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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 9, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 633

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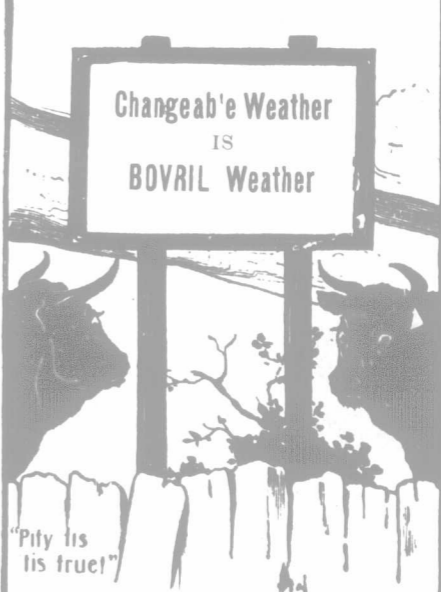
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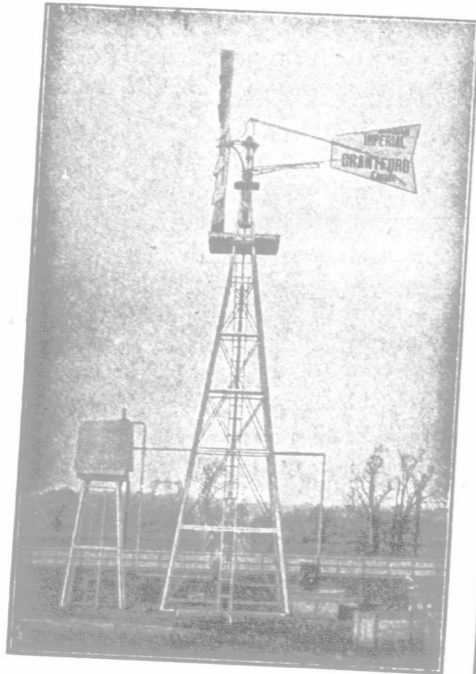
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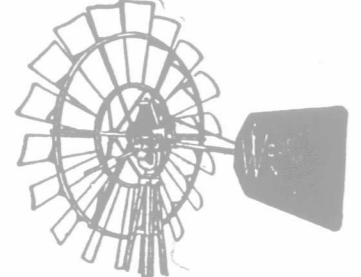
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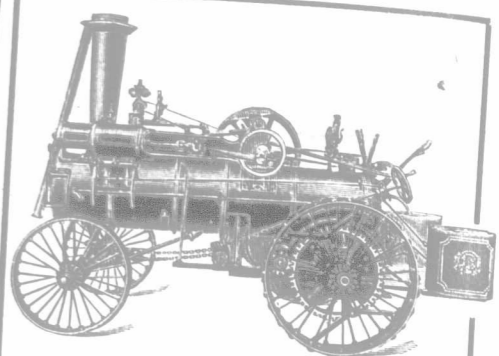
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Guarantee Prompt Returns
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Farmers!

We want

GRAIN

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Our properties in the Lower Fraser Valley are controlled from our Vancouver office.

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Head Office: VICTORIA, B. C. Branch: VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Consign your grain to us. We will sell it for you at highest price and make liberal advances. Our rates are 1c. per bushel for car lots and 1/2c. per bushel for 5000 bushels or more.

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Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

Being in direct communication with the export trade, SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, will obtain best results by selling us their grain: or, if preferred, we will handle on COMMISSION, making usual cash advances. We refer to our eighteen years' record in handling Manitoba grain. Correspondence solicited.

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The Leading Commission Merchants of Winnipeg

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Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.

3 cents by the 100.

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CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

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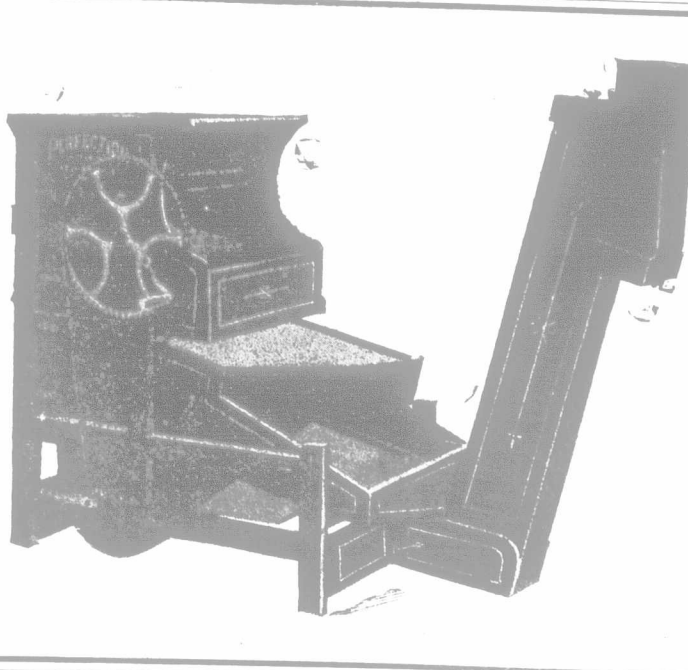
The Manitoba Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1886.

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All classes of Insurance written. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.



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Order at once while the offer lasts.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 9, 1904.

No. 633

Editorial.

Debating Clubs for Young Farmers.

Every country town situated in a district in which there are a number of young people ought to have a literary society or debating club. The long evenings of winter have come again, and some time for recreation and study may be enjoyed by most persons who care to take it. The fact that a comparatively small percentage of our members of Parliament are farmers is often deplored at agricultural conventions and meetings. The chief reason is because a much smaller percentage of farmers than of men in some other occupations are capable of expressing in public their views upon any question of public concern. They are not accustomed to hearing their own voices in public or joining in debate in an argumentative style.

It is while a person is young that he should cultivate his debating powers. When the years have crept on it is not so easy making a start. From the age of fifteen to twenty-five or thirty is about the best time, and there is no better place than in a little country literary society or debating club. Some of the greatest public men of Canada and the United States to-day trace their success to a beginning in some little hall or schoolhouse out in the country, where they were first induced to take part in a simple debate or discussion upon some topic of universal interest.

In Western Canada there are thousands of young farmers who would be benefited by a live debating society in their village or town. They could not only improve their education, cultivate a taste for debating, spend many evenings enjoyably, as well as profitably, but they would be doing a lasting benefit to their companions by affording some entertainment other than that to be found in public houses where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale. Unfortunately, in too many Western towns the only place that is open to the entrance of young men who go out from their own homes appears to be the hotel. Why should there not be more reading-rooms available to those who are passing the age at which character is being moulded and the future life of a nation being established.

Upon those who have some knowledge of the benefits to be derived from a debating club or literary society, the "Farmer's Advocate" calls to take some steps in this matter. Several churches have young people's organizations doing good work in a religious way, but a non-sectarian, non-political organization of the young people of any community will do much to add to its enlightenment, and, in time, lead to its being distinguished for its intellectual and enterprising young people.

The "Farmer's Advocate" will be glad to hear from anyone who desires information concerning the best way to proceed to organize in his locality. If you have not such a club, talk of its benefits among the young people.

Wheat is Being Held.

At least fifty per cent. of the wheat at present in store at Fort William and Port Arthur is believed to be still in possession of farmers. With the navigation season at its close, and a large amount of wheat still to be stored, it begins to look as though the storage capacity at the lakes will be fully taxed. The holding of wheat which is not of the best milling quality cannot be said to be good policy. The greatest demand undoubtedly will continue to be for the best grades, while little hope can be entertained of better prices for inferior quality.

How the Millers View the Situation.

The Northwest Miller, in dealing with the present boom in wheat prices across the line, publishes the following caustic comment, which is, apparently, very true:

Topsy-turvy thinkers have put a construction on facts which have been unique. At first, they said there was no wheat. When this was disproved, and the actual wheat began to pour in, they said it didn't matter, the wheat was not fit to make flour of. When, however, millers began to grind actively, they dropped this argument, and contended that the orders for flour showed that ruling prices were all right, the flour trade demonstrating its willingness to buy on this basis. When orders became slack, this contention was deftly exchanged for another: Millers could not grind for lack of wheat, hence a great shortage, and reason for a further advance. Thus the changes have been rung: An active flour market meant confidence in the situation; a dull one, lack of supplies; both conditions were adduced as an argument for keeping up values.

We Want Your Report.

"We learn by hearing the experience of others." That is an old saying, but it is a very true one to-day in regard to farming. The busy season is now about over, and the "Farmer's Advocate" wants its readers to send along a report of the summer's work for publication. The experience of the past summer will have taught most people something. Some may have discovered a new variety of wheat, oats, barley, or other grain, that did better in their districts than any ever tried before. Others may have tried some new method of dealing with a weed that proved satisfactory. Still others may have put some peculiar method of cultivation to a practical test, and have information either for or against it.

These are only examples of the scores of questions upon which our readers can assist us in making the pages of the "Farmer's Advocate" more interesting during the winter months. It is well to remember, too, that we do not wish you to write for nothing. Everything worthy of publication will be paid for per inch at our standard rates.

U. S. Wheat Prices High.

It is not easy for Canadian wheat farmers living near the international boundary to realize why their United States neighbors should be receiving nearly twenty cents per bushel more for their wheat than could be obtained in Canada. This difference in price has now been a subject of keen interest for some weeks, and present indications are that it will continue so for some time to come. Canadian prices are at present a little above an export basis, and as our market outside depends entirely upon the demand in Great Britain, it seems questionable whether higher prices may be looked for so long as Russia, India, Australia and Argentine continue pouring their wheat into the mills of the island nation.

In the United States, careful estimators have been predicting a fall in prices, and there would appear to be good logic in their reasoning. For some time, the American market has been very much under the control of the gambling element, and millers, being more or less influenced, have responded to the prevailing sentiment of the time. Believing that choice milling wheat was very scarce, they have been eagerly buying all the best grades in sight, because the big milling firms of Minneapolis have made a name for special grades

of flour, and are anxious to maintain it. In one or two cases, too, they have considered the advisability of grinding Manitoba wheat in bond in order to keep their mills running. One firm, at least, has secured an option on a stock of Manitoba. The spread in prices, however, has been great enough to permit the payment of the American duty and the selling of Manitoba wheat in Minneapolis at a profit. Railroad companies have refused to grant a special rate in wheat going south, and perhaps it is just as well they have, seeing that the difference in price is due to a local condition that is not likely to occur to the same extent for some time to come.

Call off the Dogs of War.

In reading accounts of the terrible war now raging in Eastern Asia, one cannot but stop to wonder how human bodies can endure the hardships or human minds bear the nerve-racking torments to which the soldiers engaged in this bloody strife are being subjected. Imagination revolts at the picture which it may conjure up, and yet no picture of the imagination can be more than a dream of the sickening reality. Dismembered limbs, rigid bodies, with faces white, and cold as stone, and glassy eyes staring up at a foreign sky; pools of blood; wagons laden with groaning, quivering masses of human flesh; men annihilated by the fall of a shell in the space of a single second;—think of it!—human beings who, one moment before, were in full possession of health of body and mind, able to till the earth, care for their loved ones, and rejoice in God's sunshine, smashed out at one fell blow into a sickening spatter of blood and mangled bones! Pen cannot picture the revolting horrors of the siege, where thousands perish amid squalor, festering wounds, perpetual terror, and slow starvation! And these are the glories of war! This is war, shorn of the fanfare of trumpets, the flutter of flags, and the brave show of troops marching off to the beat of martial music and the cheers of an applauding multitude, while here and there among the spectators a tear rolls down the cheek of an aged mother, and the heart of a wife or sister is breaking.

It seems almost incredible that intelligent human beings are so easily blinded by tinsel and glitter, and it is by no means complimentary to the common sense of the multitude at large that this same shouting mob is as ready to weep tomorrow over the lonely grave on the far-off hillside, or over the shattered remnant of humanity that may come back, blind, maimed, his chances for life ruined and his happiness in living gone forever. Surely it is time that the world should awaken to a true understanding of what this horror means, and that the people of every civilized land should arise en masse to demand that some other way to the settlement of difficulties be arrived at, other than the voluntary, wholesale butchery. When the Hague Tribunal was inaugurated, it was dreamed that a golden era had dawned for Europe; the heart and reason of the world now call for a world's tribunal armed with a power that may be more than a name.

For the end of war—what is it? Upon the one side, a page written in history, a few dollars dropped into the coffers of those who never smelt the smoke of battle, a cloud of false glory thrown over the name of some half-dozen men, who must, after all, die as others, with the responsibility of having lived a life, useful or otherwise, upon them; upon the other side, the progress of two countries arrested for half a century, homes ruined, women and children left in penury, and upon a far-off plain, a weary succession of little

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green hillocks, "the tents of the camps of green," and a solitary shaft which has arisen to mark the spot where these thousands of nameless ones fell, "to lift one hero into fame." Can humanity, in these dawning years of the twentieth century, hesitate over the question as to whether the prize be worth the terrible cost? It would seem, indeed, high time that the teaching of the Nazarene, whose coming angels heralded with the song, "Peace on earth, good-will to men," should sink more deeply into the hearts of those who dare to take His name upon their tongues, to the exclusion of this fierce lust of fight, worthy only of the naked savage or the fierce beast of the pathless jungle.

Stocking Up.

Although the present is always the best time to institute reforms, the present we are in just this month is particularly the best time of the year to buy new breeding stock. The stock that is matured now displays all its virtues and defects, so that one can tell just what he is getting, and need not be gulled. Also, by buying now the birds become accustomed to their new surroundings before the season for laying hatching eggs begins. The profits from the poultry yard where good stock are kept and intelligent management prevails are sufficient now to warrant more attention being given to the class of stock on hand. For farm poultry, nothing beats a special-purpose strain of a general-purpose breed: good-laying Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, for instance, are the ideal poultry for the ordinary farmer who sells a few eggs and markets or uses upon his table his surplus stock. For those who want eggs, and nothing else, strains of some other breeds might suit better, but just now let it be remembered is the time for most people to buy some breeding stock, and not wait until spring and take a long chance on a setting of eggs.

Horses.

When we see a heavy lorry horse on the hard city streets that has gone wrong in his pins, a short, straight pastern is invariably one of his characteristics. Try to breed for length and obliquity of pasterns.

Shelter, ground oats and good hay for the youngsters now. Keep them gaining, they are worth while.

Cut oat sheaves may be a more expensive fodder than most feeders are aware of, but, with this, ground oats, bran and good hay, the horse that will not lay on flesh when at easy work and with proper care, must have something the matter with him inside. Find out how his back teeth are, and he may need a prescription from the veterinarian.

This is the season of scratches, mud, heating foods, unclean stables, etc., which help to cause the trouble which, if not promptly attended to, may develop into grease, canker, or mud fever.

In treating scratches, try to keep the part dry, do not wash any oftener than necessary, and apply lard, vaseline or sweet oil to keep the parts soft. In some cases, it may be necessary to use an ointment composed of oxide of zinc, one part to eight of lard.

The Fast Walker.

The fast-walking horse, all other things being equal, is the most profitable horse for the farmer. There is too little attention paid to the walk in selecting a sire, and just as little when choosing a brood mare. A team of horses with a clean step and a clever gait will cover nearly fifty per cent. more ground in a day than a slow pair. This in comparison means considerable economy in time, and in money as well, when expensive hired help has to be used for driving.

When breaking the young colt to harness it is very important that he should be hitched by the side of a fast walker of good manners. By being induced to step out for some time after first leading to the collar, the young horse may be to a great extent led to acquire a desirable gait. Slow walking, like other objections to some horses, is hereditary, and when a colt is found possessed of a very slow gait, the result of bad breeding, the greatest success cannot be expected from careful training. In the same manner too the colt that has been bred to walk may be injured by being broken to harness alongside a slow walker.

Country People Should Ride.

At this time of year, anyone living near our larger towns can see, every Saturday afternoon, and probably at other times, residents of the city taking a horseback ride into the country, and certain it is that this is one of the most enjoyable pastimes one can indulge in. In the Old Country, one of the chief pleasures of farm life is that of riding, but in Canada the habit does not seem to grow upon the country people, and only the well-to-do in towns can afford it. Apart from the pleasure to be taken out of riding, there are many reasons why it should be practiced more extensively by those who breed and care for horses. It would tend to make better horsemen and horsewomen, to insure the further popularity of a saddle type of horses, give attractiveness and variety to country life, save vehicles, etc. That there is a demand for such outdoor recreation was evidenced by the wild rush a few years ago for bicycles, even by country people, but that fad did not suit the demand, and very soon we may expect to see the popular mind again searching for some new means of recreation, and why not riding? What might not the good effects have been if, instead of investing in wheels a few years ago, young people had developed a fad for horseback riding, and had provided a saddle or two on every farm. It is a pleasurable pastime that is due the youth of the farms by virtue of their positions in life, and everyone would be greatly pleased to see so healthful a recreation become more popular.

The Glass Just Suits.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of reading glass this a. m., for which I thank you very much. It is very fine, and I wish the "Farmer's Advocate" a wider circulation.
Yours very truly,
Lethbridge, Oct. 20th, 1911. W. B. BURNETTE.

Stock.

Cross-breeding.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, the well-known authority on breeding, has the following to say on that very timely subject, cross-breeding, in the Livestock Report:

It is quite true that the amalgamation of two distinct breeds may result in progeny superior in some respects or another to the characteristic type or conformation of either pure-bred parent. This is seen in the first cross, but should we continue the experiment improvement would cease and retrogression commence. This would surely take place, and rapidly, were we to use the cross-bred bull for breeding purposes. The reason for this is that the cross-bred animal, while possessing an equal amount of the blood of each parent, possesses no surplus of either blood. There is no established prepotency in such an animal. Two distinct prepotencies have merged into one in his manufacture, and the joint prepotency is a diluted or mixed one, hence weak compared with that of a pure-bred animal. It is as if two streams of water of about equal strength and speed of current were to meet from opposite directions. The one current would oppose that of the other. The result would be a war between the two. The stronger would conquer, but even then the speed of the current would be greatly diminished. So, in breeding, two opposite currents of blood of equal strength are apt to oppose each other, or so perfectly blend together that the identity of each is lost, and the strength of each destroyed.

Cross-breeding has been tried with all breeds and kinds of animals. Such breeding was at first necessary, but as second crosses proved unsuitable, prepotency on one side of the equation had to be strengthened by repeated use of one kind of blood, and gradually that one type became predominant. This is well illustrated in the history of the Poland-China breed of swine. Several breeds were crossed in the early efforts to obtain a new breed. By selection, the best animals of such crosses were set aside or retained for breeding purposes, but gradually, one blood being most used, became most prominent, and bred prepotency was established, so that the Poland-China repeats its characteristics with certainty within the confines of its own blood, and stamps them also upon swine of less prepotency if mated therewith. The mating of a pure-bred Shorthorn or Hereford bull with a native cow of any country is true crossing. The native cow, although a scrub, represents a pure breed possessed of strong bred prepotency. At first, the progeny of such a cross may show equal traces of each parent. Such progeny used on the male side for perpetuation of its kind would fail, being a mongrel, and not possessed of a marked prepotency. Improvement starting with such a cross has been continued by repeated use of the pure blood first used. In other words, many successive top-crosses of Shorthorn or Hereford blood have finally obliterated every trace of the prepotency of the native animal, and the resultant progeny has been, to all intents and purposes, pure-bred.

For the reasons stated, cross-breeding among pure breeds is a ruinous process and foolish, unless for the production of non-breeding animals. It is perfectly legitimate in the attempt to secure fattening animals of supreme excellence and quality. We see this in the mating of white Shorthorn bulls with black polled cows. The resultant cross is known as a "blue-gray," and such cattle are celebrated for their fine beefing capabilities and superior feeding form. Nobody that we have heard of has, however, sought to establish a breed of blue-grays possessed of breed prepotency, nor would it probably be possible to achieve such an object in breeding. Again, it is a common practice among sheepmen in Great Britain to cross-breed pure breeds of sheep to provide superior fattening animals. The popular crosses are that between the Cheviot ram and the Border Leicester ewe, or the Cheviot ram and the Black-faced ewe, or vice versa in each instance. The resultant "half-bred" sheep, or "gray-faces," are largely used, but not for breeding purposes, unless to clinch one side of the equation by superimposing another top-cross of the blood of the sire originally used. Such repeated use of the same blood on the sire's side is not cross-breeding, but grading up, and that is what we are doing all over the country in work that should be intelligently done. In horse-making, all sorts of breeds and alloys have been attempted, but rarely carried out, we would have expected, were it not for the fact that many of the best pure-bred horses in the world have been bred from pure-bred sires. It is long since that the best breeders have departed from such a practice, and have devoted themselves to the breeding, and have succeeded, with the result that

most of our horses are mongrels in breeding and misfits in point of conformation and utility.

In this connection, there is a form of cross-breeding which, it seems to the writer, should be more commonly followed than is the case at present. We refer to the crossing of cows of the dairy breeds with bulls of the beef breeds. Steers of the dairy breeds make poor fatteners and killers. In many instances, the cow is merely bred to continue her in the dairy. In such cases it would be good policy to breed to a beef-breed bull, in order to obtain a better feeding animal. In order to keep up the necessary number of cows in the herd, it would, of course, be necessary to breed now and then to bulls of the dairy breed, or to always breed the best dairy cows to such bulls. As, however, very many dairymen do not raise their own cows, but sell calves at an early age, they might just as well have good calves to sell, instead of dairy calves, which do not prove so profitable to the feeder.

The Scrub Steer and the Well-bred Steer.

If every man would take time to compare the well-bred steer with the scrub steer there is little doubt that the scrub steer would soon become so unpopular that he would drop out of the markets altogether. In the first place the value of the scrub steer and of the pure-bred differs greatly, even when they are to be used only for feeding, this difference amounting to about one cent per pound in many cases. When it comes to putting on weight the pure-bred animal is far ahead of his competitor, for he makes a far better gain. It has been said that scrubs make as rapid gain in weight as pure-breds in many cases, and this is true, but the gain consists in shank and in tallow on intestines, and has little commercial value, while the high-priced porterhouse and sirloins remain small in quantity. The pure-bred makes little shank, and does not send the fat to make lining for his intestines. He works the fat into the grain of the lean meats, and increases in size in the parts that are to be sold for high prices on the market. As a result, when the finished pure-bred comes to be sold he is readily disposed of at a much better price than is the scrub. This is especially the case when the market is dull. Dullness affects first the poorer animals. The prime animals hardly ever feel the slackness in buying.—[Farm Review.]

Character and Breed Character in Live Stock.

A short time ago, a novice in cattle lore and breeding queried us re the above terms, which are used so glibly by some live-stock breeders. Our explanation or opinion was that the term "breed character" was erroneous, and was intended to mean "breed type," and that the term, "lots of character," as applied to a male, indicated that he was masculine in appearance, virile, and that he possessed the needed sex characteristics in a marked degree. In order to clear away any clouds of doubt, we referred the matter to the eminent Canadian live-stock educationist, Prof. G. E. Day, for his opinion, which is given below:

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 15th inst., asking me to give my understanding of the terms "character" and "breed character" when applied to live stock. It seems to me that in almost every case when the term "character" is used as applied to pure-bred stock, "breed character" is included under the term. If we were to separate the two terms, then I should say the term "character" would appeal mainly to the peculiarities possessed by the different sexes; that is to say—a male animal would possess in his general make-up all those things which properly belong to the sex. We frequently speak of "masculine character" to indicate those things. In the same way, the female should possess, in a marked degree, the characteristic conformation and "character" of the female. Perhaps the most marked differences are to be seen in connection with the carriage, bone, head, neck and fore-quarters, and, in some classes of live stock, the conformation of the hind quarters as well.

When we speak of "breed character," we usually include all that has already been stated, but along with that we require, in a marked degree, those peculiarities which distinguish the breed in question from other breeds. Take, for instance, the case of sheep—a Shropshire and a Leicester may both possess "breed character," but they are very different. If they are males, both should give indication of strong masculine character, and in this respect they are similar, but, as you will readily understand, in order to possess "breed character," the requirements for the two are entirely different. For my own part, I may say I seldom use the term "breed character," but prefer the term "breed type," and even with this use of terms, it is difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between them.

When we say an animal possesses "character," we naturally imply that it conforms to the recognized type of that breed, but an animal may conform fairly closely to type, and still lack something of character. According to this understanding of the terms, "character" is a somewhat broader term than "type," and, in fact, practically includes type. I may be wrong, but I would prefer to discard the term "breed character," and, as I said before, use, in preference, the terms "character" and "breed type."

It is a very difficult matter to express in words all that is meant by "character," and yet it is a very necessary thing that a judge of stock should be able to recognize "character" when he sees it.

G. E. DAY.

Wide Spread in Cattle Prices.

There is at present a very wide spread in cattle prices, and from present indications this condition will be likely to last some time.

Thoroughly ripe cattle are so very scarce as to command prices that are unusually high, while the cattle that are down close to the range line—not to say "danger line"—are selling at prices that leave no margin of profit for breeder, feeder or handler.

Just now is the best time of all the year to finish cattle, and it is a great waste of opportunity, time and money to put unfinished cattle on the market at present.

The new corn is full of nutriment, and the weather is the best of all the year for putting on flesh to the best advantage and least expense.

Scores of car loads of cattle are being pushed to market in unfinished condition and have to sell as second and third rate stock, whereas a little more time and finish would put them in such fix that they would pay richly for not only new high-priced corn, but for all the corn they have consumed in the past.—[Live-stock World.]

The Shortage of Wool.

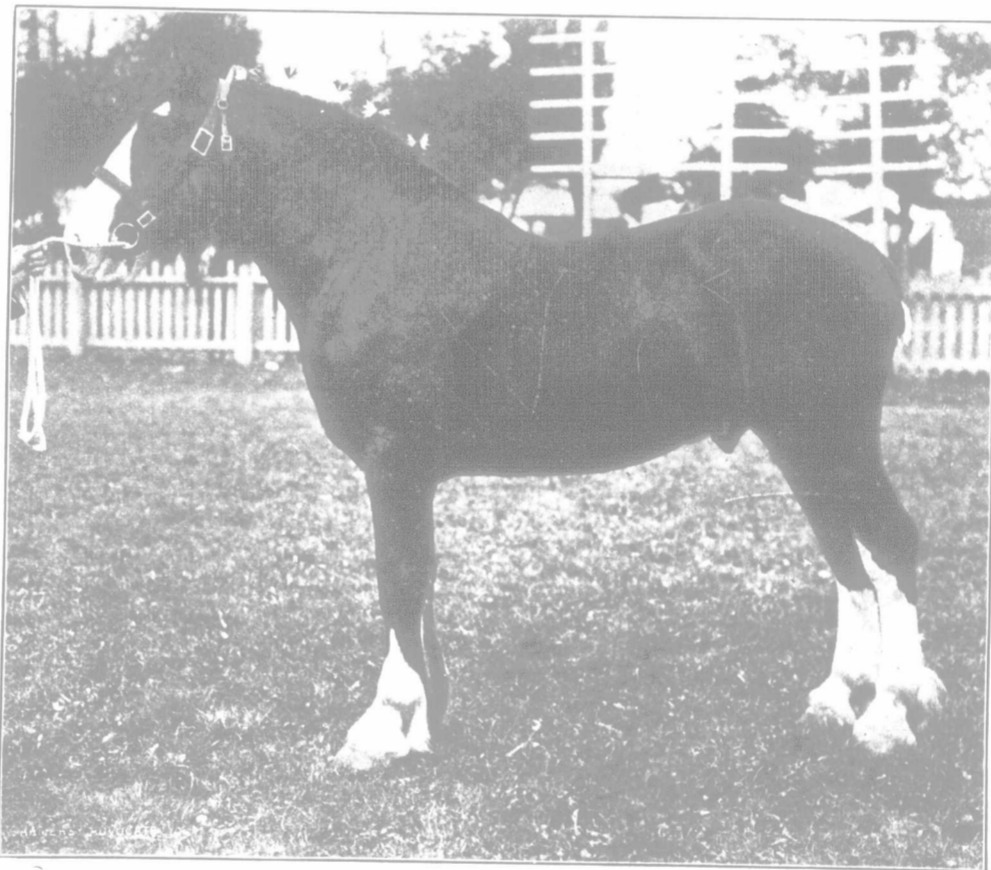
The only explanation of the continued rise in wool values, in the face of indifferent trade, is the shrinkage of supplies. Everywhere the number of sheep has been declining. In the United Kingdom there has been a considerable decline in our flocks, and home-grown wools have in many cases about doubled in value during the last two years. On the Continent of Europe the falling-off has been much more marked, for in the German Empire alone the number of sheep during the last thirty years has fallen from 25,000,000 to 10,000,000. Now statistics are coming to hand which show that in the United States and Canada also, the same process is going on. But, of course, the chief factor in the present position has been the terrible havoc caused amongst the flocks by the late seven consecutive years of drought in Australia. Out of 106,000,000 sheep more than half succumbed, and shipments of wool fell away from about 1,600,000 bales, at which they stood in 1894, to about 1,000,000 bales during the wool year which ended on June 30th last. The effects have been very serious. Scores of thousands of English work-people have been badly hit by this short supply of wool. In Australia, not only have thousands of pastoralists been ruined, but it is estimated that shearers and other station hands last year earned less by half a million sterling than they did ten years ago.—[Manchester Guardian.]

Choice of Breeds.

Inquirer writes: I am a young farmer just beginning for myself, and would like to get some pure-bred cattle. Which would be the most profitable to get, the Shorthorns or the Aberdeen-Angus? Please give points of difference and preference between the two breeds. I intend to go into mixed farming.

Both these breeds, as commonly bred at present, are essentially beef breeds, and the preference is largely a question of taste and choice.

Good individuals of either breed are well adapted to the profitable production of beef of the best quality, putting on flesh rapidly and smoothly, either while grazing or being stall-fed. The Shorthorns, which were formerly, and are yet, claimed to be a dual-purpose class of cattle—that is, the cows being good milkers, as well as good beef producers—have, as a rule, in the last twenty years at least, been bred mainly for beef-production, though many of the cows are yet good milkers, which may also be truly said of many Aberdeen-Angus cows, although we are not aware that they are claimed to be dual-purpose in the strictest sense of the term. The common practice of



Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Adam Bede [4783] (11992).

Two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Third in his class at Toronto and second at Ottawa. Sire Baron's Pride. The property of R. Ness & Sons, Howick, P. Q.

Sheep Breeding.

