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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 2, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 632



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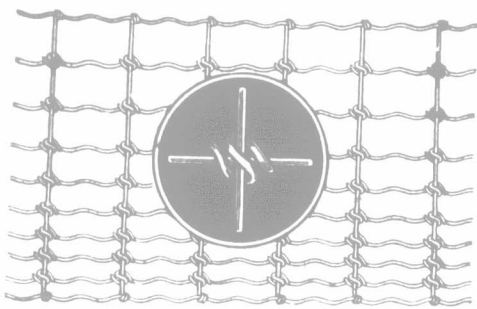
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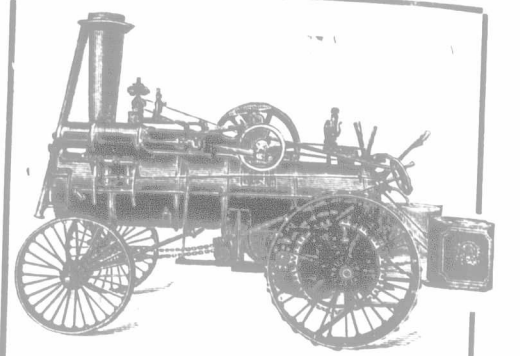
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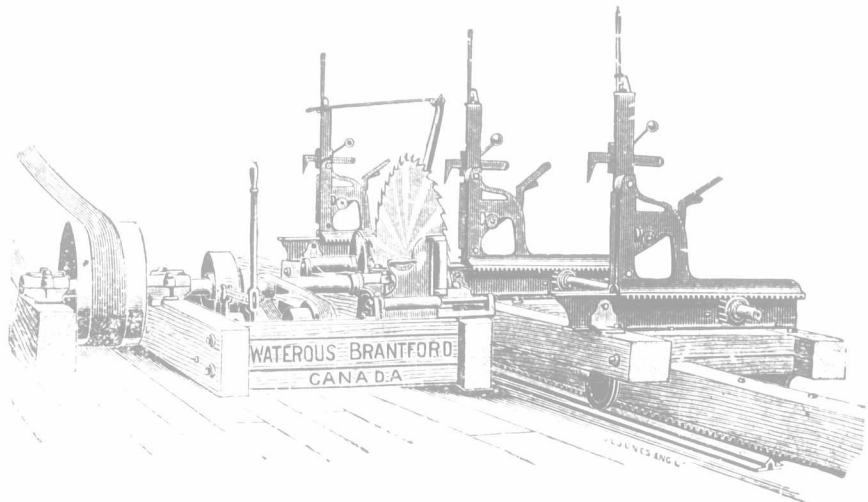
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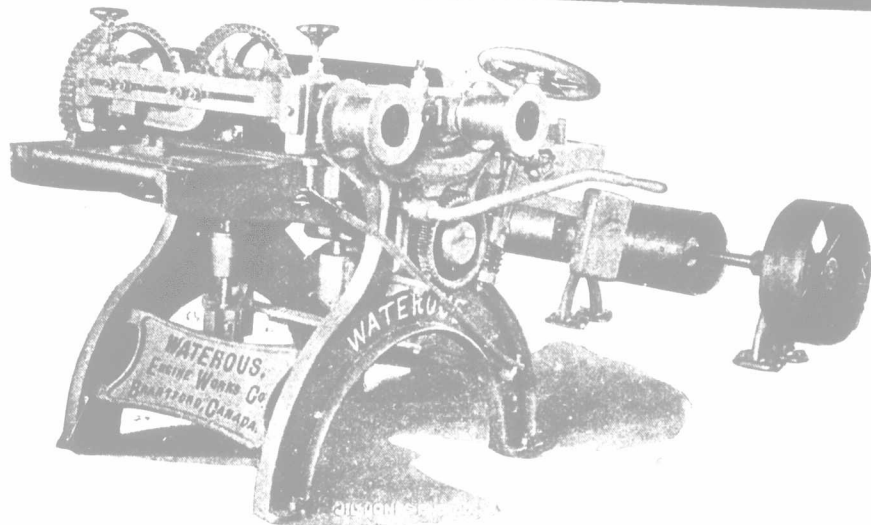
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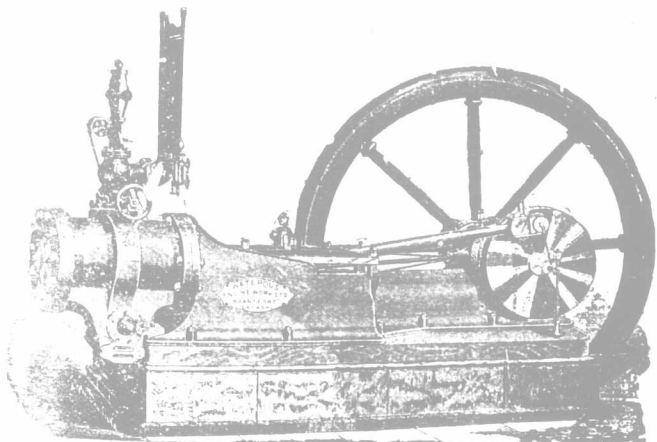
# WATEROUS SAWMILLS



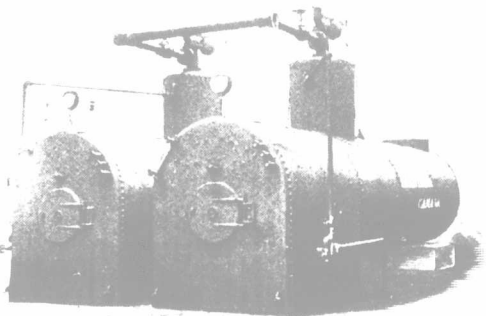
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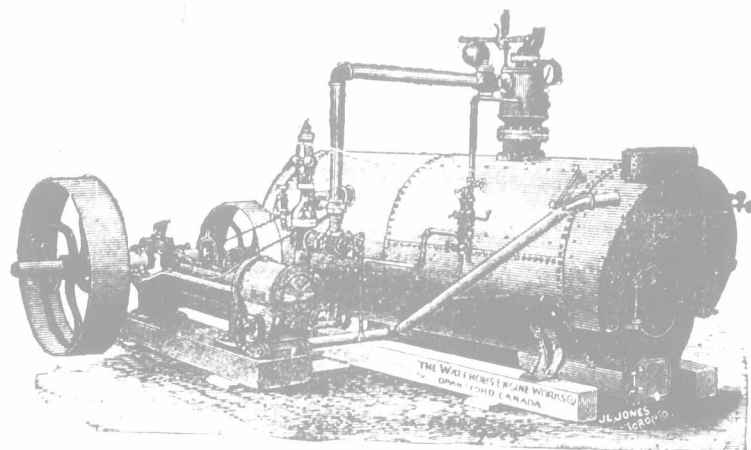
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LAST  
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Prairie in Last Mountain Valley.

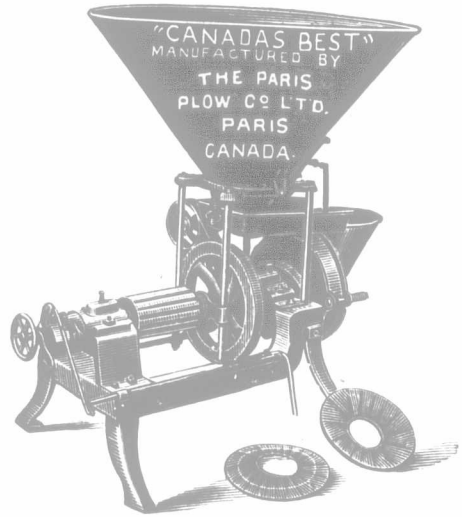
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Send stamps for samples and booklet.  
W. G. FONSECA:  
Dear Sir:—The roof of my block, corner Main and Jarvis streets, was covered five years ago with the All Wool Mica Roofing you handle. I am pleased to give my testimony to the superior quality of the roofing. It is both wind and water proof.  
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Advertisements on this page are inserted in the FARMERS ADVOCATE.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 2, 1904.

No. 632

## Editorial.

### A Farmers' Exchange.

The marketing of farm produce so as to obtain the highest available price is always a subject deserving of careful consideration. It is a good thing to be able to grow the very best that the soil can bring forth, but it is also very essential to sell it well. Numerous instances are on record in which producers have banded themselves together for the marketing of their goods, but almost as numerous are the records of their failures. In the Okanagan Valley, B. C., the farmers have been able, through an organization called the Farmers' Exchange, to master most of the difficulties incident to securing the highest market price for the principal products of the farm. This organization began in August, 1903, with headquarters in the town of Armstrong, and to-day it includes in its membership all the leading and intelligent farmers of that district. The object of the Exchange, as set forth in their constitution and by-laws, is the marketing of all kinds of produce grown by its members. Up to the present time, attention has been confined to vegetables, fruit and dairy products—three commodities for which the Valley is rapidly becoming famous. Most of the grain offered for sale is handled by a milling company in the town, which is also owned and controlled by the farmers of the district.

To become a member of the Exchange, each farmer was required to pay ten dollars, and also give his note for forty, payable at the call of the management. The purpose of the latter was to enable the manager to obtain sufficient money from the bank to pay cash according as goods were delivered. So far, the notes have not been required to be paid, and the Exchange has considerable money to its credit in the bank.

In receiving goods for shipment, considerable care is exercised in not allowing anything to enter a car that is not in good condition. In this respect, the manager is no respecter of persons, being quite as ready to refuse the goods of a member of the executive committee, of which there are five, as of any other person claiming membership. In setting the price of an article, the highest figure is given that it is considered will leave sufficient margin to cover expenses. No effort is made to accumulate a large reserve fund, but when anything has been shipped at a loss, owing to deterioration in quality, not the fault of the management, the member who sold it is held responsible.

When a member of the editorial staff of the "Farmer's Advocate" visited Armstrong and district a short time ago, he found the farmers exceedingly well satisfied with the Exchange and its management. Before its institution, much of the goods now sold for cash were traded out at the stores at a comparatively small price. This was due to the fact that the storekeepers in the town had not the facilities for handling the produce of the district equal to those which the Exchange now enjoys. At present, the storekeepers receive mostly cash for their goods, and, having no trouble with such perishable produce as fruit, vegetables and dairy products, their lot is a happier one than before, and they are friends of the Exchange. The Exchange, too, since it makes a specialty of the sale of certain lines, is able to secure a better market and higher prices than would be obtained by any local trader with less comprehensive operations. In fruit, it pays particular attention to packing, and in vegetables and dairy produce a special effort is made to pre-

sent everything in a way that will appear most attractive to the customer.

While it may seem easy on paper to run an institution such as the one just described, it must not be forgotten that a great deal, in fact, nearly all, depends upon the manager. With a large membership in an exchange, there is sure to be a great deal of local contention. One man with goods a little inferior in quality will not be able to see why his neighbor should receive a cent or two more per pound than he. All kinds of difficulties of this kind are sure to arise where there are many men of many minds and dispositions, so that a great deal of the success realized depends upon the ability of the manager to handle men in a tactful way, as well as his knowledge of business in general.

The Armstrong Farmers' Exchange, should it continue under management as capable as at present, will be a very material factor in assisting to develop one of Canada's most fertile agricultural districts. The amount of produce handled this year will amount to fifty thousand dollars, and of that sum the most intelligent farmers will have a large profit.

### How a Grain Survey is Made.

A week ago we gave the names of the new Grain Survey Board, and it will be noticed that the names are those of city men. The question might be asked: How is it there are no farmers on this Board, when there are such on the Grain Standards Board. The reason is that it would be impracticable to attempt to use men out of the city. A survey, when called for, has to be made in the time elapsing between the grading by the inspector's staff at Winnipeg and the arrival of the car of wheat on which a survey is demanded at the lake ports. As it takes one or two days to notify a farmer by mail the grading of his car, it will at once be evident that the time for calling a survey board together is very short. The complaint being made, the Survey Board (any three form a quorum) is called, and are given the samples, regarding the grading of which they know absolutely nothing, and after inspecting the samples their decision is given.

We might say that our opinion is that the inspection is as fair and as accurate as it is possible to get, and our experience with samples from a car of wheat was that the grading of the samples taken by us correspond with the grading given on the car itself, given by the inspector, he not knowing whence our sample was obtained. In such a trying position, it is not possible to please everybody, and we are satisfied that the farmers of this country do not need to worry over the system of government inspection, but can well afford to ferret out the reasons for the marked difference in prices between similar grades on the Winnipeg and leading U. S. markets. The same state of things exists in cattle prices, only to a lesser degree, and with greater reasons for such being the case. The disparity in price needs inquiring into if the farmers are to get all there is in their wheat.

### The Dominion Agriculturist on Clover-growing in the West.

I notice you are doing something to encourage the growing of clover in the West. I hope you may have a lively competition, as you should have. To my mind, there is not the slightest doubt that clover will grow, and grow luxuriantly, in almost all parts of Manitoba and the adjoining Territories. Everything I could see that had any bearing on the subject seemed to point to that.

J. H. GRISDALE.

### The Rebellion of Mr. Jones.

"The hired man will 'Americanize' Canada. He has already started to do so. In 1896, practically all the available wheat lands in this country (the U. S.) had been claimed. In that year, less than half a hundred homeseekers ventured over the border into the free lands of Manitoba. There they settled to raise wheat—and they raised good wheat. The next year, more hired men sought independence of landmasters, and they, too, took up wheat land over the line. People began to look at maps. Russia is the wheat-field of Europe, yet Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and even Saskatchewan, are south of her wheat belt, and faith in the new land grew. It has been eight years since that first invasion of hardy half a hundred, and in that time a quarter-million men trained on American farms have settled in these Territories. They have Yankeeized the western half of the Dominion. They have already openly talked of severance from the throne of England, and their representatives in the Parliament halls of Ottawa have pleaded for a Continental Federation of States. It is only a matter of time till the tail will wag the dog."— [Richard Lloyd-Jones, in Collier's Weekly.]

