulletin 1216 Do that to-day—it costs nothing to read it, and it will tell you a great deal you want to know.

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