The revival of interest in the sheep-breeding industry which has sprung up during the past few months, as the result of better market prices for wool and mutton, and the consequent increased demand for pure-bred sheep for breeding purposes, has suggested the timeliness of a series of articles, with illustrative cuts, descriptive of the many different recognized breeds of sheep most generally kept in this country. The first of these appears in this number, and others will follow in the succeeding issues of the "Farmer's Advocate." Regarding the origin of the breeds, the only available source of information is the various books which have been written upon the subject. The origin, however, is of secondary importance to the present-day breeder, who is more interested in the fixity of a desirable type, and its ability to reproduce that type with a satisfactory degree of uniformity, and, unfortunately, this feature has become so settled in the case of all of the recognized breeds of the day that there is little cause for concern in that regard, all that is required to maintain the distinctive qualities of the breeds being a judicious selection of sires of the best stamp to mate with the flock.

breeders of the beef breeds of keeping their animals in high condition from calfhood is believed to have a tendency to lessen the milking propensity and to increase the quality of flesh and fat production. For this reason, breeders of the dairy classes avoid feeding their young animals fattening foods, raising the calves on skim milk, and giving them a large proportion of bulky food and plenty of exercise while growing. As to the choice between the two breeds mentioned, it may be said that, judging from the number of herds in this country, Shorthorns are more popular, but the number of breeders keeping this class makes the competition for the sale of surplus stock keen, while the fact that there are comparatively few Aberdeen-Angus herds, their breeding would seem to afford a clearer field for a young man desiring to establish a pure-bred herd. The position taken by Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the show-ring at fat stock shows in Great Britain and at the Chicago stock-yards, and the International Show there where the battle of the breeds is keenly fought, leaves no room to dispute their claim to being first-class beef-producers, as they certainly hold their own against all comers. There is ample room in this country for more good Aberdeen-Angus herds, and an enterprising man, with a fair amount of means and good judgment, may find here a fine field for the exercise of his ambition in founding a first-class herd of this breed.

Oxford Down Sheep.

The principal recognized breeds of sheep that have been imported to and bred in any considerable numbers in America may be classed as fine-wooled, medium-wooled and coarse-wooled. The first named, including the American Merino, the Delaine Merino and the Rambouillet, are kept mainly on account of the value of their wool for special manufacturing purposes, and have not been at any time popular in Canada, though extensively raised in the United States. The medium or middle woolled breeds are the Southdown, Shropshire, Suffolk, Hampshire and Oxford Downs, and the Dorset. Those coming under the head of coarse-wooled breeds are the Leicester, Lincoln and Cotswold. These, and the middle-wooled breeds, are classed as mutton breeds, as distinguished from the Merinos, which, as stated, are kept principally on account of their fine wool, though when crossed with the mutton breeds the progeny make fairly good mutton-producing animals, while their wool in that case must be listed in a different class from that of the pure-bred Merino. It is but just to state that there are degrees of fineness and coarseness in the fleeces of the middle-wooled and the so-called coarse-wooled breeds, and that in the most carefully bred and managed flocks, fineness and evenness of the quality of the fleece over all parts of the body has, in late years, received much attention and improvement, and that now a fleece showing coarse, hairylike wool on thighs and hips is considered a disqualification, and, in the estimation of a competent judge, discounts the value of the animal for showing and for breeding purposes very considerably.

THE OXFORD DOWNS, though not among the oldest breeds, have been bred sufficiently long to thoroughly fix their type as distinct from all other breeds. The most reliable history of the breed available states that they originated in the County of Oxford, England, in 1833, seventy years ago, in a cross of the finest, neatest Cotswold rams with Hampshire ewes of the type existing in the early part of last century, which were a large, loosely-made class of sheep, that has been greatly improved since that time. In 1859, forty-five years ago, they were first recognized as a pure breed by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and given a place in the prize list of their shows. By careful selection, and the mating of those conforming most nearly to the ideal, a breed was evolved that has gained much popularity, both in England and America, and the Oxford is now found in nearly every state and kingdom in Europe, in South Africa, Australia, South America, and in every Province in Canada. More than twenty-five thousand Oxford Downs have been recorded in the American pedigree register, the number of breeders numbering over seven hundred, of which more than two hundred are in Canada. The Oxfords are, as a rule, the largest of the middle-wooled breeds, rams weighing at maturity, in good condition, from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred and fifty pounds, while highly-fitted sheep have weighed as

high as four hundred pounds or over. Ewes in good breeding condition, at maturity, weigh two hundred to two hundred and seventy-five pounds. Among their strongest claims to public favor is their hardiness, vigor of constitution and good grazing qualities. They are prolific, regular breeders, and the ewes good milkers, while their flesh ranks high in quality, being abundant in quantity, of medium fineness of grain, and well intermixed. Their wool is coarser than that of



A Typical Oxford Down Ram.

any of the other Down breeds, but is also considerably heavier. In well-kept flocks, the average fleece should weigh ten to twelve pounds, unwashed. In general appearance, the Oxford Down is a large, stately looking sheep, moderately low-set, and covered with a heavy fleece of dense wool, standing out at right angles from the body. They have strong bone, good legs and feet, and all the appearance of ruggedness and thrift. The head is of moderate length and width between the ears and between the eyes, well covered with wool over the poll and forehead. The color of the face and legs is generally a little darker than brown. They were called, in 1854, the glory of the county in which they originated, and after half a century has passed they still hold their proud position.

Prospective Situation in Wool.

The September auctions of colonial wools opened in London on September 20th, with net available offerings of only 85,000 bales, as compared with 140,000 bales at the corresponding sales of last year. Of these 85,000 bales, it is estimated that not more than ten per cent. are

suitable for America, and as the orders which have already been sent across the water from the United States are sufficient to more than absorb that percentage, it is evident that America's wants are not likely to be satisfied, and that for such wools as we do secure high prices will be paid. The character of the opening indicated that prices are to remain on a high level, for although offerings were not of the best, there was good competition, and, as compared with the closing rates at the July auctions, prices for Merino were quoted at from par to five per cent. advance.

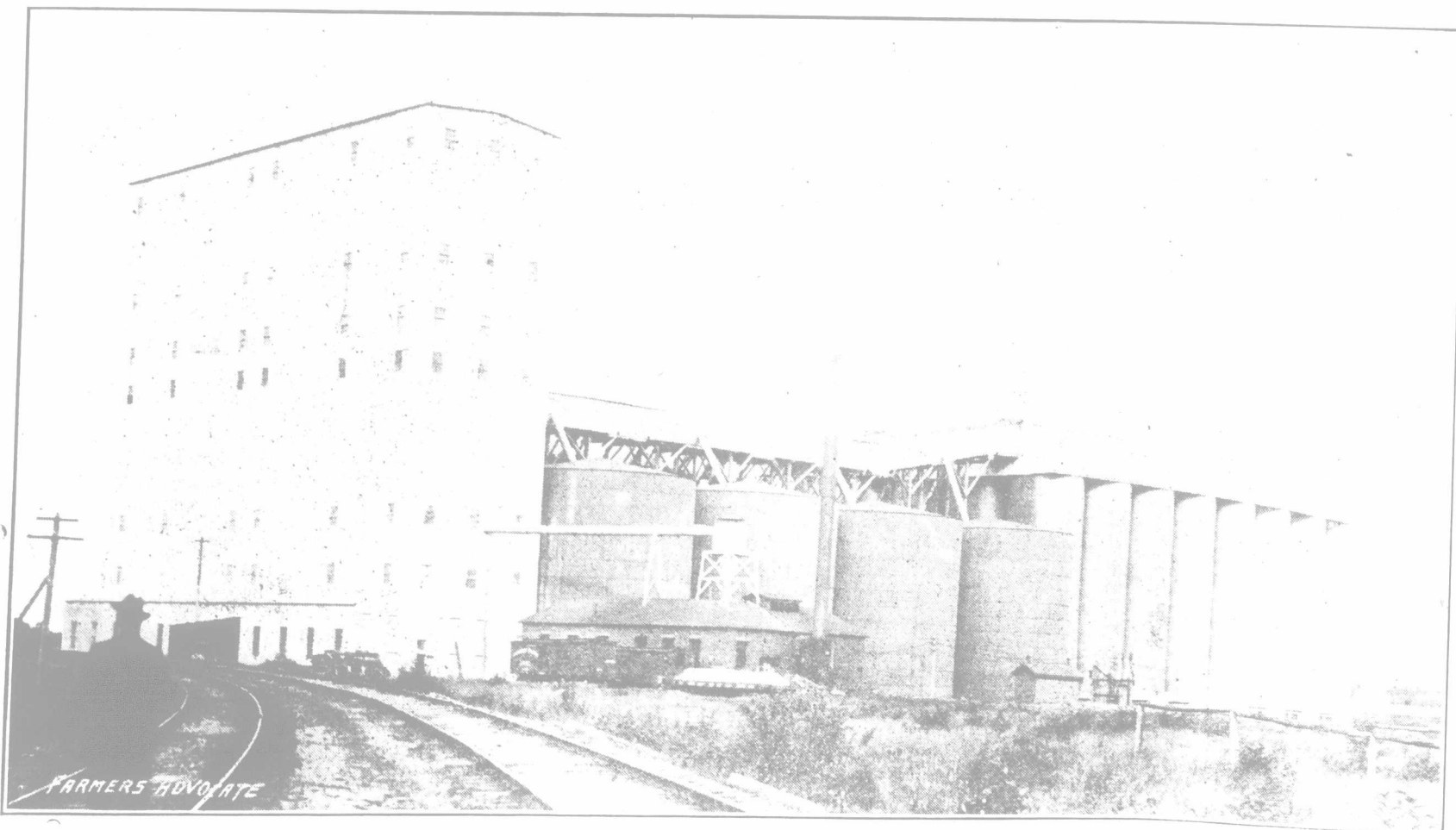
The firm tone which the market in London shows, after the steady advance of the past year, is indicative of the strength of the wool situation generally, and is likely to be reflected in increased confidence on the part of holders of wool here at home. As to our local markets, the demand for wool has continued active and prices are strong. During the past months some large lines of territorial wools have been moved, and there is evidence of some speculation among dealers themselves, especially in scoured wools. The rapidity with which consumers have taken the new wools has resulted in such a material reduction in available supplies that a number of the houses are actually sold out on many kinds and varieties, notably staple Montanas, Oregons, Idahos, and others, and with the large consumption of wool now in progress, and with evidence of a good heavy-weight season, indications are that all desirable wools will be absorbed before the next clip comes on the market. Reports from the goods market was generally satisfactory, and, taken all together, the present situation is considered as being a very strong and sound one, with the outlook encouraging.—[Live-stock World.]

Farm.

Why Nitragin is Said to Have Failed.

Some time ago our readers will remember that cultures of germs favorable to clover and the gathering of nitrogen were put up in a commercial form, and great expectations arose as to the use of such cultures. Dr. Somerville, a noted British agricultural chemist, has outlined below the reasons for the non-success of soil or seed inoculation with the cultures, and indicates how the handicap is to be overcome:

The nitragin put on the market a few years ago was used in two ways, being either applied directly in the fields, or mixed with water and brought into contact with the seed before sowing. Under the former method of procedure an increase of crop was obtained only when the nitragin was used on land containing much humus. The explanation given for failure under other conditions was that the bacteria artificially introduced perished for want of food before the leguminous seed germinated and produced plants. Failures of the nitragin to effect an improvement in the crop when it was sprinkled on the seed was now believed to be due to the action of secretions produced by the seed in the early stages of germina-



C. P. R. Elevator "D" at Fort William. (See article.)

tion. This difficulty was found to be got over by moistening the seed, and allowing it to sprout before the nitragin was applied, but, manifestly, such a procedure would always be difficult, and often impossible, to carry out in practice. The object, however, would appear to have been gained in another way, namely, by cultivating the bacteria in a medium that imparted to them the necessary power of resistance. Such nourishment might take various forms, but that which gave the best results consisted of a mixture of skim milk, grape sugar, and pepton, and it was in this medium that the organisms of the nitragin now distributed were cultivated.

will have an unloading capacity of 100 cars in every ten hours.

Elevator "E" has 80 large and 30 small tanks. They are 80 feet high, and the large ones 30 feet in diameter. Elevators "A," "C," "B" and "E" are all operated by electricity from the C. P. R.'s great central power plant. This operation is carried on by a system of induction motors. A mile further west along the river is elevator "D," with one exception, the largest elevator on the lake front. It has a depth of 600 feet from the railway track to the

The Empire Elevator Company was formed last spring, being made up of a number of Winnipeg's most prominent grain men. Immediately after its inauguration it let the contract for the erection of a tile tank elevator at Fort William with a capacity of 1,800,000 bushels. The site chosen for this elevator is eastward from the C. P. R. system, and almost at the mouth of Kaministiquia. The elevator is 800 feet from the shore, and is approached by car tracks laid on tiles. This elevator is of the most modern construction in every particular, and will be complete for

The Farmer and the Terminal Elevator.

Where the Western Farmers' Wheat is Stored at the Head of Interior Navigation.

By E. Cora Hind.

There is no question that has been so fully discussed in the Canadian West as that of the storage of wheat in terminal elevators, and the possibility of its suffering deterioration of grade through undue mixing. A great deal has been said on public platforms and endless newspaper articles have been written on this all-important topic. Boards of Trade have passed resolutions, legislative bodies have been petitioned; in fact, heaven and earth have been moved that the wheat grown on the Western prairie may reach the British miller uncontaminated. And after all this fuss and feathers, the Western farmer is absolutely convinced, in his own mind, that once his wheat passes from his own hands anything is liable to happen to it, and "mixing grades" is the chief business of the elevators at the Lake Front.

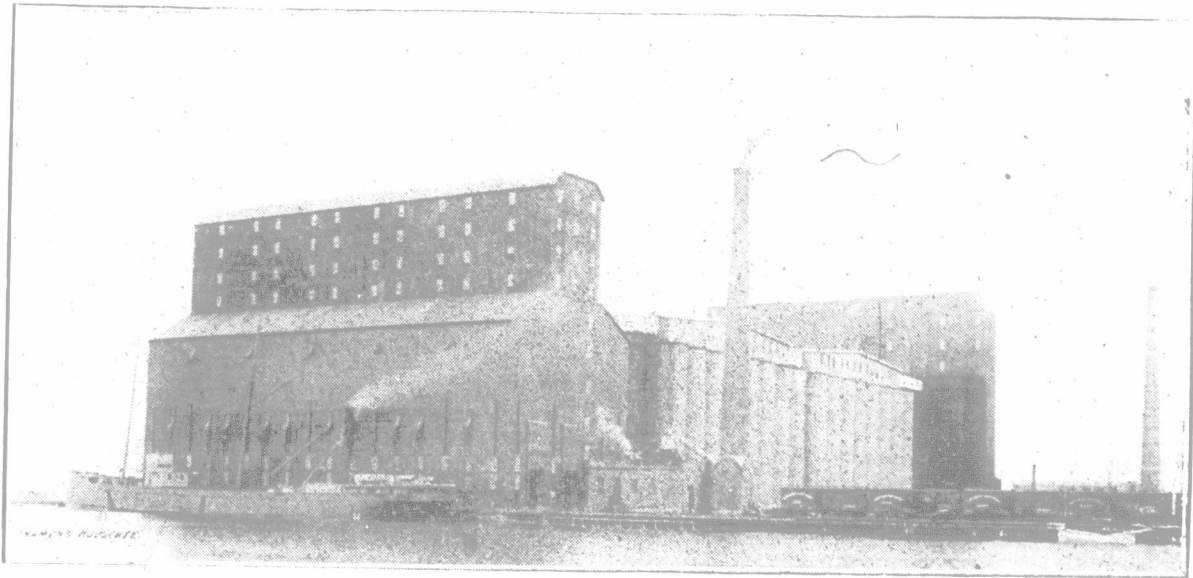
As a matter of fact, there is no business carried on in the world that is so safeguarded as that of handling farmers' wheat. The men who inspect the wheat are Government-appointed officials of proven integrity. They can be neither richer nor poorer by grading wheat well or ill; being human, they are liable to errors of judgment, but the errors are very few, as is shown by the number of times their decisions are sustained by the Survey Board.

During a recent visit to Fort William and Port Arthur, it occurred to me that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway would be doing themselves a great good, and, incidentally, do good to the entire grain trade, if, during the month of November, they were to run a series of cheap excursions to the lake front to carry farmers down there, that they might see for themselves the manner in which their grain is handled. Failing this, a description of the grain-handling system in vogue at the head of the lakes may be of interest to the "Farmer's Advocate" readers.

At the head of Canadian inland navigation there is to-day storage for just about eighteen million bushels of wheat, and it is just twenty years since the piles were driven for the first of the Canadian Pacific elevators.

Elevator "A," as this building was called, was considered a giant in those days, and, indeed, after twenty years of continuous service it is an elevator of which any railway system may be proud. It is the old type of wooden elevator, metal clad, and, having been recently remodeled, it has a storage capacity of one million two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. There are two hundred and five bins sixty feet deep, eleven loading spouts, and nine legs for unloading from cars. It can load into vessels 50,000 bushels per hour, and can unload twelve cars per hour, or between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels. It has hardly ever been out of commission, and its fifteen sets of scales have weighed many million of bushels. It stands right on the bank of the Kaministiquia, about half way between the mouth of the river and West Fort William. Immediately to the east of elevator "A" is elevator "C," which was erected in 1901, as an annex to "A," and has a capacity of 1,300,000 bushels. A rubber belt forty inches wide and eight hundred feet long, travelling in a wooden gallery, carries the wheat from "A" to "C," and "C" can load 20,000 bush. per hour. It is 300 feet long, and 150 feet high. To the west of "A," elevator "B" is being erected. It will be remembered that the old elevator "B" was burned last spring, and the Canadian Pacific Railway are replacing it with the first square steel-bin elevator that has ever been erected on the Canadian side. It is built on a cement basement; all the floors and frame are of iron. It will have fifty-five bins, and a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. Elevator "B" is the working-house of elevator "E," which is the second steel-tank elevator that was erected at the lake front, and which has a capacity of 2,200,000 bushels.

When elevator "B" was burned last spring, it immediately put elevator "E" out of commission, although at the time it was full of wheat. A temporary electric operating plant had to be erected in order to get the wheat out, and the Company resolved that in building the new elevator "B," they would make it as nearly as possible fireproof. As a working-house for "E," it will load into boats 50,000 bush. per hour, and



Canadian Northern Railway Terminal Elevators, Port Arthur, on Lake Superior.

Storage capacity, 7,000,000 bushels. (See article.)

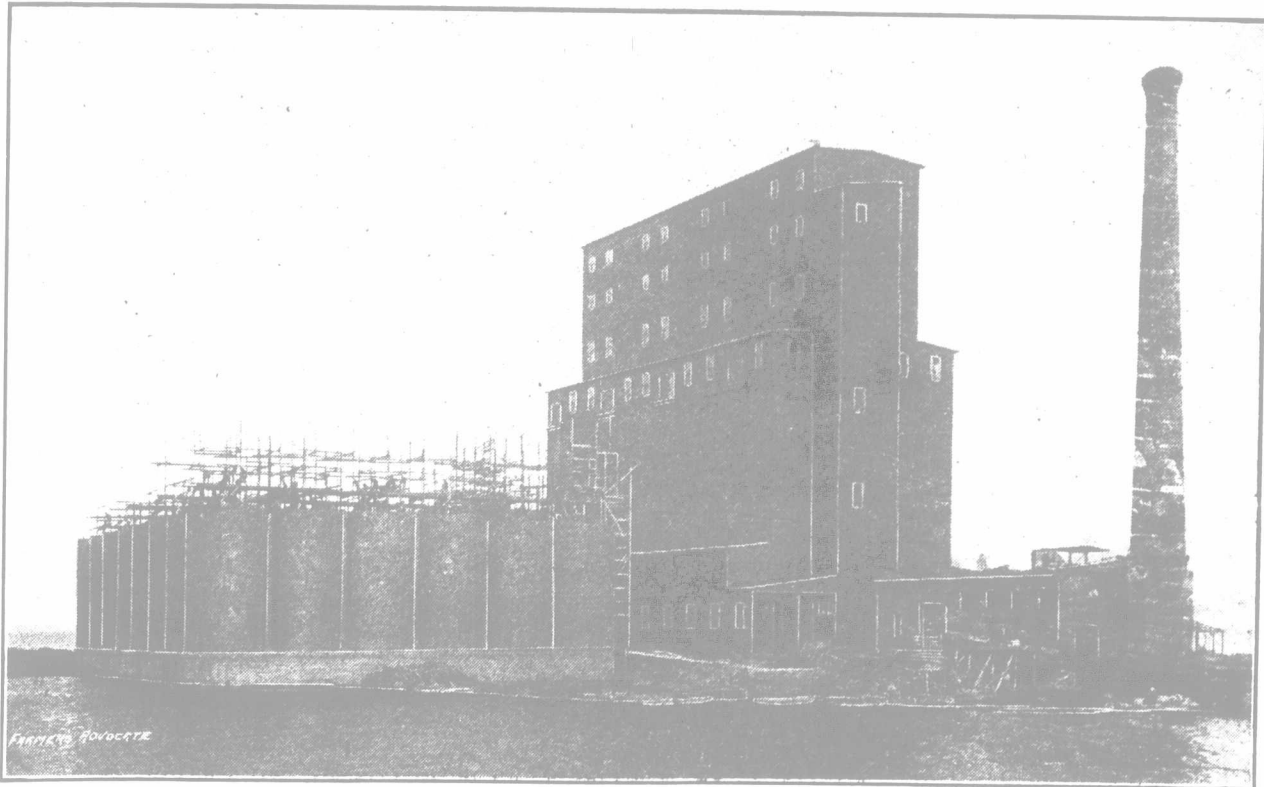
river front, and is 170 feet high. It differs materially from any other of the tank elevators so far erected, because 8 of its tanks are 60 feet high and 60 feet in diameter; 16 are the same height, but only 16 feet in diameter; 32 tanks are 80 feet high, and 29 feet in diameter, and 21 interstice tanks have a capacity of only 11,000 bushels each. This grouping of irregular tanks between the high wooden working-house on the track and the new steel working-house on the river front produces a very comical effect. The two working-houses are connected by two belt galleries running over the bins. These belts are a yard wide and 600 feet long, and there are two belts in each gallery. The record loading capacity to boats is 230,000 bushels in 14 hours. The unloading capacity is 85 cars in 10 hours. The total capacity of the elevator is 3,300,000 bushels.

Elevator "D" is complete within itself. It has its own steam plant, pumping station, fire protection, and lighting dynamo, so that if all the other elevators in Fort William were to go on strike, elevator "D" could handle an enormous amount of business entirely by itself. Being specially designed as a storage elevator, it has a very fine cleaning plant, and an excellent system of cross-conveyer belts, so that grain may be moved very rapidly from one tank to another, being cleaned in transit, if so desired. This completes the Canadian Pacific system of elevators at Fort William, they having a total storage capacity of 10,000,000 bushels.

operation in December. The working-house is the usual wooden, metal-clad building, and is just about opening for business. The tanks of this elevator are 85 feet high. The working-house has 68 bins, with four receiving and four shipping legs; eight shipping bins, eight shipping spouts, four legs for taking the grain from the cleaners and one for removing screenings, and is designed for the most rapid handling of grain, both in and out.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have also in course of construction a steel-tank elevator, with a capacity of three-quarters of a million. This elevator is to be used for storage for their big new mill. This completes the list of storage elevators at Fort William.

At Port Arthur is situated the Canadian Northern elevator with a capacity of 6,400,000 bushels. This elevator has two working-houses, and the tile tanks are grouped between. The first working-house has a capacity of 1,100,000 bushels, and the second working-house 800,000 bushels. There are 160 tanks with 98 interstices, and the tanks are 85 feet high. This elevator was the first tile tank erected in Canada, and is planned not only to hold an enormous quantity of wheat in store, but for the very rapid loading and unloading of grain. It can unload 500 cars in a day, and put 200,000 bushels per hour into the boats. Tile tank elevators differ materially from the steel tank, in that there is a steel house built over the entire system of planks which are left open at the top. In this steel house are light



The Empire Elevator, Fort William.

Tanks in course of construction. (See article.)

iron galleries, along which the belts travel. On every belt there is an adjustable tripper, and when wheat is to be stored in any particular bin the tripper is placed under the big belt, and the sight is witnessed of a stream of wheat, probably six inches deep, travelling uphill at an angle of 45 degrees. The big belt drops from underneath the wheat immediately behind the tripper, but the velocity is so great that the stream shoots into the spout that has been placed over the tripper without a grain falling to the floor. At the other end, the golden stream can be seen pouring into one of the great tanks.

At Port Arthur, also, is situated a King's cleaning and drying elevator, and, in connection with it, the first cement-tank elevator erected in Canada. It has a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and will be added to next year. Throughout all these elevators the same system prevails in the matter of receiving and discharging wheat. No elevator can take in a car or load out a bushel without a Government inspector and the Government weighmaster on the premises. When cars of wheat arrive at Fort William or Port Arthur, they have already been inspected in Winnipeg, and the inspector at the lake knows the grade of each car and what it should contain. As soon as the car arrives in the yards, the deputy-inspector visits it, notes the height of wheat in the car, observes whether there are any leaks, and takes a sample. Following him comes the inspector of the elevator company, who does exactly the same thing. The car is then placed for unloading, and the man who has inspected it for the elevator makes a little slip. This has on it the date, the number of the car, the height of the wheat in the car, the number of the scale on which it is to be weighed, and the number of bin in which it is to be stored. Now, the system of all elevators, be they great or small, is first of all to drop the wheat down to the depth, and then elevate it to the highest heights. A car run in on the track, the door is opened, a man with an immense wooden shovel—operated by either electricity or steam—goes to each end of the car, and the grain is literally plowed out, and falls through an iron grating into a bin in the basement. As soon as the car begins to unload, a leg, which is really a leather belt with little metal buckets on it, begins to revolve and carry the wheat up to the very top of the working-house, where the garner bins are situated. These bins are immediately over the weigh bins, which are situated on the floor below. As soon as the car is unloaded and the last of the wheat on its way to the garner bin, a signal is sounded and the weighmaster shuts off the garner bin, which is again filled with the next car. Having got his car of wheat in the weigh bin, he knows what car it is, its capacity, and into what bin the wheat is to go when it is weighed. The Government weighmaster, who stands beside him, knows the same thing. The government weighmaster has inspected the bin, every lever, rod, check-rod, and the like, about the scales. He has seen that the proper spout is placed over the bin mentioned in the shunting slip. When the scale balances with the wheat, each man takes the record from the beam for himself in absolute silence. The elevator weighmaster then slips a small ticket into the scale, pulls the lever, and on this ticket is recorded the exact number of pounds of wheat in that car. The ticket also shows the number of the car, the date on which it was weighed, and the bin in which it is stored. These tickets are all filed, so that if at any time a question is raised about the weight of any car, it is possible to turn it up at once. There are, therefore, three complete records of the weight and condition of every car of wheat received. When it comes to the loading out into vessels, exactly the same precautions are taken in the matter of weight, and an inspector moves constantly from one unloading spout to another, checking the grade. It will be seen from this that anything like unjust manipulation, if not absolutely impossible, is certainly highly improbable.

There is no more fascinating spot than one of these great terminal elevators, and the precision enforced by the Government officials and the owners of the elevators on their employees furnishes an object lesson that many scores of slovenly farmers in the West would do well to lay to heart.

This sketch is very brief and very imperfect, but it will, perhaps, serve to suggest to the farmer who always suspects every grain man, elevator man and Government official of combining to cheat him in the matter of the grade of his wheat, that there are a few other honest people in the world besides himself. Elevator men are too busy, and Government officials are prevented by the rules of the service from rushing into print, else they might tell many and startling tales of plugged cars, and of the extreme surprise of the innocent and honest farmer to find that a car which he expected to go No. 1 northern has fifty or one hundred bushels of mighty poor red wheat in the middle of it. He shakes his head, and says someone must have tampered with the car. These are cases of weekly, indeed,

almost daily, occurrence in the wheat season, and indicate that some, at least, of the farmers who are so fond of accusing grain men and elevator officials of dishonesty, themselves need watching, and might, with profit, amend their ways.

B. C. Experimental Farm.

Situated in the valley of the Fraser river, on the main line of the C. P. R., and within three hours' run of the coast, lies at Agassiz the Experimental Farm of British Columbia. The location has often been criticised, owing to the light and gravelly nature of the soil, and the fact that farming in no other important district of the Province has to be carried on under similar climatic and soil conditions. In fact, an experi-



High-class Dorset Horned Sheep.

Range most of the year on the flats beneath the mountain, on British Columbia Experimental Farm, at Agassiz.

mental farm at Agassiz has but little to commend it, save the fact that it may be easily reached by travellers, and that anything that may be got to grow on its shallow soil may be safely depended upon to produce elsewhere. But all the Agassiz district is, fortunately, not so unfavorably situated in regard to poor soil, for, on the contrary, much, and, in fact, a great deal of it, is very fertile and highly productive.

Nevertheless, the Dominion Farm in B. C. has been very productive under its superintendent, T. A. Sharpe, whose skill and foresight as an agriculturist have won for him a high position in the estimation of tillers of the soil in the Province down by the western sea. Having inherited those faculties which are possessed by the true experimentalist, he early realized the great value of



A Thick-fleshed Shorthorn.

White and comely. At British Columbia Experimental Farm, Agassiz.

clover-growing on soil deficient in humus, and of only limited depth and cohesiveness. From the beginning good results were forthcoming from the growth of this valuable legume, and to-day he is loud in proclaiming red clover the great sheet-anchor of B. C. farmers. In all grain crops he recommends sowing it at the rate of from ten to twelve pounds per acre. Even on land that is to be plowed for a grain crop the succeeding year he believes the amount of nitrogen obtained from the young clover repays the cost of seed many times.

When we visited this Experimental Farm beneath Cheam, that towering, snow-capped peak

that rises more than a mile above sea level, during the second week in October, we found clover growing almost everywhere. One of the most remarkable places was a small field that had just produced a crop of fodder corn. The latter was sown on May 20th, and in August, after the work of the sculler as a weed destroyer was well nigh done, six pounds of red clover were sown, and later a kind of wooden homemade smoother was passed over the drills to assist in covering the seed. The corn was all cut by Sept. 10th, and when seen by the writer the field presented a good catch. This merely goes to show how easily clover may be grown by B. C. farmers if they will but give it attention. When a farm becomes well seeded with clover the reign of the weed king becomes more difficult; and in any country where vegetation is luxuriant, where the fern is seen to grow ten feet and higher, weeds present a great deal of difficulty, especially in wet weather. In an ordinarily humid summer it must cost considerable to hold the weeds which rise up around the experimental plots sufficiently in check to enable the farm to be presentable to visitors, many of whom find their way each season to this seat of agricultural discovery, and most of whom expect to find it a model as to cleanliness.