The above is a fair sample of the unadulterated rubbish which some guileless Canadians admit to their homes under the wrappers of U. S. papers and magazines, and which should be effectively quarantined. Ignorance and audacity could scarcely go to greater lengths than has this Mr. Jones, but any combination of that sort will suit to a nicety a large tribe of bumptious U. S. periodicals. It is all very fine to classify the "American exodus" to the Canadian West as simply a movement of "hired men," instead of full-fledged, well-equipped farmers and heads of families, seeking better agricultural conditions, escaping from the tyranny of the trusts, the oligarchy of wealth, municipal misgovernment and mob law, for the true freedom of British institutions, as developed under responsible government in Canada. According to Cy Warman, the American writer who finds it most wholesome to live in this great Dominion, this 250,000 army are just men who are "Coming back to Canada today," having seen the halo of the U. S. West dissolve. "Severance from the throne of England!" There are just two ways in which that can be brought about—one by the franchise in the hands of subjects of this fair realm, and the other by rebellion. It's "only a matter of time," but Mr. Jones has not yet decided which way it is to be brought about. This gives us opportunity to breathe, and get Thanksgiving Day over before the "wagging" process begins. Will the Western representatives who, according to Mr. Jones' story, have been pleading in the Parliament halls of Ottawa for a "Continental Federation of States" please rise in their places. We are not aware of any such orations. Mr. Jones will find the voting process a terribly slow method of overturning British institutions, which are inwrought in the very fibre and constitution of this loyal land, and he will find it still harder to work up a rebellion among a prosperous, happy and enlightened people. He should tackle an easier proposition first. The "Farmer's Advocate" invites him to come over and grow up with this "Greater Britain," where there is land and opportunities for millions yet unborn.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA  
AND N.-W. T.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. J. BLACK, B. S. A., AND A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITORS.  
M. D. GRIDDIS, CALGARY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
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## Live-stock Insurance.

The above question has been rather unfavor-  
ably brought to the attention of Manitoba and  
Territorial farmers through the medium of the  
courts of law, thus giving a perfectly legitimate  
form of business a black eye.

In the Old Country, several companies are to  
be found doing a live-stock insurance business,  
and, apparently, with satisfaction to those insur-  
ing. We noted the offices (temporary) of the  
various companies on the grounds of the big shows  
(Royal, Highland and Dublin) when visiting those  
shows, and the visitors to the offices were numer-  
ous. Insurance on live stock is necessarily high,  
judged by other life insurance rates. Pure-bred  
stock across the water are insured by many of  
the best breeders and farmers, and shipments of  
such stock rarely leave Great Britain for foreign  
shores unless well insured at Lloyd's. The patron-  
age accorded such companies is the best evi-  
dence that live-stock insurance is considered  
feasible and works satisfactorily. We find such  
noted live-stock breeders as Lord Polwarth, the  
Duke of Portland, the Duke of Westminster, Can-  
nock Agricultural Co., Lord Belper, Sir John Gil-  
mour (Montrave), using the live-stock insurance  
companies, and have had claims paid. The British  
companies insure stallions, mares against feal-  
ing, loss of foals, take castration risks. The an-  
nual rates on stallions vary from six per cent.  
up, five per cent. on castration risks. All propo-  
sals for insurance are signed by the proposer's  
veterinarian. Rates on stallions kept for stud  
purposes vary from three and a half per cent. for  
three months up to six per cent. for twelve  
months, an increase being always made for horses  
over twelve years.

We should think that owners of stallions, espe-  
cially syndicate owners, would be inclined to  
avail themselves of the chances to provide against  
total loss by death of valuable horses. Rates

## THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

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are bound to be higher here for somewhat similar  
insurance, owing to various reasons, money being  
more expensive here than in the Old Country.

## Winter Wheat in Southern Alberta.

The present season being unusually dry, crops  
in many parts of Southern Alberta have been  
light. In fact, in many places, spring-sown  
grain was so short that it was not cut.

Fall wheat and sugar beets did well where  
given proper attention and well-prepared soil. The  
result is that a very much larger area than ever  
before has been seeded to fall wheat. This is a  
step in the right direction, for there is little  
doubt but that Southern Alberta is well adapted  
for the successful growing of fall wheat. Un-  
fortunately, however, many are adopting very  
slovenly methods of soil preparation, and also  
continuing the seeding season too late.

At the time of writing (October 18th), fall  
wheat is still being sown, and ever since early  
August or late July, the same work has been com-  
mon. A few years ago, no one would think of  
sowing in October, but during the last two years  
the sowing period has been lengthened, with fair  
results. However, we feel quite assured that it  
is being carried to excess. Should the winter  
prove severe, or the spring backward, it will, to  
a certain extent, be injurious to the fall-wheat  
industry, for there is nothing "boosts" like suc-  
cess, and the reverse holds just as true. There is  
little doubt but that either condition mentioned  
will lessen next year's crop to a much greater ex-  
tent than would have happened had the seeding  
been done earlier, and a better root formation de-  
veloped before winter set in. Soil preparation,  
in many instances, has not been favorable for a  
successful crop, should next season prove dry. It  
is impossible in a new country to have conditions  
perfect from the start, and many go in on the  
assumption that a larger acreage of crop is better  
than the same amount of work expended on a  
considerably smaller area. With favorable sea-  
sons, the first is most profitable, but in every  
case good common sense should be exercised, and  
this will prevent either extreme being practiced.  
The poorly-cultivated field invariably becomes  
most woody, it dries out first, while judicious cul-  
tivation is a conservator of moisture; it suffers  
from excessive rains to a greater extent, owing to  
its more compact nature, for a well-tilled field  
is more porous, more friable, consequently can  
absorb and store up for future use a larger supply  
of moisture.

Sowing wheat on lightly-worked fall breaking,  
or disking it on stubble, is not giving it a fair  
opportunity to yield heavily, and yet both  
methods are common.

## Weight of a Bushel.

According to Act of Parliament, the weight of  
a bushel of the various commodities given below  
is:

Wheat, sixty pounds.  
Lime, eighty pounds.  
Indian corn, fifty-six pounds.  
Rye, fifty-six pounds.  
Peas, sixty pounds.  
Barley, forty-eight pounds.  
Oats, thirty-four pounds.  
Beans, sixty pounds.  
Clover seed, sixty pounds.  
Timothy seed, forty-eight pounds.  
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds.  
Flax seed, fifty-six pounds.  
Hemp seed, forty-four pounds.  
Blue-grass seed, fourteen pounds.  
Castor beans, forty pounds.  
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips and beets,  
sixty pounds.  
Onions, fifty pounds.  
Bituminous coal, seventy pounds.

## A Distinct Disappointment.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":  
Sir.—As an English mother who has a prom-  
ising son in Canada, I wish to thank you for your  
article under the above heading (Sept 7th), and  
I think I voice all mothers who have sons in Can-  
ada. I hope you will always boldly rebuke vice.  
As our Archbishop told Canada the other day:  
She has a great future but she has also great  
responsibilities. "Righteousness exalteth a na-  
tion, but sin is a reproach to any people."  
A RECTOR'S WIFE,  
Shrewsbury, Eng., Oct. 14th, 1901.

During a recent visit of C. T. O'Hara, acting  
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, to Win-  
nipeg, a meeting of the Grain Survey Board was  
called to consider two appeals against the decision  
of Grain Inspector Horn. Samples of both cars  
were carefully examined, and resulted in the de-  
cision of the Chief Inspector being sustained.

## Horses.

### Fall and Winter Care of Weanlings.

In a recent issue we discussed the "weaning of  
foals," and think that where the act has been carried  
out according to the methods described, the foal will  
not have lost flesh or condition. The object should  
be to keep him in good condition through the fall and  
winter, as his future and ultimate usefulness depends,  
to a great extent, upon the care, food and attention  
he receives the first winter. When, through neglect,  
want of food, illness, or other causes, he becomes poor  
and weak during the fall, winter or spring of his first  
year, it requires the greater part of the following sum-  
mer to get him in good condition again, and, in the  
meantime, he has lost the opportunity of development  
that he should have had, and it is doubtful if he will  
ever be quite as strong and large as he otherwise  
would have been. A weanling should not be pampered  
and over-fed on flesh-producing foods in order to make  
him big and fat, without the desirable development of  
bone and muscle. We say he should not "be pam-  
pered"; on the other hand, he should not be made to  
"rough it" too much, with the idea of making him  
tough and hardy.

He should be housed in a comfortable, well-venti-  
lated, well-lighted, and not too cold a stable. If pos-  
sible he should be given a box stall, and if there be  
another weanling to share the stall with him all the  
better, as colts like company; but the company should  
be an animal of the same age, and not one a year or  
two older, in which case the older one will boss the  
younger, and get more than his share of the food.  
During the fall he should be housed at nights, and al-  
lowed to run in the fields during the day time for  
exercise and what nourishment he can get. He should  
be given a feed of chopped oats morning and night, and  
unless the pasture is good he should also get hay.  
Well-saved clover hay is certainly the best kind, if it  
is available, but on no account should clover hay be  
given unless of first-class quality. So long as the  
weather remains moderate and grass abounds there is  
little trouble experienced in keeping him in a good  
thriving condition, but when the weather becomes  
severe, the ground is frozen or covered with snow,  
and hence the supply of grass ceases, he requires more  
thought and attention. I might say that during the  
fall, when there is frost at nights, he should not be  
allowed out on the grass until the frost has disap-  
peared, as frozen grass is very productive of digestive  
trouble. When he can no longer be turned out and  
get grass, we should supplement green food as near  
as possible, and also see that he gets regular exercise.  
He will, no doubt, take considerable voluntary exercise  
in his stall, especially if it be a large one, but this  
is not sufficient for the development of bone and mus-  
cle. He should be allowed to run out in the yard or  
a paddock for a few hours every day that is not too  
stormy. On days that he will get wet, either with  
rain or snow, he should not be turned out. He can  
stand, without injury, a considerable degree of cold so  
long as he is dry, but wet should be avoided as much  
as possible. Ideas differ as to the kind and quantity  
of food that should be given to foals of this age. We  
will all agree that whatever is given should be of first-  
class quality. The cattle may, to a certain extent, be  
given food of inferior quality, but the experiment  
should never be tried with horses, principally on ac-  
count of the danger of affecting the lungs. In my  
opinion hay and oats supply all that is needed for the  
development of bone, muscle and fat, but in order to  
afford variety, aid digestion and supply a substitute  
for green food, the colt should have a more or less  
regular supply of bran, linseed and roots. I prefer  
chopped to whole oats, and in my opinion, with rare  
exceptions, he should have all he will eat. There are  
rare cases, where the appetite exceeds the digestive  
powers, when the amount of grain given must be  
limited. The chop may be fed dry or damp. I prefer  
it scalded, by putting a feed in a pail, pouring boiling  
water on it, covering the pail and allowing it to stand  
for a few hours and cooling. Chop treated this way  
is highly relished by the colt, and gives good results.  
He may be fed this night and morning, and given a  
dry feed of either chop or whole oats, with a carrot  
or two at noon. In addition, he should be given a  
feed of bran, say a quart, with a handful of linseed  
meal, twice or three times weekly. This gives variety  
and relish, and with the carrots prevents constipation.  
He should be given all the hay he will eat three times  
daily, but should not be given more than he will eat  
in at most 1½ hours. With colts, as well as with  
grown horses, it is wasteful and harmful to have food  
before them all the time. He should have practically  
nothing between meals, and, of course, should be fed  
regularly. Under these conditions he has an appetite  
for each meal, will enjoy it, and receive its full benefit.  
As regards water, it, of course, should be of good  
quality, and if arrangements can be made by which  
there is a constant supply of which he can partake at  
will, it is better, but where this cannot be arranged  
he should be given all he will drink three times daily.  
His stall should be well supplied with bedding, and  
thoroughly cleaned out at least once weekly. When  
this is neglected and the manure allowed to accumu-  
late, it generates heat, which vitiates the air and has  
an injurious effect upon the feet. The feet should be  
cleaned out regularly with a foot hook, and it will be  
noticed that the growth of horn exceeds the wear, the



feet grow quickly, and soon attain an abnormal shape, unless regularly dressed. Neglect in this respect has a tendency to put undue weight on certain tendons and ligaments, which may be followed by more or less deformity, which may permanently impair his usefulness. The feet should be carefully watched and dressed down with a blacksmith's knife and rasp as required, at least every five or six weeks. The feet should thus be kept in as natural a shape as possible. This practice has a twofold advantage; it keeps the feet in proper shape, and at the same time the little animal becomes accustomed to be handled, and hence little trouble is experienced when he reaches the age to be shod. In fact, the foal should be handled a great deal at this age. If not already taught to lead by a halter, he should be taught now; he should also be taught to stand tied. In teaching him this, a halter that he cannot break should be used, and yet one that will not draw tight and injure him. Care should be taken to prevent him pulling on the halter if possible, but if he should pull he should not be able to break it, thereby possibly becoming a confirmed halter puller. In handling him in any way firmness and gentleness should be observed, and if possible a difference of opinion (if we may be allowed to use the word) between the colt and his master should be avoided, but if such should occur the latter should be in a position, by reason of strong appliances and his own skill, to gain the mastery.

**What is the Suffolk Punch?**

A reader asks the above question, and as some of these horses are being offered for sale in this country, a description of them is relevant. So far as the origin of the breed is concerned, little is recorded, but it is quite certain that it is derived from the clean-legged horses of the early Normans and the native stock of the county of Suffolk, the same on one side that probably produced the coach stock in some counties, and the Shires and Clydesdales in others. In the development of the Suffolk we have a striking illustration of the influence of environment upon the general character of the breed. These horses, supposed to have been originally much lighter in body and bone, have developed, under the favorable influences of the rich Suffolk pastures and good care, into one of the modern work breeds. Care and selection has done much to fix a certain type in the Suffolk, and probably no other breed has maintained its characteristics so tenaciously as has this one, many of the most distinguishing features two hundred years ago being present in the Suffolk of to-day. Early in its history, the breed was noted for its short, clean legs, heavy body, sorrel or chestnut color, longevity, and a dogged persistence in the collar, and these traits are outstanding characteristics to-day. Something of the age of the breed may be understood when it is noted that a writer on agricultural subjects, Arthur Young, when past middle age, in 1780, spoke of the Suffolks as the "Old Breed." A most striking incident occurs in the history of this breed, as recorded in the stud-books, and that is every registered member of the breed traces back to a single source of ancestry, a nameless sire, known in the registry as Crisp's horse, foaled in 1768, 404. While this is true, it is not denied that some extraneous blood has been introduced, but so great has been the prepotency of the Suffolk that the type has not been affected thereby.

As a farm horse, the Suffolk is considered by the residents of the district where he is bred, and by other who have had occasion to use him, as par excellence. As a drafter he lacks in weight and ranginess, but is a most consistent worker in the collar. It used to be commonly admitted in the Old Country that a pair of Suffolks would plow more than a team of any other breed, and this just about illustrates the usefulness of the Suffolk. They are essentially a good farm horse, active at a walk, clean-legged, closely-coupled, good wearers, easy keepers, remarkable for their long lives, and are fairly active on the roads with good-sized loads. They, perhaps, approach the general purpose farm horse type more nearly than any other breed, and they have the further advantage that they have not been unduly exploited by large dealers, with the unfortunate result that all kinds of animals are used for breeding purposes, irrespective of type.