Under cultivation there are about three hundred and twenty acres at present, at least ninety of which are devoted to horticulture. Since the farm was established about sixteen years ago many hundreds of varieties of apples and other fruits have been tested. At present on the farm there are more than one hundred and fifty varieties of apples bearing, but of these only a small number are recommended by Mr. Sharpe as suitable to be grown by the horticulturists of B. C. The seven best may be said to be Northern Spy, Wagner, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Spitzenberg, Grimes Golden, and Jonathan. Probably the greatest drawback to fruit-growing in B. C. has been the planting of unsuitable and unproductive varieties upon the recommendation of oily-tongued and unreliable tree peddlers. But the palmy day of the latter is past, and the wise fruit-grower will plant only trees known and recommended by reliable authorities as good. In plums, Mr. Sharpe recommends the following, beginning in order of earliness: Clyman, Bradshaw, Bittern, Belgian Purple, Mallard, Blue Egg, Blue Apricot, Grand Duke, Monarch, and Belle of St. Paul.

In general, fruit was a good crop this year, although the season was an unusually dry one. One hundred varieties of grapes produced the heaviest crop seen so far in the vineyard at Agassiz. Other small fruits also gave an abundant yield.

Although none of our Western experimental farms are paying anything like enough attention to pure-bred live stock, the B. C. Farm is, perhaps, the least deserving of censure. In cattle there is a small herd of Shorthorns, which includes a few fair specimens. A fair-sized flock of Dorset Horn sheep are kept, of which a number of individuals would take a good place at the best show in Canada. The mating in the flock has been evidently well managed during recent years, until a flock worthy of such an institution is to be found.

There is a great deal that B. C. farmers should gain by a trip to the Experimental Farm, and undoubtedly much to be learned by a talk with its genial and well-informed superintendent.

Use More Paint.

Just at this season, when the field work has ended, and the severe weather of winter not yet begun, is a capital time to use a little paint in brushing up the outside of farm buildings. No expenditure of the same amount adds more to the appearance of a home, and, incidentally, to its estimated value, than the money spent in painting on the farm. Outside work can be done by anyone. It is not necessary to go to the expense of securing the services of a professional painter. It is easy to mix Venetian red or other powdered paints with a little oil, and add a little turpentine. Or the regular commercial mixed paints may be had ready mixed, in shape to put on. Those who can spare the expenditure for paint and oil will be well paid in the improvement which it will make to their property.

Opportunities.

This is the season when people lay plans for their supply of periodicals for the approaching year. They do not want inferior publications, when the best in the world is available. Now is the time to secure new subscribers to the "Farmers' Advocate" and "Home Magazine"—a weekly paper for the farm and a beautiful magazine for the home. Read the announcements on the inside cover of this issue, giving particulars of how present subscribers can get their paper for 1905.

Danger Ahead.

Influential men in Canada are getting a little excited over the agitation among the millers of the United States for securing a drawback of the duty imposed upon imported Canadian wheat. It is quite on the cards that if they can persuade the Washington authorities to give them this boon they will be in a position to buy up the whole of the Canadian crop surplus every season and ship it away to other countries as flour. Our friends in Canada also say—and we may easily pardon them—that it would possibly not be the high-grade flour which is usually manufactured by them, because the Americans, by getting hold of one privilege, would be able to mix their own wheat in, for which there is not much preference shown when competing with the pure Canadian milled flour. We do not think, however, that our Canadian millers need have any fear about holding their own in any case. They have up to the present been abundantly careful to sustain the great reputation of Canadian flour, and even if the United States millers built mills over the border we are sure they would struggle valiantly in the fight for export trade. They have a very high standard to maintain, and they can maintain it. Their own business sense informs them that they cannot afford to have any setback in that particular.—[The Miller, London, Eng.]

Men Determine a Nation.

The foremost citizens of America are not its most successful financiers, but its men of ideas, of political foresight; its thinkers, its teachers, its statesmen, and its spiritual leaders; and American civilization is to be judged in the end, not by the produce of its fields, or its mines, or of its factories, or by the accumulation of wealth reported in the census returns, but by the number of men and women of powerful personality, of progressive ideas, of high character, whom it produces. The issues of life are not in things, but in men, and by the quality of its men and women the nation must eventually be judged.—[The Outlook.]

Fall Plowing Backward.

There are few if any districts in Manitoba where as much fall plowing has been done this year as in 1903. In many parts of the Territories, too, plowing is backward. This condition of affairs will necessitate either an extra force during seed-time next year, or a late seeding. The latter cannot be afforded. There will be nothing left, therefore, but to prepare to rush the work as never before.

Dairying.

Holstein Cows Score.

The remarkable performance of certain Holstein cows in the demonstration at St. Louis is causing much favorable comment. Shadybrook Gerben led all cows of all breeds. In one hundred and twenty days she produced 8,101 pounds of milk, containing over 282 pounds of butter-fat and over 620 pounds of other solids. This performance defeated the best Jersey cow, Loretta D., by 2.43 pounds of fat and 97.63 pounds total solids, and has greatly aroused the dairy public, and many inquiries for breeding stock are the result. The fourteen best Holsteins at St. Louis, during the first ninety days of the test produced 2,342.12 pounds of butter, or 312.02 pounds less than the fourteen best Jerseys, which produced 2,654.14 pounds.

The average production per cow was 189.58 pounds for the Jerseys, and 167.29 pounds for the Holsteins, a difference of 22.28 pounds. The best Holstein produced 21,848 pounds, or 11.17 pounds more than the best Jersey.

In solids not fat, for the first one hundred days, the average production per cow of the Holsteins was 433.1, against 375.3 for Jerseys, a difference of 57.8 pounds in favor of the Holsteins.

In milk production during the first one hundred days the Holsteins exceeded the Jerseys by an average per cow of 1,196.5 pounds, or about 598 quarts.—[Holstein-Friesian Register.]

The St. Louis Dairy Test.

Following is the average daily record of the cows in the twelfth, and last, ten days of the milking trial or cow demonstration at the World's Fair, St. Louis:

BROWN SWISS.—5 cows; average milk per cow per day, 35 lbs.; butter-fat produced per cow per day, 1.42 lbs.; fat composite sample, per cent., 3.86; solids not fat, per cow per day, 3.38.

HOLSTEINS.—15 cows; milk per day, 50.02 lbs.; butter-fat, 1.73 lbs.; per cent., 3.45; solids not fat, 4.12 lbs.

JERSEYS.—25 cows; milk per day, 37.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 1.92 lbs.; per cent., 5.11; solids not fat, 3.40 lbs.

SHORTHORNS.—24 cows; milk per day, 32 lbs.; butter-fat, 1.24 lbs.; per cent., 3.78; solids not fat, 2.83 lbs.

The St. Louis Cow Demonstration.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Details of the performance of the dairy cows at St. Louis have been given the public in columns of figures that to many may have been confusing and to many others a nuisance. What the average busy cow owner wants is the concise truth brought out by the St. Louis tests, and he is as a rule quite willing to let someone else do the thinking for him, provided the "other fellow" lays prejudice aside when he begins thinking. The writer believes in "every tub standing on its own bottom," and with the determination that the Jersey cow must "deliver the goods" in this event or take a secondary place to some other cow, he has done some thinking on the results, and his deductions may be acceptable to the cow owner referred to.

THE JERSEY COW'S POSITION.

The returns from St. Louis reaffirm her place at the top as an economical producer of butter-fat. They vindicate the claim of her admirers that she is the largest producer of butter-fat. (The "accident" of one Holstein leading by 32-100 of a pound of butter is disposed of further on.) As she led the Guernseys and Shorthorns at Chicago ten years ago, so she led the Holsteins, Shorthorns and Brown Swiss at St. Louis. The Holstein herd is second to the Jersey herd at St. Louis. Twenty-five Jerseys made more butter-fat per cow than the fifteen Holsteins, and did it at a greater profit. The lowest fifteen Jerseys beat the fifteen Holsteins.

This backs up the oft-repeated claim that "there are more of the right kind of dairy cows among the Jersey breed than among the others." The fifteen highest yielding cows in estimated butter are eleven Jerseys and four Holsteins. When net profit is figured up the showing will be even more favorable to the

previous performances, both private and public, they have in this demonstration "official" evidence of just what can be expected of representative Jerseys, regardless of family, strain, or nativity. While the Chicago record was the cause of a revival in Jersey interest, the St. Louis one is so far ahead in milk, in per cent. of fat, in pounds of fat, and, consequently, in net profit, that it gives the careful breeder of Jerseys a fresh and stronger claim upon the patronage of high-class dairymen.

The St. Louis records come nearer supporting the larger private tests than any public event has previously done. Here a herd of 25 Jerseys developed a twenty-pound cow, two nineteen-pound cows, an eighteen-pound cow, seven seventeen-pound cows, and the whole herd averaged nearly 16 lbs. every week of the test. If this is possible with twenty-five cows, why should not a hundred thousand cows turn out the much smaller proportion of twenty-pound cows that have been developed in home tests? At St. Louis no attempt was made to push any cow for a large week's performance, and it is probable that many of these cows could have been forced for seven days, just as a horse is forced for a two-minute sprint, and equalled some of the highest home records. But the criticism which would follow, that "she couldn't do it for a year," is about as pertinent as to say the horse could not go a two-minute clip all day.

Briefly, the most important thing to the Jersey breed and breeders, the St. Louis records have verified about every representation made in regard to the Jersey breed.

THE HOLSTEIN COW'S POSITION.

She stands second among the four breeds competing at St. Louis. She proved her claimed ability to produce large quantities of milk at flush. With fifteen picked cows they went fresh into the test milking an

average of 64.1 lbs. per day, and by the end of the test had fallen off 15.6 lbs. per cow for a day. Their milk tested 3.3 the first day and 3.8 the last day. They averaged 12½ lbs. fat less per cow than the 25 Jerseys did, and 15 lbs. less estimated butter. The fifteen Holsteins made 29 lbs. less butter-fat per cow than the fifteen best Jerseys did. Only four of the Holsteins finished among the fifteen best cows in the test, in yield of estimated butter, and the cost of production will probably reduce that number.

One Holstein cow led the highest Jersey by 32-100 of a pound in 120 days, with the Jersey gaining on her every day over a feeder in the Holstein barn had been discharged for irregularities in feeding. But suppose this high testing Holstein (which fell off from

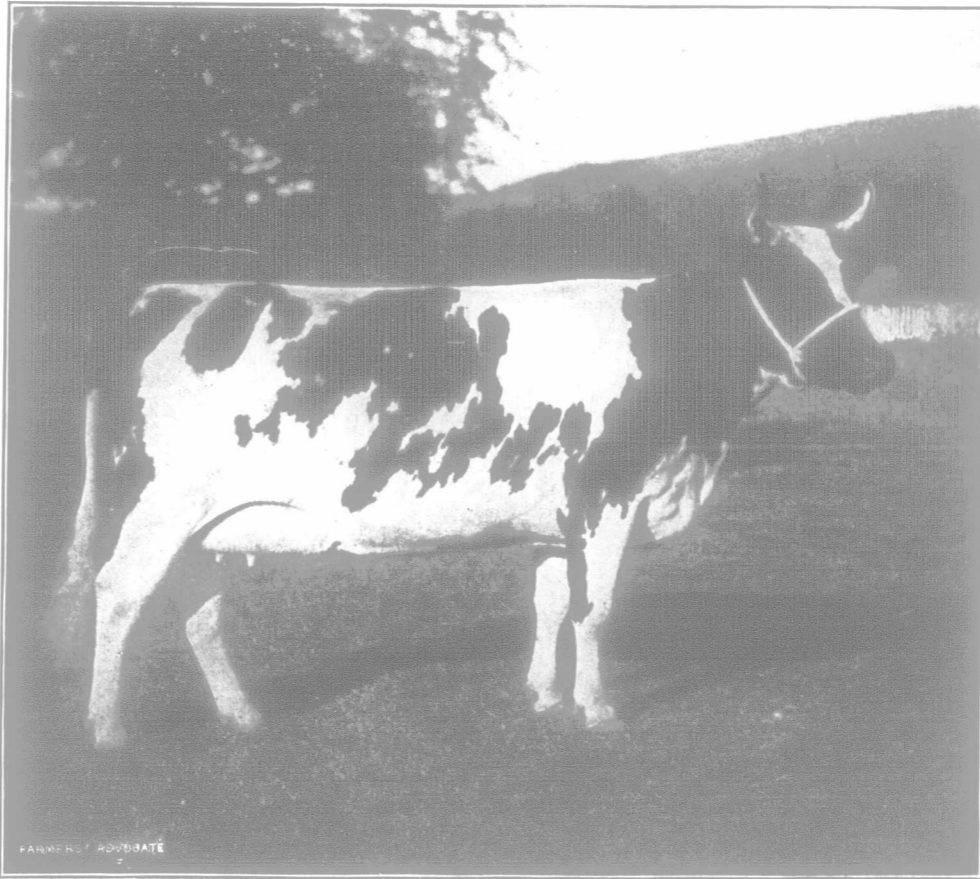
something like 72 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk to about 60 lbs. of 3.2 milk immediately the feeder left) did not gain an unfair lead in the start? Suppose we grant her early work was fairly accomplished? Where would she have stood in the year? One more milking and the Jersey would have passed her in gross product, and actually does lead her in net profit. The fifteen lowest Jerseys lead the fifteen Holsteins in butter-fat and net profit in producing it.

When the cost of production is counted it will be still more apparent that even for the flush period of this test the Holstein stands second to the Jersey. And the way she was falling off, compared with the Jersey's persistence at the close, makes it certain the Holstein would be away in the rear on a year's work. And this does not show the superior quality of the Jersey butter when churned, as the test was in estimated butter alone; though in estimating the butter Professor Farrington recognizes that the fat in Holstein milk is less of it available than is that in Jersey milk. He knows that the richer the milk, the larger percentage of its butter-fat is recoverable in the churn, and in his method of estimating butter from the Babcock test he has a sliding scale for overrun that gives Jersey butter a greater gain than the lower testing breeds.

In gross product of butter-fat, in net profit on butter-fat, and in persistency in flow of milk, the position of the Holstein is second to the Jersey, as shown by the St. Louis test.

BROWN SWISS AND SHORTHORNS.

Neither of these breeds has made any pretensions as



Pride of Ardyne.

Champion Ayrshire at the Highland Show, 1904.

Jerseys, for it is conceded that their food cost per pound of butter-fat was lower than the other breeds.

It proved that the Jersey is not a small milker, some of the cows having milked as high as 60 lbs. in one day, eighteen of the 25 averaging from 40 to 47.7 lbs. daily for four months, and the whole herd averaging 41.5 lbs. for the entire period of the test.

It proved the Jerseys' persistency in keeping up a normal flow of milk, in the fact that their average for the entire period was within 2.3 lbs. per day of their yield for the first ten days of the test, and that the average for the last ten days was within 6.3 lbs. per day of the average for the first ten days. During the first ten days they averaged 43.8 lbs. per day, during the last ten days 37.5 lbs.

It proved in a measure the claim that the Jersey is a five per cent. breed or over, on the average. I say "in a measure" because the test was not of long enough duration to get the average for an entire milking period. They started with an average for the herd of 4.2 per cent. fat in their milk, gradually growing richer until the last day they averaged 5.1 per cent., and averaging for the whole period 4.8 per cent. Let the Babcock be put to them for the rest of their milking period and see if this herd of representative deep milking Jerseys will not average nearer six per cent. on the year.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE BREED.

The practical results should add to the popularity of Jersey cattle and stimulate the demand for Jersey blood. If, as has been claimed, there are those who have not been convinced of the Jersey's superiority by

rivals of the Jersey as strictly dairy cows, though some claim has been made as to the profitableness of their combined dairy and beef features. The dual-purpose business, however, has so limited a field where it is profitable, that it is hardly worthy of consideration by people who make dairying the end of profit from their farms. Very few dairymen care anything about the beef feature of the cows they milk, and I think it will be just as well for the dairy business if none of them did.

In the St. Louis test the five Brown Swiss cows gave an average of 43.8 lbs. milk for 120 days, 1.58 lbs. butter-fat, and 1.84 lbs. estimated butter, per cow per day. They milked an average of 50.6 lbs. at beginning of test and 39.5 lbs. the last day, their yield of fat for corresponding days being 1.681 lbs. and 1.59 lbs. per cow.

Twenty-five Shorthorns went into the test milking 37.7 lbs. average, and on the last day 24 cows averaged 31.9 lbs. They averaged 1.36 lbs. fat the first day and 1.28 lbs. per cow the last day. Their average yield per cow daily, for the entire period of the test, was 40.33 lbs. milk, showing a much larger yield between the first and last days of the test.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE DAIRY FARMER.

A prominent dairy paper recently said: "The mind of the dairy farmer must be constantly on the alert in these days to see and adapt, as it is being developed, the dairy truth to his use."

If the dairy farmer could not see the truth before, he certainly can see it in the St. Louis dairy demonstration records. Here have been tried out a sufficient number of representative cows, of the four breeds, for him to decide just what to expect of fair representatives of each under proper conditions of handling and feed.

He finds the Jersey a deeper milker than he ever thought she was, and as rich a milker as she has ever been represented.

He finds her persistent, keeping close to her flush yield when six, seven and eight months after calving.

He finds her the most economical producer of butter-fat, as well as the largest producer of that most valuable constituent in milk, and finds enough assurance in the four months of her trial to convince him that she will keep up that profitable yield for a longer period than the other breeds.

He finds the Holsteins yielding milk of an average richness that will not pass the standards set by some State and municipal authorities, rendering the seller liable to arrest and fine.

He finds the Holstein losing an average of 15 lbs. milk a day per cow after they have been in the test four months, beginning practically fresh.

He finds that, instead of 70 to 80 lbs. milk a day, they average for the four months of their flush period only 53½ lbs., and test about 3.4 per cent. fat.

There is no need for further quibbling. "The best cow" is an established fact. She has been for fifty years in the minds of tens of thousands who are using her in profitable practical dairy work, and the St. Louis reports will convince those who have not tried her. The good Jersey is that cow, and there is no reason, that we can now see, why any intelligent cow owner should not buy, build and breed up a herd of as uniformly high producers as the twenty-five Jerseys at St. Louis. There is nothing wonderful about it. Jersey blood, weeding out of low testing cows, with good care and feed, will do it.

This is the dairy truth that has been demonstrated at St. Louis for dairy farmers, and they should "adapt it to their use."

Indianapolis, Ind.

HARRY JENKINS.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Be Careful Buying Fruit Trees.

The principal reason why some people have the idea that British Columbia apples are not of so good quality as eastern or southern grown apples is because they have only tried some variety that was not adapted to the climate at the Coast, or one that would not be enjoyed if grown anywhere. Of the five hundred or more varieties that have been tested at the B. C. Experimental Farm, probably not more than a dozen are recommended to be grown in the Province. It is only a few years since the best kinds began to be grown in any quantity, and upon these the Horticultural Society is prepared to stake the claim that B. C. grows as good apples as any other place on the continent. Not very long ago, the writer heard a consumer in Winnipeg, who, outwardly, appeared intelligent, say he had compared Ontario and B. C. apples in his own home, having had a box from each Province opened at the same time, and that the eastern fruit was very much superior. When questioned, however, as to whether they were both the same variety, he had to admit that he did not know. This is the kind of experience that one is pretty sure to have every time he endeavors to probe to the bottom.

In B. C. for years the aggressive tree-agent and tree-planter, who was not sure of what he wanted, did the most of the business, but since the best varieties are being planted the name of B. C. fruit is rapidly increasing in favor.

In Manitoba and the Territories, those who

have a desire to plant a few apple trees in a protected place should be very careful to order only the hardiest trees, and to procure them from the most reliable nursery. The experience of A. P. Stephenson, Nelson, Man., and the varieties of trees he found best adapted to the climate of Manitoba were published in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," and should be re-read by all intending tree-planters on the plains.

Apples in Southern Alberta.

Since it was first suggested that apples might be grown in Southern Alberta, there has been scarcely time for any number of trees to produce. At a few fairs this year very good samples of standard apples were shown, and there appears very good reason for believing that the time is not far distant when the irrigated lands may produce apples in sufficient quantity to supply local needs. Where fall wheat and clover grow, as they do in the southern country toward the foothills, apple orchards under the protection of a heavy wind-break usually produce profitably.

Without an experiment station in Alberta, however, it will not be known what varieties of fruit, as well as some grain and vegetables, are the best suited to the soil and climate. Jas. Murray, B. S. A., Western Superintendent of the Seed-growers' Association, who has been carefully studying the local conditions of the West, and who has been some time in Southern Alberta, while in conversation with a "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently gave it as his opinion that apples would likely be grown to some extent on irrigated lands. In many respects, Western Canada has only touched the fringe of her possibilities.

Small Fruits in Alberta.

The district surrounding Ponoka is becoming known for having grown small fruits. During the summer just passed, strawberry shipments from Ponoka were frequent and quite extensive, and the acreage is to be increased. With proper attention, most small fruits do exceedingly well, and there is no reason why Alberta-grown small fruits should not supply the home trade.

Every farmer should have a patch of small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., at least large enough to supply the table. Fresh fruit during the summer season is considered by too many on the farms a luxury well nigh impossible to obtain; whereas, with a little attention, all that might be used could be grown. Quite a few are doing it, why not be one of that number?

Mice May Girdle Trees.

In the young orchard, or in the shelter belt that was planted last season, some attention ought to be given to protecting the trees from mice after the first snow has fallen. In some locations, it is not infrequent for mice to appear on a mild day, late in November or in December, and gnaw bark sufficiently to destroy the trees entirely. Where this is feared, it is a good practice to go through the plantation after the first fall of snow to the depth of three or more inches, and tramp the snow solidly around the trees. It is particularly necessary that this should be done in cases where straw manure has been placed about the roots of the trees for protection. The straw affords mice an opportunity to build winter nests, and a warm day encourages them to come out, when the destructive work usually is done.

October Strawberries in B. C.

Strawberries in October are becoming quite the regular thing in British Columbia, though it is not often the second crop is extensive enough to be regularly marketed. This year, however, the supply has been unusually large and the berries have been of fair size and of good color and flavor. Many crates have been shipped into this city and Vancouver this fall from Burnaby and Maple Ridge, and the good work goes on. Moreover, it is profitable, for the growers get \$5 per crate.

Yesterday Mr. J. A. Catherwood brought a crate of fresh-picked strawberries from Hatze and distributed sample boxes to several friends. Mr. Wetherell also did quite a nice little trade locally with berries from his Burnaby garden. And then we hear people running down our climate in Columbia.

A Chair of Landscape Gardening.

The University of Illinois is considering the question of an additional instructor in the University, to be known as the professor of landscape gardening. The necessity for this chair arises in part from the numerous requests reaching the University for suggestions regarding decoration of school grounds, public parks, and private homes.

At the exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society, held in England in October, British Columbia apples were awarded a gold medal, being the highest British award.

Poultry.

Exclude the Male.

As poultry are kept on the average farm, one of the greatest mistakes made is in allowing the males full run of the yards during the entire year. Some have even yet failed to learn that the presence of the male is not necessary to a large yield of eggs. In fact, any experiments that have been conducted along this line have most emphatically declared this to be true, and in most cases the conclusions reached have been that even larger returns were obtained in the absence of the male bird. In the light of this, all specimens now on hand not intended for breeding purposes should be promptly disposed of. Poultry-keeping will never bring the profits which it is capable of doing until such details are considered with care.

Introduce New Blood.

There are few flocks that would not pay for an infusion of new blood. Many there are where the same strain has been carelessly bred for years. By the purchase of a good pure-bred male to be mated with the best pullets or hens in the yard, a decided improvement in the laying powers of the flock may be had. Be not content with the best grade which may be obtained from your neighbor; that is a backward step. A few dimes spent for a choice bird will be more than repaid by the end of the next breeding season. It is a good plan to aim to grade the flock up to a pure-bred standard of one of the breeds. To do this, the same breed of cock should always be selected. Nothing looks finer about a farmyard than a large flock of hens all the same color.

Supply Grit.

Someone has said that "grit is hens' teeth," and, in a measure, it is true, because the influence which it exerts in grinding the food while passing through the gizzard is comparable only to mastication as performed in animals. Fowls of all ages require it. In summer, they have little difficulty in securing all they desire, but in winter, and especially when confined, the problem is different. Some poultry-supply houses keep on hand crushed granite, varying in size from a grain of wheat to that of corn. It may be said that the harder the material, the better, but glass and long splinters of bone should be avoided. Where a limited number of hens are kept, the expense of buying commercial grit may not be advisable. If sharp, fine gravel be obtainable, get in a supply before the severe weather comes, and place a small quantity within the reach of the birds every day. If you have not tried this before, the results will be surprising.

Fattening Thanksgiving Turkeys.

The birds most in demand for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets—those which will be snapped up in short order, while less attractive specimens go begging—are invariably full-sized, heavy in weight, and straight of keel, with firm flesh, and plenty of slicing meat on the breast. The form of the bird must, of course, depend chiefly upon the strain and care in breeding, but in providing the flesh, much may be done even at the eleventh hour.

On most farms, turkeys have a most extensive run, and may be seen industriously picking their living through the stubble fields as soon as the crops are off. This is the treatment in which turkeys delight. The fresh air and exercise are good for them, and in their perambulations they manage to pick up all the grit and green food they require, while insects afford them a change of diet in the meat line. During this time, then, until chilly weather comes, the birds require but little attention, save to see that they have a regular supply of water, and a feed of meal and milk once a day.

When housing time comes, however, they should be carefully looked to, and the aim should be to give them, as far as possible, these outdoor conditions. The house should be clean, light and well ventilated, and supplied with perches not more than three feet above the floor. Instead of the insects with which they have been regaling themselves, the birds must now receive regular supplies of fresh-boiled meat or liver finely chopped, and instead of the green things in the fields, they must be given finely-chopped cabbage, or some similar vegetable. The standard food, meanwhile, should consist of mixtures of meals and boiled vegetables or roots, each morning, with a feed of hard corn at night. Pure water and plenty of coarse grit should, of course, be before the birds constantly.

For the last five weeks before the turkeys are killed, they should be confined to the house. For their treatment during this period, we quote from Journal No. 2, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland: "For fattening purposes, the most suitable foods

are finely-ground oats, wheat meal or barley meal, with an addition of a little corn meal and cooked potatoes. This mixture should, if possible, be prepared with skim or separated milk, or buttermilk, instead of water, and must be given while warm. The birds should be allowed to eat as much as they will take in the morning, and the food left over should then be removed. Wheat, oats, barley or corn may be given for the afternoon feed. With such feeding, the birds will increase rapidly in weight, and the quality of the flesh will be good."

Profitable Experience in Ducks.

May I give "Farmer's Advocate" readers an account of part of my summer work. About the 15th of March I bought a trio of Pekin ducks; they began to lay very soon after I got them. As soon as I had sitting hens, which was about the middle of April, I began setting the duck eggs under hens. The first three hens brought me out twenty fine little ducklings. I gave them all to one hen, and shut her in a wire-enclosed yard. When they were about two weeks old I let them have their freedom, and they grew very fast. I set all the eggs I got from the two old ducks (with the exception of one setting, which I sold), and by August I had sixty-six young ducklings. In August I sold two dozen young ducks, and now I have eighteen fine fat ducks for sale, and a dozen more coming on very fast; besides a pair for our own table and some fine ones I am keeping over. I paid a good price for my ducks, and in less than six months I had trebled my money, and had thirty-six ducks to spare. Is not that very well for one who knew nothing whatever about raising ducks? Last week a pair of my ducks took the first prize at our local fair, the only place I exhibited.

WRINKLES.

Coops for Young Chickens.

Nothing can be better for the floor of the coop for the young chick than dry earth, gravel or sand. Many poultry-raisers build their coops for the hen and young chicks with a movable board floor, made several inches large all round than the coop, and raised up an inch or more from the ground, with a narrow cleat. When very wet weather comes, the coop is placed on this board floor, and dry soil thrown over it. As soon as the weather settles and is dry and warm again, the board floor is taken from under the coop, the coop placed on the ground, and the board floor thoroughly cleaned and put away to be dry when needed again.

Others make heaps of sand and gravel, elevated two or three inches above the ground and large enough so that the coop for the hen and young chicks may be placed on them, leaving a dry spot outside and in front of the coops for the young chicks. This provides against the possible damage from heavy rainstorms. It also insures against dampness as far as it is possible to have a ground floor of a coop of this kind dry and comfortable. It is always dangerous to place the coop on a low spot where the water can drain into and damage its floor. Where high, well-drained spots can be selected, poultry will do remarkably well, even though no other provision is made against the influence of dampness. It is much easier to guard against than to remedy the injurious effects of a flood of rain and continual dampness in and about the coops.—Exchange.

Events of the World.

The Ontario Government has offered to contribute \$100,000 to a hospital, which will be built conditionally in connection with the University of Toronto, for the purpose of helping in the matter of clinical teaching.

The arrest of former Senator Schaumann on the charge of being previously informed as to his son's intention to assassinate Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, has created a great sensation in Finland and Northern Russia.

On October 26th, the airship owned and perfected by Thos. S. Baldwin, of San Francisco, made a successful ascension and flight of ten miles, from St. Louis across the Mississippi. It manoeuvred against the wind and in circles, to the admiration of thousands of spectators.

The petrified body of a woman was recently found in Vermont, and will be preserved in the State Museum at Montpelier. Owing to the formation of the head, which is unlike that of any known people, it is believed to be representative of a race that inhabited America before the Indians.

Arrangements have been made for the building of the first through railway running north and south in the United States. It will run from Duluth, Minn., to Galveston, Texas, will, with subordinate lines, cover 3,000 miles in all, and will be completed, so it is estimated, in five years.

The Canadian Car Co., with a capital of \$3,000,000, has been organized at Montreal, and will build immense car works, whose capacity will be an output of 55 cars a day. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. has given assurance of large contracts, and it is expected that a large export business will be built up with the mother country and the other colonies.

Admiral Sir John Fisher has been appointed Senior Naval Sea Lord in the British Navy. In this capacity he will have a position of great influence, being chief naval adviser to the Government, and under his supervision extensive plans for the improvement of the navy will be carried out. Admiral Fisher is described as "a strong man, swift of judgment, tenacious of purpose, keen to a degree uncommon in almost any walk of life, save that of money-grubbing."

The Right Hon. John Morley, Privy Councillor, Liberal member of the Imperial Commons, distinguished reformer and English essayist, has been Canada's guest during the past fortnight. At Montreal, McGill University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him; at Ottawa he was the guest of Lord Minto and the Countess of Minto, and in Toronto he was entertained by Goldwin Smith. Among Mr. Morley's publications his "Life of Gladstone" is, perhaps, the most widely known. He has also written "The Life of Cobden," "The Struggle for National Education," "Edmund Burke," "Oliver Cromwell," "Voltaire," "Rousseau," and "Studies in Literature." He is a trustee of the British Museum, was twice chief secretary for Ireland, and has twice held the position of Cabinet Minister.

nonading is again going on along the Shakhe, while at Port Arthur the situation is becoming desperate; provisions being now reduced to tinned meats and the flesh of horses killed by the shells. There is much sickness among the men, and nearly every building in the town has been razed. Nevertheless, though hope is dead, there seems no disposition on the part of the garrison to capitulate, and General Stoessel has wired to the Czar, "Port Arthur is my grave. I bid you all good-bye forever."

Field Notes.

One hundred thousand emigrants for Canada left Liverpool during the season just closed.

The Indian Head Vidette says the C. P. R. yard at that station is flooded with cars, and all the elevators have more than they can use.

"Managing a farm successfully is more than a business; it is a science and an art."—[Country Gentleman.

Owing to the unusual lateness of the spring fishing season, the open season for trout and whitefish has been extended from October 31st to November 15th.

Cheshire (Eng.) cheesemakers are complaining of the lowness of the prices, which they attribute to the competition they are up against from Canadian makers.

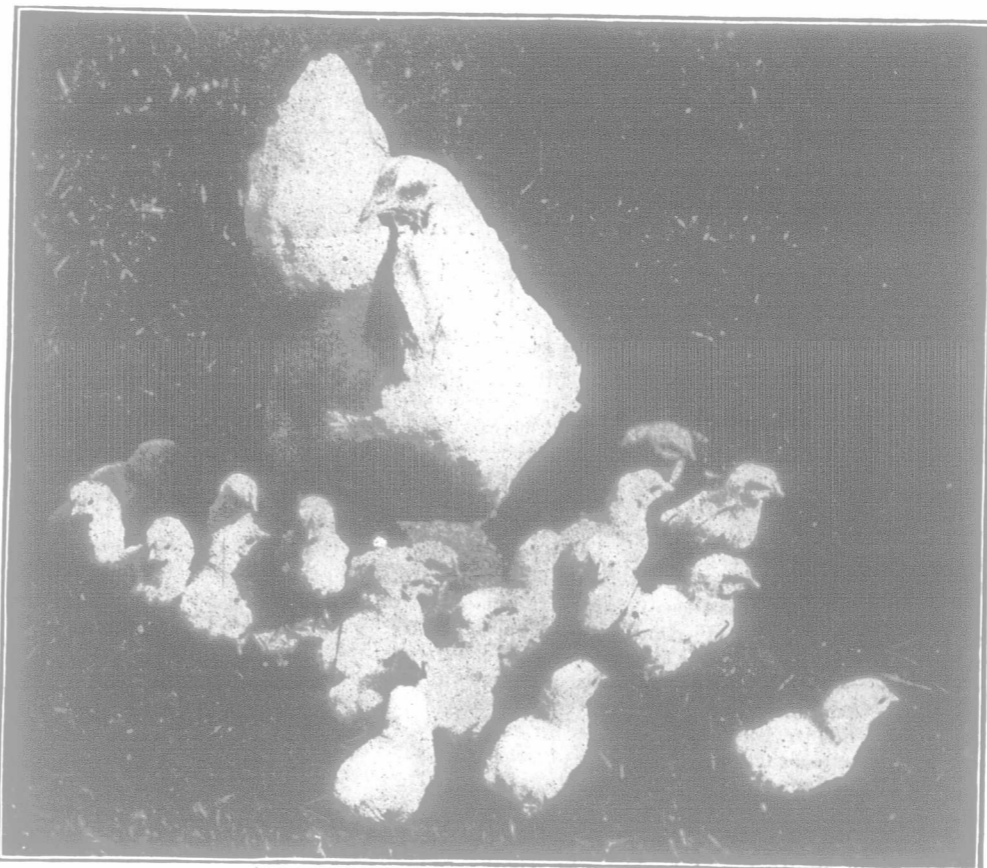
"Dry floors, dry walls, dry litter, and dry roosting-places are among some of the necessities for success in keeping poultry in winter. We have known hens to be removed from houses that were reasonably

comfortable as to warmth, but damp inside, into cold but dry buildings, and do much better at egg-production than they did in the other houses. Dampness creates unhealthy conditions for both men and animals."—[Country Gentleman.

The best and most convenient way to store away potatoes in the cellar is to get a number of good strong boxes made, which would hold about two bushels of potatoes, and which could be easily handled. They do not require to be made close, and if cracks are left between the sides it is better, as they are not so apt to rot. These boxes are then filled with potatoes, and can be placed in a corner or along the wall, one above the other, and when empty can be taken out of the cellar altogether.—[Zurich Herald.

Good Roads Movement.—The work of making good roads goes on rapidly in Ontario. Mr. A. W. Campbell, Good Roads Commissioner, in company with the County Council, has recently laid out 160 miles of roads in Victoria Co. These are to be comprised in a county road system, toward the cost of which it is proposed to raise \$90,000, one-third of which, under the Good Roads Act, will be contributed by the Government. The County Council of Wentworth has filed a statement with the department, showing that in the last two years that county has expended \$160,354 on its roads. In Simcoe Co. during the last two years \$200,000 has been expended.

Referring to the subject of teaching agriculture in public schools, the School News, of Chicago, says: "If the elementary instruction in agriculture is to be of any value the children must do some practical work instead of consulting a few pages of some dry book on agriculture. A school garden under the direction of an earnest, enthusiastic teacher will afford an excellent field for training children in experimental and observation work. . . . Our higher institutions of agricultural instruction are discovering much that will be of great value to the future farmer. The problem is how to make this expert knowledge available for the country child. The school experimental garden promises much, if teachers and directors will co-operate with the children."



A Proud Parent.

Cleanliness Among Pigs.

A writer in an English paper has a word in defence of the pig, the aversion to which he says "is as general as the consumption of bacon at breakfast time." The sorry part of the matter, from the pig's point of view, is that the aversion is altogether without reason. "The pig is commonly charged with being an animal of filthy habits. This is a mistake. If pigs be filthy it is because man makes them so, and there is no more foundation for calling the porcine tribe filthy than that philosophic old rustic had for remarking, after gazing long upon half a dozen pigs wallowing in the mire of a sty that was a menace to the neighborhood with its noisomeness: 'Well, I do not think as old Adam couldn't have called them anything else but pigs.' Give a pig a chance, and he will be most scrupulous as to his bed. It is interesting to watch the painstaking efforts of a pig to make himself a cleanly corner to repose in. But this comfort of cleanliness is impossible in many styes. Pigs certainly like a humid place, where they may cool themselves, and protect themselves from flies. But that is not to say they like no other place."

The Influence of the Motor Car on Breeding.

Rudyard Kipling, in the following lines, points out an influence to be reckoned with in the breeding of poultry and dogs:

"I know a rooster on the Heathfield Road who, but that he is honest, might be made constable over a trap. He can judge to a fraction the speed of every motor that comes his way, and since he has no tail to speak of, he takes chances that bring the heart into your mouth. But he survives, and I do not doubt will be the sire of a line of double-breasted, facing-both-ways poultry. And there is a dog who was once bold against the bare legs of children and the skirts of nurses—the sort of ravening hound of whom his owner says, 'It's only his play. He won't hurt you unless you show you're afraid of him.' Last year my car caught him on the shoulder and hoisted him nearly as high as Sirius. He came down again quite well, thank you, but so changed—and so vastly for the better! He, too, will propagate polite puppies."

An Indication of Growth in the Territories.

In the Territorial Assembly, which met at Regina a short time ago, the following statement was made regarding the increase in the number of schools in the Territories:

"The most gratifying feature of the year's work has been the increase of the school system. In 1903 there were 255 petitions for school districts considered, and in 1904 there have been 357, or an increase of about 62 per cent. In 1903 there were created 167 new school districts, and from January of that year to the first of October there were erected 123. For the sake of comparison I will quote the number from January to the first of October in the present year, which is 178, an increase of 55. We estimate that this year there will be 250 new school districts. This would make the increase on the year '83, or 50 per cent. of the number of schools in existence at the end of 1903. In 1902 we had in the country 363 school-rooms. In 1903 that number was increased to 783, while in 1904 we have 1,116 rooms in actual operation. Taking this increase as a basis of estimate, the number of rooms in 1905 will be 1,766.

"To look at the increase from another point of view. For 1904 we have eight inspectors, or 150 rooms for each. In 1905 we propose to have nine inspectors for one portion of the year and ten for another, each having 159 rooms to look after."

The shortage of teachers is being severely felt in

the West, both in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. In the former Province over one-fourth of the persons teaching are said to be doing so on permits. In the N.-W. T. Gazette (the weekly official publication) are notices empowering 16 school districts to borrow money to erect schools and purchase sites, digging wells, fencing grounds and furnishing the schools, such amounts varying from three hundred to two thousand dollars.



A Typical Hereford Head.

The Truth About Lime in the Soil.

Lime is absolutely indispensable to plant growth, yet it is required in comparatively small amounts. Our cereal crops, for instance, contain about two pounds of phosphoric acid and three pounds of potash for every pound of lime, while all soils except the clear sands contain much more lime than phosphoric acid, and at least as much lime as potash. The abundance of lime is shown in the fact that water which has been for any length of time in contact with the soil is always hard; but only one grain of lime to the gallon of water, a quantity that could not be detected under ordinary conditions, would supply twice the amount of lime needed by a clover crop, which is the only one of our ordinary farm crops that contains as much lime as potash.

Lime, however, serves other purposes than as simple plant food. One of the most important of these is the correction of acidity in the soil. When a soil becomes acid clover will not thrive upon it, and when this condition occurs an application of lime may be necessary, a point thoroughly demonstrated at the Ohio Experiment Station, where a luxuriant crop of clover has been grown on limed land, while the clover on unlimed land alongside was a complete failure.

Lime performs still another important function, in

liberating plant food already in the soil. If a little lime be mixed with strong manure, such as hen manure, an odor of ammonia will become apparent. This means that the lime is liberating the ammonia from the manure, and that it is escaping into the air. If lime be mixed with the soil similar action will take place. If a crop be growing upon the soil, it may absorb a part of the escaping ammonia and a larger crop will result; but this larger crop is made at the expense of the soil stores of plant food, and if these stores are not maintained by manuring or fertilizing the soil will soon refuse to respond to lime, because all the material in it upon which lime can act has been drawn out, and the soil is poorer than if no lime had been used.

European farmers who have used lime for many years have become so convinced of its injurious effect when used in this way that they say "Lime enriches the father, but impoverishes the son," and it is customary in some places to prohibit the use of lime in leasing land.

When used as an adjunct to liberal manuring or fertilizing, lime may be made to perform a most important service, but its use as a substitute for manure or fertilizer means ruin to the soil. Where clover is failing to grow the use of lime is indicated. For this purpose the common quicklime is all that is required. —[Ex.]

Ponoka's First Fair.

On Oct. 18th Ponoka's first fair was held, and the board of management deserve considerable credit for the measure of success which resulted from their efforts. The community at large are sufficiently satisfied with their initial fair, that already it is considered as one of the annual events of the future. There is considerable room for improvement, but without that there would be no stimulus to assure continued success.

Live stock made a fair showing, although by no means numerous. Grains and vegetables were very good, and nicely arranged. Dairy butter, preserved fruits (cultivated and native), pickles, bread, etc., made an excellent showing, the exhibits being numerous and competition keen.

Fancywork and paintings were exceedingly strong features of the fair, and many commendable remarks were made concerning the showing in that department.

Territorial Swine Sales.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has arranged for sales of pure-bred stock along the main line of the C. P. R. The pigs being offered are from spring litters of the Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. They all have been bred in the Territories, and are, therefore, quite acclimatized. This will afford those who desire to buy pure-bred swine an opportunity to do so at a reasonable price.

A U. S. Paper's Opinion re Side-shows at Fairs.

Columbus holds a State fair that can be called clean in every respect. Skin games and fake shows, the Oriental dancing girl and the Hindoo snake charmer are conspicuous by their absence. It is indeed a pleasure to know that at least two State fairs are able to maintain existence without the support of immoral, or, to say the least, questionable shows and amusements. Ohio and Missouri have set the pace. Others should emulate their example.

Elevator Capacity Increase.

The official statement of the Chief Inspector of the Manitoba grain inspection district shows one hundred and sixty new elevators erected since last year. There are now 982 elevators and warehouses, with a capacity of 41,186,000 bushels. The gain in capacity during the past year is 10,829,650 bushels.



By Silver Brooks.

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Our English Letter.

ARGENTINE'S BIG SHIPMENT OF CORN.

The initial show of the National Potato Society, held at the Crystal Palace last week, was a remarkable one, and gave promise of the exhibition becoming one of the notable annual events of the agricultural world.

Messrs. W. W. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Boston (Lincs.), secured a silver medal for their show, which included The Diamond and The Pearl, both of which have added to the reputation of the firm.

The most important incident, from an agricultural point of view, at the Brewers' Exhibition this week, was the award of the world's champion prize for the best sample of barley exhibited to a foreign one grown in Bohemia.

The progress made with wheat sowing is almost beyond precedent for the date, and if the farmers who grow this cereal are now a small army, decimated by the hard encounters of foreign competition, they are also a select number able to make the most of opportunities.

The flour trade is extremely quiet, and prices have a drooping tendency. American flour is very irregular, and the prices asked are so generally resisted by bakers that business remains almost nominal.

enough for practically the whole of the European requirements. Since May 1st they have sent us 16,845,000 qrs., against 6,786,000 qrs. last year, thus exceeding all previous records.

The live cattle trade has been decidedly better at Deptford during the last fortnight, and prices are consequently better. Supplies have been large, and the quality has been of a higher standard.

The demand for sheep has dropped off a bit, and it was with difficulty 12c. per lb. was realized for 480 Canadian sheep on Monday, while on Wednesday 11c. was the figure for 1,225, also from the Dominion.

The warm, muggy weather which prevailed in the early part of the week tended to increase the general depression of the Smithfield meat market.

Bacon.—A fair enquiry is passing for Canadian selections, and prices this week have been maintained. Danish bacon has been in short supply, which has helped to steady the market.

Cheese.—A better tone prevails, and prices are stiffer, but it can hardly be said that the amount of business actually done is up to expectations.

Butter.—This department remains dull. Orders are of the "hand-to-mouth" character, with no immediate prospects of improvement.

London, October 22nd, 1904.

Notes on Farmyard Manure.

Dr. Somerville, a distinguished agricultural chemist, gave the following as the conclusions arrived at by German experimentalists, as a result of their work since 1892 with farmyard manure:

Fixing the Pump.

On page 1506 of the October 19th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," H. Cater, Brandon, contributes a timely article on fixing the pump, in which it is recommended that wells less than sixteen or eighteen feet should have a second platform put in fourteen feet from the top.

Kindly Treatment.

Every now and again we read in some paper of the action of the Humane Society in fining those who treat animals with cruelty. In one before us now we read of ——— being fined \$10 for "striking a horse on the flank with a shovel and kicking it in the ribs."

"He liveth best who loveth best, All things both great and small, For the dear Lord who loveth us He made and loveth all."

—Coleridge.

Markets.

England still continues to place her hopes in the ability of Russia and Argentine to supply the American deficiency in wheat, consequently this continent is not being drawn on very heavily at present.

In Winnipeg cash wheat is quoted a little easier at 97c. for No. 1 northern; No. 2, 94c.; No. 3, 89c.; No. 4 extra, 83c.; No. 4, 82c.; No. 5, 69c.; feed, 60c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—There are no prime cattle on the market, and all the moderately good animals sell from 3c. to 4c. per lb.; the common stock at 2c. to 3c., and the canners at 1c. to 2c. per lb.; calves, 2c. to 3c. per lb.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$7; poor to medium, \$5.75 to \$5.80; Texas-fed steers, \$3.50 to \$5; western steers, \$2.75 to \$5.10.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are quoted weak and unchanged at 10c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef still weak, at 9c. to 9c. per lb.; sheep, 10c. to 11c. per pound.

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That Henry Ward Beecher was spared much embarrassment by his quickness at repartee is illustrated by the following story:

One evening, as he was in the midst of an impassioned speech, someone attempted to interrupt him by suddenly crowing like a rooster. It was done to perfection; a number of people laughed in spite of themselves, and the speaker's friends felt that in a moment the whole effect of the meeting, and of Mr. Beecher's thrilling appeals, might be lost.





"The light of home's a wondrous light,
Through life it follows, seeming,
Yet when with age the hair is white,
Clear in the front 'tis gleaming;
It shines from where our loved ones
are,
Oh, this is love's divining!
And through the gates of heaven ajar
At last we see it shining!"

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"Miss Leavenworth, according to your evidence, your uncle came to his death not very long after Mr. Harwell left him. If your door was open, you ought to have heard if any one went to his room or any pistol shot was fired. Now, did you hear anything?"

"I heard no confusion, no, sir."

"Did you hear anything?"

"Nor any pistol shot."

"Miss Leavenworth, excuse my persistence, but did you hear anything?"

"I heard a door close."

"What door?"

"The library door."

"When?"

"I do not know." She clasped her hands hysterically. "I cannot say. Why do you ask me so many questions?"

"I leaped to my feet; she was swaying, almost fainting. But before I could reach her she had drawn herself up again, and resumed her former demeanor. "Excuse me," said she, "I am not myself this morning. I beg your pardon," and she turned steadily to the coroner. "What was it you asked?"

"I asked," and his voice grew thin and high—evidently her manner was beginning to tell against her—"when it was you heard the library door shut?"

"I cannot fix the precise time, but it was after Mr. Harwell came up and before I closed my own."

"And you heard no pistol-shot?"

"No, sir."

The coroner cast a look at the jury, who almost to a man dropped their eyes as he did so.

"Miss Leavenworth, we are told that Hannah, one of the servants, started for your room late last night after some medicine. Did she come there?"

"No, sir."

"When did you first learn of her remarkable disappearance from this house during the night?"

"This morning before breakfast. Molly met me in the hall, and asked how Hannah was. I thought the enquiry a strange one, and so questioned her. A moment's talk made the conclusion plain that the girl was gone."

"What did you think when you became assured of this fact?"

"I did not know what to think."

"No suspicion of foul play crossed your mind?"

"No, sir."

"You did not connect the fact with your uncle's murder?"

"I did not know of this murder then."

"And afterward?"

"Oh, some thought of the possibility of her knowing something about it may have crossed my mind, I cannot say."

"Can you tell us anything of the girl's past history?"

"I can tell you no more in regard to it than my cousin has done."

"Do you know what made her so sad nights?"

Her cheek flushed angrily; was it at his tone or at the question itself? "No,

she never confided her secrets to my keeping."

"Then you cannot tell us where she would be likely to go upon leaving this house?"

"Certainly not."

"Miss Leavenworth, we are obliged to put another question to you. We are told that you were the one who ordered your uncle's body to be removed from where it was found into the next room."

She bowed her head.

"Didn't you know that it is not proper to disturb the body of a person found dead, except in the presence and under the authority of the proper officer?"

"I did not consult my knowledge, sir, in regard to the subject; only my feelings."

"Then I suppose it was your feelings that prompted you to remain standing by the table at which he was murdered, instead of following the body in and seeing it properly deposited? Or perhaps," he went on with relentless sarcasm, "you were too much interested just then in the piece of paper you took away to think much of the proprieties of the occasion?"

"Paper?" lifting her head with determination. "Who says that I took a piece of paper from the table? I am sure I have not."

"One witness has sworn that he saw you bending over the table upon which there were lying several papers; another, that when she met you a few minutes later in the hall, you were in the act of putting a piece of paper in your pocket. The inference follows, Miss Leavenworth."

This was a home thrust, and we looked to see some show of agitation, but her haughty lip never quivered.

"You have drawn the inference, and you must prove the fact."

The answer was statefulness itself, and we were not surprised to see the coroner look a trifle baffled; but recovering himself, he said:

"Miss Leavenworth, I must ask you again, whether you did or did not take anything from that table?"

She folded her arms. "I decline answering that question," she said, quietly.

"Pardon me," he rejoined, "it is necessary that you should."

Her lip took a still more determined curve. "When any suspicious paper is found in my possession, it will be time enough then for me to explain how I came by it."

This defiance seemed to quite stagger the coroner. "Do you realize to what this refusal is liable to subject you?"

She dropped her head. "I am afraid that I do; yes, sir."

Mr. Gryce lifted his hand and softly twirled the tassel of the window-curtain.

"And you still persist?"

She absolutely disdained to reply.

The coroner did not press it further.

It had now become evident to all that Eleanor Leavenworth not only stood upon her defence, but was perfectly aware of her position and prepared to maintain it. Even her cousin, who until now had preserved some sort of composure, began to show signs of strong and uncontrollable agitation, as if she found it one thing to utter an accusation herself, and quite another to see it working its way to light in the countenances of the men about her.

"Miss Leavenworth," the coroner continued, changing the lines of attack, "you have always had free access to your uncle's apartments, have you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Might even have entered his room

late at night, crossed it and stood at his side, without disturbing him sufficiently to cause him to turn his head?"

"Yes," her hands pressing themselves painfully together.

"Miss Leavenworth, the key of the library door is missing."

She made no answer.

"It has been testified to that, previous to the actual discovery of the murder, you visited the door of the library alone. Will you tell us if the key was then in the lock?"

"It was not."

"Are you certain?"

"I am."

"Now, was there anything peculiar about this key, either in size or shape?"

She strove to repress the sudden terror which this question produced, glanced carelessly around at the group of servants stationed at her back, and trembled. "It was a little different from the others," she murmured at last.

"In what respect?"

"The handle was broken."

"Ah, gentlemen, the handle was broken," the coroner observed, looking toward the jury.

Mr. Gryce seemed to take this information to himself, for he gave another of his quick nods.

"You would then recognize this key, Miss Leavenworth, if you should see it?"

She cast a startled look at him, as if she expected to behold it in his hand, but seeming to gather courage at not finding it produced, replied quite easily: "I think I should, sir."

"Very well, then," said he, waving his hand in dismissal, "that is all, gentlemen," continued he, looking at the jurymen, "you have heard the testimony of the members of the household, and—"

But here Mr. Gryce, quietly advancing, touched him on the arm. "One moment," said he, and stooping, he whispered a few words in the coroner's ear, then recovering himself, stood with his right hand in his breast pocket, and his eye upon the chandelier.

I scarcely dared to breathe. Had he repeated to the coroner the words he had inadvertently overheard in the hall above? But a glance at the latter's face satisfied me that nothing so important as that had transpired. He looked not only tired, but a trifle annoyed.

"Miss Leavenworth," said he, turning again in her direction, "you have declared that you were not with your uncle last evening, did not visit his room. Do you repeat that assertion?"

"I do."

He glanced at Mr. Gryce, who immediately drew from his breast a handkerchief curiously soiled. "It is strange, then," remarked he, "that this handkerchief of yours in the hands of the officer should have been found this morning in that room."

The girl uttered a cry; then while Mary's face hardened into a sort of strong despair, Eleanor tightened her lips, and coldly replied: "I do not see that it is so very strange. I was in that room early this morning."

"And you dropped it then?"

A distressed blush crossed her face; she did not reply.

"Soiled in this way?" he went on.

"I know nothing about the soil. What is it? Let me see it."

"In a moment; what we now wish to know how it came to be in your uncle's apartment."

"There are many ways. I might have left it there days ago. I have told you that I was in the habit of visiting his room. But first, let me see if it is my handkerchief." And she held out her hand.

"I presume so, as I am told it has your initials embroidered in the corner," he returned, as Mr. Gryce passed it to her.

But she with horrified voice interrupted him. "These dirty spots! what are they? they look like—"

"Like what they are," said the coroner. "If you have ever cleaned a pistol you must know what they are, Miss Leavenworth."

She let the handkerchief fall conclusively from her hand, and stood staring at it lying before her on the floor. "I know nothing about it, gentlemen," she said. "It is my handkerchief, but—"

For some cause she did not finish her sentence, but again repeated, "indeed, gentlemen, I know nothing about it."

This concluded her testimony.

Kate, the cook, was now recalled and asked to tell when she last washed the handkerchief.

"This, sir, this handkerchief? Oh, some time this week, sir," throwing a deprecatory glance at her mistress.

"What day?"

"Well, I wish I could forget, Miss Eleanor, but I can't. It is the only one like it in the house. I washed it day before yesterday."

"When did you iron it?"

"Yesterday morning," half choking over her words.

"And when did you take it to her room?"

The cook threw her apron over her head. "Yesterday afternoon with the rest of the clothes, just before dinner. Indeed, I could not help it, Miss Eleanor," whispered she, "it was the truth."

Eleanor Leavenworth frowned. This somewhat contradictory evidence had very sensibly affected her; and when a moment later, the coroner having dismissed the witness, turned toward her, and enquired if she had anything further to say in regard to this matter in the way of explanation or otherwise, she threw her hands up almost spasmodically, slowly shook her head, and without word or warning, fainted quietly away in her chair.

A commotion, of course, followed, during which I noticed that Mary did not hasten to her cousin, but left it for Molly and Kate to do what they could toward her resuscitation. In a few moments this was in so far accomplished that they were enabled to lead her from the room. As they did so I observed a tall man rise and follow her out.

A momentary silence ensued, soon broken, however, by an impatient stir as our little jurymen rose and proposed that the jury should now adjourn for the day. This seeming to fall in with the coroner's views, he announced that the inquest would stand adjourned till three o'clock the next day, when he trusted all the jurors would be present.

A general rush followed, that in a few minutes emptied the room of all but Miss Leavenworth, Mr. Gryce and myself.

(To be continued.)

The neighbor had been requested by Eddie's mother to no longer furnish him with candy, as had been her custom. So it happened that on the occasion of the text, emphatically call Eddie's disappointment very great.

At last he remarked: "It seems to me I shall be ready."

He looked so indolently, Mrs. A. prepared him with a diminutive portion.

Looking at it long and earnestly, Eddie was bound to say, "Could it be possible I should so small a piece?"

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Should Our Children Have an Allowance.

(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate.")

There is a great difference of opinion amongst parents as to the advisability of allowing children to have money of their own to spend. Surely they should. As soon as a child knows one coin from another, it should be taught its value—and with possession learn the responsibility that money brings, be it much or little. It is the lack of management that cripples many a man and woman in later life. However small the amount given to each child, let it be given on some day, Saturday or Monday, with absolute regularity. Give it with perfect trust, and no restrictions. "Pay day" will be a glad day to the little ones, and one of the bright times to look forward to. Then suggest saving for the "rainy" day, and present each child with a bank book, opening the account with a small amount if you can afford it. There will at once arise a new interest, and competition will be induced. Advise that half their money should always go to the bank. This will soon become habit, one of the strongest forces we possess, and the most fixed. Now and then have a cosy talk with the children as to how they spend their money. There may be some amusement to yourself, and some sad little confession to make, but you will get the trend of each child's commercial capacity, and will know just where to advise the too generous, and where to check the too-saving propensity, which might lead to meanness in later life. Let them save up for little birthday gifts to each other—but especially father and mother—and at Christmas allow them to open the money-box or withdraw something from the bank to do their very own Christmas shopping. Augment this whether the crops have been good or not—don't imagine you can't afford it—with a bright, new, twenty-five cent piece. It will make your slender purse, perhaps, lighter, but you can save it some other way. The children will be stimulated to further efforts in the next year, and will soon learn to plan for themselves too. This is the best way to build up self-reliant, independent characters, who will be useful to themselves and the world, and who will bless you for your foresight.

THOUGHTS.

An antidote for sorrow is work. Do not sit and nurse your grief. Help someone else less strong to bear the world's trials, and you will surely ease your own. It is the uprising from some big trouble which forms character. The aphorism always holds good, "Time wasted is existence used in life," and it is only those who have known sorrow who really live.

Do be bright. If you realized how a cheery word helps poor, tired, struggling humanity through its day, would you withhold it? I am sure not, it costs so little. Throw in with it a bright smile too—that is the God-given tonic within you. Be lavish with it, in the home, on the farm, everywhere, and remember the lonely stranger without the gate—his need is greatest.

Tombina Crossing, Man. SPHINX.

Our Premiums Appreciated.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, for a new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." I think I will take the ladies' wrist bag for my premium. I received the other wrist bag all right, and think it is worth while trying to get new subscribers. The premium is well worth \$1.00.

MARTIN E. MILLER.

Enclosed you will find \$3, for two new subscribers. For my premium I wish the curb-link sterling silver bracelet and two friendship hearts. I have read your paper for about four years, and I think I wouldn't want to be any place where they don't get it. I think that it is the best paper, and well worth the money, so I thought I would send a few new subscribers, and will probably send a few more later on. Hoping to receive my premium, I am—

ELLEN WOOLNER.



Growing Young.

"Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."—S. Matt., xviii., 3.

"Old—are we growing old?— Life blooms as we travel on Up the hills, into fresh, lovely dawn; We are children who do but begin The sweetness of life to win. Because Heaven is in us, to bud and unfold, We are younger for growing old!"

When I was a child people often told me that youth was the happiest time of life, and that troubles would be heavier and more numerous as I grew older. But I certainly have not found that those croakers were true prophets. Has my life, then, been only the exception that proves the rule, or is the rule itself a false theory? Why should we depress the glad spirits of those who are just starting life's journey by telling them that, though their sky may be bright now, yet the clouds will grow heavier and blacker each year? This is certainly not the Bible teaching concerning those who are trying to tread the narrow path of righteousness, for their road is said to shine "more and more," not only for a few years, but right on to the end,—which is really the beginning—"unto the perfect day." As Zechariah

extreme old age and the sinner, who, "being an hundred years old, shall be accursed." Someone has said that in heaven the angels are always advancing toward the springtime of their youth, so that those who have lived the longest are really the youngest.

But everybody doesn't grow "young." It is terribly true that youthful excesses are "drafts upon old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date." Indeed, more often than not, those debts have to be paid, with very heavy interest, in a much nearer future than thirty years. If we wish to grow young we must live healthy, wholesome lives—not only physically but morally. More than that, we must cultivate the spiritual part of our nature—the "inward man" must be "renewed" day by day. This can only be done by lifting up the soul to God, fixing our attention continually on Him, even as "the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters; or as the eyes of a maiden look unto the hand of her mistress; so our eyes wait upon the LORD our God."