**Docking Not so Fashionable.**

An American journal in close touch with the fancy horse trade, says: "The dock-tailed hunter, formerly regarded as the 'proper thing,' is rapidly making way for the horse with a long tail. In harness horses, too, there is a growing prevalence of longer docks and undocked horses with tails trimmed to reach the hocks. The so-called switch tail, with the hair grown long enough to hang pendant from the dock at the end and on the sides, is also coming rapidly into vogue. What has caused this change of the public's taste we cannot explain. From the gradual realization of the fitness of things there may have resulted a more rational discrimination than was exercised up to a short time ago. Formerly the empirical rule was observed of docking every horse intended for heavy-harness or for riding to hounds and in the park. The efforts of certain senti-

mentally-inclined societies and individuals to prohibit docking entirely, by legislative enactments, have proven ineffective, but there should be some reasonable control of the practice."

**Preparing the Horse's Feed.**

The food requirements of the horse vary more than for any other farm animal, because of the wide range in the weight of horses, and the great variety and degree of severity of the work they

consist wholly of chaffed fodder and grain, and the same is true of the noon supply, leaving the evening meal to furnish the greatest bulk to fill the stomach and to fortify the horse for the next day's work.

**Stock.**

**A Menace to the States Hog Buyer.**

A short time ago, Swift's leading hog-buyer expressed himself as follows: "Tuberculosis in hogs has not yet reached an alarming stage," he said, "but since the Federal Government began its inspection its prevalence has been decidedly on the increase. Many a hog that looks like a good purchase is consigned to the tank on this account. Cholera and diseases of that type strike the pocket of the grower, but, so far, the buyer has borne the loss resulting from tuberculosis. I have noticed that some of the finest hogs we get fail to pass inspection. They are good walkers, good feeders and look healthy in every respect, but post-mortem inspection shows tuberculosis in the advanced stage. Buyers have no means of detecting the disease in the live animal, but, eventually, the slaughterer will be compelled to take measure to protect himself. I believe that the practice of feeding offal, especially dead horses, is responsible for the development of tuberculosis in hogs. Recently, in a shipment of prime hogs to Boston, we had sixteen condemned, and, on looking the matter up, discovered that they had been fed in the manner above indicated. It is the big heavy hog that is usually affected by tuberculosis. The growing practice of marketing swine at light weights may minimize the evil, as young stuff is seldom condemned. Eventually, buyers will be compelled in self-defense to buy big hogs low enough to allow for losses on tuberculosis-affected stuff, which has no destination save the offal tank. This tuberculosis matter is something the hog-growers of the country should consider seriously, with a view to controlling, if not eradicating the evil. It may eventually be necessary to use the same test on breeding swine now considered essential to profitable and safe cattle-breeding."

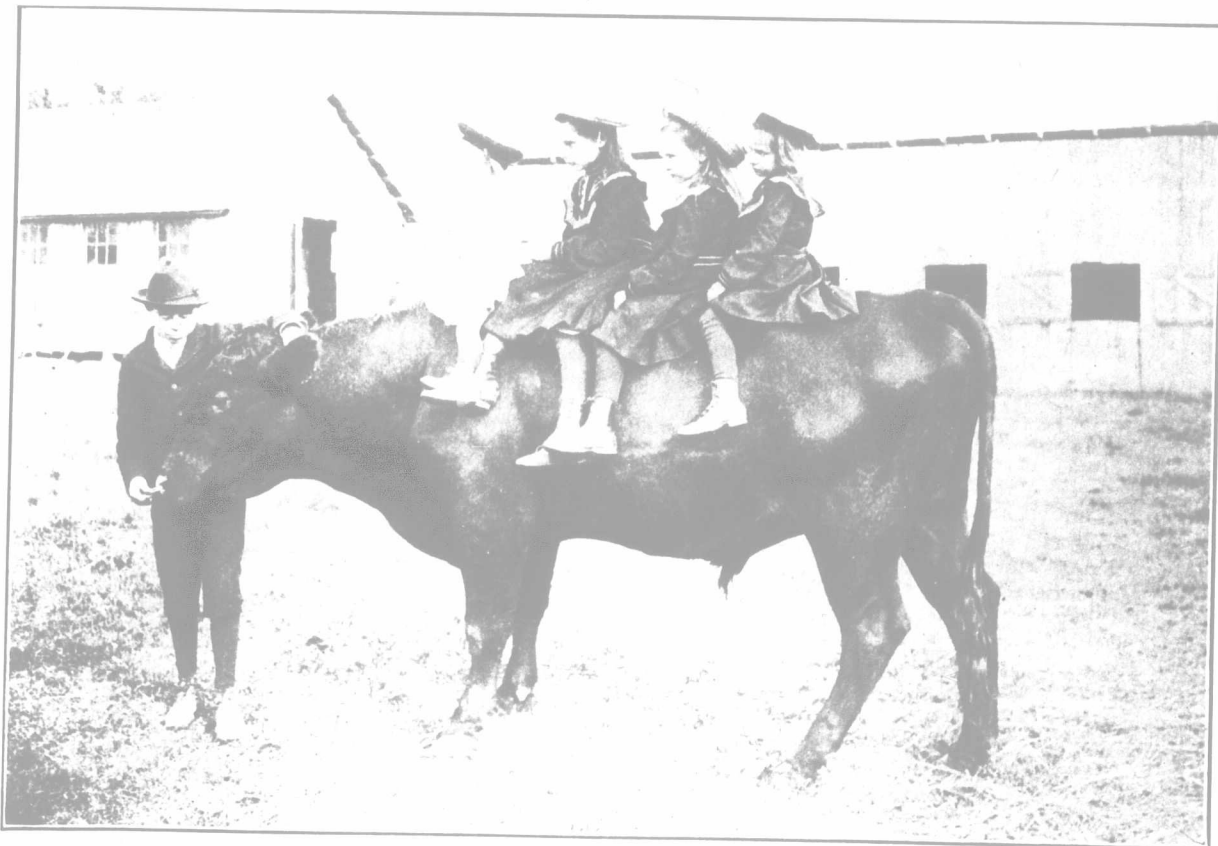
That the above condition is a serious one will not be denied, and measures will need to be taken to prevent this disease making progress in hogs. Cleaner pens, with more and larger windows, and the avoidance of the use of milk from tuberculous cows, will prove the best methods to follow. Canadian hog-raisers can avoid all trouble by the observance of hygienic principles, and will not need to worry of the use of the test for hogs. If the cows are tested, and milk used from reactors only after it has been sterilized, we shall hear little of tuberculosis in hogs. The prevalence of a disease in live stock in a certain section of the country spoils the live-stock trade in that section. Some time ago, in conversation with one of the buyers for a big Chicago packing-house, we were informed that in certain districts hogs were never bought by the packers, on account of the prevalence of trichina (a muscle parasite of hogs which will cause a serious disease in human beings who consume trichinosed pork) among the hogs of said districts. The workings of animal diseases sometimes seem to strike hardly on the live-stock breeder. It must not be forgotten that the consumer pays his money for a sound, not a diseased article.



Edgar S. Preston, Pilot Mound, Man.

Winner of the 'Farmer's Advocate' gold medal for live-stock judging at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg.

perform. Matured horses not working may be maintained wholly upon a mixture of hay, straw, chaff, corn fodder, and, if given a little grain with such roughage, fare decidedly well. Such animals having plenty of time for mastication, and their systems not being called upon to perform severe labor, they are able to thrive on food containing much crude fiber. Young growing animals, although not working, still require a greater variety of food, and food containing more nutriment, in order to make advance or maintain flesh. For horses that are at severe work and those growing, a mixture of ground grains, consisting of about three parts oats, the remainder being corn, barley, feed wheat, bran, etc., should be fed upon dampened chopped hay. Food of this nature is more easily masticated, and remains in the stomach longer than if fed unground or the roughage uncut. A little long hay may be given to assist in filling the stomach, as it is best to have the digestive tract full, even though the necessary food requirement may be given in a concentrated form. The morning meal of the working horse should



Solving the Transportation Problem.

A Red Polled bull, owned by J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, B.C. Photo taken at Victoria Exhibition.



**Good and Poor Cows.**

At the Illinois State Fair just closed, the University of Illinois had an exhibit that should have attracted attention. It was of the two poorest and the two best cows in the station herd. The two poorest cows are money losers, and the two best cows are money makers. Professor Fraser tried to make the lesson more impressive by placing on a scaffold over the heads of the cows, butter tubs representing the amount of butter each cow made in a year. Over the head of each of the two poorest cows was a sixty-pound tub surmounted by a forty-pound tub. Over the head of each of the other two cows were placed three sixty-pound tubs, surmounted by three forty-pound tubs; for the best cow produced 312 pounds of butter-fat last year, the next best 304 pounds of butter-fat; one of the poor cows produced 121 pounds of butter-fat, and the poorest produced just 100 pounds of butter-fat. The two poorest cows gave together 221 pounds of butter-fat in the year, and the two best cows 616 pounds. The two best ones gave about three times as much butter-fat as did the two poorest ones, and that on the same feed and care.

It is a pity that our farmers will not take such an example to heart. For buttermaking the two best cows were worth ten thousand times more than the two poorest cows; for the latter were worth practically nothing.

One of these best cows was Rose. She had seven lactations in ten years, counting from her fifth to fifteenth year of age. Each lactation period is reckoned from calf to calf, and includes the dry times. The yield of milk and of butter-fat and the lactation periods are given below:

Yr. Mo.	Milk, lbs.	Lbs. butter-fat.
1 10	14,462	704
1 9½	14,536	762
1 2	11,247	507
1 4½	12,680	637
1 4½	6,018	291
1 5½	10,412	511
1 2½	9,437	470
Total 10 years	76,864	3,837
Average one year	7,686	384

The next cow we will call No. 1. She has had but two lactation periods at the station, as follows:

Yr. Mo.	Milk, lbs.	Lbs. butter-fat.
1 2½	11,848	426
1 1	12,415	439
No. 2.		
0 11½	3,471	126
0 10½	4,078	156
1 4	3,838	134
1 4	5,734	194
Total 4 years	17,002	605
One year	4,250	151
No. 3.		
1 3	5,308	201
1 2-3	4,511	168

These figures are worth studying. They show that the same amount of feed and care may produce a profit or loss. Many a farmer devotes a large part of his land to the raising of feed for cows, and then gives it to animals that are unable to pay for it. In such a case it would pay better to leave the land idle. The showing made by these four cows should have attracted much attention; but Professor Fraser told the writer that it was generally ignored. Farmers passed it with only a casual glance and no remark. The most common expression was, "Oh, what a cute little calf!" applied to a newly-born bovine in a corner stall.—[Farmers' Review.]

**Cows that do Not Pay.**

Mr. J. C. Chapals, Assistant Dairy Commissioner, who is particularly well acquainted with agricultural conditions in Quebec, said in an address: "From my experience, I am led to believe that the reason why the Babcock test is not more generally adopted as a basis for payment for milk is lack of knowledge on the part of the average farmers. They do not know anything about the true value of cows. When they are told that a cow that yields thirty pounds of milk is more valuable than one yielding forty pounds, they do not understand it. I came across an instance of this kind when I was working with the inspectors in the Lake St. John district. One man said, 'I have the best cow in the parish, she gives sixty pounds of milk.' I went out to his place, having with me the figures as to the butter-fat in his milk. I got from him the facts as to cost of feeding his cow, and figured out the cost of the milk. I found that it cost, allowing the ordinary price for the feed used, about 96c. per hundred pounds. At the priest's house I got the figures about a cow owned by him, whose milk only cost 44c. per hundred pounds. I showed the man that the percentage of butter-fat in the milk of his cow was 2.85, while in that of the priest's cow it was 5.50. I was able to show him that, instead of having the best cow in the parish, he had the worst. The result was that, whereas this man generally sold a calf at \$15 at birth, the next year, though the calf was a heifer, nobody would buy it. This shows that the farmers will understand this matter if we go to them and explain it.

**Feeding from Birth.**

Ideal conditions in the production of beef will never have been reached until the calf is fed from the birth period forward, so as to make a uniform gain. The present demand for baby beef will increase in the future, for we do not see evidences every day of a closer discrimination with reference to the things we shall eat. Baby beef is so much superior in every respect to that produced from a large-framed, longer-maturing and coarser-grained animal of a bygone day, that it is little wonder that a great demand should spring up for beef from this character of animal. Conditions warrant the increase of this demand, and thus a steady market for animals of this type. At the present time the supply is quite inadequate to the demand. One has only to examine the reports of the stock markets in the larger centers of the business to see that a comparatively few cattle each day bring an extra or top price. In scanning these reports one will observe that a carload of cattle which will make prime baby beef brought \$7.00 per hundredweight. Presuming there were five hundred cattle on the market, and of that number twenty brought \$7.00 and the balance \$4.50, it is easy to see what an appalling loss the producer suffers because his cattle are either not of the right type or have not the finish to bring top prices. Why should the farmer continue to suffer this loss? Why should there be this striking difference between various lots of cattle? What is the cause of this evil, for it evidently is a serious one, and is there a remedy for the same? There is no reason why the farmer should continue to suffer this loss. There is no reason why there should be any considerable difference between the various lots of cattle. The evil is easy to recognize, and its correction lies entirely in the hands of the individual owners. The trouble arises from the belief that it does not pay to handle young calves with care and feed them from the birth period to maturity. Under certain conditions this might be unwise and unprofitable—in the range country, for example—but on the average type of farm, where only a comparatively few animals are kept, there is no reason for not feeding young calves so as to secure uniform gains from the start, and an early-maturing animal. The small farmer should recognize in the present conditions his opportunity. In future, more and more of the beef consumed will be produced on the small farm. There is no reason why every farmer should not have a number of beef cattle to turn off every year. Many of them do at the present time, but, as a rule, they get but two and a half, or possibly three, cents per pound; whereas if the animals were fed and cared for they would readily bring four and a half to five cents.

If it were more generally recognized that the rate of gain decreases and the cost increases as the birth period recedes, more attention would be given to the feeding of young stock. To emphasize this point more strongly, and bring it home with greater force to the reader, let me say that up to one year of age an animal has been known to make a gain of two pounds per day; up to two years of age, 1.75 pounds per day; and up to three years of age, 1.58 pounds per day. In other words, the rate of gain per day at the end of three years was one quarter of a pound less than during the first year. If an animal gained two pounds per day, it would weigh, at the end of one year, seven hundred and thirty pounds. For several years steers have been fed at this Experimental Station, and though sent to us as long yearlings, and, frequently, as three years past, many of them have weighed less than eight hundred pounds. If these steers had gained two pounds per day during the first year of their life, and 1.75 pounds for the next year, they would have weighed 1,368 pounds, or as much or more than two and three year olds weigh after they have been fed at the Station on a good grain and silage ration for one hundred and fifty days. If the animal gained during the third year of its life 1.58 pounds per day, it would weigh 1,944 pounds, or twice as much as the average three-year-old steer brought up after the fashion which prevails on so many of our farms.

True, the gains suggested are larger than the average farmer might be expected to make, but still if one-third is taken off, which leaves the gain easily within the reach of the farmer, the loss due to the failure to feed and care for young animals of the beef type properly is truly surprising. But this is not all for the farmer who feeds his animal uniformly for three years, so as to have him weigh 1,500 pounds, has an animal ready for the export trade, an animal which will bring six to seven cents per pound, live weight; whereas if brought up in the manner mentioned he would not bring more than two and a half or three cents, and really be fit for nothing. The only use that could be made of such a neglected animal is to put him in the feed lot for six or eight months. He will then possibly bring a respectable price, though still producing entirely too much rough, coarse meat and offal in proportion to his live weight. Further, if the farmer fed his steer from the birth period forward, he would get

much more for him at the end of one year than he now gets at the end of two or three. In the meantime, he would save one to two years' food, enough, in fact, to raise two steers for every one he now turns off.

The great argument advanced by the farmer in opposition to the suggestions herewith presented, is that his animals cost him nothing. How utterly absurd this statement becomes in the face of these facts. What a misfortune that the farmer should console himself with such false notions of economy. How absurd that he should go on and deceive himself into actually believing that a poor, little, stunted three-year-old steer, for which he gets two and a half or three cents per pound, has cost him nothing. Because he fed it nothing, simply letting it range at will over his property. Suppose his land is cheap, his grass abundant, and his time worth nothing, as it must be if he can afford to produce animals after this fashion. Still, there is no reason why his time should not be worth something, why his land should not be worth much more, and his animals should not make uniform gains and bring a high price as two-year-old baby beef. All the farmer has to do is to bestir himself to reap the rewards which the display of intelligence in the cattle industry will bring him. There is no other man who can be so neglectful of his business interests, who can pay so little regard to economic conditions, and still manage to live, as a farmer.

The intelligent, up-to-date farmer is going to change the present condition of this particular phase of the beef business. He is going to give more attention in the future to feeding his young stock. It will be his pleasure, and his profit as well, to see them grow and thrive uniformly from the birth period, so that they may make animals of choice quality in a much shorter time than is now required, so that they may bring him in twice the money value he now receives for them. Why should not the average farmer feed his young stock and secure the profit therefrom? Why should he continue to let a few men live off him and make a fat profit? Why should he continue to sell his calves and young stock in an immature and half-finished condition, when he could as well finish them and reap the full profit? These are questions the farmer must ponder seriously, and solve as his individual circumstances warrant.—[Prof. A. M. Soule, Virginia Experiment Station, in Practical Farmer.]

**Flock Notes.**

In pure-bred flocks where ram lambs are kept for sale for breeding purposes, these should at this season be kept separate from the ewe lambs, as the latter are liable to come in season and the rams become restless and fretful, and will not feed well. See that all burrs are cut up and removed from the fields in which sheep are kept, as much damage to the appearance of the flock and to the value of the wool results from burrs. Take time to trim the tails of both ewes and lambs square to improve their appearance and keep them clean. Salt should be supplied the flock regularly, if not kept where they can have access to it at will. Do not fail to treat the flock for ticks before winter sets in. This can be quickly done by pouring from a coffee pot a solution of one of the advertised sheep dips. To do it with dispatch, three men or boys are needed—one to hold the sheep, one to shed the wool, and the other to pour. Set the sheep first on its rump; shed the wool every four or five inches on breast, belly and thighs, and pour; then turn, first on one side, then on the other, and, finally, open the wool the full length of the back, and pour liberally. About one quart to each sheep is sufficient, as a rule. The solution should be kept warm, as it will run on the skin better. Three washes, in this way, can treat sixty to seventy-five head in a day. It will pay in the increased growth of wool and flesh from a clean healthy skin, to say nothing of the satisfaction in knowing that the flock is not suffering from vermin. Treat with dip before winter, whether ticks are visible or not. Prevention is better than cure.

**That Sigh of Contentment.**

What practical stockman has not heard that sigh of content from cattle as they sink into deep beds of clean, dry straw? What a vast amount of satisfaction there is, too, for the stockman as he views the cattle lying chewing their cuds quietly and contentedly. All practical men know that cattle do not thrive, nor, for that matter, other live stock, unless made comfortable, hence it behooves the farmer to use plenty of dry straw for bedding purposes. The following excerpt shows that comfort, in the form of plenty of clean straw, has, we might almost say, "a market value," as witness the words of Louis Paezler, the export cattle buyers at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago: "You can tell the farmers and feeders of this country that in feeding cattle there is nothing more certain than that dirty hides from allowing cattle to wallow in manure is sure to make a big loss, no matter how well bred or well fed the



cattle may be. And that is not all. The cattle with manury hides will have to sell ten to fifteen cents and sometimes twenty-five cents per hundred pounds less than those with clean hides."

The easiest way to keep the stock clean is by a plentiful use of bedding.

**The Pig That Gets Here in the Fall.**

The question of the success or non-success of fall litters is one that agitates swine breeders, no matter whether the price is \$1.00 or \$6.00 per cwt. If the former figure, the brood sow owner considers a sow must produce two litters, comprising at least seven live pigs when weaning time is reached, or she does not pay her way, and if the higher figure is the market quotation, the more pigs he can put forward the better satisfied he is. Almost any farmer, with comparatively little trouble, can grow spring-arrived pigs, even if he does not make the transaction a paying one, but with the fall litters it takes a double measure of skill, first, to raise decent looking porkers, and second, to make such pay a profit. Some affirm it cannot be done, others say it can be done. The following excerpt from the Live-stock Report is worth comparing with the methods followed by swine-raisers known in the neighborhood, and comparison of methods may be valuable:

"The best way is to have fall pigs come early enough to allow the sows and litters to range on clover or good fall pasture. During this time, corn should not be fed to the sows. They should have, in addition to green food, some slop of middlings, and the addition of dried-blood meal and milk will help matters materially. When grass can no longer be given, and the rape pasture has been frosted, free exercise will have to be curtailed, and as soon as the weather will not allow out-door range warm shelter must be furnished, to make fall pig feeding profitable. Let the pigs eat some of the slop and add milk to it, and above all, see that they have some blood meal, and along with the slop, lime water freely used to prevent indigestion and aid in formation of bone. The pigs should be weaned at from six to eight weeks old, and until that time it is best to give them all the out-door exercise possible so long as they are not exposed to inclement weather. When the time comes to house them, lice must be kept off their bodies or stunting will commence. This is easily accomplished by use of one of the tar-product dips, and bedding should be kept clean and the walls and woodwork freshly sprayed with lime wash. There is nothing worse than damp and filthy beds for young pigs. Such beds cause rotting off of tails, skin trouble, rheumatism, thirstlessness, cough, and general lack of profit. The barn should be warm enough so that the pigs will not pile up in their nests and smother. Artificial heat is unnecessary, but regular feeding is imperative, along with plenty of pure water. These things provided for, pigs will do well in an ordinary stable so long as the pens are kept clean, well-bedded, and protected from cold drafts and wet. The whole secret of the business is first to consider the fall pig worthy of proper treatment, and then to manage him so as to prevent him from developing (or retrogressing?) into a runt. The runt will never pay for his keep. In many cases, the fall pig is early stunted, and it is such pigs as disgust the owner and tempt him to knock them on the head. With patience and proper management, fall pigs may, on the contrary, be made a source of profit annually.

**Cotswold Sheep.**

As this is the season when the fall fairs are in full swing, farmers ought to be on the lookout for any points they may be able to gather that will be helpful in the selection of the breed of stock that they prefer.

I have headed my contribution "Cotswold Sheep," and I will now tell why I prefer that class of sheep. As I take a stroll through the pens at the fairs, I cannot pass without admiring the magnificent animals, but when I come to the famous old breed the Cotswolds, and note their magnificent fleeces, although I do not pretend to be an expert judge of wool, still, having handled most of the different breeds, I feel confident in saying one will get several pounds more wool off a Cotswold than off many of the other breeds, which is one point in their favor. Some people will say: "Oh, it is so coarse." Well, have we no use for coarse wool? I claim we have. What is better material for a man to put on to go out into the woods than an undersuit of allwool, or an outside suit of homespun gray? But is the Cotswold wool all coarse? We answer, no, if care has been taken to breed a fine, even, lustrous fleece, which is found to be general in the best flocks. It certainly is coarser than that of some of the Down breeds, but with our improved machinery we can make it all look about the same, and then you get four to five pounds to the fleece more, which means a nice item in the finances of the farm. The Cotswold is one of the largest, if not the largest breed of sheep we have, and if properly cared for it ought to be the heaviest also,

which, again, means a fuller pocketbook in the end. Now, we have two points in our favor. Although most of the sheep men of our day claim that the Downs mature earlier, I cannot see why they should; that is, if they are all fed the same. The Downs may suit a light local trade, but is that what we ought to look to? I claim that it is not. Our export trade in live sheep ought to receive our best attention, and if we want to send the heaviest sheep away, we will have to breed the Cotswold. The next point is the general appearance of the sheep. As I stood in the passages of the pens at the Toronto Exhibition, I could not but admire the broad, square backs of the Cotswolds, in comparison with the round backs of the Downs, and as people passed by I was struck by their remarks, hearing them say: "What a grand fleece on that sheep." "That man will make some money out of his wool," and so on. And they certainly do look grand, their long, fine, curly fleeces hanging in ringlets all over their body is a sight that one does not soon forget. One more point, and I am through: It is hardiness. I think they are the hardiest and easiest-kept breed of sheep we can raise. I have seen all the different breeds raised, and am convinced they are, without exception, the easiest sheep to raise. In conclusion, let me sum it up in these words: The Cotswold gives the most wool, most mutton, is the easiest to raise, and in general appearance is head and shoulders above them all.

J. C. H.

*Farm.*

**Raymond Sugar Factory.**

The sugar-beet factory at Raymond, Alta., is again in full blast, working night and day. They have a dynamo in connection for generating what electricity is required for the night shift.

Over 3,000 acres were sown to beets this year, and although the season was extremely dry, so much so that spring-sown cereals were, with few exceptions, a failure, the beets have done fairly well. It is true, in some places, irrigation was practiced, yet, as preparations had not been made in time, it did not prove of so much advantage as it otherwise would.

The Knight Sugar Co. sowed about 1,100 acres of beets, the balance being grown by farmers or contractors all along the narrow-gauge railway to its terminus at Cardston. The saccharine test is high, unusually so, but the dry season is partially accountable for this.

The factory, when recently seen by a "Farmer's Advocate" man, was a veritable beehive of industry, almost all nationalities under the sun sharing in the labor of sugarmaking. The "niechie," indigenous to the climate and district, was industriously pursuing a calling uncommon to his race and tastes. However, his old nature is still paramount, for, wherever possible, the "hard-worked" squaw was given the harder "low to

on page 1075, November 8th issue of last year. At various times since, we have inserted short accounts of the progress which is being made at Raymond, chiefly in connection with the beet-sugar industry.

The accompanying photo shows a small portion of the interior, which was taken before operations began. The daily capacity is 350 tons of beets, and the expectation is that the factory will be kept running full-blast between fifty and sixty days this season.

At the time of writing, beets are being unloaded rapidly in the five large sheds, both from wagons and cars. One carload of beets was shipped by the C. P. R. from the Calgary district a short time ago. This had been grown as an experiment, under the supervision of the C. P. R. officials, the object being to find out if the land east of Calgary, where that Company are preparing to irrigate, would be suitable for beet culture, and we are told that the test was good.

**Soil Inoculation for the Legumes.**

1. For many years we carried on experiments with cultures prepared in Germany, publishing the results in the Experimental Farms Reports. Although in certain instances it was found that the cultures favored the growth of the legumes—clover, beans, etc.—there was not sufficient evidence to justify us in recommending it for general use. The culture was found susceptible to light and heat, and under the best conditions of preservation its vitality could only be guaranteed for six weeks from the date of its preparation. It was felt that the matter was still in the experimental stage, and for the reason just stated it was not desirable to make any general distribution of the culture.

Since these experiments were made, the preparation of the culture, known as Nitragin, has been discontinued, owing, we presume, to lack of sufficient demand for the preparation.

2. We found, at all events in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, that failures to obtain a good catch of clover were due rather to deficiency of moisture, or an unsuitable mechanical condition of the soil, than to the absence of nitrogen-assimilating germs. The general though probably not universal presence of root nodules on the clover in Ontario and the East lead us to believe that special means for inoculation were not necessary, save, perhaps, in exceptional instances in the aforementioned provinces. It was due to these facts, we consider, that there has been no general demand for inoculating material.

3. Further, it has been shown that soil taken from a field growing a good crop of clover can be used as effectively for inoculating as the prepared culture, and such soil is not difficult to obtain in all the Provinces, save, perhaps, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Directions for using such soil have from time to time been issued by us.

With regard to the new preparation made in the laboratories at Washington, D. C., which it is claimed is more potent and more stable than the culture hitherto made in Germany, I would say that we are this year making experiments with cultures for clover

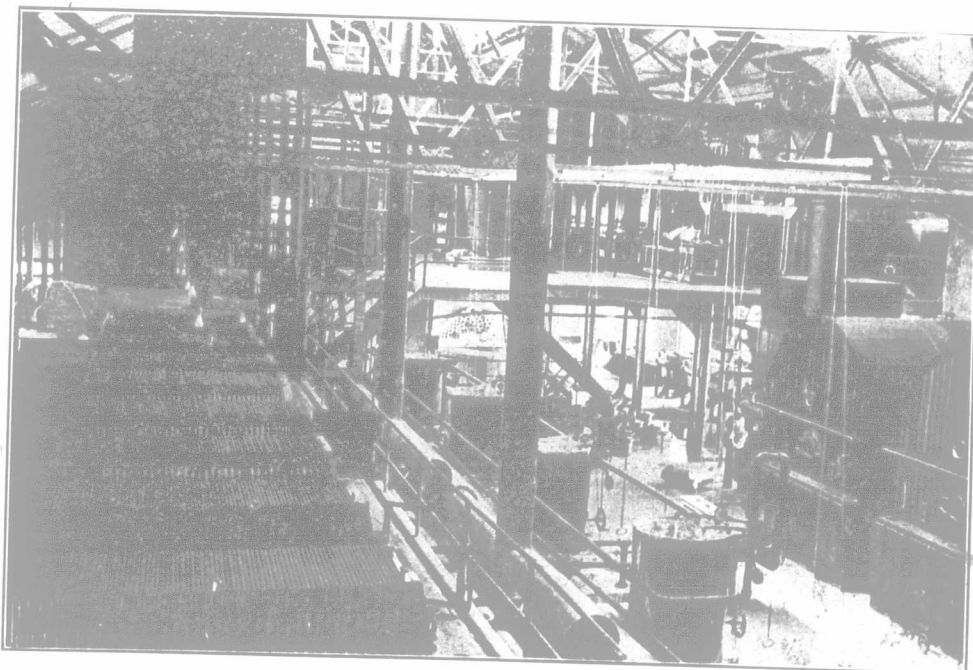
and alfalfa obtained from Washington, and trust to be in a position to report upon them shortly.