If we are living that kind of a life, having our eyes opened more every day to the invisible things of God, then we may rest in childlike confidence in our Father's arms, for He has said: "Even to your old age I am He; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you: I have made and I will bear; even I will carry, and will deliver you." But we

learn to lay ourselves quietly, without fear, on His broad, brave wings, so that we may be well practiced when the last hard fight that is to carry us through the portals of death, is before us."

There is no doubt of the fact that we shall reap as we have sown: "That which hath been is nowand God requireth that which is past." To give up youth to vice is, as Burns expresses it, to give up a slice of one's constitution. A man must pay dearly for his sins, even in this life, for the path leading to destruction is not made very pleasant. No one can deny that "the way of transgressors is hard." On the other hand, one who chooses the narrow path which leads to life, finds new and vigorous life all along the way. "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honour; her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her: and happy is everyone that retaineth her."

The people who live the longest do not always get the most out of life. Our Lord's life on earth was a short one, and yet who can estimate the power and influence it has exerted? Think of all the hospitals, schools and other institutions for the good of the human race, think of all the sermons that have been preached, the books that have been written, and the countless lives that have been nobly lived as the direct result of that short life, lived out so quietly in the little country of Palestine nearly 2,000 years ago.

On the other hand, a life may be very long—as the world counts length of days—and yet be very useless: "Yea, though he live a thousand years twice told, yet hath he seen no good."

Every day leaves its mark. We live always in the light, every word or thought is photographed, as it were, and so the impression is retained. The old painters used to make the disciple whom Jesus loved look like his Master, and if we live with Christ, reflecting his image faithfully, we, too, shall be changed slowly but surely into His likeness. Character can never be made in a hurry. There is no "short cut" to perfection. As a famous violinist once said, when asked how long it would take to learn to play the violin: "Twelve hours a day, for twenty years together," so the pursuit of holiness must be persisted in, if it is to be of any use. No matter what age you are now, you have no time to lose, if you want to grow young it will take all the time you have. Don't look back as Lot's wife did, but "let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee." The Christian should, like S. Paul, forget those things which are behind, reaching forth unto those things which are before, always pressing on toward the mark. The best days should not be the days of youth. The world may give her best gifts first, but the miracle of turning the water into wine was a parable of Christ's dealings with His friends. No matter how rich His gifts have been in the past, He has still greater and better gifts waiting for us in the future.

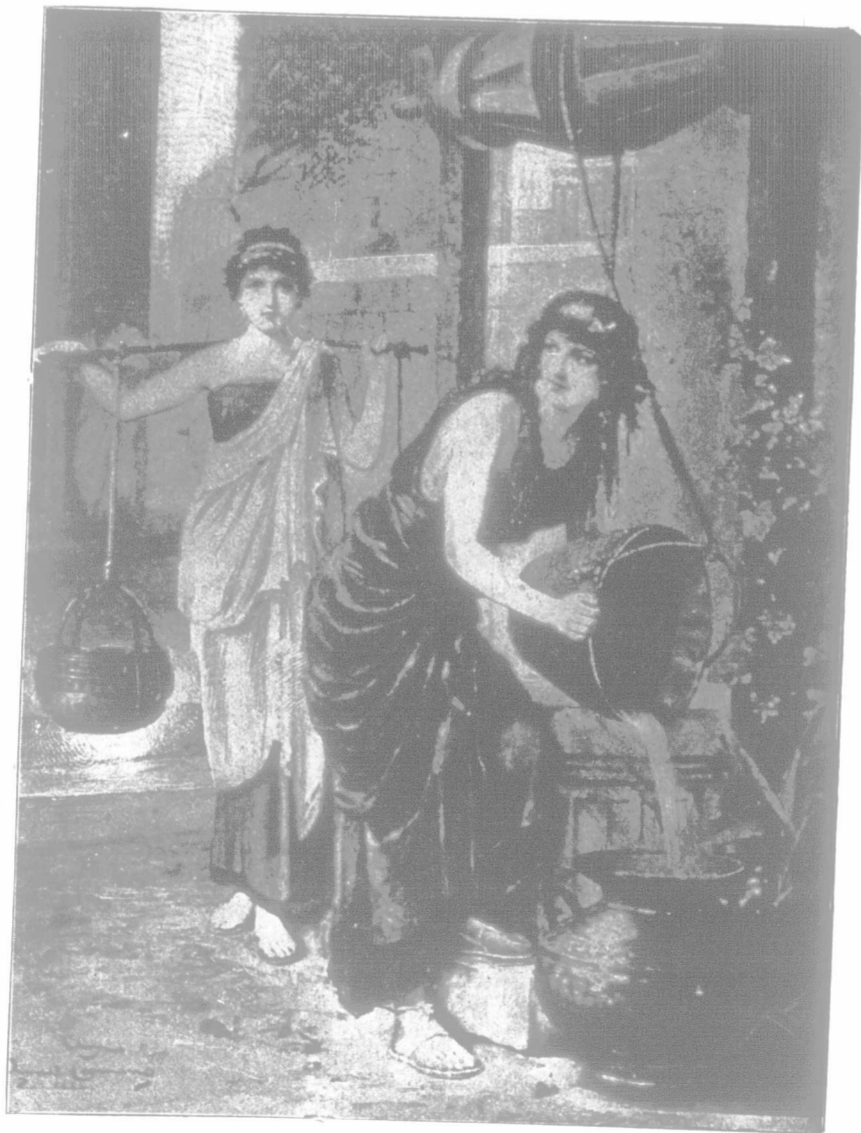
"The best is yet to be. The last of life, for which the first was made; Our times are in His hand Who saith, 'A whole I planned.' Youth shows but half; trust God: see all, nor be afraid."

HOPE.

The Last Voyage.

Written by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, in his 92nd year.

My work on earth is well-nigh done, I wait the setting of the sun. I hear the surging of the sea That beats upon eternity. I see the far-off shadowy realm, And thither turn the trembling helm. The winds that blow so cold and drear Grow softer as the end draws near. The distant gleams of silver light Relieve the darkness of the night. There stand upon the misty shore Faint forms of loved ones gone before. The voice that once said, "Peace, be still!" Now whispers softly, "Fear no ill!" I sail alone, yet not alone, The Saviour takes me for His own. I wait His greeting when I land, I wait the grasp of His dear hand.



An Eastern Scene.

says: "at evening time it shall be light."

The person who was said to be "eighty years young," was merely a practical exposition of Psalm ciii. 5, where it is said that God satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that "thy youth is renewed" like the eagle's. S. Paul is not speaking metaphorically, but quietly stating a literal fact, when he says, "though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day." Isaiah declares that the "child" shall die an hundred years old, and he draws a sharp line of distinction between the man who keeps the child-heart to

can't hope to renew our youth unless we practice the daily habit of waiting on the LORD; bringing all our troubles, large and small, to Him—as a little child to its father—and leaving them with Him in simple faith that he can and will give us everything that is good for us. As Bishop Brent says: "We can be trained in the Christian grace of trust only in the common occurrences of life. A great task lies ahead for trust to perform. Trust's last work on earth is to carry us through the valley of the shadow of death, when sunset comes. But it is in the morning of life, when the pulse beats full and strong, that we must

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Christmas Story Competition

Prizes will be given for the best original Christmas stories written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by young people who are not more than seventeen years of age. All MSS. must be postmarked not later than November 25th, and must be accompanied by name, age and full address of the competitor. There will be no division into classes this time, but each MS. will be judged by the same standard, irrespective of the age of the writer. The stories must be short, and written with ink on one side of the paper only.

I must congratulate Gordon Boyer on his colored drawing of Bartlett pears, which is very artistic. The pears look almost nice enough to eat.

Look out next week for results of the September puzzle competition.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Friends,—I have been reading over the Corner Chats, and think them very interesting. I have a few articles which may be called legends; the one which I will relate now is:

The Conversion of Sweet Grass.

It was a little before the rebellion of eighteen hundred and eighty-five that the legend begins. The scene was a large tract of land on the eastern boundary of Alberta and also in Saskatchewan around Nose Hill. At this time there were not many white men in that district, and the Indians kept up a fearful scalping practice against each other all the time. The one who could get the most scalps to wear in his belt was considered a "brave," no matter how much of a coward he was. However, there were not many cowards, and our hero was a real brave, not only because he could do anything the other braves could do, but he was a brave boy to endure the hardships he did without a grumble, and I think that many of us children would grumble under much easier circumstances. However, I am getting off the subject, and must return, but I just wanted to give the smaller readers an idea of the circumstances with which the boy had to contend at the time our story opens.

Sweet Grass was an Indian boy who lived (in the camp of his father, the chief, who belonged to the great Cree tribe) with his widowed mother. His father died a little before he was born, another relation got the chieftainship, and when he was born shortly afterward the new chief disregarded the right of Sweet Grass, and one by one the others turned against him, so by the time he was three years old nobody cared for him. His mother, a widow, could barely get enough food for herself; so it is easy to see that as soon as her boy could protect, clothe and feed himself, it would be better for both.

The new chief was hard-hearted and cruel, and cared for scarcely anybody except himself. He would not even give Sweet Grass the hide of any animal for clothing, and, worse than all, not a bit of food; so, until he was able to clothe and feed himself, he never got any food except what he could get from the dogs when they got their meals. As for clothing, he never had a warm robe since he was born, and he slept with the dogs; such was the lot of Sweet Grass.

Nevertheless, he was a brave boy, and at the age of ten he thought he would try life for himself. As has been said, nobody cared for him, and consequently when he left the village he was not missed for a day or two, and, considering the little fever he had received in the past, there was quite a stir in the village. The mother searched the village through and through, but found no trace of the missing boy. At last the almost distracted mother entered the chief's tent. She was, however, received coldly, but apparently with some interest. When the chief heard her story he seemed troubled, and at once summoned three braves and instructed them to find the

boy if possible. The mother seemed comforted by this, and although he still held a hatred for the boy, he had a soft place in his heart for the heartbroken mother.

Early on the afternoon of the third day after the boy's disappearance the three braves returned, after an unsuccessful attempt to find Sweet Grass. From that time everybody in the village believed him to be lost; but the mother never lost hope, and often said, "My boy will return to me some time, and I have yet hope that he will become chief as his father was."

While the mother contends with her misfortune we will follow the track of Sweet Grass. As it was early in September when he escaped, the weather was warm and sultry. His sole possessions were a good scalping-knife and a bow and arrow, which his father had left, and they had been given to him by his mother when he was eight years old. These, and only these, were his means of defence, food and clothing.

When he left the village it was eight o'clock, and the moon was just rising. He travelled nearly all night; but when the moon set, he thought it best to stop and rest till morning, so he slept in a ravine that night. During the long hours of that lonely night, he could hear low, fierce growls around him, and he knew them to be made by either bears or wolves. However, no harm came to him. He arose before the sun, and journeyed towards Nose Hill. After journeying for three days, he stopped to rest at noon on the fourth day, and while gazing on different objects, he set his eye on a little poplar bluff, which, after a slight observation, he saw that it emitted thin coils of smoke. He at once knew what it was, and, on creeping noiselessly up towards the place, he could discern through the thicket the occupants to be Blackfoot Indians.

Now, these Blackfoot Indians were the deadly enemies of Sweet Grass' tribe, and the impulse was too strong to resist; so, by taking a good aim, he shot one of them. By keeping concealed, he easily shot the other, and, then, quick as a flash, he jumped into the tent and took the two scalps and tied them to his belt.

Now comes the reason for his queer name, "Sweet Grass," and this is how he got it. When he scalped the two Blackfeet, he wiped the blood off his knife with a bunch of sweet grass. He felt so elated by his victory that he saved the grass which he had wiped the blood off his knife with, and said: "Henceforth my name shall be Sweet Grass."

He again started on his way, and a little farther on came to a place where a bunch of horses were feeding. As he neared them, one of the horses, thinking probably that Sweet Grass was his master, came towards him. Sweet Grass leaped on his back, and, there being a rope on the horse's neck, it was not hard to make him go the right way.

I suppose most of the older readers will be aware of the traits of an Indian horse; but, for the sake of the un-informed, I will give a slight description of it: It is very intelligent and affectionate, very easy to control, also exceedingly knowing in an urgent case.

Thus we can see that the Indian is quite safe when he owns one of these horses. Such was the position of our hero when he caught the horse. Strange to say, the horse which he caught was the leader of the bunch; so, whichever way the horse went, the bunch went too, and Sweet Grass found that he had a bunch of horses of his own.

However, the horses were not to be got so easily, for, as he travelled on, he came to a Blackfoot village to whose inhabitants the horses belonged. As he approached the village, the Indians were very hostile, as well they might, when they saw that he had their horses under his control. They returned to their tents to get a musket, and Sweet Grass, suspecting something of the kind, set off at a gallop in the direction of his own camp.

As we all know, prairie fires are most frequent in September and October, and it so happened that when Sweet Grass

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approached the Blackfoot village first that the Indians were keeping guard against a prairie fire. When they took their guns and pursued Sweet Grass, there was no one left, except a few squaws (women) to guard the village, and as the fire was fed upon the tents, it gradually got too large to fight, so the squaws abandoned it.

After a pursuit of three or four miles, they returned without success, and three losses; but, worst of all, when they did return, their village was a smoky ruin. So, while we leave the Blackfeet to lament their losses, we will again follow Sweet Grass on his homeward journey.

After getting three more scalps, he thought sure that his people would receive him. I have not got many more daring exploits for our young hero, for you must remember that he was only ten years old, and I do not want to make him more than he was. He got to his own village in due time, where he was applauded and promoted a brave at once. This gladdened his careworn mother's heart. And she was pleased, because her words had come true: "My boy will come to me some time."

Shortly after Sweet Grass was made a brave, the chief died, and, of course, Sweet Grass was made chief, so she died happily.

When Sweet Grass grew to manhood, he set about the task of finding a wife. However, he had not much trouble, for he soon found a young squaw who suited him very well. She gave her consent, but, owing to war matters, the union was postponed till a month later. During this time something occurred which saddened Sweet Grass till the recovery, and this is how it happened: The Blackfeet were so exasperated by the act of Sweet Grass in the past that they constantly sought revenge, but without success, till one day they heard that Sweet Grass was going to be married to the aforementioned squaw, and they saw the opportunity and accepted it eagerly. So one dark night they got into the village and carried off the future wife of Sweet Grass, and they managed to conceal her for a long time.

When Sweet Grass heard this he seemed very much depressed; but he at once set out, accompanied by two braves, and returned two days after his departure after an unsuccessful attempt to find her.

This is how the recovery came about: A missionary was trying to christianize the Indians. He had had very little success so far. Most of the Indian missionaries can tell an Indian of one tribe from one of another tribe with but slight observation, and on one occasion, as this missionary was travelling his rounds, he noticed a strange squaw in one of the Blackfoot camps, but said nothing of it.

He next visited the camp of Sweet Grass, and he was much touched by the chief's story. He then tried to introduce Christianity among them, but it was declined.

"If you can bring back my wife," said Sweet Grass, "I and all my tribe will become Christians." At this the missionary was delighted. He set out at once to get the squaw, and this he did without much trouble. From that time forward all the tribe were Christians. Sweet Grass married in Christian fashion, all he and all his tribe lived in peace and harmony till he died.

— AN "ALBERTAN."

I am sorry that "The Conversion of Sweet Grass" has been so long in appearing. If it had been shorter it would have appeared in our "Corner" long ago, as it is very interesting. Even now, I don't know whether the printer will be able to find room for it, but I shall do my part, and hope for the best. Try again, "Albertan," and let your next legend be shorter, please.
C. D.

Willie.—I met our new minister on my way to Sunday school, mamma, and he asked me if I ever played marbles on Sunday.

Mother.—H'm! And what did you say to that?

Willie.—I said, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and walked right off and left him.

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On Buying Books for the Home Library.

As was remarked last week, the great difficulty to many people in buying books is in choosing them. You can't judge of a book by its title, and there are very few people who can choose for you—no one, perhaps, who does not know your needs and intellect almost as well as you do yourself. The works of standard authors are, of course, to be relied upon, upon them has been set the seal of the most competent to judge as to what really constitutes good literature. At the same time, those to whom the habit of reading is practically new, will find that, even among the standard books, choice must be made. It is very possible, for instance, that Sartor Resartus may be but gibberish and nonsense to you, while bread and meat, intellectually, to someone else; and, at the very beginning of your book-buying, you certainly do not want to spend money on something that you can neither understand nor enjoy. At the same time, keep it steadily in mind that, if you are ordinarily bright, what others have enjoyed you may also enjoy. Never were truer words spoken than those of Sir John Lubbock: "Many, I believe, are deterred from attempting what are called stiff books for fear they should not understand them, but, as Hobbes said, 'there are few who need complain of the narrowness of their minds if only they would do their best with them.'"

So, do not be discouraged. Remember that those classical volumes which are the delight and solace of the scholar, may also become your delight and solace, although, possibly, to many of them you will have to lead up by many steps and gradations. Persistence will do much. Even though a great part of what is termed the "best" in literature may seem to be a sealed book to you, do not turn away from it in disgust. You may cultivate your tastes and broaden your comprehension, if you will. Begin with the simpler classes of "good" literature, and go on. At first, you may only care for the delightful descriptions and odd bits of thought that give you glimpses into the hazy and beautiful world towards which you are bent. You may enjoy the simple and delightful sketches of John Burroughs to the full, while stumbling at much of what you find in Emerson and Carlyle, Ruskin and Thoreau. You may enjoy George Eliot's novels, while getting hopelessly befogged in much of the philosophy of her essays. But never mind that—keep on. Take the classics that seem "easiest" at first, and trust to it that the others will become clearer later on. The development of the mind is a strange thing. It never progresses by leaps and bounds, but goes on by such easy gradations, that, by and by, without knowing just how the thing has been and is being accomplished, one realizes that one's sympathies are broadening and one's comprehension of things becoming ever clear and more clear. The only condition is to see that one is making some effort. If not, in this, as in all other things, one can expect little development. As Oliver Wendell Holmes has said: "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."

Personally, in buying books, I have found the best plan to be to join a good library, if possible, dip into books from it, and jot down the names of those which I have reason to believe may become real

friends to me. These, then, I can buy at leisure. It is always well to "belong" to a library anyway, were it only for the privilege of reference. Besides, there are many books which one is curious enough to wish to see, but with which, possibly, one would not care to fill up one's shelves, nor to spend much money upon. Last of all, one should join a library for the sake of helping to maintain the institution. There are some things which one is under obligation to do pro bono publico. But, to return to our subject. A very good rule is never to buy a book which you will not take pleasure in reading many times. It is usually very foolish to invest in the latest fiction. Of course, there is a great blare and uproar made over these books when they appear, at the back of which fanfare, usually, stands some publisher bound to "boom the book" and make money out of it, but the great probability is that not more than one out of a thousand so advertised is worthy of the praise bestowed upon it, or will live beyond the proverbial "nine days." Of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine, one reading is quite enough, if not too much, and, if you persist in buying many of them, you will soon have your shelves filled with a pile of stuff as useless to you as so much trash in a garret. It does not pay to have good book-room taken up with such bulk. Twenty really good volumes, which will bear re-reading many times, are worth more to you than five hundred of the other class. Of course, your "twenty" volumes must be varied—it is not well to get into a rut in the reading line. At the same time, it may be taken, as a general rule, that, as Theodore Parker has said: "The books that help you most are those which make you think the most. The hardest way of learning is that of easy reading, but a great book, that comes from a great thinker, is a ship of thought, deep freighted with truth and beauty."

For my own part—and, remember, I am by no means trying to dictate to you in regard to your buying, but am merely presenting the idea to you for your consideration—I have found collections of essays among the most satisfying of my books. They never weary me, no matter how often I read them. They usually set me thinking, and, besides, have the advantage of being "convenient." If one has only a few minutes to spare, one can pick up a volume of essays and get something out of it. To attempt to read history, biography or a continued story for the same length of time would, on the other hand, be little less than an irritation. Moreover, and most cogent reason of all, it seems to have been a favorite trick of many of the really great thinkers to embody their best thoughts in essays. A great man may work out a great thought in a great novel, but if he has a number of ideas which he feels should be immediately given to the world, the probabilities are that he will not wait to give expression to them by the more cumbersome medium of a story. He is more likely to string his pearls. If he be a poet, he writes a number of poems, or a long one, made up of practically distinct parts, as Wordsworth's Excursion, or Tennyson's In Memoriam; if he be a prose writer, he presents the world with a collection of essays.

One day, I have come to the end of my string, and once more shall ask myself, "write." To be continued. Some of the foregoing I have been thinking of the purely

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literary, rather than of the utilitarian books, which occupy an entirely different place. I have, moreover, been writing for grown-up readers only, and especially for those whose income is limited, and who cannot afford to buy scores of volumes, which, however useful for reference, one might not have occasion to open more than once in a year. The rich man may have all the books he chooses, the poorer one must be satisfied with a small library carefully chosen. Finally, although the work of choosing the books adapted to you must rest with yourself, we may possibly be able to help you in knowing the names of those masterpieces to which the common consent of literary critics has affixed the seal "Good Literature." Hence, next time we shall devote some space to lists of books.

In the meantime, don't forget the Housekeepers' Competition. We hope to have scores of cosy, helpful letters to publish during the next few months. Remember, choose your own subject, and be sure to have your letter posted in good time; the competition closes on November 20th. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Dame Durden,—I noticed in your issue of October 12th that "Giglamps" asked for a recipe for gingerbread. I will send one I have used with good success. As I find so many useful recipes and such like in your valuable paper, which we have taken for some time, I thought I would try and help a little, and I will also send a recipe for ginger cookies, which someone, perhaps, would like. They are cheap, but very good. Would someone, please, send good recipes for pumpkin and mince pie?

GINGERBREAD.

One egg, one cup brown sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of syrup, half cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, and one cup and a half of flour. This makes a medium-sized cake; if you wish a large one double the amount.

GINGER COOKIES.

One cup of syrup, one egg, one cup of lard or butter (or mixed), one cup and half of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, pinch of salt, flour enough to roll.

This is the first I have sent; may I come again? Wishing all success, I remain,—

BUSY-MISS-MISSY.

Come again, Busy - Miss - Missy, and—yes, be sure to send your name and address next time. We never publish them unless it is clearly indicated that this is to be done, but it is a rule of all newspaper correspondence to have both name and address given with every communication. D. D.

Parenthetical Remarks.

A well-known Indiana man
One dark night last week
Went to the cellar with a match
In search of a gas leak.
(He found it.)

John Welch, by curiosity,
(Despatches state), was goaded;
He squinted in his old shotgun
To see if it was loaded.
(It was.)

A man in Macon stopped to watch
A patent cigar clipper;
He wondered if his finger was
Not quicker than the nipper.
(It wasn't.)

A Maine man read that human eyes
Of hypnotism were full;
He went to see if it would work
Upon an angry bull.
(It wouldn't.)

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Can any of your readers send in to your valuable paper a name of a place with more letters than LLANFAIR-PWLLGWYNGYLLGOGERCHYCHGWYN-DROBWLILLANDISILIOGOGGOCH? It is a popular name in Wales. I hope my friends of the "Farmer's Advocate" will not get choked by pronouncing it.
T. J. THOMAS.
Llanfyllin, Assa.

With the Flowers.

House-plants.

With the coming of winter the question of keeping house-plants looms up again with a new importance, and probably half the farmers' wives in the land are asking themselves the question, "Shall I bother with them this year?" If you have a cold house I should say decidedly, don't try to keep too many. Just a few of the hardier kinds, geraniums, monthly roses, rubber plants, fuchsias, cacti, or ferns, which may be covered up conveniently at nights, and will stand a chilling so long as they are kept from actual frost, will give you much more satisfaction than a multitude of varieties over which you will have to fuss, and some of which will be sure to be chilled and damaged, if not actually frozen, some time before spring. If you have a warm house, however, with a furnace in it, or good big heaters, in which a block may be kept going all night, you may look forward to keeping as many varieties as you care to work with. A temperature of from 50° to 55° at night and from 60° to 70° during the day will suit the most fastidious plant that it would be wise for you to bother with. The general conditions of successful plant-raising are: Plenty of light, sunshine, good soil, good drainage, pure air, and sufficient moisture. There are, of course, many varieties which require individual treatment—it would never do, for instance, to treat a cactus exactly as you would a calla lily—and the plant-grower who essays to keep widely different species, must see to it that she understands the peculiarities of each.

For the greater number of house-plants, however, which one is likely to try, the following treatment will prove satisfactory: Procure some good loam—an excellent kind may be obtained by digging up thin sods in a rich, old pasture field, and scraping the soil from about the roots of the grass. If more convenient, a mixture of leaf mould (never swamp muck), with good garden soil, and just enough sand to make the whole friable, will be found quite satisfactory. Have your pots ready, and be sure they are not too large; five- or six-inch pots are, as a rule, quite large enough for the majority of house-plants, although one must keep a few larger ones on hand to shift the plants into according as the pots fill with roots. Put a good inch of drainage material, sharp pebbles or broken crockery, in the bottom of each pot, and cover over with a little moss to keep the soil from filtering down. Be sure there is a hole in the bottom of each pot, and never plant in a jardiniere. Now fill up with the soil, and put in your plants. Water well and set in a partially-shaded place for a while until rooted, then bring to a brighter situation.

Above all things, do not water too much. Unless in the case of callas, umbrella plants, and other bog natives, never give water unless the soil is perfectly dry on top. Another way of testing is to tap the side of the pot; if it gives out a ringing sound it may be taken for granted that the plant needs watering. Then soak thoroughly with tepid water—soap-suds are usually beneficial—and spray or sponge the leaves off whenever they seem dusty. A few plants, Rex begonia, for instance, and most of the very hairy plants, object to the sponge, but callas, roses, rubber plants, and other such smooth-leaved varieties, delight in having their leaves washed off every day.

Another necessity for successful plant-growing is pure air. Plants, as well as people, grow sickly in a heavy, impure atmosphere, and must have a regular supply of pure, fresh oxygen from without. A perfectly ventilated room will, of course, supply this regularly; otherwise the air must be admitted by doors and windows, care being taken that the cold air is not permitted to strike directly on the plants while entering the room. Since excessive dryness of the

air is very harmful to plants, moisture should be supplied by a pan of water kept continually on heater or register.

In disposing plants, some judgment must be exercised. As a rule, flowering plants prefer a sunny window. Ferns, rubber plants, leopard plants, umbrella plants, calla lilies, and Asparagus Plumosus, on the other hand, do better in a northern or eastern situation, while Rex begonias and velvet plants should never upon any account be placed where the sun can strike upon them. Cacti prefer plenty of sunshine, and Asparagus Sprengeri will do equally well with the sun or without it, so long as it is supplied with plenty of light.

In conclusion, it may be said that if you have brought geraniums, etc., in from the garden, it will be better to cut them back sharply, so as to induce new growth. If the leaves fall off plants so brought in, do not be discouraged; succeeding growth will be rapid, and before spring the plants will probably make a good showing.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.



Schubert (1797-1828).

Schubert.

Born, 1797; died, 1828.

If we were asked to choose from all the men who in all time and in all nations have created music, a little band of twelve, to whom the proud distinction of the very greatest should be accorded, surely in that small band of immortals would be found the name of Franz Schubert.

Like other great geniuses, such as Keats, Shelley, Byron, Bellini, Mendelssohn and Mozart, Schubert's life was a short one, for he died at the early age of 32. His was also a very sad life; it seemed that all the malign fairies had poured all their thorny gifts into his cradle, but to compensate him, the Spirit of Music had endowed him with this power to dream lovely melodies and harmonies more than any other man that ever lived, with but one exception, Mozart. Schubert was even more an improviser than Chopin, and often wrote with such speed as to produce as many as eight songs in one day. Indeed, he gave out music as the earth in spring yields perfumes.

He was the son of a poor schoolmaster, and tried to follow his father's occupation; but the love of music was too strong, and so, for the last twelve years, though often lamentably poor, even to the verge of starvation, he devoted all his energies to his beloved art, which seemed to be the very breath of his being. And yet this marvellous genius spent all his life in the city of Vienna, which was the very center of the musical world at that time, and its neglect of him is a blot of lasting disgrace upon the pleasure-loving Austrian capital.

Schubert tried his hand in nearly all forms of musical art, but in the song and in the lyric type of symphony and string quartet he succeeded best. In his songs almost every theme is illustrated, but the most famous of them deal with love, with parental affection, with gentle nature, and with awe of the unknown.

For study.—Soprano: Morning Serenade, "Hark, hark, the Lark"; "The Trout"; "Ave Maria," and "Songs to be Sung on the Water." Contralto: "Death and the Maiden." Tenor or soprano: "The Serenade in D Minor." Baritone: "The Erl King" (poem by Goethe). Among the loveliest piano selections are: Romance in G Major, Op. 90, No. 4; Impromptu in F Minor, Op. 142, No. 4; The Fair Rosamonde (air, with 5 variations), Op. 142, No. 3; Menuetto in B Minor, Op. 78; Waltz in A flat, Op. 90, No. 2.—Adapted from "The Great in Music."

Domestic Economy.

CREAKING BEDS.

A bed which creaks with every movement of the sleeper may be silenced by removing the slats, and wrapping their ends in newspaper before replacing them.

TO TAKE THE SHINE OFF CLOTH.

A black coat which has seen much service invariably acquires an undesirable shiny appearance. To remove this, rub it well with a piece of flannel which has been moistened with spirits of turpentine. After carefully going over the garment, hang it out in the air for some time till the smell of the turpentine has passed from it.

STAIR CARPETS.

When buying a stair carpet, get an extra yard or two, and turn in a piece at the top and bottom of each flight of stairs. This extra length will enable you to shift the carpet sometimes higher, sometimes lower, and so it will be worn evenly throughout its whole length. If this precaution be neglected, the carpet at the edges of the stairs will be frayed out while the untrodden part remains fresh and new looking.

WHEN ICING A CAKE

add a little sweet thick cream to the icing when mixing. It improves the flavor, and prevents danger of cracking when cut.

TO CLEAN MARBLE

pour some turpentine on a clean cloth, and rub the stained part with it. Zinc and tin things can be cleaned in the same way.

CLEAN LIGHT STRAW HATS

by brushing with flowers of sulphur, moistened with lemon-juice. Rinse well with clear cold water, but do not let the hat lie in the water and get soaked.