Our experience and observation has shown that the necessity for inoculation is not so great as was at one time thought. We are led to believe that the existence of the bacteria that serve to fix the nitrogen in the legume is by no means restricted to small or isolated areas. In my recent tour through British Columbia I found these organisms present upon every root of clover examined, and I took especial care to obtain information upon this matter in all the agricultural districts I visited. The same stands true alike for the irrigated soils of the dry belt (Nicola and Okanagan Valleys), as well as for the Lower

Fraser and the coast soils. The luxurious crops of clover observable in British Columbia almost everywhere this year convinced me that inoculation was not at all necessary in that Province.

My impression is that the severity of the winter, lack of sufficient moisture, and an ungenial condition of the soil, or poor seed, will be found to militate more against successful clover-growing than any supposed lack of the nodule bacteria, though I would not say that artificial inoculation would not be advantageous in certain districts.

It would seem from enquiries received lately from farmers that there is an impression abroad that the



**An Interior View of Raymond Sugar Factory, Raymond, Alta.**

To the left may be seen a long row of filter presses. On the right the two large furnace-like structures are the evaporators.

hoe." The Celestial, judging by his appearance, must have migrated a few months ago in large numbers to Alberta's sugar town. "John" is all over, in the field and around the factory, busily engaged in collecting "dough." Other nationalities are there, but they have to give place, numerically, to those mentioned.

At the opening of the beet sugar factory last year, we gave a very full account of how the sugar is manufactured, and also the dimensions of the buildings, and a general write-up of the situation, illustrated with halitone engravings, specially prepared for the purpose, which appeared



benefit to be derived from the nitrogen-fixing bacteria can be obtained directly from inoculation of the soil, i. e., without the agency of the clover crop. This is, of course, erroneous. It is only through the growth of the clover (or other legume) and the subsequent decay in the soil of its roots (or whole plant) that the soil is enriched in humus and nitrogen. It is obvious, therefore, that where clover grows luxuriantly inoculation is unnecessary.

FRANK T. SHUTT,  
Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

### Preparing for Alfalfa.

The Prairie Farmer, describing the treatment land should receive for alfalfa seed in the Central States, where this crop is largely grown, says:

"The land you intend to sow to alfalfa in the spring should be plowed this fall, unless it has been in some cultivated crop. In the spring, a thorough loosening of the surface of the soil with a disk harrow will put it in good condition to receive the seed. It is of the utmost importance that the seed-bed be put in first-class condition, as the character of the stand, and, hence, the value of the crop for years to come, depends largely upon this factor.

"It will be well to select for the alfalfa seeding a piece of ground that is comparatively free from weeds, as there is little chance of securing a satisfactory stand of alfalfa in the presence of a weed crop. The alfalfa plants while small are quite delicate, and will hardly bear shading. The Kansas Station advises that in case land intended for alfalfa is full of weed seed, it be put to some other crop for a couple of years, and thoroughly cultivated to get it cleaned up. The additional yield of alfalfa secured through this preparation, it is claimed, will pay for the expense and delay. Corn and potatoes are good crops for this purpose.

"The amount of seed necessary to insure a good stand will depend upon the quality of the seed, and the character of the seed-bed. Some growers are able to get a good stand with only ten pounds of seed per acre, while others use thirty pounds, and find it none too much. With good seed and the seed-bed in good condition, twenty pounds of seed per acre should give an excellent stand.

"On light sandy or loamy soils, we would prefer to do the seeding with a press drill, but on a clay soil, better results, on an average, will perhaps be obtained by scattering the seed broadcast on the disced surface, and following with a light harrowing. On a clay soil, if a heavy rain should follow the seeding before the young plants come up, a crust may form on the surface that will materially interfere with the start of the crop. In such a case, it will be of advantage to break up the crust with a light harrow or a weeder. It will be necessary to run over the field occasionally during the season with a mowing machine to keep down the weeds. This should be done often enough so that the crop cut off can be left lying on the ground to serve as a mulch, without danger of its smothering the young alfalfa.

"Get good seed, and if there has been alfalfa or sweet clover growing in the immediate vicinity do not fail to secure material for inoculating the field with the alfalfa germ. Soil from an old alfalfa field, where the alfalfa roots show the presence of the bacteria, may be obtained and scattered over the field to effect this inoculation."

### How a Prominent B. C. Dairyman Makes Ensilage.

A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, describes a method of ensiling as follows:

"Good ensilage can be made by stacking clover or other green food for cattle. Care should be taken to keep stack level and free from lumps, such as a large forkful being left in one place; also, the stack should be built free and solid at the edge; if it is left soft at the edge a large proportion of it will spoil. When the stack is as high as you can well fork the clover from the wagon, do not let it stand more than three days until you put from six to ten inches of earth on the top. The earth makes it airtight, preventing it from spoiling on the top, and by giving plenty of weight, keeps the air from going far into the sides. If the stack is well built, very little will spoil on the sides. If a bank is convenient, dig a pit in the side, as you would for a bank barn; then, when taking the silage from the stack or pit, drive the wagon on the lower side to load it, as it is much easier to fork the heavy silage down than up. In case a pit is used, care should be taken to pack tight against the earth sides, to keep the air out, just as it would in a wood or cement silo. The stack of ensilage does not require any other cover than the earth as above to protect it from rain, and the rain cannot penetrate into the silage; it is already full of its own juices."

### Birtle Agricultural Society.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Birtle Agricultural Society was held in the Society's grounds, on the 29th of September, and was considered by far the best ever held at Birtle. Owing to the heavy rain the previous day, the harvest operations were suspended, consequently there was a larger attendance than usual, while the entries in the various departments were in excess of previous years, and in many departments the competition was so keen that the judges had no easy task to arrive at a decision.

Commencing with heavy draft horses, W. Lidster carried off first prize for both brood mares and foals, T. & J. Hodgson and B. Dutton taking second and third places in mares, and reversing the order for foals. W. Sherritt took first and second for two-year-olds, and H. Bierd and B. Dutton for yearlings, W. Lidster taking first for heavy draft team.

In a large class of sixteen brood mares for general purposes there were some excellent animals, and it gave the judge some trouble to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Finally, I. Tett was placed first, W. Lidster second, and M. Wells third. The foals were, perhaps, the best class of the lot. S. Cochrane was awarded first prize for a grand foal, which afterward won first for foals by the Solgirth Horse Co.'s Bank of Scotland, second and third going to J. Cartmel and H. Bierd for foals by the Birtle Co.'s horse. M. Wells took first for two-year-olds, with a big, powerful black, T. & J. Hodgson being placed second and third for a pair of neat good-boned chestnuts, as well as first in the next class for yearlings, C. Wilson taking second, G. Lidster, W. Sherritt and H. Wilson were placed in the order named for teams.

In driving horses, W. T. Beirnes was placed first, W. Sherritt second, and Hodgson Bros. third. The latter had undoubtedly the best mare in the class had she not been lame. Her foal, by the Hackney horse, Prometheus was first in its class, W. Beirnes and W. Sherritt coming next. Two-year-olds were a good lot. Hodgson Bros. were first and third, and W. Sherritt second, and for yearlings, H. Leckie and Hodgson Bros. received the awards. Saddle horses were divided into two classes—fifteen hands or over, and under fifteen hands. Fenton Bros. and W. Sherritt were successful in the first, and M. Leggatt, Miss Seale and W. Lidster in the latter. Single drivers over fifteen hands were a very good class, J. Clemens winning first, and R. Neill second, W. J. Preston and W. Flynn were successful for drivers under fifteen hands, and M. Young, Taylor & Mitchell, and T. Sander for teams.

Shorthorn cattle were more numerous than we have often seen them here. In aged bulls, three good animals came before the judge. Hodgson Bros. were awarded first for a neat, level roan, H. Bierd second for a heavy red, I. Waddell received first for a strong, heavy roan, bred in Ontario, also the special for best of any age. For cows, W. Patterson and Hodgson Bros. were, respectively, first and second, and I. Waddell and W. Patterson for two-year-old heifers. The former, we believe, an importation from Ontario. Hodgson Bros. were first for yearling heifer and heifer calf, and W. Patterson was the only exhibitor for bull calves. For bull and three females, Hodgson Bros. and W. Patterson were, respectively, first and second. Hereford cattle were a choice lot, but competition was disappointing. Fenton Bros., who possess an excellent herd, only succeeded in getting two of their animals on to the grounds, the first-prize aged bull and the second-prize cow, W. J. Miller taking the other prizes with a lot of very fine cattle.

The display inside the large hall was universally conceded to be in many respects equal to any exhibition in the Province. The dairy exhibits, though not quite so numerous as usual, were pronounced by the judge to be excellent. In this department and the kitchen products, Mrs. B. Dutton was the most successful exhibitor. The needlework was a splendid collection, not only large, but of a high order of merit all through. Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Levens, Mrs. Findlay, Miss Loughed, Mrs. E. Vant and Mrs. W. R. Black (Neopawa) were the most successful visitors, but we are glad to notice some new aspirants, who are gradually coming to the front. The fine display of house plants and garden flowers exhibited by Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Dutton, and others, are great attractions, which do not seem to receive the attention they deserve from the directors. The roots and vegetables, for which this district has long been noted, were again a very fine display. Messrs. B. Dutton, B. Sheppard, J. Brown, H. Bierd, I. Haines, D. A. Wick, and Hodgson Bros. were the most successful exhibitors. We missed the fine exhibits usually sent by our friend, Mr. Lacombe, but are glad to hear he is not retiring from the business, and hope to see him in the contest when next exhibi-

tion comes round. We must not omit to mention the fine display of fruit sent by the British Columbia Fruit-growers' Association, which was sold by auction at the close of the exhibition, and realized good prices.

CORRESPONDENT.

### Satisfactory Results from Government (N.-W. T.) Hail Insurance.

The following excerpt from the budget speech of Mr. Haultain throws light on the working of the system of Government hail insurance:

In regard to the hail insurance, I am glad to say that, for the first time since its inception, has the Government hail insurance business been working on a paying basis. The business is increasing, and the farmers are taking advantage of a sure thing in insurance. They are sure to get their money when it is coming to them, which, by the way, is no small guarantee.

In 1902, there were 675 contracts issued, and in 1903, 1,613 contracts, with 1,714 in the present year. For the past three years the claims have been: 1902, 85; 1903, 127, and 1904, 153. The acreage insured during the three years was 60,000, 125,000 and 160,000. We have paid our claims promptly on the damage being ascertained, and this year, out of the 153, only 21 are yet unsettled. The expenses of running this department were: in 1902, \$2,711; 1903, \$2,846; and 1904, \$2,300. At the present time, we insure the grain at 15c. per acre, and that amount will be reduced as soon as practicable. According to the amount of money made this year, we could have insured the grain at 10c. per acre, but in former years we seemed to have policies out only where the hail struck. For that reason it would not be wise to lower the price so soon, but I feel sure that ere long we will be able to insure the grain at 10c. per acre, and still make money."

As the Government has demonstrated the practicability of its theories on state hail insurance, we see no reason why the hail insurance companies should be barred any longer from the Territories, a proceeding which looked rather high-handed at the time, and which has now no legitimate grounds for its continuance, as the companies now existing are receiving patronage, which they would not if dissatisfaction existed.

### Hard Wheat at Pincher Creek.

Mr. W. R. Dobbie, of Pincher Creek, is considered the largest fall-wheat grower of the district. This season he had thirty-three acres, which averaged twenty-four bushels, which he sold for eighty-six cents direct from the thrasher. His wheat was sown too thin, or the yield would have been heavier. His farm is close to the railway station and elevator. He has sown this fall, 975 acres with fall wheat, 700 bushels of it Turkey Red or Kansas Hard, one bushel and a peck per acre. The balance is sown to soft wheat, at one and a half bushels per acre, as the berry was larger.

Mr. Dobbie began sowing on August 1st, and has been sowing at intervals up to the present time (October 18th), and he states that the wheat sown the third week in September is equal to the earliest sown. This he accounts for owing to the ground being so dry when the first was sown that it did not sprout until after some showers in September. He sowed his stubble land with the disk seeder. The balance has been sown on breaking. He has broken some 650 acres since July 12th, using the J. L. Case 25-h.p. engine, and turning from four to six furrows, plowing quite deep. When he started, the ground was so dry that horses could not do the work, he said, and under these conditions he turned four furrows; later, after some rain had fallen, he turned six.

Mr. Dobbie has great faith in the fall-wheat outlook in Southern Alberta, and there are many others of the same opinion.

### The Northwest Crop Yields.

Each year the Grain Dealers' Association of the Northwest issues a report during the time of wheat threshing in which is published the Association's estimated wheat yield for the season. Last week the 1904 report came out, and, notwithstanding the late season, frosts, and damages of rust, the yield this year may fairly be called large. The Association estimate the total yield of Western wheat at 59,857,190 bushels from an area of 3,120,411 acres, or an average of 17.5 bushels per acre. Last year the Association estimated the total yield at 50,290,974, which proved rather a modest approximation. The effect of the rust is seen in the estimate of the wheat that will grade under No. 4, which is placed at thirty per cent. of the total, or 17,955,000 bushels. The estimated yields of other grains are: oats, 11,029,520 bushels; barley, 10,208,500 bushels; flax, 3,995,500 bushels. If these estimates are approximately correct, even with the large proportion of low-grade wheat, the price for the better grades should put the Western farmer in an advantageous position on the year's operations.



**Cardston Fair.**

The Cardston Agricultural Society held their second annual exhibition on October 13th and 14th. Owing chiefly to the great interest which is being taken in dipping for mange the attendance was not large, nor the live-stock exhibits as numerous as last year. Roots and vegetables, however, made an excellent showing, especially when it is remembered that the past season in Southern Alberta was extremely dry, and when we take into consideration that irrigation was not practiced in the Cardston district. Mr. J. A. Woolf showed some excellent fully-matured table corn. Bishop J. Hammer showed some good sweet corn fully matured.

Sugar beets of large size and rich in saccharine, grown without irrigation, were shown side by side with fine table beets, turnips, cabbages, both red and common, of extra size. The sugar-beet test for saccharine in the Cardston district for the present season, we were informed on good authority, had not gone below eighteen per cent. Potatoes, onions, celery, beans, tomatoes, carrots, parsnips, cauliflower, etc., all made strong exhibits.

One rule of the fair management is that nothing which had previously won prizes at the home fair could compete, except live stock. This, of course, lessened the hall exhibits. However, it is a very commendable rule, as too frequently ladies' work and even grains win from year to year.