MARBLE FIREPLACES

are greatly improved in appearance if they are occasionally rubbed with furniture polish. Rub afterwards with a clean duster till it is smooth and shiny.

BISCUITS

that have gone soft through keeping should be spread on a tin, and put into a moderate oven for a few minutes. When cold they will be as crisp as ever.

NAIL-BITING, ETC.

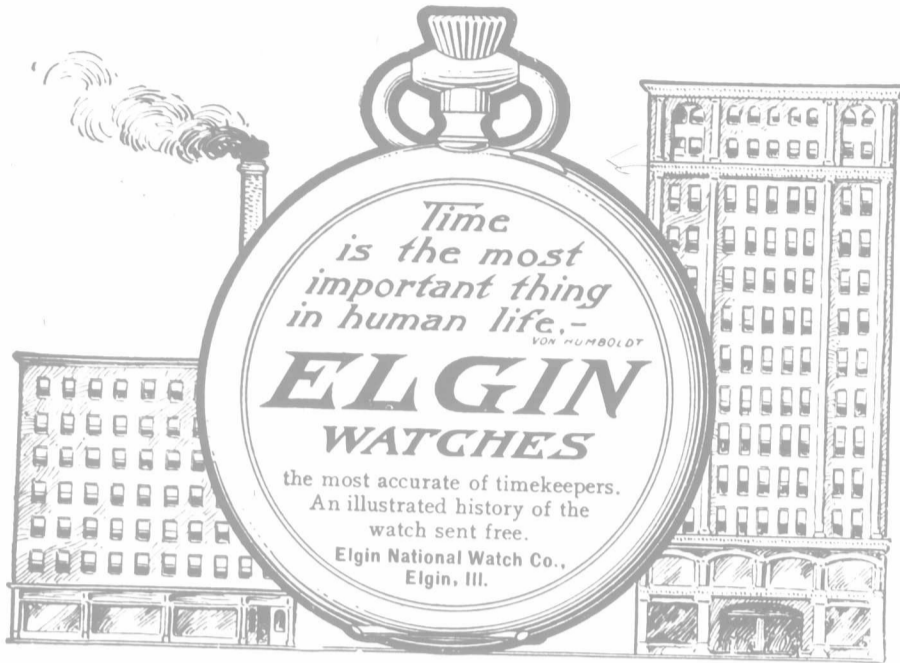
An ingrowing toenail should be trimmed at the edges, and the middle of the nail slightly scraped in a V shape.

To break children of the habit of biting nails, dip the ends of the fingers in a solution of aloes.

Common baking soda is one of the best remedies for the removal of warts and corns. Bind on wet and moisten the soda several times a day. The warts and corns will quickly disappear.

Avoid highly-colored and perfumed soaps; the coloring is often injurious to the skin, and the perfume is frequently put in to counteract the odor of impure ingredients.

To possess a good digestion, and in consequence good health, the food should be eaten slowly and thoroughly masticated. Half the cases of dyspepsia are due to hurried eating and imperfect mastication.



GEMS OF THOUGHT.

You can help your fellowmen. You must help your fellowmen. But the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be.—Phillips Brooks.

The man who profits by his own mistakes counts clear gains.

The realization of God's presence is the one sovereign remedy against temptation.—Fenelon.

Our love must make long marches, and our prayers must have a wide sweep. We must embrace the whole world in our intercessions.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The noblest workers of this world bequeath us nothing so great as the image of themselves. Their task, be it ever so glorious, is historical and transient; but the majesty of their spirit is essential and eternal.—George Brown.

There are too many people singing "I want to be an angel" who would be too lazy to groom their own wings if they had them.

Character, good or bad, has a tendency to perpetuate itself.—Professor Van Dyke.

To be good company for ourselves, we must store our minds well, fill them with happy and pure thoughts, with pleasant memories of the past and reasonable hopes for the future.—Selected.

No one can do anything to-morrow.—Malcolm D. Babcock.

God dwells in all things; and, felt in a man's heart, He is then to be felt in everything else. Only let there be God within us, and then everything outside us will become a Godlike help.—Euthanasia.

It is not success, but obedience, that is the measure and conditions of a Christian's joy.—Rev. James Millar.

There is only one way by which more power can be obtained and that is by waiting on the Lord in confidence, in obedience and in patience. In this attitude of heart we shall change our strength, and getting more—perhaps consciously or perhaps unconsciously—until the day of testing comes, and find that in the time of stillness we have been endowed with "more power."—Rev. W. Y. Fullerton.

"Now, my dear, don't fret because James has gone into politics. A man must have some vice, and it is better to have it politics than gambling, or drinking, or—"

"But the newspapers say such awful things about him—"

"That's the advantage of politics over all the others, my dear. You don't have to watch him yourself."

An animal had escaped from a menagerie, and the keeper was in search of it.

"Have you seen a stray giraffe?" he asked of the group on the platform at the suburban railway station.

"Now that you mention it," said the red-nosed loafer sitting on the baggage truck, "I saw a tall step-ladder walkin' up the road past my house last night, but I didn't pay no 'tention to it. I thought I had 'em again."

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THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Each duty performed is the breaking down of a reef of hindrance between our souls and God, permitting the fullness of His being to flow in upon our souls.

A noble cause cannot of itself make a man noble. We must despair of growing great, unless we can feel that we are given to the cause to work for it, and not it to work for us.—Phillips Brooks.

A Congressman once declared in an address to the House:

"As Daniel Webster says in his great dictionary—"

"It was Noah who wrote the dictionary," whispered a colleague who sat at the next desk.

"Noah, nothing," replied the speaker.

"Noah built the ark."

An Irishman who had been out of a job many weeks found in the river that flowed through his town the body of the keeper of the railroad drawbridge. He immediately betook himself to the superintendent of the division and applied for the vacated job, saying that he had seen the body of the former keeper in the river. "Sorry," said the superintendent, briefly, "the place has been filled. We gave it to the man who saw him fall in."

Cheerfulness. — How contagious it is! "I cannot meet Mr. — without getting a gleam of sunshine into my own life," said a friend recently. How we all need it! How one cheerful face lights up and brightens a company, and changes in the thought of a disheartened pastor the whole aspect of a congregation! What right has one to look like a thundercloud and to generate darkness and gloom wherever he goes? Be cheerful. Cultivate a pleasant look, and a pleasant way of speaking to everyone. Never take a doleful view of things; then no one will cross the street to avoid meeting you, or feel that his peace of mind is destroyed by a brief interview. The clear sky and bright sunshine, after days of rain or fog, are no more grateful than the cheering face and presence of those who reflect the most of the image of God.—Inquirer.

The Squirrel is King.

There's a season that's brimful of gladness and joy,

When the harpstrings of life gladly ring;

'Tis the bright golden autumn, unknown to alloy,

When the little brown squirrel is king.

When the bushy-tailed fellow is lord over all,

The woods are decked gayly to greet him,

While scarlet-tinged leaves from the poplar tree fall,

And dance o'er the meadows to meet him.

Thro' woodlands he scurries, by runlets he hurries,

To the hickory tree in the wold;

And as happy is he as a king ere could be,

Though he wears not a circlet of gold.

Heigho! to the monarch of dingle and hollow,

His praises let everyone sing;

For we must needs be merry, be happy and cheery,

When the little brown squirrel is king.

Practical Mathematics.

A teacher in a Texas public school received the following letter:

"Sir: Will you in the future give my son easier some to do at nites?"

This is what he's brought home two or three nites back: "If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty to pint bottles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of bere fill?" Well, we tried and could make nothin' of it at all, and my boy cried and laughed and sed he didn't dare to go bak in the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallin keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles. We fill them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is right or not, as we spilt some while doin' it. P. S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more bere."

"When a man makes a specialty of knowing how the other fellow ought to spend his money, he usually thinks in millions and works for hundreds."

"When an ass gets the run of the pasture, he finds thistles."

"No man's a failure till he's dead or loses his courage, and that's the same thing."

"I'm hopeful, but I'm a good deal like the old deacon back in Missouri, who thought that games of chance were sinful, and so only bet on sure things—and I'm not betting."

"Trouble postponed always has to be met with accrued interest."

"Don't hurt anyone if you can help it, but if you must, a clean, quick wound heals soonest."

"It's better to see ten bores than to miss one buyer. A house never gets so big that it can afford to snuff at a hundred pound sausage order, or to feel that any customer is so small that it can afford not to bother with him. You've got to open a good many oysters to find a pearl."

"You can buy a lot of home happiness with a mighty small salary, but fashionable happiness always costs just a little more than you're making."

"It's always been my opinion that everybody spoke American while the Tower of Babel was building, and that the Lord let the good people keep right on speaking it. So when you've got anything to say to me, I want you to say it in language that will grade regular on the Chicago Board of Trade."

"It isn't what a man's got in the bank, but what he's got in his head, that makes him a great merchant."

"Look in a man's eyes for honesty; around his mouth for weakness; at his chin for strength; at his hands for temperament; at his nails for cleanliness."

"It's been my experience that when an office begins to look like a family tree, you'll find worms tucked away snug and cheerful in most of the apples."

"When a man gets the run of the pasture, he finds thistles."

"No man's a failure till he's dead or loses his courage, and that's the same thing."

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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.

Legal.

INTEREST ON NOTE.

A, B and C purchase threshing outfit from machine company, paying 7 and 12 per cent. interest. Same year A, B and C sell outfit to D. In executing agreement the mention of interest was omitted. Can A, B and C collect legal interest from D? If so, at what rate? Chickney, Assa. A. D.

Ans.—Six per cent., the legal rate of interest, may be collected.

JUDGMENT FOR DEBT.

1. What course should be taken to find out if judgment for a debt has been taken years ago against a man then living in Eastern Canada?

2. Would a judgment taken in Eastern Canada against such a man, for a debt contracted there, be valid against such a man now living in Northwest Territories? Prince Albert. A. B.

Ans.—1. Address the clerk of the court in the county in which the judgment was probably taken. He will have the information.

2. Yes; he is liable for it in any part of Canada, provided the judgment has been kept renewed.

RIGHTS OF LOG DRIVE.

I own a quarter section of land through which a river runs, and which is measured as part of the land. Down this river yearly there is a drive of logs, and in clearing those swept onto the banks, great damage is done by the drivers. Have I any remedy for damages done? RIVERSIDE.

Ans.—The owner of lands through which a stream such as the one referred to flows, has not the exclusive right to the use of the stream, and it is open to the owner of logs to use the stream for the purpose of a drive. If your lands are damaged by the logs passing down the stream, or by the drivers in taking the logs off the banks, you have a claim for damages against the owner of the logs. There is no way of prohibiting the drive until you are assured that your claim for damages will be paid, and drivers would have a right of going upon the river bank for the purpose of clearing such logs as may be deposited upon the banks. We believe that the Department of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, controls such matters as these referred to.

Miscellaneous.

TAXES ON HOMESTEAD.

Can I be compelled to pay back taxes on a homestead that I abandoned? I have a band of cattle, which, I am told, will be seized by distress to pay said taxes. Can this be done? Oehre River, Man.

Ans.—You will be personally liable for taxes on the homestead during time of your abandonment of same, and the municipality could proceed against you personally for said taxes.

BUSHELS IN A BIN.

Kindly tell me in your correspondence column the quantity of oats, etc., a bin 16 feet long by 8 feet wide will hold every foot in height. T. E. Y. Alexander, Man.

Ans.—A bin 16 feet by 12 by 1 would have a capacity of 128 cubic feet, which, roughly speaking, would hold 100 bushels; 102.85 being the exact amount. Every additional foot of bin would increase the capacity by that amount.

SEED-GRAIN CLAIM.

1. A sold B seed grain last spring, which B was to pay for in a few days. B has not paid for said grain yet. A asked him to pay for it several times, and he refused. What is the best way to proceed to collect for same?

2. Can seed grain be collected for before all other debts?

3. A's cattle break into B's crop, and B's fence is in poor shape. Does B have to put up a lawful fence, which the

Continued Sale OF EXCHANGED Pianos & Organs

We are continually receiving in exchange on new Mason & Risch pianos, good serviceable pianos and organs, and on account of our limited wareroom space, are obliged to dispose of them promptly. We have several good instruments now ready for sale, and give list below.

PIANOS	ORGANS
E. Gabler, upright... \$210.00	Doherty, 6 oct., 12 stops... \$75.00
Folsy, upright... 185.00	Kara, piano case... 75.00
Haines, square... 115.00	Goderich, piano case... 65.00
Emerson, square... 105.00	Doherty, 5 octave... 45.00
Kimball, square... 95.00	Bell & Co., 5 octave... 40.00
Rainer, square... 90.00	Prince & Co., 5 octave... 30.00

Square pianos are excellent value, good pure tone, cases in fine condition, and will last for years. We would like to give you more definite information. Write for particulars.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., LIMITED,
356 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

The Hero

FANNING MILL will separate wild oats from wheat, as well as clean any other kind of grain easily, thoroughly and fast. Wm. Cox, of Portage la Prairie, writes as follows:—



Burnside, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
The Western Implement Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs,—
I called on Messrs. J. & E. Brown, your representatives, and secured one of your "Hero" Fanning Mills on trial, and have given it a thorough test, mixing a quantity of wild oats with wheat, and am pleased to say that it did the best job of any mill that I have tried, and I have tested six mills since last winter, and I feel sure that I have the right mill at last. There is no doubt but what you will be able to sell a large number of them in the Portage district as soon as they are properly advertised. Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM COX.

Write for circular.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co. LIMITED
BOX 787 WINNIPEG, MAN.

FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION
Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 26th TO DEC. 3rd, 1904

50 Choice Galloways 50 Will sell Tuesday, Nov. 29th. For catalogue address Chas. Gray, Secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.	50 Select Shorthorns 50 Will sell Wednesday, Nov. 30th. For catalogue address B. O. Cowan, Ass't Sec'y, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.
90 High-class Aberdeen Angus 90 Will sell Thursday, Dec. 1st. For catalogue address W. C. McGavock, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Sale will begin at 9:30 a.m.	50 Herefords from Best Herds 50 Will sell Friday, Dec. 2nd. Under Hereford committee of Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.

There will be an Auction Sale of Shropshire Sheep during the Exposition. As an educational Exposition and for sales of High-class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International. Enquire if your station agent has received notice of reduced rates for this show.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

municipality by-law calls for, before B can pound or take said cattle for damages?

4. Is there a herd law in force now in Manitoba? Argyle, Assa. A. G.

Ans.—1. The only thing A can do is to sue B and obtain judgment, and proceed as in the ordinary judgment to make seizure; but there would be no preference for his debt.

2. No.
3. We cannot answer this question without first knowing what the municipal by-laws are effecting the same; but we would advise subscriber to apply to the clerk of the municipality, who will give him necessary information.

4. No.

GOSSIP.

Next week will have its problems, but is it wise to give up this week also to them?

"I suppose Grigglesby was fired with enthusiasm when he took up the duties of his new position?" "No, he seemed to get lazier every day. Finally he was discharged." "You don't say?" "Yes. He wasn't fired with enthusiasm at the start, but he was at the finish."

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ontario, breeder of Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Berkshires, advertises in the "Farmer's Advocate" young stock of each of these breeds for sale. The imported Scotch-bred bull, Royal Prince, of the noted Mysie family, heads the herd.

Mr. David Leitch, Cornwall, Ontario, breeder of Ayrshire cattle, writes: "The bulls I am offering in my advertisement are a good, thrifty lot, nicely marked and good size and dairy type, and are going cheap, if taken before winter sets in. We need the room for younger things coming on. Have also a few choice females from two to three years, for sale."

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., for free information.

Blackleg is liable to break out and keep up all winter unless checked by vaccination, and the spring and summer calves having as a rule reached the age when they will take blackleg should be vaccinated now, and as to the young calves that were vaccinated last spring, most of them by this time have lost the protection afforded them by the vaccine and require to be revaccinated. Another important point is that while the single treatment kind of vaccine gives excellent results on ordinary stock, yet choice calves being more likely to take blackleg require the stronger protection afforded by the double treatment kind of vaccine.

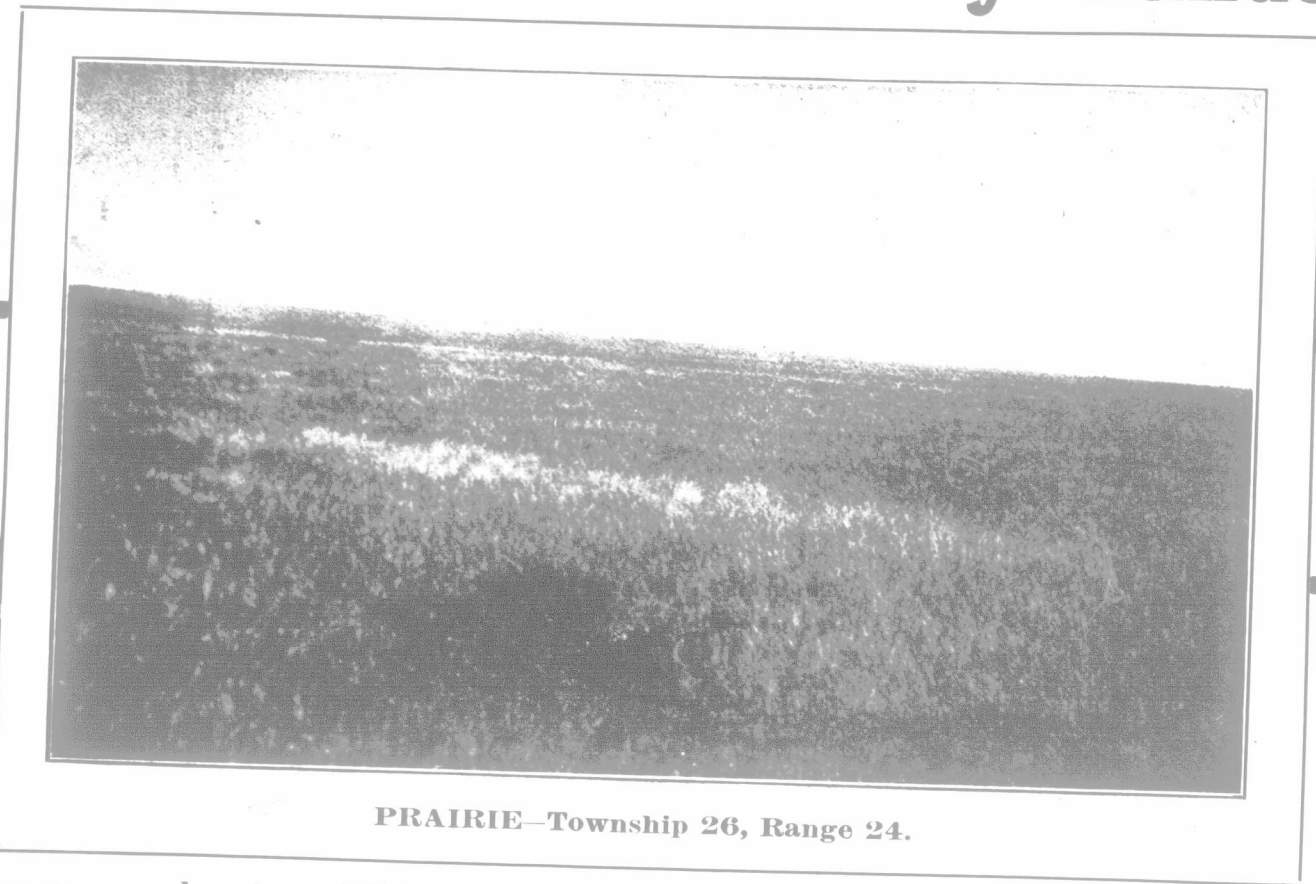
The facts are carefully discussed in a valuable circular published by the Pasteur Vaccine Co., entitled, "Notes on Vaccination." Every cattleman should write for a copy. Their head office is 219 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., and branch office, 469 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER SALE.
A press report says: "An investment in an immense timber tract in the Toba Valley, British Columbia, which it is estimated will yield six hundred million feet of lumber, has been made by Ludington, Mich., capitalists. The purchase includes nearly all the standing timber in the Toba Valley. The Toba River is said to be a good logging stream and booming rights at the mouth of the river, where a mill may be built and a landing place for large boats made, have been secured. There is enough timber in the tract to keep a mill with an annual capacity of twenty million feet busy for twenty years. The timber is fir, spruce and cedar."

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE

Only the best is good enough. You can't get better land than the

Last Mountain Valley Lands



PRAIRIE—Township 26, Range 24.

\$9.10
PER ACRE.
EASY TERMS

\$9.10
PER ACRE.
EASY TERMS

For 4 years the average crop has been 25 bushels per acre. Railroad already graded. Complete next year. Two steamboats now plying on the lake.

**DON'T WAIT.
BUY NOW.**

For cheap rates, books, maps, etc., apply to

Wm. Pearson & Co., Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

THE C. P. R. HANDLES THE WHEAT.

Mr. A. Price, superintendent of transportation for the C. P. R., has just returned from a trip of inspection to Fort William, where he has been looking into the question of grain handling. He says that up to the present time none of the elevators have had to work to their full capacity to keep pace with the receipts and there has been no trouble in the handling. The new 180 per cent. engines have proved a great boon, and the improvement in the motive power has helped the situation wonderfully.

Some idea of the size of these engines may be gained from the fact that the largest locomotives at present running out of Winnipeg are the 1,300 class. These are 150 per cent., while the new ones are 180. This means that while the 1,300 class will haul 1,914 tons out of Winnipeg, the 1,600 class will haul 2,296 tons, or it is 40 cars against 50. Twenty-one of the new ones are already here or on the way, and there are 21 yet to come.

The books of the C. P. R. show that from Sept. 1, this year, to date there has been 7,200,000 bushels of wheat marketed on their lines, while during the corresponding period of last year the marketings were 6,776,000 bushels. The shipments this year have been 5,563 cars, while last year they were 4,508 cars during the same period. This means that 76 per cent. of this year's marketings have been shipped out, while during the corresponding period of last year but 67 per cent. of the marketings were shipped.

Steps are being taken to improve the handling facilities as much as possible and William Cross is at present at Fort William to look after the installation of additional power plant for handling more powerful fans, which will be put in to make it possible to handle the grain through more rapidly. Another step which is proving of great practical utility is the appointing of inspectors to visit all points in the Province and Territories, and to report on the car supply. Four of these men are on the different lines at present, and they have instructions not to palliate the situation. Up to the present time all the troubles reported

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF

50 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE STOCK-YARDS IN HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

ON

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23rd, 1904

50 Clydesdale Fillies, the best that Scotland can produce. For further particulars see following issues of Farmer's Advocate, and for Catalogue apply to

W. D. FLATT, - Hamilton, Ont.

have been of a decidedly minor nature and have been easily remedied.—[Free Press.

The officials of the United States Department of Agriculture were recently much amused by a letter sent the department by an occasional correspondent in Virginia.

Among other things, the writer hastened to advise Secretary Wilson to this effect:

"My wife had a Tame cat that dyd. Being a Tortureshell and a Grate favorit, we had the same berred in the Gardin, and for the enrichment of the soil I had the Carkis deposited under the roots of a Gooseberry Bush. (The Frute being up to then of the smooth variety.) But the next Season's Frute, after the Cat was berred, the Gooseberrys was all Hairy—and more Remarkable, the Caterpillers of the Same Bush was All of said Hairy description."

HOW FALL WHEAT CAME TO GROW IN ALBERTA.

Mr. G. W. Buchanan, of Pincher Creek, reports a rather phenomenal experience with volunteer fall wheat. He sowed 20 acres of a soft variety at the proper time in the fall of 1902. In 1903 he harvested a good crop, and almost immediately plowed the land deeply. The soil was very dry, so the wheat, which had shelled, showed no signs of growth. This spring he sowed barley, and later, when the rains penetrated to the wheat, it grew so by the time the barley was harvested his wheat was about four inches high in the barley stubble, and at present gives promise of yielding a fair crop next season. Besides the 20 acres he has 215 acres under wheat this year. Mr. Buchanan sows 1 1/2 bushels per acre, and this year has about 35 acres of hard wheat and the balance soft. He reports raising 160 bushels of barley from 3 1/2 measured acres, which speaks well for the district.

Pincher Creek is rapidly becoming noted as a good fall wheat, and, in fact, general mixed farming district. Mr. Buchanan states that his soft wheat weighed on the average 62 1/2 pounds per measured bushel, and the hard wheat 63 1/2.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

New Vigor FOR THE Nerves.

NEW POWER AND STRENGTH FOR EVERY ORGAN OF THE BODY IN THE USE OF

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Good digestion, ruddy complexion, splendid circulation, clear brain, steady nerves, sound, restful sleep, better health and greater strength of mind and body is what you may expect from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not in any mysterious way, but from the hard fact that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the elements of nature which go to form new, red corpuscles in the blood, or, in other words, make the blood rich in the nutritive principle which creates nerve force—the power which runs the machinery of the body.

WITH THE VITALITY OF THE BODY THUS BROUGHT TO HIGH-WATER MARK WEAKNESS AND DISEASE GIVE PLACE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Impaired digestion, irregular action of the feminine organism, weakness of heart, lungs or other bodily organs, pains and aches and all the annoying consequences of weak nerves and blood disappear because the cause of their existence is removed.

By noting your increase in weight you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue are being added by this great restorative. MRS. H. A. LOYNES, Nurse, Phillipsburg, Que., writes: "I was all run down and could not do my own work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone and feel like an entirely different person. I have received so much benefit from this medicine that I am glad to recommend it to others. I have a copy of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and would not part with it for \$50, if I could not get another."

Test the extraordinary upbuilding power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



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

TERMS.—One cent 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 25 cents.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River, Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grant View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.

WANTED at once, salesmen in Manitoba and N.-W.T. to represent CANADA'S GREAT & BEST NURSERIES. Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees, recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit designed for Western men free. Spring canvass now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager.

FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free.

FOR SALE, thoroughbred White Wyandotte cockerels, prizewinning stock, from \$1.00 each. White Wyandotte hens, one and two years old, 75 cents. Also young white fan-tailed pigeons, \$1.50 a pair. Mrs. Malby, Manor, Assa.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Register a strong "kick" when necessary, but don't grumble or sulk.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM INDIA.

Mr. S. A. Cawley, the energetic land agent of Chilliwack, British Columbia, has favored us with a copy of the letter he received from Sonapore, Sarum, Bengal, India. The writer, who, by the way, is a Scotchman from Edinburgh, and has been ten years engaged in Indian railway work, writes that he is desirous of settling in British Columbia, and can raise considerable capital. Mr. Cawley will doubtless supply him with one of his many choice pieces of property, and thus Canada gains another valuable settler.

This incident goes to show the enterprise which Mr. Cawley is exhibiting in handling real estate, and also indicates the proved confidence he has in the "Farmer's Advocate," his advertising in which has brought him large numbers of replies. An up-to-date real estate agent like Mr. Cawley, lands such as British Columbia can boast, and the "Farmer's Advocate," with its enormous circulation and prestige, is a combination that is hard to beat.

HEALTHY SUNSHINE.

It has for some years been known that sunlight acts as a destroyer of many of those pathogenic organisms which are popularly known as germs. Some time ago an ingenious experimentalist demonstrated this fact in a very convincing manner by preparing a "culture" of these germs on a flat surface and exposing it to sunlight beneath a stencil plate, with the result that he obtained an image of the cut-out part of the stencil in dead germs, the rest of the prepared plate being still alive. The Massachusetts board of health has recently carried out a series of experiments in order to ascertain how far sunlight is able to cleanse water affected with the undesirable germs which result from sewage contamination. The two organisms dealt with more particularly were the colon bacillus and that associated with typhoid. They found that both species were quickly destroyed by free access to sunlight, thirty minutes to an hour being sufficient to sterilize a culture when spread out in a thin layer, as in the photographic experiment already detailed. In the case of the typhoid bacillus from 95 to 99 per cent. were quickly killed by exposure to direct sunlight, but there were always a few hardy individuals which required for their destruction an extended time.

THE FASTEST MILE YET.

Last week at Memphis, Tenn., some turf history was made by the pacer, Dan Patch, who a few weeks ago was all but dead, and Major Delmar, who went out to trot a mile to high-wheeled sulky in less than 2.08½, the mark set by Maud S. twenty years ago. The events are thus described in a press dispatch from Memphis:

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26.—With a pace-maker, carrying a windshield in front, and accompanied by a runner at the side, Dan Patch paced the fastest mile here ever made by a horse in harness, circling the track in one minute and fifty-six seconds flat. The former record, 1.56½, was made by Dan Patch in 1903. With clocklike precision the brown horse stepped to the quarter in 29 seconds. Turning down the back stretch, Dan Patch crowded the purchaser. He fairly flew to the half in 57½ seconds. On the far turn, he seemed to falter, but only for an instant, and on passing the three-quarter pole the timers' board showed 1.26½. When fairly straightened out for the flight to the wire the brown pacer seemed to gather renewed courage, and coming on at a terrific clip passed the judge's stand in 1.56 flat.

Another sensational performance was that of Major Delmar, when he trotted a mile to a high-wheeled sulky in 2.07 flat. Major Delmar was driven by Alta McDonald, and was started off at a fast clip. He went to the quarter in 30¼ seconds, and without a falter passed the half mile in 1.02½. Turning for home McDonald urged the horse to his best effort, and the son of Delmar passed the wire in 2.07 flat, clipping 1½ seconds off the mark set by Maud S. twenty years ago.

Fruit-a-lives or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—purified evaporated, and compressed into tablets. They never fail to cure all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box. •

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; ½ mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.

H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1½ miles from St. N.

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

W.M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landazero Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

O'BRIEN, Dominion City, Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

Advertisement for Dehorned Cattle and KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Includes an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits for dehorning cattle.

Advertisement for SAWS ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND. Includes an illustration of a saw and text describing its features and availability.

At no time in the history of the International Live-stock Exposition has anything pointed to such a grand display of live stock as that to be presented to the public on November 26th to December 3rd, this year, at Chicago. In the first place, there is no other show held in the world that so thoroughly comprehends the needs of the farmer, feeder and breeder, and no other show exists that is as capable of giving as liberal an education to these men as the international. It is a true exponent of the live-stock industry as it meets the requirements of the country. To attend the international this year and view the exhibits of bovine and equine aristocracy, as well as that which delights the sheep and swine man, cannot but make every man feel that his calling is ennobled by advancing such a cause.

Keep the windows of your house as well as of your heart and soul, open.

The Scotchman who wished he had been herding swine when his older brother was born so that he might have had the inheritance, is typical of a great many who would like to rearrange their birth-rights.

VASELINE FOR THE TEATS.

An Australian dairyman who has earned a reputation for producing milk that keeps sweet unusually well, gives his method of milking as follows:

"How do we do this? you may inquire. Not by any red tape, white suit, covered pail, or dry-teat milking. We conduct too large an establishment to waste time or money in gingerbread extras.

"When a dairyman tells me he practices dry-teat milking, I know that he either does not milk cows himself or does not state facts. It is physically impossible to milk any herd of cows and keep their teats dry. There are a few cows in every herd that can be milked with dry teats, but they are the exceptions.

"I visited a dairy herd some time ago that advertised in a neat booklet that they milk with dry hands. The proprietor of this herd is a stickler in his methods, but all the same I saw his men wipe their hands on their overall legs repeatedly to keep them dry when milking short-teated cows.

"We take a small amount of vaseline on the fingers of the right hand, sit down to the cow, and with the left hand brush off her flanks and udder; then anoint the teats, and after the teats are lubricated, rub both teats and udder with the palm of the hand.

"This fixes any dust or bacteria that might drop off during milking, and the ease of milking will astonish any one who has not tried this method, and the most surprised party will be the cow herself, if she chances to belong to a dry-teat advocate."

GOOD WHITEWASHES.

We are frequently asked how to prepare a good whitewash for use in stable and henhouses, and having noticed the following recipes published in a reliable English contemporary, and said to have been thoroughly tested, we give them for what they are worth. It is stated that they will not rub off, as does the ordinary lime and water mixture:

1. Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom, and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; 3 lbs. of ground rice, boiled in water to a thin paste; ¼ lb. powdered Spanish whiting, and 1 lb. of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix the different ingredients thoroughly, and let the mixture stand for several days. When ready for use apply it hot. If a less quantity is desired, use in the same proportions.

2. A good whitewash for use on outside work may be prepared as follows: Slake in boiling water one half-bushel of lime, and strain as before. Add to this 2 lbs. of sulphate of zinc and 1 lb. of salt, dissolved in water. If any color but white is desired, add about 3 lbs. of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in preparing their paints. Yellow ochre will make a beautiful cream color, and browns, reds and various shades of green are equally easily obtained.

3. Another excellent wash, lasting almost as well as ordinary paint, may be prepared for outside work as follows: Slake in boiling water one half-bushel of lime. Strain, so as to remove all sediment. Add 2 lbs. of sulphate of zinc, 1 lb. common salt and ¼ lb. whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix to proper consistency with skimmed milk, and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade. Those who have tried this recipe consider it much superior, both in appearance and durability, to ordinary washes, and some have not hesitated to declare that it compares very favorably with good lead paints. It is much cheaper than paint, and gives the houses and yards to which it is applied a very attractive appearance.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

YOU CAN COMMAND MY SERVICES IN SELLING YOUR GRAIN

Write me at once. I buy by the car lot direct from shippers, making prompt, straight settlement. Wheat that is fair or below average, shrunken grain and high grades are all specialties of mine. Years of study and experience enable me to secure prices that cannot fail to please you. Don't fail to write.

T. H. KELLETT, MEMBER OF GRAIN EXCHANGE, - - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

The printed report has recently been issued, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of the proceedings of the first annual convention of the National Association of Canadian Stock Breeders, held in the city of Ottawa, March 7-12, 1904.

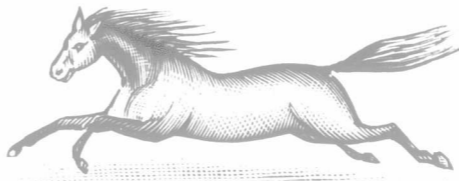
Farm business demands a most careful conservation of energy. A person doing one thing does not understand the mental force or, perhaps, nerve force required to transfer one's thought and action from one class of work to another.

THE FOIGHTING BYES.

Oim readin' the papers, And watchin' the capers Of Russian and Jap on the land and the sea, And it's got me to guessin' Why some names is missin' That should be conspikyus where fightin's so free.

THE REPOSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.



Cor. Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE IMPORTED SHIRES Tuesday, November 22nd, 1904

By instructions from MR. J. CHAMBERS, Holdenby, Northampton, England, we will sell, without reserve, on the above date, the following valuable collection, of his own breeding: 3 yearling fillies, 3 two-year-old fillies in foal, 6 three-year-old fillies in foal, 2 four-year-old mares in foal, 5 stallions.

CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK. BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.

The Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg, is the oldest established and the leading weekly of Western Canada. It presents the world's news to Western readers almost one week in advance of Eastern Canadian weeklies.

The Weekly Free Press possesses attractive special features which are not to be found in any other Western Canadian weekly. For example, the subscriber to The Weekly Free Press can apply through the "Legal Enquiry Department," free of charge, for information concerning all questions of law, and the information is not only promptly given, but it comes as an opinion from the highest legal talent.

If a reader of the Weekly Free Press requires advice on the subject of his cattle, his horses or live stock of any kind, it is not necessary to consult or pay a Veterinary Surgeon. The Free Press retains the services of a fully qualified Veterinary Surgeon for the purpose of replying, free of charge, to enquiries from its subscribers.

Foster's weather forecasts appear regularly and exclusively in the Free Press, and many readers of the Free Press have acknowledged that this feature alone is worth the subscription price of the paper.

The Weekly Free Press is a paper which ought to be found in every farmhouse in Western Canada.

Weekly Free Press AND Farmer's Advocate

\$2.00

TO JANUARY, 1906

Special Clubbing Offer.

Free Press, Winnipeg:

Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send the Weekly Free Press and Farmer's Advocate from date of receipt of this order to January 1st, 1906, to

Name.....

Address.....

She-You told me when we were married that you were well off. He-I was, but I didn't know it.

First fit yourself to your surroundings, and then gradually but steadily better them. That is success.

Going away from home often makes us appreciate blessings we had overlooked in our everyday hurly-burly.

Change of scene is helpful because it brings change of thought. Get out of your mental ruts.

Meeting your "troubles" calmly and dealing with them separately, gives you strength and experience you could get in no other way.

Funny, but it's a fact, that the chap who is always "borrowing trouble" has plenty of it to lend his neighbors even if he hasn't anything else to be "neighborly with."

Dr. Wiley says 85 per cent. of the whiskey sold in this country is poisonous. Dr. Swallow generously concedes that the remaining 15 per cent. is also poisonous.

The pig grunted with satisfaction. "What are you so egotistical about?" said the man. "You are only a pig." "That may be," responded the pig, "but I bet I can eat corn off the ear more gracefully than you can."

During the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882, Lord Charles Berosford asked a gunner if he could hit a man who was on the fort. The gunner replied:

"Aye, aye, sir!" "Then hit him in the eye," said Lord Berosford. He was surprised when the gunner inquired: "Which eye, sir?"

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway in connection with the C. R. I. & P. Railway will run a through tourist sleeping car every week to San Francisco. Leaving Minneapolis at 8 p. m.; St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., Tuesdays, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Ogden; arrive San Francisco Friday at 12.50, noon.

Opportunities.

Good openings for all lines of business and trade in new towns. Large territory, thickly settled. Address Edwin B. Magill, Mgr., Town-site Department, Chicago Great Western Railway, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

YOU YOU YOU YOU

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

There is one paper that has stood by you through thick and thin; through good report and ill, and you can always bank on it.

IT'S THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

It has fought your battles on every great question. No settler should be without it. Support the paper that supports you.

FREE FOR THREE MONTHS

By sending a dollar you get the paper till the end of 1905. You also get a prize and a chance to compete in the Tribune Annual Prize Distribution. Many hundred prizes, from a piano down, given away. Address

SAMPLE COPIES FREE UPON REQUEST.

THE TRIBUNE, Winnipeg.

YOU YOU YOU YOU

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Satisfaction with one's achievements checks growth.

The Royal Horticultural Society, London, awarded the British Columbian Government the gold medal for its collection of fruit, shown at the Society's show at Westminster Hall.

During the month of September 202 homesteads were taken up in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. This is equal to 323,200 acres.

Rudyard Kipling, when last in this country, dined with a party which included several other well-known writers, a fair proportion of men and women who knew something about literature, as well as a large number who knew little, making up for their lack of knowledge by pretence. Several of the last started a useless discussion concerning pronunciations, synonyms, antonyms, etc., and apropos of nothing at all that had been said, one, firing his remark straight at Kipling, as being the lion of the evening, said:

"I find that 'sugar' and 'sumac' are the only words beginning with 'su' that are pronounced as though beginning with 'shu.'"

Bored though he was, Kipling's politeness did not desert him, and, assuming an expression of interest, though his eyes twinkled behind his glasses, he replied:

"Are you sure?"

MANITOBA ELEVATORS.

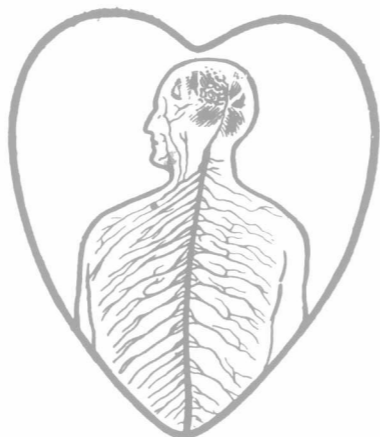
The Trades and Commerce Department has received from the chief inspector of the Manitoba grain inspection district a comparative statement showing the number of licensed elevators and warehouses, with the capacity of each, in his district of the year 1902-03 and 1903-04. In the former year there were 682 elevators and warehouses, with a total capacity of 30,356,440 bushels. In the latter year there were 822 elevators and warehouses, with a capacity of 41,186,000 bushels. The elevators increased by 178 and the warehouses increased by 18. There was a gain in capacity of 10,829,560 bushels.

In Manitoba, the Canadian Northern last year had 27 more elevators than it had the year before and seven less warehouses. The C. P. R. had 56 more elevators and six less warehouses. In the Northwest Territories the C. P. R. have increased their elevators by 85, but have five less warehouses; the elevators of both the railways in question at Ontario terminals totalling the same as before, namely five C. P. R. and one Canadian Northern.

Two Through Tourist Cars to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of two through tourist cars every week to California; one leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, Tuesdays, via Omaha and the Rock Island Route; the other leaving on Thursdays via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

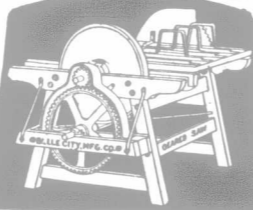
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

BELLE CITY



BELLE CITY SAW FRAMES can be used with steam or gasoline engine, horse power or power windmill. You can turn your wood into money at times when other work is slack. We make five styles and make them to last. Ask us for free illustrated catalog. It will save you money.

We also make the famous Belle City Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Truck and Barrel Carts, Horse Powers and Small Threshers. Investigate the Belle City line. Belle City Mfg. Co., Box 133 Racine Junction, Wis.

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Advertise in the Advocate

A Letter from South Africa.

Stewart Galbraith, B. S. A., one of last year's O. A. C. graduating class, who was appointed Agronomist to the Orange River Colony, S. A., writes to the "Farmer's Advocate" from Bloemfontein, O. R. C., on Sept. 8th, as follows:

"I arrived in Cape Town August 16th, where I remained one week to receive the Canada stock purchased for the Orange River Government. This stock landed in excellent shape, without a single loss. They were loaded directly from the ship onto the cars, and after four days' travel by rail to Bloemfontein, they were finally landed by Mr. Bradshaw, the man in charge from Montreal, as fresh as if they had been brought from the stables. The stallions after being exhibited in the market square, to the great satisfaction of all who inspected them, were loaded again and sent to the Shed Farm at Stevespruit, while the cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and mares were taken out to the Grootvlei Experimental Farm, where they are doing well under such new conditions."

"The first rain for months fell to-day, and while it was not very heavy, yet sufficient fell to freshen up the veldt and furnish some better grass for the starving stock."

"The cold has been rather too severe at nights to permit seeding in general, but with the promise of rain the farmers are hurrying to get their crops sown as early as possible. Some rape for soiling purposes has been sown on this farm, and the manager is preparing land for Kaffir corn. Kaffir corn and mealies (corn) are the staple crop of this country."

"Seeding on the experimental plots has also been delayed, on account of the lack of moisture, but now since the rain I hope to have the whole seeded within the next two weeks."

Peter Newell, the artist, has a young son who seems to possess the faculty of making ready and cogent replies. Penetrating the kitchen, recently, with a normal small-boy appetite, he purloined a bulky slice of cake and was disposing of it, when he was detected by the cook, a person of generous proportions and formidable aspect.

"Ahr-r, there, you young scapegrace," she exclaimed in menacing tones. "I've caught ye this time! What's to prevent me from telling your mother on ye, st'aling cake like a thafe?"

"Honor, Bridget, honor," replied the youth, taking another bite. "Don't you know there is honor among thieves?"

You have no right to be satisfied with your surroundings and with what you are doing, no matter how admirable.

Things that men strive for most are often hard to get, and always hard to keep.

Recognize your limitations, but do not let them prevent you from trying to overcome them.

Of the really great things—faith, hope, courage, kindness and good cheer—the more you pass them along the more you have.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS



The Only Modern Separator Bowl

Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts?

The only modern bowl has no contraptions; is as simple, light and easily handled as any woman could wish. The illustration shows it.

Write for catalog K-188 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

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A Pill in Time

will save a serious sickness, especially to people subject to Bilious attacks, Sick Headaches or who suffer from Stomach disorders. A pill in need is a friend indeed, and you should never be without a box of

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

TO YOUR OWN ROOM



Direct from the manufacturer.

Why pay exorbitant prices when you can save intermediate profits by buying of us direct? We will sell you lace curtains good

enough for any parlor at a price which you cannot duplicate in your own town or at any store. On receipt of \$2.00 we will ship you by express prepaid a pair of our leading patterns. A 52, 50 to 60 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards long, which will prove to be the very best value to you for the money. Illustrated catalogue free.

DOMINION PURCHASING ASSOCIATION, 367 Delaware Ave., TORONTO

IMPORTANT COMBINATION SALE

Fifty = Pure-bred Herefords = Fifty

Will be held at the FAIR GROUNDS, BRANDON, on

Wednesday, November 16th, 1904, At One O'clock

THERE ARE 35 FEMALES AND 15 BULLS

All these animals are carefully bred and selected by the most noted breeders of Herefords in the Province. It is the intention of the contributors to maintain an annual sale of Herefords, and thereby establish a market for the sale and purchase of Hereford cattle. All animals offered will be sold if more than one bid is made.

The contributors are: J. E. Marples, Deleau; J. A. Chapman, Beresford; E. W. Hanna, Griswold; W. J. Miller, Solgirth; Fenton Bros. & Co., Solgirth. For further particulars and catalogues, apply to

T. C. NORRIS, AUCTIONEER & MANAGER, Griswold, Man.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

TYPHOID INFLUENZA.

I have lost five or six horses with fever in past years. None of them had the same symptoms as one that is sick now. Nearly always had a veterinary attending them. Results were always dead horse as well as a doctor's bill to pay in the end.

Macgregor. **SUBSCRIBER.**
Ans.—Your horses have doubtless died from severe attacks of typhoid influenza, a disease in which careful nursing is of prime importance, and also absolute prohibition from work of any affected horse on appearance of the first symptoms of this disease, such as dullness and lack of appetite. As to treatment, see answers to other correspondents on this disease.

LEUCORRHOEA.

I have an old mare troubled with "whites." I have on several occasions washed the womb out with warm water, and have given sulphate of iron and copper, internally.

H. M. W.
Ans.—Leucorrhœa is very hard to treat, especially in an old mare. The womb should be flushed out daily with a solution of 40 grains bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) to a gallon of water. About two gallons of this solution should be heated to about 100 degrees Fahr. and injected into the womb with an injection pump once daily. Give her internally one dram each sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper twice daily. If she become constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil. Recovery is slow, and treatment must be kept up until the discharge ceases.

WEAK KNEES.

Two-months-old filly has weak knees. They are badly bowed out, and are getting worse. I am thinking of putting her in slings, and apply splints. Do you think would affect a cure?

W. J. K.
Ans.—If you can devise a method of splinting that will support and keep the leg straight without scarifying, the legs will become strong; but do not place in slings. The colt is too young, and will not rest well. Appliances for such purposes in colts have not generally been successful, and it is a case that gives a man a good chance to exercise his ingenuity.

SWOLLEN FETLOCK-THRUSH.

1. Horse got hind pastern burned with a rope. The wound has healed, but the fetlock is badly swollen.

2. Mare has had thrush for several years and feet were badly contracted. She has been without shoes on grass all summer, and feet have spread. Can the thrush be cured?

F. S. S.
Ans.—1. Burns of this kind are usually followed by enlargements, which are hard to remove. Rub the part once daily with the following: Two drams each biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium to eight ounces water. It blisters, discontinue its use for a few days and repeat. It takes a long time to reduce these swellings, so it will require both patience and attention.

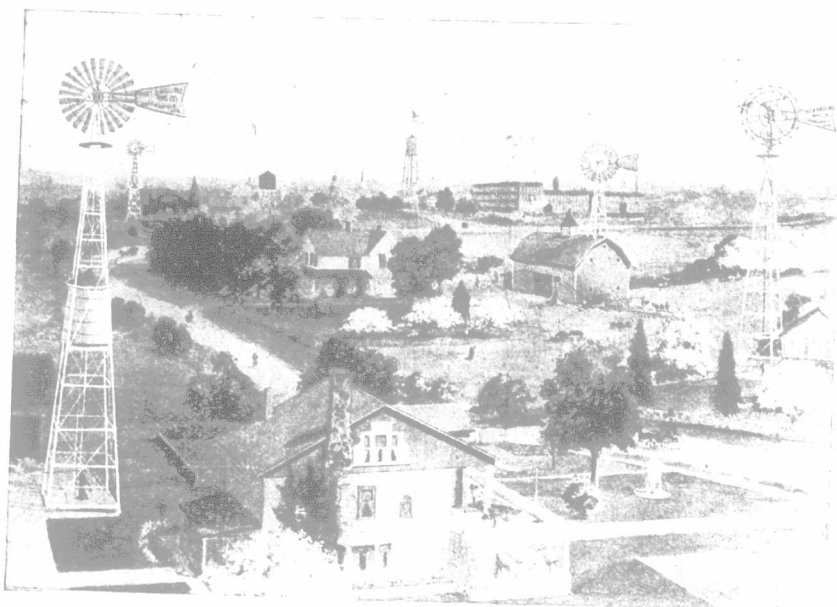
2. I think you are mistaken in saying your mare has had thrush for several years. She may have had repeated attacks, but the disease existing constantly for that time would result in the entire destruction of the frog. To cure, clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly, and then put in some calomel every second day, working it down to the bottom of the cleft with the back of a knife blade or other blunt instrument.

KILLARNEY SUBSCRIBER.

Two questions have been received from Killarney from one who claims to be a subscriber, but gives no name. As we are receiving a great many questions, a large percentage of which require time and expense to answer, we must insist that the name of the sender accompany the question, as required in clause two at the head of this department. "Killarney Subscriber" may have his question answered by sending his name.

Keep busy and keep sweet.

Appreciation of one's surroundings and achievements is not incompatible with what Emerson calls the "spirit of divine unrest."



STAR WINDMILLS
and CATER'S PUMPS

Are the Best in their Line.

Cater's 20th Century Stock Pump is the fastest pumper made. Send for our new catalogue and price list to-day.

AGENTS WANTED.

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No connection whatever with any other firm or individual. When purchasing from an agent be sure he is representing our establishment.

WRITE US FOR PRICES
AND DESIGNS.

We have the largest stock of foreign and native granite Monuments in Canada. Lettering and carving done by pneumatic hammers. Electric and steam power. For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from



The SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS
BRANDON, - - - MANITOBA.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Write for our catalogue, and when doing so prepare your ground for planting next year. Order your trees now and have them delivered this fall, and then you are ready to plant as soon as the ground is in condition in the Spring. Send us a post card at once.

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Ltd
DUNCAN MCGREGOR, President. P. O. Box 81, BRANDON. B. D. WALLACE, Sec. and Man.

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY
Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.

In answering any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

THE BARS OF THE HORSE'S FOOT.

This is a small text, but a broad field; an old saying is, "No foot, no horse."

When you remove the bars you have removed normally one-third of the best part of the horse's foot and the part that needs the strength, that carries the weight and receives the blows, and when trimmed out is easily bruised or allows foreign substances to work up into the circulation, which will set up an inflammation generally followed by suppuration, or commonly called by the farrier a festered corn. My experience has been that corns come after removing the bar, and the best thing is to remove the shoe, nip off the toe and let the horse run in pasture until the bar grows out; the corn then will grow out with bar, and the horse will be traveling sound. He is brought in, re-shod by the farrier, who doesn't think the foot has been normally shaped by nature to correspond with the anatomy of the bony structure of the limbs of the horse, making him travel with ease by removing the tension of the flexor tendons.

Now nature has provided a foot that is a horny box, made flexible with a spongy frog, and the wall being much thinner at the heel, allows the foot to expand enough to remove the tension from the ends of the coffin bone. The bar assists in speeding, as it slopes from the inside outward, with an angle of about 38 degrees normally, and when the weight of the horse is thrown on this oblique horny structure it causes it to spread each and every step, making it visible to the naked eye.

When the horse comes to the farrier, about the first thing he tells the owner is, "This horse has worn his toes down so that it is impossible to do a good job of shoeing the first time; it will take about three jobs of shoeing to grow out a nice, long foot." But one must remember this horse is standing straight and travelling sound, but after he has been shod about three times with the bars cut away, the heels opened and the toes grown out, the feet begin to look good. Now the only way for a horse to gain his normal position is to hunt a hole to stick his toes into, or to stand stretched so as to get into the same position that he was when nature turned him over to the skilled mechanic (with his sharp knife) that knows just how much to trim away, when to stop. He has two ways of telling—one is to whittle and pinch with thumb and fingers until the horse flinches, then he has gone his limit; the other way is to cut enough to get a little hemorrhage before he begins to feel. The next thing is to apply a portion of this foot he has cut off and try to get it to adhere by the application of a hot iron, cauterizing enough to stop the hemorrhage. Now he leaves that, but he does not forget to cut out the bars and open up the heels. It is about as near possible for a bridge to stand without piers as it is for a horse to travel with ease after the bars have been trimmed so close that the horse flinches by the touch of a man's thumb before the shoe is nailed on.

It is no wonder to me that the owner comes back to the farrier to ask if his horse wasn't sick, that he seemed to be colicky, he stumbles and is restless, and sweats more than common, and even lies down in the harness. He is taken in, the shoes removed with difficulty, as he evinces quite a bit of pain when the pinchers are applied. After this he must be tubbed and poulticed until the fever has subsided. Then in about ten days or two weeks the shoe can be replaced, putting a pad under the shoe and packing the foot with something that will keep away inflammation until the foot grows down enough for the farrier to try his sharp knife once more. Having been at horseshoeing twenty years, I think this little talk ought to do someone good, and be beneficial as well.—[P. F. Jacobs, in the Horseshoer's Journal.

One has no moral right to either over-dress or be slovenly.

Too many of us enjoy life as they had pudding in the Alice in Wonderland Adventures—"every other day" except today.

GOSSIP.

HORSE VICES AND HABITS.

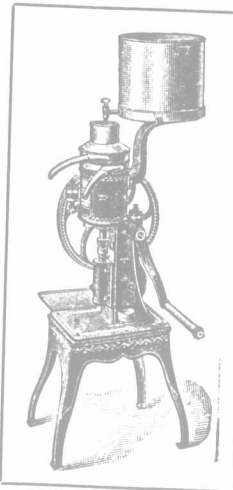
An Old Country horseman, speaking of vices and habits in horses, says:

"A habit is a peculiar action, which is repeated frequently or periodically or under certain conditions. A vice is a bad habit, i. e., one which renders a horse dangerous, or diminishes his natural usefulness, or is injurious to his health. A horse may contract habits which are not vices. A playful horse may, for instance, learn how to open his loose-box door or slip his head collar. A horse that has been given sugar, bread, apples, etc., will follow a hand held out to him, and thus, even when in harness, may move towards an outstretched hand and get on the pavement or turn a trap over. Many other little habits and mannerisms are contracted by horses, but we cannot class them as vices or trace them to disease. Some bad habits are, perhaps, the direct result of disease. I have known scores of horses with defective eyes that never shied, and I have known hundreds of horses that shied, but exhibited no visual defect. If short-sightedness would cause shying, how is it that the habit only occurs occasionally? We should expect the horse to shy at everything and anything, whereas all shyers have some special objects to which their aversion is shown. My opinion is that shying is a vice when it reaches a degree that entails danger, but it is a vice due to mental conditions, and not to visual imperfection.

"Crib-biting and wind-sucking often co-exist, but I distinguish between the two. Either may exist without the other, but one (crib-biting) may lead to and end in the establishment of the other. Crib-biting is a habit contracted by idle horses who start by playing with the manger—licking or biting it. It may be copied from the habit of another horse, and, therefore, a crib-biter in a stable is undesirable, because it may teach other horses the habit. Just how and when it arises is a difficult question to answer. I remember one case in which the habit was contracted in only a few days. A horse may "crib" and not wind-suck, in which state I hold the horse has a vice. When he wind-sucks, is he vicious or unsound? Mere cribbing does not diminish his usefulness. Wind-sucking may not interfere with the working capacity of a horse doing regular, constant work, but should anything occur to prevent his working—as, for instance, a lame leg or a sore back—he will soon diminish his capacity for work. Most horses require some resting place for their teeth or jaws before they wind-suck, but a few are able to do so with no fixed point to rest against. The evil of wind-sucking, I assume, is the distension of the stomach by swallowed air. This leads to gastric defect. I do not believe that the habit has, as a predisposing cause, a gastric affection, nor do I recognize any evidence that indigestion leads to wind-sucking. I consider it merely a bad habit—a vice leading to unsoundness.

"The habit of refusing to pull a vehicle is due to many different causes. Some horses decline to work in single harness, some in double. Some horses, who are willing and staunch in harness, will not carry a man in the saddle, and vice versa. Pain will cause good horses to jib, and overloading makes many jibbers. Recently I had a curious experience. A stud was affected with glanders. Among the horses were three or four who jibbed at work frequently. During the six or eight months that elapsed before the outbreak ceased, every one of the horses that jibbed succumbed to the disease. None of these horses was a jibber when purchased, and the owner drew my attention to the circumstances, feeling convinced that the disease had some casual effect in inducing the vice. As sore shoulders will cause a horse to jib, so it is just possible that a disease of the thorax, or its contents, may have a like effect. Jibbing I take to be a habit induced by the horse resenting some circumstance or accident which befell him in his early breaking, or which had arisen later. As a rule, it is due not to stubbornness or stupidity on the part of the horse, but to stupidity or cruelty on the part of his drivers or riders. A jibber is usually a little too intelligent.

"Kicking is a bad habit, a vice; but there are degrees, and although probably the law would call kicking a vice always, we know many good useful horses which kick. Even a kicker in harness may be useful in the hands of some men. Rides and some mares have this vice cured by



De Laval Separators

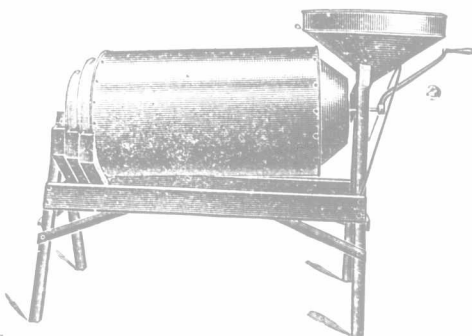
IF A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COST 50 per cent. more than the "other kind," any dairyman would be justified in paying the price on the basis of capacity alone.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR SKIMS 20 per cent. more milk in a given time than any other at the same price, and through the use of the patent-protected "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" skims it more thoroughly. The result is a saving of time, wear and tear and product, equal in a short time to half the cost of the inferior machine.

The De Laval Separator Co. 248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN. Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Write at once for wholesale prices. THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$8,700,000 REST - 3,000,000

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA. London, England, Office, 60 Lombard St., E. C.

HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.

BANKING BY MAIL Business may be transacted by mail with any of the hundred and nine branches of this Bank throughout Canada and the United States, deposits being made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected, etc., etc.

Branches in the Canadian Northwest:

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GRAND VIEW, MAN. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.
INNISFAH, ALTA. H. M. Stewart, Manager.
LOYDMINSTER, N.-W. T. MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. F. L. Crawford, Manager.
MOOSE JAW, ALTA. Manager, R. A. Rumsey.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at every Branch. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates. STERLING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE purchased and drafts issued payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America.

castration, which would suggest that in these cases the vice was a symptom of unsoundness. But the operations are not always successful, for no matter what the original cause of a habit may be, it becomes confirmed and then persists when the cause is removed. A young horse may kick in play, but the action does not become a habit except by repetition. When a habit, it is a vice. Kicking in the stable may result in injury to the horse as well as injury to the surroundings, so that it becomes a vice when it is a habit. As a rule, a strapround the fetlock, with ten inches of chain attached, will stop the kicking, but when the strap is left off the habit is soon in evidence. Kicking is often started by attendants playing with or teasing horses.

TEACHING A HORSE TO STAND.

"One of the very best broncho breakers I ever knew—a Californian he was—taught me very many valuable tricks in handling range horses," writes Mr. W. C. Barnes, in the Gazette. "He was a horse breaker, not a bronco 'buster.' Every horse he handled would, as he said, 'stand and starve to death' wherever he left him with the reins thrown down.

"His method was this: As soon as he had his colt fairly settled and had ridden him a few times, he would throw the reins down, take a strong but soft rope hobble, and hobble his front legs. Then he would fasten a stake rope, say twenty feet long, to a front leg, and the loose end to a stout stake or post.

"Ordinarily the horse would never move thus fastened, but if he did he soon came to grief. A few lessons of this sort cured him, and never were forgotten. After a while he would simply wrap his long reins about the horse's front legs, and that was generally sufficient. You might think that this would be apt to hurt or lame a horse, but I have done it on hundreds and never seen one hurt in the least.

"Of course when they get smart, like Mr. Wing's 'Sankey' mule there is but one remedy, and we used to pass our reins through a stirrup and then up to and over the horn of the saddle. This pulls the head around to one side, and they generally do not get far. This is an old cowboy trick, however, that I presume everybody knows about who has been on the range."

It is wicked and wasteful and demoralizing if you do not appreciate to the fullest extent your blessings, no matter how miserable they may seem.