The grain showing was very choice, especially the Turkey Red winter wheat grown by Thos. H. Woolford. The writer has never seen a better sample. The same exhibitor got second with oats (Banner), and first money for best collection of grain and vegetables in keen competition. J. Anderson's oats (Welcome), a very fine sample, got first.

Dairy products made a fair showing. Ladies' fancywork, curios and flowers were good. L. C. Souires showed some very fine drawings and paintings.

Manufactured work brought out some well-made boots and harness.

The school children's display of writing, map-writing and drawing in general was exceedingly commendable. This is a feature which should be encouraged, and if other fair boards took a leaf from the Cardston Society's methods and thus offered good prizes for the scholars' work, it would add both to the popularity and usefulness of the fairs.

The live-stock showing was not strong, and especially was this noticeable in the cattle classes.

**HORSES.**

There were two registered draft stallions shown—one a Clyde, owned by the Leavitt Horse Association, and the other a Percheron, belonging to the Percheron Horse Association. The former, a well-topped, active horse, somewhat rough in underpinning, was considered by the judge, M. D. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate" stall, the better of the pair. The Percheron was in low condition and undersized for a typical draft stallion. Draft mare with foal at foot brought out three, first going to D. W. Robbins' gray, a smooth, clean-limbed, level-gaited mare, while Edgar Duce's entry, although of good quality, had to be content with second place, owing chiefly to lack of size. Yearlings made a good showing, and foals were particularly strong. These sections included draft, agricultural and general-purpose, which by no means is desirable. In the yearling section, W. H. Steads and Edgar Duce won in order named. E. C. Barnes' sucker, a very promising, smoothly-turned, gamy youngster of agricultural conformation, caught the judge's eye, while Edgar Duce's entry, of a more bloocy type, was placed second. Only two prizes were offered, yet, as there was a third foal among the number entered, owned by J. Pitcher, which the judge considered a very close third, a special was given. This decision met with the hearty approval of the interested onlookers. The Clyde stallion was the sire of the winning foals.

There were no sports or counter attractions going on while the awards were being made, and, in fact, only one ring was judged at a time, the horses being disposed of before starting the cattle. Reasons for the placing of awards were given, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered both judges.

J. Woolf showed two fine draft teams, and with them won both the red and blue tickets. R. Brown showed a good type of general-purpose team, which was awarded first. When best driving team was called, three competed, and after close inspection, Ralph Harker and Ephraim Harker won in order named. The third team was a fine pair of black colts, which had only been hitched a few times, consequently did not show to advantage. By another year, in the same company, they would likely take first honors.

A team pulling contest was next in order. Paul Crooks owned the only team entered. However, he gave several exhibition draws, which satisfied those in charge that he was entitled to the prize. The method adopted was to cross

lock the wheels of a heavy wagon, and load it with all the men that could find standing-room.

**CATTLE.**

J. W. Woolford showed the only aged Shorthorn bull, a good specimen of the breed, and with him got first. E. J. Wood, President of the Society, showed a two-year-old Shorthorn bull, and also a fine Jersey cow, and a good typical grade dairy cow, winning first with each. S. Kimball had the only Hereford on the grounds. With grade beef cattle, W. Duce won all prizes, except second for breeding cow, which went to J. W. Woolford. W. Duce showed a very nice small bunch, his first-prize cow being the best specimen of a beef animal on the grounds.

The poultry exhibit was very good. Wm. Blackmore had quite a showing of turkeys, bronze and white; also geese. Wm. Sharman, of Brandon, Man., was the cattle judge.

[Note.—The report of Olds, Pincher Creek and Okotoks fairs will be found on pages 1599, 1601, 1603.]

**Selecting Stock Rams.**

In selecting a stock ram, compactness of form is of much relative importance. The lanky, rangy sire with a long head and neck seldom or never should look carefully for evidence of much strength makes a good, impressive sire. The purchaser and vigor. These will be manifested in a broad, full, round chest and large heartgirth, and also in active and proud carriage of the head which should be possessed by a stock ram. The latter evidence is not so readily apparent if the ram is confined in a pen, which is usually the case at fairs, as when he is walking abroad unhampered by restrictions. The active, proud carriage is one of the most important evidences of impressiveness that exists. After the compact form, the back



**Pair of Cotswolds at St. Louis.**

Two-year-old ram and yearling ewe. Ram won first at St. Louis in his class, and reserve for championship, headed flock of ram and three ewes over 18 months that won the \$200 prize for flock bred by exhibitor; also first and champion at Western Fair, London, and 2nd at Toronto. Ewe, first and champion at London, 2nd at Toronto, and one of the flock mentioned above. Bred and owned by T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.

should receive the most careful attention. No male will make a good stock ram who is sway in the back, or who has a back lacking in firmness. When the hand is placed flat on the center of the back there should be sufficient resistance to reasonable pressure to prevent any downward movement of the spine. When this quality is present, coupled with width, both at the shoulder and loin, and carried well back to the tail-head, the back is well equipped. The condition of flesh will affect somewhat the prominence or lack of prominence in the spinal column. This should be as low or lower than the level of the flesh bordering on it. With these two points, namely, compactness and good finishing in the back, but little else is likely to be wanted. Of course, many other points should be noted, such as the character of the feet, the varying fleeces, the nature of the wool, and the color of the skin.

With reference to age, the aim should be to select a good strong yearling for a flock numbering not less than forty to fifty females. A good strong lamb may answer for a small flock providing he was dropped early in the season, and has been well cared for. Aged rams that have proved their usefulness should not be objected to, providing they can be got at reasonable cost, but careful attention should be given to the fact that such rams have not lost their vigor, otherwise the results from using them will be more or less disappointing.—[The Farmer.]

**Dairying.**

**Points of a Good Milker.**

There are several points that go to making ideal dairy cows. Different judges consider different points as indicative of the flow of milk, but perhaps the udder is the most reliable indication of milking qualities, as well as the value of the cow. True, some put stress on the color of the inside of the ear, length of the tail, shape of the head, neck, or of the body, but the rule seems to hold that poor producers have rarely well-developed mammary glands. The greater the development of that organ, the greater will be its product. Of late years breeders of dairy cattle have been led to give more heed to this point of importance in the selection and elimination of dairy cows.

An udder rich in flesh is not productive, and is recognized by the fact that the superfluous flesh it contains usually seems to drop, more or less, to the bottom, not making it pendulous. Such an udder is unsightly, and is likely passed on by the cow to her offspring. A productive udder depends on the number of secretive cells it contains, and not necessarily on its size. Its shape should be almost square, and well balanced and free from much flesh.

The front quarters of the udder are not infrequently very imperfectly developed, and is a common failing in whole breeds of dairy cows. The milk got from the fore and rear udder differs in quality and quantity according to the type of udder. It has been calculated that in ordinary-shaped udders there is a difference of 16 per cent. of the quantity of milk taken from these sources.

To show the difference actually existing in the different types of udders, let, say, a dozen cows be taken with their front udders noticeably undeveloped, and let the milk from the front and hind udders be separately weighed. It will be found that the rear udder produces fifty-seven per cent. more milk than the front udder.

Again, take a well-balanced udder, the variation in quantity of milk got from the hind and front udders is quite insignificant.

These facts show conclusively that a well-balanced udder is of more value than merely to admire in the sale-ring or show-yard. The average cow, of whatever breed, has an imperfectly-developed udder, especially in its fore part. Better development would certainly produce more milk, and consequently our cows would be of more intrinsic value in the dairy, for it is the last pound of

milk that yields the greatest profit. Much has been said about milk and udder veins of dairy cows and their relation and activity to the udder. As far as we know, the mammary secretion is entirely dependent upon the amount of blood passing through the glands. Changes in the condition or pressure of the blood influence the amount of milk secreted. Hence the necessity for restricting, limiting, and studying the quantity and quality of the food given to the dairy cow. If, then, this be the relation of the milk veins to the udder, it will be readily seen that the development of the veins cannot be overlooked in our estimation of the value of the cow as a milk-producer.—[Agricultural Gazette.]

**A Successful Creamery.**

The Olds creamery, under the management of J. A. Dangerfield, the buttermaker, is making good progress. The output for the summer season was not so large as last year, but Mr. Dangerfield thinks the outlook is very fair for a good winter's run. It has not been customary for the Olds creamery to continue in operation all winter, but the patrons who will have cows milking during this winter will be pleased that the management have decided to keep open the entire year.

The change put in force recently, which created two prices for the summer output at the Govern-



ment creameries, giving a little more for butter made in the late summer, when grass is never so plentiful, has been appreciated by the chief supporters of the creamery. Formerly, some patrons sent cream only when butter was at its lowest price, and received for it the same rate as those who patronized the creamery for the entire summer season. Should the local price rise above the creamery's expected summer average, these men stopped sending to the creamery, and sold locally, thereby getting a higher rate for their butter than justly entitled to, at the expense of the standby patrons, which is injurious to the interests of the creamery, also unjust to its best supporters. The new grading of rates regulates this matter much more satisfactorily.

**Profit from Dairy Cows.**

A. M. Hellings, of New Jersey, in a letter to the editor of the Jersey Bulletin, gives the record of his herd of 14 Jersey cows for six months from the sale of cream, which makes a very good showing. He writes:

When a dairyman charges his herd with the feed they consume for each month, weighs the milk from each cow, credits the herd for the cream or milk (whichever he sells, also the skimmed milk), he can find out at once where the leaks in his business are.

I have retailed milk in the City of Trenton for sixteen years. Last spring I sold my milk business and started to sell my cream in Philadelphia for 20 cents per quart for 24 per cent. butter-fat.

	Amt. Rec'd.
April 6 to May 6 .....	\$120 60
May 6 to June 6 .....	120 10
June 6 to July 6 .....	108 80
July 6 to August 6 .....	120 80
August 6 to September 6 .....	135 00
September 6 to October 6 .....	129 70

Cream for 6 months .....	\$735 00
Skim milk .....	96 00
Four bull calves sold at 3 days old.....	12 00
<b>Total for 6 months .....</b>	<b>\$843 00</b>

The herd consumed beside pasture, feed \$150 45  
R. R. charges carrying cream ..... 48 00

\$198 45

Leaving a net profit of \$644.55 for six months for fourteen cows, two being dry through June. Four have freshened since April 6th. The other ten will freshen between this and May, 1905. Three of the herd are heifers with their first calves.

While we all have some good cows, I have some that fall short—not so very far short—yet enough so to keep the herd from earning \$100 clear of cost of feed per cow, and that is the mark I am aiming at. When a herd of twenty cows will return a net profit of \$100 per cow on a 72-acre farm, I think it is about the surest and safest crop we can grow.

I am now feeding (on pasture) 1 lb. wheat (ground), 1 lb. oats (ground), 1 lb. corn meal, 1 lb. cotton-seed meal, three times each day.

**Purifying the Milk by Separator.**

It is, of course, a well-recognized fact that milk which has been passed through a separator is very much cleaner than it was before the operation. Anyone who has worked a separator is familiar with the deposit of solid matter which accumulates on the inside of the cylinder, and which is known as separator slime. This slime consists mainly of coagulated albuminous matter, with which is mixed all the solid substances which are heavier than the milk serum itself; it decomposes very rapidly, and in so doing gives off a most offensive odor. In addition to albuminous matter and dirt, a large percentage of the germs contained in the milk is also removed in the slime.

These facts show that the removal of this matter is desirable, and it would be only natural to suppose that milk deprived thereof would be much improved as to its keeping qualities. I have noticed, however, that separated milk sometimes turns sour in a very short time—much sooner, in fact, than milk set in shallow pans and creamed in the old-fashioned way. Experiments carried out upon the subject, and recently reported in a bulletin from the Maryland Experiment Station, throw some light upon this apparent anomaly. In making the tests the utmost care was taken in ensuring the perfect cleanliness of all apparatus and utensils with which the milk came in contact, everything being sterilized by boiling water and steam.

Tests made to determine the development of acid in the separated and non-separated milk showed some unlooked-for results:

Test.	Separated		Non-separated.	
	First taken.	hours.	First taken.	hours.
	% acid.	% acid.	% acid.	% acid.
1st.....	.20	.20	.20	.20
2nd.....	.28	.25	.26	.25
3rd.....	.29	.25	.26	.25
4th.....	.45	.45	.45	.45
5th.....	.50	.50	.50	.50
6th.....	.17	.20	.28	.28
7th.....	.16	.55	.175	.55
8th.....	.18	.335	.18	.32
9th.....	.175	.35	.19	.36
10th.....	.15	.40	.175	.40

It will be noted that in every test except one the amount of acid found in the separated milk was less than that found in the non-separated. Marshall, of the Michigan Station, has noted the same variation of acid, and, according to his analyses, the difference is due to the fact that during the process of separation, the milk loses a considerable percentage of its carbon dioxide. In the Maryland trials, it was found that in four tests the separated milk had the greater amount of acid at the end of twenty-four hours, in five the same amount, and in one the percentage of acid was greater in the unseparated milk. "From these results it certainly appeared that the running of milk through a separator did not add to its keeping qualities."—[Agricultural Gazette (British).

a day. We had, and still have, one remarkable milk-er, who thinks nothing of yielding 70 pounds when fresh, and who doesn't fall below 25 pounds when we are forced to dry her off. I have no doubt she would be a successful candidate for advanced registration if we put her to the test. For ten months in each year these cows give such quantities of milk as would surprise a man not acquainted with this noble Dutch family. My common cows were good of their kind, but they were not in the class with the Holsteins. They were not 'robber' cows, for they fully earned their food, but there was no great profit in them. To be sure they did not eat more than two-thirds as much as the Holsteins, but that fact did not stand to their credit, for the basic principle of factory farming is to

consume as much raw material as possible, and to turn out its equivalent in finished product. The common cows consumed only two-thirds as much raw material as the Holsteins, and turned out rather less than two-thirds of their product, while they occupied an equal amount of floor space, consequently they had to give place to more competent machines. They were to be sold during the season.

"Why dairymen can be found who will pay \$50.00 apiece for cows like those I had for sale (better, indeed, than the average) is beyond my method of reckoning values. Twice \$50 will buy a young cow bred for milk, and she would prove both bread and milk to the purchaser in most cases. The question of food should settle itself for the dairyman as it does for the factory farmer. The more food consumed, the better for each, if the ratio of milk be the same."



Blanche Bros.' Ranch, 16 Miles from Calgary, along the Elbow River, Looking East. First-prize photo in camera competition.

**Business Principles in Farming.**

One of the new books that might be read with profit by every farmer is John Williams Streeter's "The Fat of the Land." It tells in every-day language the story of a successful city doctor, who was forced to give up his practice on account of failing health, and who retired to a suburban farm to try intensive farming according to business principles. His plan was to sell nothing from the farm except finished products, such as butter, fruit, eggs, chickens and hogs; to run, as he called it, "a factory farm." The narrative of his success bristles with wise suggestions; it shows the value of brain work on the farm, and the importance of intelligent cultivation; also the advantage of good seed, good tith, good specimens of well-bred stock, good food, and good care.

For profitable butter production, as well as to be sure of an abundance of skim milk for his pigs and hens, the doctor chose Holstein cows for his dairy, starting with twenty pure-bred two-year-old heifers,



"A Picturesque Spot."

On the North Saskatchewan River, at Fort Saskatchewan. Second prize in camera competition.

and six of the best common cows in a lot that he bought with the farm. His experience with his Holsteins is summed up in concise terms near the end of the book. He says: "The cows purchased in 1895 were now five years old, and quite equal to the large demand which we made upon them. They had grown to be enormous creatures, from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds in weight, and they were proving their excellence as milk producers by yielding an average of forty pounds

per day. We had, and still have, one remarkable milk-er, who thinks nothing of yielding 70 pounds when fresh, and who doesn't fall below 25 pounds when we are forced to dry her off. I have no doubt she would be a successful candidate for advanced registration if we put her to the test. For ten months in each year these cows give such quantities of milk as would surprise a man not acquainted with this noble Dutch family. My common cows were good of their kind, but they were not in the class with the Holsteins. They were not 'robber' cows, for they fully earned their food, but there was no great profit in them. To be sure they did not eat more than two-thirds as much as the Holsteins, but that fact did not stand to their credit, for the basic principle of factory farming is to

**Poultry.**

**Poultry Raising may be Encouraged.**

Poultry-raising pays good dividends if properly conducted. The best of feed can be had at first cost in the West, and yet it is frequently shipped to Ontario and Quebec, fed to poultry, which ultimately reach the West, at a profit.

The stations which are just being opened at Virden and Morden, Man., and Vancouver, B. C., will be, for the present, fattening stations only, but, with proper attention, there is little doubt but that in the near future they will develop into complete stations, including experiments in breeding as well. This will require a permanent building at each point.

Mr. Elford, the organizer, while in Medicine Hat was favorably impressed with climatic and other conditions of that neighborhood for poultry-raising. Southern and Central Alberta have many advantages for the poultry fancier. Severe winter weather is not continuous, and much sunshine is enjoyed from December to March. The number of birds the Ottawa expert saw at Medicine Hat greatly surprised him. Several yards with over six hundred birds came under his notice, and he was told that all and more would be required for the town trade. The high prices, too, were an eye-opener to him.

Strathcona is another Western poultry town, or, perhaps, we had better say that the Edmonton and Strathcona district is noted for its poultry, and before long we would expect a station in that neighborhood.

**Fattening Geese for Market.**

Geese when shut up to fatten usually fret, and refuse to put on as much flesh as they had when running loose. It must be remembered that geese are rather capricious and fanciful, and will not be driven. It must also be remembered that they are great lovers of home, and will willingly return to the same spot year after year, so that if they are to be confined for fattening they must be fed in the same spot for some time, and gradually kept in more and more. They then will fatten readily enough if they are allowed to be in the same place. Corn meal, barley meal, and bran mixed with skim milk or buttermilk makes the best mixture for fattening, and it is to be mixed very greatly if fine sand and gravel should be added, and the mixture made just



so that it will pour out of a pan. They should have plenty of litter, and be kept very clean. Some deep cans of water should be placed where they can put their heads into them, so as to wash the nostrils clean. All water fowl require a dish of water after each meal, deep enough to cover the nostrils. A shallow pan is a popular mistake. (MRS.) O. ALLEN. B. C.

**Housecleaning Time in Hendom.**

While the greatest fight with lice and mites was during July and August, the war must be continually waged to be effective. When we consider how fast insects multiply it is readily seen how a single halt in this branch of supervision does untold mischief.

Keep the walls brushed off with an old broom used especially for this purpose. Cobwebs make nice lurking places for the six-footed pests. A spray pump is invaluable in preserving cleanliness, economizing in insecticides used, besides forcing them into every crack and corner in a manner impossible by any other way.

There are expensive spraying outfits, which for fruit have their advantages. In fact, the Bordeaux mixtures require a copper pump, but for ordinary use a cheap tin pump, costing not over one dollar, is quite sufficient. Kerosene emulsion, made from any of the numerous formula issued from time to time in Government bulletins, will be found quite effective. There are liquid paints, proprietary it is true, which give satisfaction. Dissolve a bar of ordinary laundry soap in a little water, and add a few cents' worth of carbolic acid crystals. When all is melted, let cool, and you have a soap that will yield an excellent insecticide in the form of suds. After cleaning the poultry-house, force this into the cracks, and over the walls and perches, with the spray pump. It is cheap, harmless and effective. It cleans, while it clears of insect life in general, and the carbolic solution is also one of the best disinfectants. Leave all doors and windows open, and if the spraying is done in morning, sunshine will have dispelled all dampness.

At no season are droppings more harmful than now, if not removed frequently. The moisture in the atmosphere attending the fall rains renders the air especially obnoxious, unless the utmost precaution regarding cleanliness is observed. The fertilizer thus obtained may be a desirable adjunct to the garden or flower-bed. So concentrated is this form of fertilizer that nine people out of ten are afraid to use it, and yet excellent results come after such use. The fault is in not having it thoroughly mixed with some other medium, or in using too much. Mixed with an equal quantity of dry earth, it may be applied about the rose bushes and other shrubbery late in fall, or let it go into the garden for another year. Fruit trees would be benefited by a light covering, and soil worked over this to prevent dissipation in the air, or have a barrel or box, with a tight cover, into which it can be transferred, ready for spring use. At that time, if flowers, garden or orchard do not need it, the corn does. A little applied in each hill will give rich returns. Last season a neighbor cleaned out his henhouse, and gave a large cucumber patch the benefit of the renovation. The result was an abundant and early crop of cucumbers.

The value of fresh earth for daily use should always be remembered. Did you ever notice how thoroughly the hen enjoys her first scratch or wallow in the ground in spring? It is very easy to save a barrel of dust from the road during pleasant weather, and it will work wonders in keeping the hen healthy and happy during the winter.

Finally, use plenty of insect powder. When cleaning the house, dust each hen separately with the powder. Keep it in nest boxes, and around growing chicks. There are good and worthless powders on the market. If it does not tempt you to sneeze, you have probably been victimized by the latter.—(Bessie L. Putman, in Farm Poultry.)

**The Black Minorca.**

The Black Minorca is the largest of the non-sitting varieties of fowl, and is classed with the leading varieties, both for the egg basket and the table. They lay a large white egg, and will lay as many eggs as any other variety. They have a glossy black plumage, large red combs, and white ear lobes. They are very vigorous and hearty while small chicks, and grow very quickly. Never dispose of a Black Minorca for having a white feather when a chick, as it will come out in the first molt. I think the Minorca is the business hen. The Minorcas will bear confinement well. The Black Minorcas will bring their owners as much profit as any other breed. They will lay when very young. Large specimens of this variety will weigh the scales: cocks at 10 lbs.; cockerels, 8 1/2 lbs.; hens, 7 1/2 lbs.; pullets, 6 1/2 lbs.

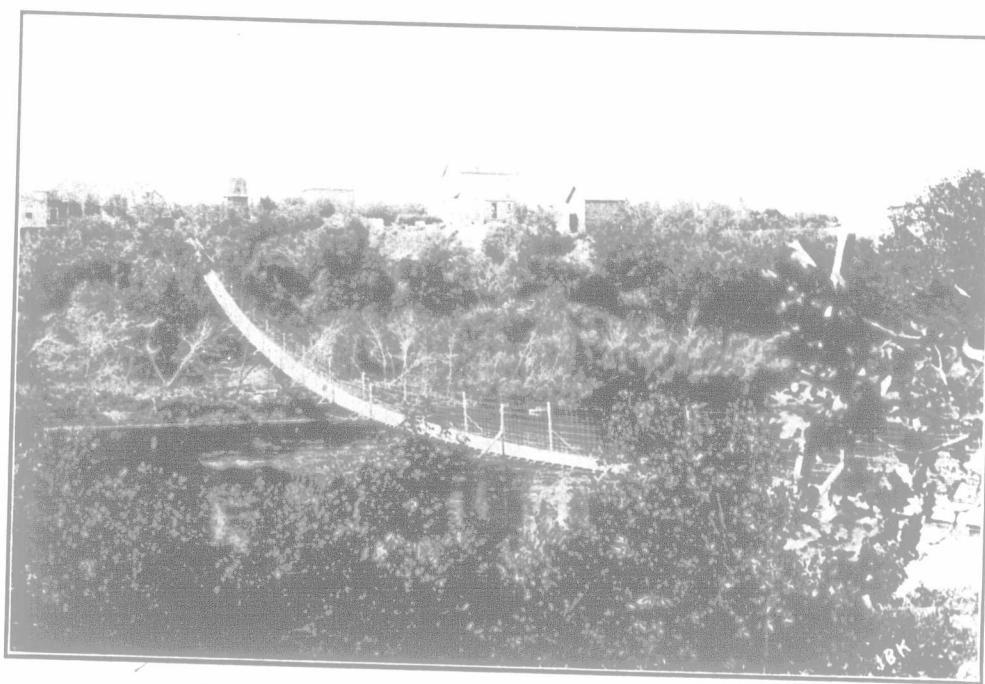
ELMER L. DORAN.

**Apiary.**

**Frames.**

By Morley Pettit.

Now is the time to order new hives and other supplies for next season. While the work of the present season is in mind, one can plan most clearly for next. The frame is one of the most important things about the hive. It must be carefully and accurately made of design most suitable for use. "Movable" frames should be easily moved. The majority of frames in use by smaller beekeepers are not movable, because they are so made that the bees glue and wax them together in every way.



Suspension Foot Bridge over the Souris River, at Souris, Man.

Third prize in camera competition.

The frame I would recommend has a 9-8-inch wide by 5-8-inch thick top bar, and a 1/4-inch wide by 1/4-inch thick bottom bar. The side bars are full quarter inch thick, 9-8 inch wide at top, and tapering from the middle to 1/2-inch at bottom. This makes a sort of wedge-shaped comb which has many advantages over one with wide bottom bar. (1) It slips in and out of the hive much more easily. The wide bottoms scrape bees against the next comb, unless handled very slowly. (2) Dead bees in winter do not lodge on it, but drop down clear of the combs. (3) If a double brood-chamber is desired, the queen goes up more freely than through the narrow spaces between wide bottom bars. (4) Two frames slightly out of square, with wide bottom bars, come together and are glued fast.

A right bee-space is one-quarter inch. Top bars of frames must be held just that distance apart. To me, the most satisfactory spacer is a 1/4-inch bed-

staple would sometimes cut into the wood of the next frame, and, in the two seasons since that conversation, I have not found that trouble worth considering. The main objection to the nail is that in sliding a frame into place the head is sure to catch like a hook on the next frame.

**Uses of Bees on the Farm.**

An experienced beekeeper, writing on this subject, says:

"There are only two great uses, and they should be remembered and utilized by every farmer who desires to get the most good out of his farm: Fertilization of the bloom of his farm crops, of field, orchard, garden and meadow. It is now generally conceded that the honeybee is the best distributor of pollen plants of all other insects, and it is a fact that without this union of sexes the vegetable kingdom would cease, as it would with the animal. So we can see, if these things be true, that our meat, bread and fruit and the feed of our animals greatly depend on the presence and work of the honeybee.

"What is the other great use of the bee on the farm? The answer is plain. It is the production of honey—a pure sweet that is the most valuable of all sweets, because it is pure as gathered from the flowers that God made, and is good as a medicine, the purest and sweetest, as all will concede.

**Events of the World.**

King George of Saxony, is dead.

It is reported that General Kuroki is dying of dysentery.

Hon. A. G. Blair has resigned the chairmanship of the Railway Commission.

Earl Grey, the new Governor-General of Canada, will sail on the Parisian on December 1st.

The Right Reverend Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, died in London, Ont., on October 19th.

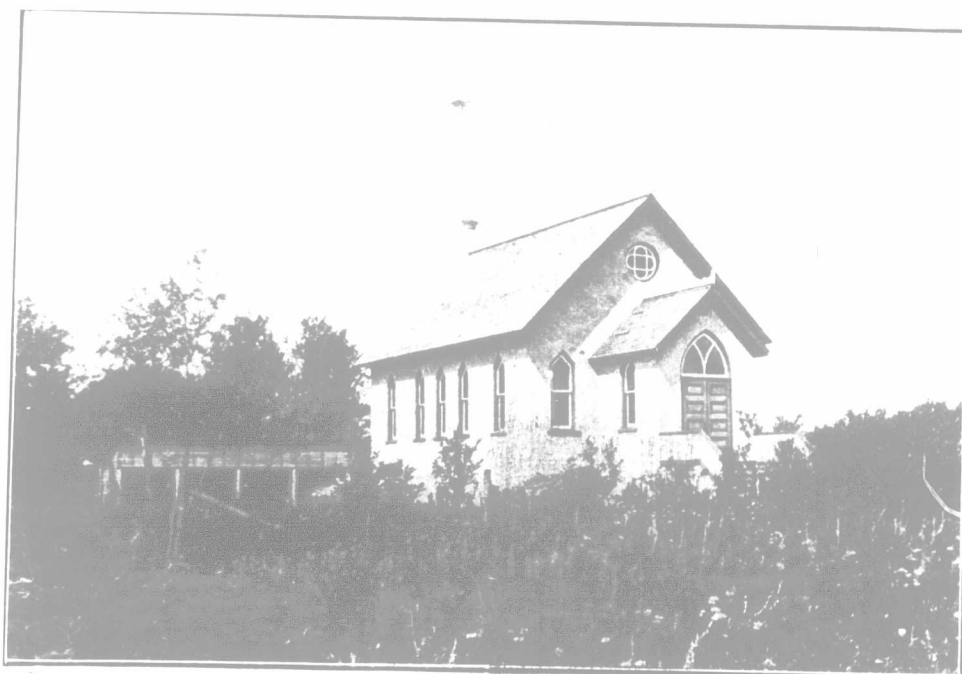
Russia's railway system is so disorganized by the war that grain shipments to Black Sea ports are almost suspended.

The jury in the St. Clair tunnel disaster strongly recommended that better methods of ventilating the tunnel be adopted.

The Baltic fleet has passed through the Great Belt. It will proceed to the East in two divisions, the smaller craft going via the Suez Canal, and the larger vessels by the Cape of Good Hope.

The house numbered 150 Nimco St., Toronto, has been purchased by the board of the Young Women's Christian Association, as a home for girls coming into the city for the first time, especially for those who come to Canada under the auspices of the British Emigration Society.

Mr. Southworth, Ontario Director of Colonization, reports the discovery, during a recent three weeks' trip in the Temagami Reserve, of an extensive and rich



Mekiwin Presbyterian Church, Mekiwin, Man.