A. D. McGugan, of Rodney, Ont., calls attention in his advertisement to the superior class of Lincoln rams he is offering. Stock of this kind is not easily obtained, and offers of this kind should be carefully noted.

In the Hereford class at the Kansas City Royal Show last week, in aged bulls, Funkhouser's Onward 4th was first; Harris' Fulfiller second. In two-year-old bulls Harris' Keep On 26th was first; Curtice's Prince Rupert 8th second. Senior yearlings, Funkhouser's Onward 18th first; Harris' Benjamin Wilton 10th second. Junior yearlings, Gudgeon & Simpson's Beau President 1st, Funkhouser's Onward 23rd second.

A parson had had a call from a little country parish to a large and wealthy one in a big city. He asked time for prayer and consideration. He did not feel sure of his light. A month passed. Some one met his youngest son. "How is it, Josiah; is your father going to B—?"

"Well," answered the youngster judicially, "paw is still prayin' for light, but most of the things is packed."

Lewis Nixon tells an amusing story of a wealthy man from the West, now living near Greenwich, on Long Island Sound, who was made the commodore of a yacht club having headquarters near that village.

One day the newly-fledged yachtsman shouted to one of the petty officers of a certain craft:

"Have you weighed anchor yet?" "Aye, aye, sir," was the response. "Then why the deuce don't you announce the weight?" thundered the commodore.

GOSSIP.

Don't pursue culture—you'll scare her to death.

One need not be coltish at 60, but there is no sense in "getting old" just because the years come and go.

Complete success alienates man from his fellows, but suffering makes kinsmen of us all.

There is a difference between joyous work and joyless toil. It is love that lightens labor.

The private car may carry a heavy heart while the day coach carries a light one.—Ram's Horn.

"Steadiness of national character goes with firmness of foothold on the soil."—David Starr Jordan.

If the power to do hard work is not a talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.—James A. Garfield.

He needs no other rosary whose thread of life is strung with beads of love and thought.—From the Persian.

People who are trying to succeed are so much more agreeable than those who have succeeded.

The trouble with the silver lining to all dark clouds is that it is always on the opposite side of the cloud from us.

I like the laughter that opens the lips and the heart—that shows at the same time pearls and the soul.—Victor Hugo.

About two-thirds of the children hear "don't do this, don't do that," and are repressed too much, and nearly the other third doesn't get half enough "squealching."

Be very careful how you go into the Best Society. I know a man who ventured in, once, and sank over his ears. We got him out, but he was never any good afterwards.—Eliot Hubbard.

Somebody has gone wrong. Shall we draw our skirts about us in holy horror and save our sympathy and help for those who do not need either?

Figgis, the grand champion Jersey cow at the World's Fair, St. Louis, on October 5th, gave birth to a bull calf, sired by the \$7,500 bull, Champion Flying Fox. The calf is apparently strong and healthy, notwithstanding that the dam was milked right up to the date of calving, and was said to be giving thirteen quarts per day the middle of September, when shown at St. Louis.

WORLD'S FAIR DAIRY TEST FINISHED.

The 120 days' dairy cow demonstration at St. Louis closed Thursday morning, October 13th. The final report will require considerable work in its preparation, and will not be ready for publication for some time, but will show, as have the partial reports published from time to time during the trial, that the cows of all the breeds competing have done splendid work.

Mistress (to new housemaid fresh from the country)—Now, see, Mary, this is the way to light the gas. You turn this little tap, so, and then apply the match, so. You understand?

New Housemaid—Yes, ma'am; quite ma'am.

Mistress (next morning)—Why, what a horrible smell of gas! Where can it come from? We shall all be suffocated!

New Housemaid (with much pride)—Please, ma'am, what shall I do next? I've made all the beds, and dusted the rooms, and turned on all the gases ready for the night.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



"Your Servants, Madam!"

The Gold Dust Twins are always ready to work; they are certainly artists in the cleaning line. There's nothing cleanable which

GOLD DUST

will not clean—and do it, better, more quickly and more economically than anything else can. You are not serving your best interests if you're trying to keep house without GOLD DUST.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft



Cook Fruit in Reservoir.

The Pandora Reservoir is oval shaped, stamped in one piece from the best sheet steel—no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt—every square inch is easily cleaned.

Enamelled pure white, has a smooth, glossy, marble-like surface, easily and thoroughly cleansed—is so impossible to stain or taint that it can be used for boiling fruit ketchup, sauces, or any other preserving-time work, as well as for heating water.

No other range is fitted with an enamelled reservoir. When you can get a range like the Pandora which costs no more than common ones, why not have a Pandora?

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

The art of British cooking lies in the single word, "thoroughness." The rich pastures of Scotland still provide the finest beef in the world. On the Downs grazes mutton which an old Roman epicure would have promoted wars to obtain. Yet, with these advantages, we despise our homely fare. Our menus are written in French. We cannot give the simplest dinner to our dearest friend without every dish being labelled "à la" something or somebody entirely foreign. There has grown up amongst us a finicking custom which affects to despise the food of our forefathers.—[Daily Express.

A traveller on a Kentucky road that runs along the Ohio River, came upon an old colored man hauling driftwood into his farmyard. As there was already a stack of it almost as large as a two-roomed farmhouse, the stranger remarked:

"I see you've gathered a lot of firewood, uncle."

"Oh, dat's only half what I've picked up this season," said he proudly, stopping the mule.

"What did you do with the rest—sell it?"

"No, suh. I hauled it to Mr. Tucker's, de white man what lives in dat big house yander. We's pahntners, we is, an' he lets me have half of all I kin pick up."

A witness was testifying that he had met the defendant at breakfast, and the latter called to the waiter and said—"One moment," exclaimed the counsel for the defence, "I object to what he said."

Then followed a legal argument of about half an hour on the objection, which was overruled, and the court decided that the witness might state what was said.

"Well, go on and state what was said to the waiter," remarked the winning counsel, flushed with his legal victory.

"Well," replied the witness, "he said, 'Bring me a beefsteak and fried potatoes.'"

ELECTRIFIED BEEF.

The employees of a Windsor butcher have had a curious experience. Every time they touched a joint of beef hanging outside the shop they received an electric shock. For two days the shocks continued. Then the puzzled butchers called upon the local electric company to see if they could elucidate the mystery. It was a case of science to the rescue. The electric experts very easily proved that the age of miracles had not returned. They discovered that there was an escape of current somewhere which got into the iron fittings from which the meat was suspended. Thus, when a man standing on the ground reached up to the joints the circuit was completed, and he received an electric shock. Wags are suggesting that it is undoubtedly a case of "joint" electricity.—[Evening News.

DEMAND FOR EXPORT SHEEP.

Export sheep demand at this season was never more urgent than at present. Exporters are taking about 5,000 sheep weekly at Chicago, paying anywhere from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt., and are unable to secure enough. As this is a winter volume of trade, there is logical expectancy of an abnormal demand for fat sheep when cold weather arrives.

Pelt values, doubtless, have something to do with present prices, but further sharp advances are regarded as inevitable. They are short across the Atlantic; Australia's supply, once prolific, is now meager, and mutton must be had. Close marketing of recent lamb crops in the United States has made the heavy wether a scarce article, and the strong statistical position of wool is responsible for holding back stuff on the range that would otherwise have been rushed in.

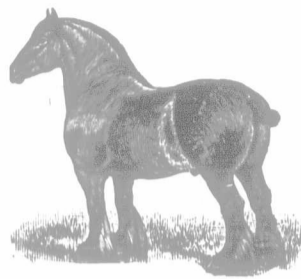
We may not suffer a mutton semi-famine, but that article of food is not likely to go begging an outlet for some years to come at least.—[Live-stock World.

PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

Carnefac Stock Food

IT IS THE BEST.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

Our second consignment since Toronto Fair, consisting of extra good Clydesdale and Hackney stallions, sailed from Glasgow on the 8th, per S.S. Marina, and should reach our stables in London, Ont., the end of October, and includes several prizewinners. This is the best consignment we ever shipped. Come and see, or write. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON'S

New Importation of

Clydesdales

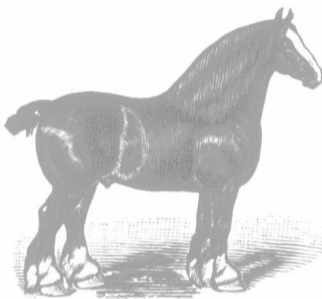
Arrived in Brandon, September 19th, 1904.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY. THE SAME CHOICE BREEDING.

Let us know your wants.

JAS. SMITH, Manager.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prizewinners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.

SWELLINGS

A farmer says: "I tried your 'DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT' on a swelling on one of my horses, and it took it down in a week. We didn't think it could be cured."

Nothing in the world will reduce swellings and inflammations quicker than

Dr. Clark's White Liniment

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 50c.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Can.

GOSSIP.

Science is a great thing. I see they have a method for changing the shape of a man's nose. Oh, well, a good, warm game of football could nearly always do that!

When you think your business is not up to what it should be, push it. Do not stay at home and growl; get out and put your shoulder to the wheel.

"Does your coachman have any perquisites?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"He had one once," replied her hostess, "but the doctor said it was brought on by bein' out too long in the hot sun. My, I don't know what I'd do with a person around me that had them regular."

Judge Julius M. Mayer tells a story about a white man who was arraigned before a colored justice of the peace during reconstruction times for killing a man and stealing his mule. It was in Arkansas, near the Texas border, and there was some rivalry between the States, but the colored justice tried always to preserve an impartial frame of mind.

"Were not two kinds of law in dis-yere court," he said, "Texas law an' Arkansas law. Which will you hab?"

"The prisoner thought a minute, and then he said that he would take the Arkansas law."

"I'll discharge you fo' stealing de mule, an' hang you fo' killin' de man."

"He thought a minute, Judge," said the prisoner, "Better make that Texas law."

"A right, under de law ob Texas I fine you fo' killin' the man an' hang you fo' stealin' de mule."

GOSSIP

Good habits are easy to form, too. If you try brushing your teeth after each meal you will soon feel uncomfortable when you omit it. This will save dentists' bills and discomfort.

The Glasgow Herald, referring to remarks made at the annual conference of Scottish Chamber of Agriculture about cattle diseases, says: "We have disease amongst us, and yet are solicitous to protect ourselves against a country where disease does not exist." It suggests that British stock might benefit from the admixture of foreign blood.

The other day a well-known counsel, examining the plaintiff in a breach of promise case, inquired of her: "Was the defendant's air when he promised to marry you perfectly serious or one of levity and jocularity?"

The complainant replied: "If you please, sir, it was all ruffled with him running his hands through it."

"You misapprehend my meaning," said the counsel. "Was the promise made in utter sincerity?"

"No, sir, it was made in the wash-house," replied the plaintiff, amid roars of laughter.

The servant problem is yet to be solved, is the way Chairman Taggart looks at it.

"It was like this," said the Chairman to some friends the other day. "The old servant we had for ten years came to me last week and said she would have to leave the same day, as she was about to be married."

"What do you mean?" I asked. "You won't leave us so suddenly! Ask him to wait a few days."

"Sure, sir, I'd like to oblige you, but I don't feel well enough acquainted to ask him such a thing," was her answer.

BUY REGISTERED CATTLE NOW.

An exchange says: "When speculation in improved cattle was rife two or three years ago, we were not advising the good average farmer to invest. We knew very well that it was largely a speculative craze, and that the prices of such cattle must decline. Now, however, is the time to buy, when good young well-bred cows can be bought at public sale, well one in calf or with calf at foot, at reasonable prices. No good farmer need hesitate for a single moment."

"If the calf is a bull, it will, if properly fed and cared for, sell in twelve months, or less, for from one-half to two-thirds of the price of cow and calf. If it should be a heifer, it is needed on the farm. It seems to us a plain open-and-shut case. Do not, however, buy any kind of cow merely because she sports a pedigree. Buy only good ones, but do not hesitate if a cow with a three- or four-months-old calf at foot should be a bit thin in flesh. That is a recommendation to the cow and also to the calf. It shows that the cow is a good milker; something very much to be desired in improved cattle."

"There is a class of men, however, whom we advise not to buy these cattle; the poor farmer, the farmer who is not prepared to give them proper shelter, the farmer who evidently does not feed his cattle enough, the farmer on thin land with poor grass. That man should keep out of pure-bred cattle. They will not do well with him. The very ordinances of nature are dead set against it. He had better confine himself to scrub cattle."

"There are thousands of our readers who have good farms, good shelter, good grass, who can afford to go in now and lay the foundation of herds and gradually secure a complete pedigreed herd of cattle on the farm. We doubt if they will ever do it cheaper than now. There is plenty of hay, plenty of grain, and there is no reason why in the course of two or three years they should not have enough profit to pay for the first cost, and for the keep. Better put your money into good cattle of any of the improved breeds than put it in gold mines, or silver mines, or oil wells, or on the Board of Trade, or in any other speculative venture. The buying of cattle of the kind we describe at the present time is not speculation, but plain, straight, common-sense business."

DRAFT FILLIES

SEVENTY-FIVE DRAFT FILLIES on hand, ranging from yearlings to three-year olds. All carefully selected, imported from Ontario, and sired by the best Clydesdale sires. Importations are made from time to time to keep a full line of stock on hand. Also Two Registered Clydesdale Stallions for sale. HALLMAN BROS., Aldrie, Alta. "Key Horse Ranch," 1 mile from station.

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

1, 2 and 3 years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Apply ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto. Thorncliffe Farm.

D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN. Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

LEARN TO STUFF BIRDS AND ANIMALS

We can teach you BY MAIL to correctly mount all kinds of specimens. Nothing equals fine birds and animals for decorating the home or for sale. SPLENDID PROFITS AT ONCE. Taxidermy is easily and quickly learned by MEN, WOMEN and BOYS. Learned in your own home during your spare time. EVERY SPORTSMAN AND NATURE-LOVER SHOULD KNOW Taxidermy. It is the newest and best of arts. Thousands of successful students in Canada and the U.S. We want to send you new catalogue FREE to every reader of The Farmer's Advocate. Ask for one to-day. IT WILL PAY YOU. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Suite 19, Com. Nat'l Bank, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.

FARM FOR SALE

Comprising north half Sec. 12, and east half Sec. 23, Tp. 7, R. 22, situated in the greatest wheat district in Manitoba. 560 acres under high state of cultivation. No noxious weeds. 1 mile from school, 3 from Monteth Junction, 5 from Souris. Good soil, good water, good buildings. Apply J. WENMAN, Souris.

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

ABSORBINE

REMOVES Puffs, Tumors, Thorough Pin, Capped Hock, Swellings, etc., without laying the horse up or removing the hair, strengthens strained and weak tendons, restores the circulation, allays all inflammation. Cures tumors, hernia, weeping sinew, etc., on human family. Price, \$2 per bottle. Circulars with testimonials free.

Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR CANADA.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections. Our object is not to import large numbers, but high quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them. GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ontario.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.

On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04.

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors incl.

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in carload lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

GOSSIP.

BUYING IN MANITOBA WHEAT.

The Ames-Brooks Company, of Duluth, have purchased 100,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, paying 25 cents a bushel duty. This is the first American importation of Canadian wheat for ordinary milling from Manitoba. No. 2 northern is equal to No. 1 northern on the other side of the boundary.

BURN THE RUBBISH.

The insect pests have grown so numerous that only safe management for the vine crops at least, is to dry and burn them as soon as the crops are secured. They afford winter shelter for various destructive pests, and the ashes are far safer than the vines. In fact, it is the only safeguard against some of the insects that are becoming troublesome. If weeds have gotten the start, as they sometimes will, and have matured their seed, gather them while damp, pile loosely so that they will dry out, and then burn them also. They are not safe even on the compost heap, unless they can remain there until it is certain that all the seed has decomposed beyond the power of germination.—[Ex.]

TROUT AT BANFF.

William Margach passed through Winnipeg recently, on his return from Banff, where he has been releasing a carload of brook trout in the Bow river. He expressed great pleasure at the success of his venture, which has turned out much better than was at first expected, the percentage of loss being remarkably low. In the consignment were 450 large brook trout, and by constant attention he brought these through with a loss of but twelve. The loss among the thousands of fry and fingerlings was also unusually small.

The releasing of these fish in the Bow is but part of the programme which is being carried out for the improvement of Banff, Canada's greatest resort. The fish are the gamest of the game, and as they are hardy and good breeders it was decided to make an attempt to introduce them into the West.

FRANCE TO INVEST MONEY IN CANADA.

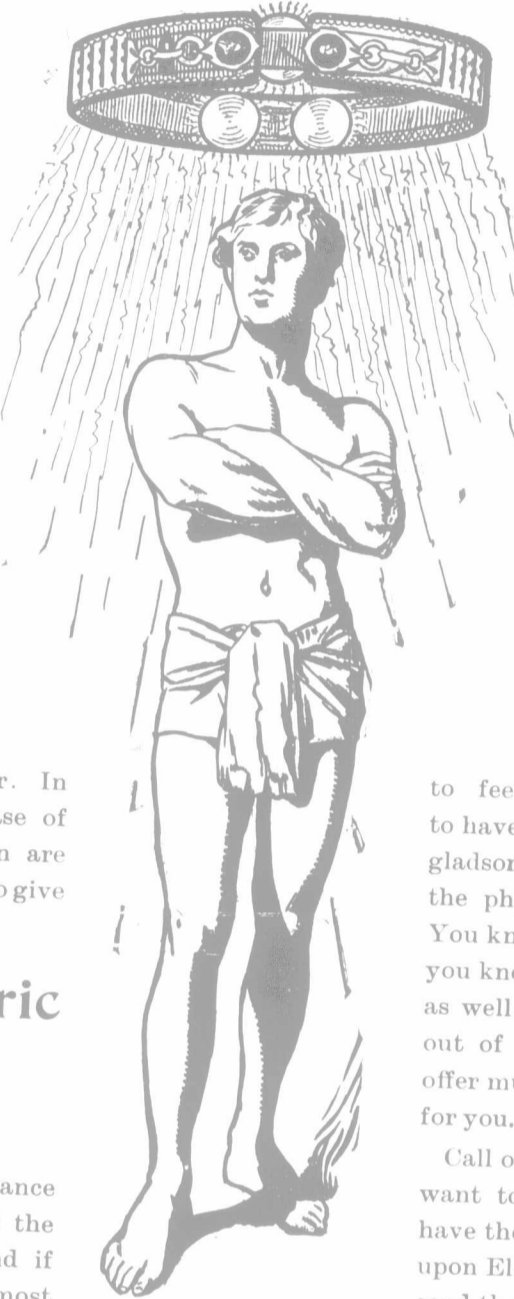
Public confidence in France having been disturbed by the religious troubles which are agitating the republic, there is a likelihood of large investments of French capital in Canada, according to a representative of one of the leading banking institutions of Paris, who is in Ottawa. Although Canada has attracted much outside capital in recent years, little of it has come from France.

"I have bought some Canadian railway securities for my clients at home, and a good deal of Hudson's Bay paper," said the banker. "I am here now on investing business. The fact is that there is a good deal of French money available for investment at the present time. A good many Russian securities have been bought in the past, but the appetite of the French people for these securities has been pretty well satisfied. "It is not so much on account of the Russian reverses in the war in the East as the indications that Germany and Russia are drawing together that has produced a feeling of uneasiness and distrust in France. After all the money we have invested in Russia it would be a serious thing for France if she should be replaced in the Russian alliance by Germany.

"The principal cause, however, for the demand of new outside securities has been the action of the authorities at home in enforcing the Societies Act. In attacking the religious organizations and confiscating property the Government has not stopped at the property owned by the church, but has confiscated what has really been private property loaned by owners to the church for its use. This is discouraging domestic investments and driving capital out of the country, where there are now millions on deposit at one per cent. interest, and in some cases at no interest at all. Much French money will come to Canada, which has a great future before it. Many Parisian banks are now looking to Canada as a field for investment.—[Ex.]

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same glad, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

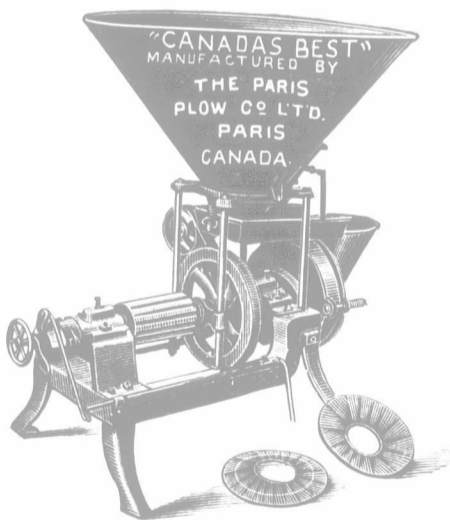
Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (510) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Canada's Best



Grain Grinders AND Straw Cutters

ANTI-FRICTION. BALL BEARING CENTRE. GRINDS FAST, EASILY, AND WELL. WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO.

Box 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.

TO SECURE RESULTS ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.

GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning BRADWARDINE, MAN.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100. Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125. Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60. Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70. Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80. Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100. For full particulars write to

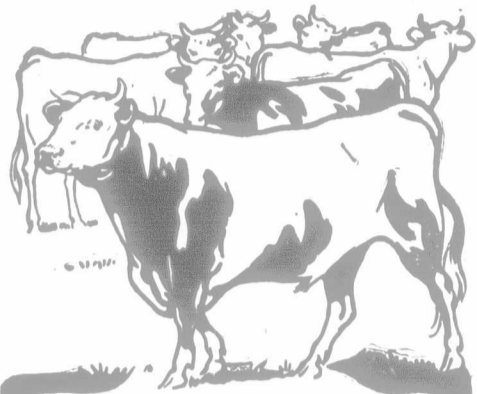
J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Box 11.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



A Hess Fed Steer

It is easy to pick out a steer that has been well fed and conditioned on Dr. Hess Stock Food—one that has been taken care of in a proper manner from a weanling.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), which aids in the development of bone, muscle and flesh by promoting sharper appetite and greater assimilation, and in keeping the animal immune from the commoner forms of disease or debility.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-c-a and Instant Louse Killer.

GOSSIP.

How much better to use some of the good things of life as we go along—to make our humble homes as cheery and bright as possible now, instead of waiting for a better house. Don't starve today, either body, mind or soul, thinking that you will riot to-morrow. Don't hoard and scrimp through all the best years of your life, that you may be generous in your will. Life is uncertain, and it is better to make your children happy while they are under their home—to call to that home every agency which will make their lives sweeter and better—than to deny them these that you may leave them a large bank account when you are gone.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT AND MARRIAGE.

We believe that it was Adam Smith who said that the number of marriages was proportionate to the price of wheat. If Adam Smith was right it must have been because in former days a greater amount of the weekly wage was spent upon bread. A comparison of the marriage rate for a number of years for the period alluded to, and the price of wheat per quarter, shows, however, that marriage was more popular when wheat was dear than it is now, when it is comparatively cheap. The only inference, therefore, is that a less proportion is spent upon food. The statistics for 1902 upon this vital question show both the death rate and the birth rate to be the lowest on record. We are nowhere near to the deplorable figures touched by France nor the high attainments of Roumania, and altogether Great Britain does not stand in so serious a position as some would have us believe. The question, however, requires investigation both from a national and also a trade point of view. British and Irish millers would view with alarm any serious depletion of population, and a country on the down grade in the matter of yearly averages of increase should closely examine and reason out the cause.—[The Miller]

GALLOWAY SALE AT CHICAGO.

Mr. O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Illinois, importer and breeder of Galloway cattle, who was very successful in prize-winning at the World's Fair at St. Louis, will contribute a grand lot of cattle to the Galloway sale at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, On Nov. 29th. He writes: I have just bought the tops of the Hope Farm herd of Galloways of William Martin, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. I got virtually all his imported cattle and the best of his home-bred ones, and will put the bulk of them into the Chicago sale during the International. All Galloway breeders remember the fine heifers Mr. Martin brought over two years ago, besides the top ones he has bought at the sales, he having been a liberal purchaser of the best. The two Hensol heifers and Lady Stanley 12th of Chapelton were shown at the International of 1902, and two of the trio were in the money. They are now four years old, and have calves at foot. Many other plums are included, such as have never been for sale before. It is only because Mr. Martin has sold Hope Farm and is contemplating closing out his herd that I was able to secure this bargain, and am now going to offer the bulk of those purchased to my fellow breeders at their own price. Besides some fourteen of these cattle, I will put into this sale some twelve head from my home farm, including bulls, cows and heifers. Among the bulls are: Scottish Standard of Durhamhill, a fine, large, breeding bull, with as perfect a head as ever was seen on a Galloway. His breeding is of the best, and altogether a most desirable herd bull. Scottish Samson, second at World's Fair, and third at Kansas City Royal, is a general favorite. Two bulls—yearlings coming two-bred at Thornhill, one with a McDougall dam, are included, and two others by the great bull, MacKenzie of Kilquhanity, first at Illinois, Missouri and Iowa State Fairs, and a close second at the World's Fair and Kansas City Royal. Altogether this is the finest lot of cattle I have ever offered at public sale. For catalogues and further information concerning this sale, address Chas. Gray, 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G. T. R. & C. P. R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
Greenwood, Ont.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a super herd of SHORTHORNS, both in breeding and individually, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our heifer calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy Station & P. O.,
Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

BELL BROS., BRADFORD, ONT.
Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams.
JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. Trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General—28865—, and imported Proud Gift (8442). They have both breeding and individual merit.
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANOY, Manager.
H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns, Oxfords and Berkshire Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince—45223—. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices.
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

AYRSHIRES.

4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce have added another branch to their already long list in Canada, new branch being opened at Nanton, Alta. This makes their total number of branches in Canada 105.

The Romans who conquered the island of Great Britain found the Scotch baking bread on stones to which they gave the name "Grediol," from which has sprung the more modern word "griddle." These plates or stones the Scotch carried with them when they went either to war or on a journey, taking also a bag of meal, and made their own bread. Froissart, the historian, says: "When a Scottish soldier has eaten of flesh so long that he begins to loathe the same he casteth this plate into the fire, he moisteneth a little of his meal with water, and when the plate is heated he layeth his paste thereon, and maketh a little cake to comfort his stomach."—[Roller Mill.]

WHEAT MILLING AT RAYMOND, ALTA.

While at Raymond, recently, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" paid the flour mill a visit. He was pleased to see about 40,000 bushels in the company's elevator. About quarter of it was fall wheat, and it would average as nearly as one could possibly estimate, about three-quarter hard. Spring wheat in the Raymond and surrounding district was an exceedingly light crop this year, only averaging about one-third of the yield of the fall wheat. This was chiefly owing to the dry season. However, the result is that a much larger area of fall wheat has been sown than ever before in that district.

AT MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

Everyone was busy in an endeavor to finish threshing a very heavy crop at Maple Grove, the home of Walter James & Sons, Rosser, when a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" made a hurried call a short time ago. During the past summer a twenty-horse-power gasoline engine and separator was purchased, and the firm is now in a position to thresh when it wishes. In conversation, Mr. James said he was having his engine changed for one of five horse-power. He likes the gasoline outfit very well, and believes it to be much more economical and convenient than steam.

The Maple Grove Shorthorn herd have done exceedingly well during the past summer. One of the most remarkable changes is the splendid development of the stock bull, Choice Goods. During the past year he has grown considerably, and has filled out wonderfully. In depth, breadth, smoothness and handling quality he has few superiors in this country. One of his strongest characteristics, however, is his power to leave good stock, for among the young things at Maple Grove are not a few choice ones. Anyone wanting a choice bull calf can get what he wants with satisfaction in this herd. The females will go into winter quarters in grand breeding condition, and with a combination of the good effect of Choice Goods as a breeder, the Maple Grove herd may be expected to make very substantial improvement.

Owing to the fact that Messrs. James have not been following the shows, it is not so generally known as it should be that they are breeders of choice Yorkshire swine. In their stock boar, Imp. Palmery Turk 2nd, they have a Yorkshire without any superiors in Western Canada to-day. He is long, deep, smooth, with a heavy ham and strong bone. Had he been shown this year at Winnipeg, there is little doubt but he would have been sweepstakes male. There are a number of well grown sows and boars for sale in this herd.

SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS
Headed by Baron's Heir (38487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. FOR SALE: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the lowest, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right.
S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimston Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.

Live-stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture
Sittyton Stock Farm.
First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTON HERO at head of herd. SITYTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, COITWOOD, ASKA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES
Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair 1903. Also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. m
GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

SHORTHORNS
Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize ring record made by the herd.
GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.
J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pligriz for service. ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

In answering any advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission.

Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Nov. 18, 1904, of cattle; Nov. 25, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

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To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.: Enclosed please find \$2. Send to address given below, The Weekly Telegram and the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of (Write Manitoba or Territories) Name Address

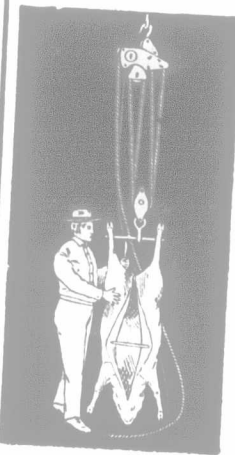
TO THE WEAK To Those Who Have Drugged in Vain; To Those Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks; To Those Who Have Lost Faith in Everything; To you who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a drain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging, from ruining the organs of the body with poisonous chemicals, and whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried—to all who are sick of medicines which never cure, I say: STOP DRUGGING. STOP DOSING YOURSELF. My Belt Saved His Life. He Claims.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT supplies this. It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Varicose, Stricture, Weak Stomach, Constipation and all of those physical and vital Weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and allied complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed. It will cure you. If you are a sick man and discouraged with drugging your system in search for relief with no result, try my Belt. If it fails to cure you, it costs you nothing. Reasonable security is all I ask. Remember my terms are PAY WHEN CURED. Free Book. Write me to-day for my beautiful illustrated book, with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, full of good reading matter for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God"—A MAN. I will send this book, sealed, free. CALL TO DAY If you can, call and see me, and I will show you how you can be cured and give you free test of my Belt. CONSULTATION FREE. DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Office Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.



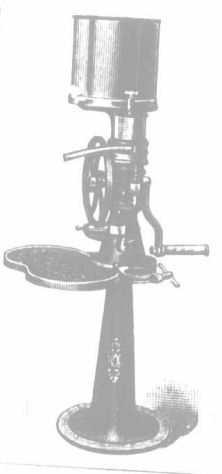
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Please bear in mind that we will be getting out another Xmas number this year as usual. Farmers require the best! Inferior papers are dear at any price.

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

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