Fourth prize in camera competition.

staple, driven into the top bar on opposite sides at opposite ends—two for each top bar—left projecting one-quarter inch. Frames so spaced can be turned either end, and dumped into the super with no thought of spacing. They space themselves, with the exception of one end of each outside frame.

Dr. Miller, in a recent article in "Gleanings," upholds a nail with flat head instead of the staple. He states that in conversation I frankly admitted that



deposit of nickel copper, occupying a belt near Fort Mutchewan, on the Montreal River. Deposits of mica and asbestos have also been found.

Kuropatkin has been made Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian forces in Manchuria, in place of Admiral Alexieff, who still remains Viceroy.

There is a general exodus of Japanese going on from the City of Pendleton, Oregon, on account of a recent order from the Government of Japan. About 200 Japanese will return to the home-land from that city.

Officials of the Crown Lands Department have stated that it has been definitely decided that the new central military camp, Canada's Aldershot, will be located in Ontario. Two sites have been under consideration for some time, one near Petawawa, on the main line of the C. P. R., west of Pembroke, and the other on the line of the Canadian Atlantic, west of Renfrew, and announcement that one of these sites has been selected will be made shortly. The amount of ground to be taken altogether will be nearly forty square miles.

Such investigation as has been made confirms the opinion that the deplorable accident which occurred in the North Sea on October 21st, when the Baltic squadron fired upon a British fishing fleet, was wholly due to the fact that the Russians mistook the trawlers for Japanese torpedo boats. During the preceding week it had been freely rumored that Japanese craft were likely to operate in these waters. Nevertheless, the British note to the Russian Government has been firm, and, notwithstanding the message of regret from the Czar, it has been intimated to the authorities at St. Petersburg that immediate reparation must be made, and that a long wait for an elaborate and protracted enquiry will not be tolerated. Now that the popular fever of indignation has somewhat subsided in Great Britain, however, the public is inclined to look upon the occurrence as a deplorable blunder, and the hope is freely expressed that the affair will be amicably settled. That the catastrophe was at first regarded as likely to precipitate a possible collision may be judged from the fact that, immediately on receipt of news of the occurrence, despatches were sent to the Channel, Home and Mediterranean fleets—consisting in all of 28 battleships, 18 cruisers and 50 torpedo-boat destroyers—to unite for mutual support and co-operation. Consequently, these fleets have been approaching the vicinity of Gibraltar. . . . In Manchuria, after the brief respite which followed the battle of the Shakhe, the Russians again assumed the offensive and began the advance toward the Japanese positions, entrenching as they went. On October 25th the Japanese also began the forward march, all the Mikado's forces in Northern Manchuria participating in the movement. Since that time cannonading has been continuous, and it is expected that a terrible collision will take place in the vicinity of the Hun River. At Port Arthur the Japanese have again resumed active operations, and are attacking the Erlungshau forts. Nearly all the buildings in the town have been destroyed, and the garrison is looking forward to the approach of winter with dread. The order has gone forth from St. Petersburg that the siege must be raised at any cost, and 300,000 more men have been mobilized for immediate service. The Japanese, on the other hand, are steadily adding to their armies, and, being nearer to the base of supplies, can do so more readily. Upon the whole, horrible as the campaign has so far been, it would seem that the next few months will be by no means marked by any amelioration of the terrible tragedy.

### Field Notes.

"American farmers are quite generally trying to farm too much land. Some farmers make as much money out of 40 acres as others do off 100."—[Farmers' Review.]

"A cheap and durable whitewash is made of Portland cement and quicklime, in equal proportions. These should be slaked separately with water, and thinned with skim milk to the desired consistency."—[Farmers' Review.]

Mr. W. Wood, President of the London, Eng., Corn Trade Association, after a recent trip through to the Pacific Coast, has expressed the opinion that Canadian wheat is the finest in the world, and says it will always be in demand. He predicts that our wheat exports will be enormously increased within a very few years, the only condition being to get the settlers on the land.

The direction in which English agriculture is trending is well illustrated by a case mentioned in the Times. It relates to an estate upon which a tenant has farmed and resided for upwards of twenty years. The land is now all laid down by the owner to grass, for the purpose of what is termed "growing hay." It is purely a sheep and grain district, but this estate of upwards of 12,000 acres will shortly not have a flock left upon it, though a score of years ago there were some 36,000 breeding ewes kept by the tenants, who have now all gone.

### Storing Tough Wheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In an article appearing in the Daily Free Press of a few weeks ago, under the heading, "Tries a Cinch on Grain Men," it appears that Exchange men are indignant at the action of the Canadian Northern respecting the storage of tough wheat. One of the chief causes of complaint is the fact that they are not to be allowed to store wheat which has been graded tough in a regular elevator the same as the straight grades, until the said tough wheat has become dry enough to grade straight, in which event they (the dealers) would be ahead the difference in price between the tough and the good grade. If so, is not the producer at considerable loss by the fact that his wheat has not been quite dry enough to grade straight, yet, when the dealers get the wheat at the reduced price of tough wheat, they put it into store for a few weeks, when it comes out all right. What confirms my belief that there is a lot of wheat graded tough which is afterward sold as a straight grade, without any drying treatment, is the fact that I know of a car which was shipped from here about the first of April of this year, billed to Fort William, graded three northern tough in Winnipeg, laid in the car somewhere between there and here for two months, through all kinds of weather, then sold for three cents less than the straight grade price. Now, most of us are aware that wheat which is in a condition to keep, either in a car or in an elevator, for an indefinite time, without drying treatment, should not be graded tough, because, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the producer drops the difference in price, which, according to the dealers, is six to eight cents, or, in many cases, twenty per cent. of the producer's whole season's work.

SECRETARY HAMIOTA G.-G. A.

### Mange and Dipping.

Dipping is a live question in many portions of the Territories at the present, and in most places within the line where treatment is compulsory good progress is being made. In many localities, by the time this article appears most of the animals will have received their second plunge, and in others satisfactory progress is taking place. Some energetic ranchers found difficulty in getting vat material, and especially lumber for corrals, when they wanted it, and in more than one case they had to commence on a smaller scale than intended.

The weather on the whole has been good, and so far as we have been able to find out by personal investigation and other means, the losses through dipping have been exceedingly small, and even the few which we have heard of were occasioned owing to vats not being built properly, or some bungle while operating.

As in other lines of business, for dipping with many is a business, speculators have crept in and endeavored to make money at the expense of those who were not favorably impressed with compulsory dipping regulations. These men have endeavored to discourage ranchers, and especially small farmers, pointing out the possibilities of large losses owing to rough weather, and have also in many places circulated false reports of heavy losses while dipping; then they go further, when these reasons are not heeded, and state that the range portion of the West will certainly be quarantined, and at this stage of the game they make some propositions of buying at a considerable reduction. Our advice is, pay no attention to any such proposals.

In some places near the outskirts, yet within the dipping area, there is an anti-dipping spirit, but so far as we can find out it is neither strong or widespread. Those who have had experience with mange realize the advantage of the present regulations, which to some appear drastic, and are working cheerfully for the best interest of the live stock industry of the West.

Quite a large number of vats are being used in Southern and Central Alberta, and the Medicine Hat district, yet a great many of the small stock-owners are hand-dressing their bunches, and this method is very satisfactory where the animals are gentle.

One of the best working vats that we know of is the Sloan, Thompson vat at Twin Lakes, near the international boundary, about fifteen miles south of Cardston, Alta. It is not very large, being only 40 feet long; this is the only point which anyone could consider weak in its usefulness. However, those in charge were using a dip slightly stronger than the regulation mixture, and in this way would overcome in a measure its lack of length. Forty feet by many is considered quite long enough, and for most purposes undoubtedly is, yet with real mangy specimens a longer swim gives the mixture a better opportunity of penetrating the numerous crevices where the disease lurks. We have noticed that in many cases promiscuous dipping of mangy and clean animals is the rule. In our estimation, a safer plan would be to cut out all animals showing symptoms of mange and hold them by themselves until all the clean ones were through, then give them their plunge. Our reason for this suggestion is that there is some danger of the vats from the mangy animals becoming lodged on the backs or elsewhere of the clean stock when dipped together, and then should the second dipping take place before hatching, the trouble would be increased in-

stead of lessened. We know that the regulations allow sufficient time for hatching, and if carried out to the letter perhaps not a solitary case of this kind would result. However, as details are frequently handled imperfectly, this suggestion would act as a safeguard.

The vat mentioned is owned by Sloan, Thompson, and a number of neighbors, and operated entirely by the owners or their hired help. It takes ten men to work it, and they can dip 1,000 per day. At the time of our visit over 5,000 had been run through without a single accident. The spring trapdoor is used, and works perfectly. The alley leading to the vat is just wide enough for a full-grown animal to walk in, so there is no attempt at turning. The alley leads straight to the end of the vat, which is eight feet deep, and the moment the animal steps on the trap his weight lowers it rapidly, so that he is plunged headlong into the mixture. Two men stand, one on each side, and if by any means the head has not been entirely submerged, they push it under with large two-tined forks, ball pointed, made specially for the purpose, which fits over his neck. The trap works automatically, by means of attached weights, and is so hinged that there is no possibility of tripping or injuring the next in line. The owners of this vat are dipping for all who like to patronize their plant, at the low cost of 25 cents for the two dippings. They are also building quite extensive corrals, so that they can handle large bunches to the best advantage. Some use the cage vat, and find it quite satisfactory, although necessarily slower.

In the plant referred to, if desired, when dipping a very valuable animal, such as a registered stallion, it can be lowered into the vat as if in a cage.

### Ladner, B. C., Fall Fair.

The Delta Agricultural Society held its seventeenth annual exhibition at Ladner, on October 13th and 14th, but owing to the lateness in the season the exhibit of fruit did not represent the greatness of the fruit-growing industry in "Sir" William Ladner's "Land of Goshen." It was different, however, with live stock, in which the showing was very good indeed. For heavy horses and Shorthorn cattle the Lower Fraser is fast winning a name, and Ladner is the home of at least a score of enthusiasts who delight in having a pure-bred horse, cow or sheep upon their premises; and well they may, for B. C. is only beginning to be heard from in animal husbandry.

In several instances at the show it was particularly noticeable that the young stock was both numerous and promising. Colts and calves that will make the bright ribbons come their way again were always in evidence. Sheep and hogs, likewise, made creditable exhibits.

In the vegetable department was where the wonderful productivity of the alluvial soils on the banks of the mighty river was most easily seen. Size and quality in field roots make a rare combination, but it was easy to find at this show. Among the special prizes for grains was one for the best hundred pounds of white oats. It was won by A. Falk, with a sample that weighed forty-two and one-half pounds to the bushel.

There was a splendid programme of sports, which, unfortunately, was hindered some by the inclemency of the weather. Ladner brass band discoursed sweet music throughout the day, and the people of the district, and especially the secretary, are deserving of congratulation upon the success of the show.

### Raymond Fair.

The Deseret Agricultural Society held their second annual show at Raymond, on Oct. 19th and 20th. Unfortunately for the live-stock portion of the fair, farmers and ranchers were exceedingly busy dipping live stock, shipping cattle and harvesting and hauling beets to the sugar factory.

Horses were the only live stock shown, barring a small poultry exhibit. Raymond Knight showed three draft stallions, one of which is a matured Shire, of the low-set, blocky type. Although he had no opposition at Raymond, he has on several occasions carried off the red ticket when a number of competitors vied for that honor. Wm. Dingman showed a very serviceable draft team, and J. W. Knight two teams, one agricultural and the other general-purpose, all of which were winners in their respective classes. Ed. Smith showed an exceptionally nice yearling filly, and H. E. Kelly a driving team of good type. P. A. Fry, of Magrath, showed his trotting stallion, Altamont Jr. The same exhibitor showed a driving mare, with her very promising young foal, an offspring of Altamont Jr. M. B. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate," told where the ribbons should go.

The attendance was very small, largely for the reasons given, although the extremely high wind which was blowing almost a hurricane at the time in a measure was responsible.

In the hall the showing was good, the ladies' fancy-work being worthy a high head of praise. Vegetables and roots were of extra quality, and especially can this be said of corn, the best which the writer has seen in Alberta, tomatoes, onions, turnips and sugar beets. Many other vegetables of excellent quality were also shown, but this feature of the fair was a great credit to all concerned.

J. B. Birt showed some very nice apples of the Wealthy variety, also a yellow fall apple, and some fine President apples. J. B. Merrill, J. W. Knight,



Wm. Le Baron and others each showed collections of preserved home-grown small fruits.

One of the best exhibits of the whole fair was a bunch of alfalfa, loaded with seed, grown by W. Munns, Raymond. The seed was well formed, and the plants loaded with it, so that we are more convinced than ever that alfalfa has come to stay in many parts of Western Canada, much to the advantage of the stockman.

Wheat in the sack made a very good showing, but oats were poor. The Raymond Milling and Elevator Co. had an artistically-arranged exhibit of their milling products. Scholars' work was good.

The Marr and Duthie Sale.

(From our Scottish Correspondent.)

The great Shorthorn week has come to a close. The northern sales were expected to bring out certain sensations; no one expected the results to be so extraordinary as they are. Let me, first of all, summarize the situation. Mr. J. M. Fraser, of Macdonald, Fraser & Co., began business on Tuesday, 11th inst., at Uppermill, where, in the presence of a crowd numbering nearly 3,000, from all parts of the world, 113 head of Shorthorn cattle, owned by the trustees of the late W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Traves, made an average of £156 5s. 4d. Eighteen bull calves bred by Mr. Duthie made an average of £226 12s. 6d. apiece. On the following day, 20 head from the herd of Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, made an average of £62 11s. 7d. Thirteen head of heifers—two-year-olds, yearlings and calves—from Mr. Wilson's herd at Pirriessville, made an average of £67 2s. year-olds, yearlings and calves—from Mr. Wilson's Simmers, Whiteside, Alford, made the fine average of £49 19s. 1d. each. The average for the whole of these 61 head sold by Mr. Fraser at Newton on Wednesday was £57 15s. That same afternoon, after the Newton sale, another sale of seventy-one head from different local herds took place at Insh station, where an average of £46 2s. 9d. was made for a mixed lot of all ages and both sexes. A more remarkable day's work was done at Mains of Sanquhar, Torres, on Thursday. These were drafts from the herds of the brothers Law, tenants, respectively, of Mains of Sanquhar and Holl. Forty-one head from Mains of Sanquhar, including 11 cows, made an average of £100 6s. 3d. Twelve head from Holl made an average of £116 12s. 9d. The overhead average for 53 was £104. The week closed with a great joint sale at Mains of Lessendrum, near Huntley, on Friday, when Mr. Murray's offering of 31 head made an average of £31 8s. 8d., and Mr. Merson's offering of 20 head from Craigwillie made an average of £31 3s. 8d. The overhead average for the 51 head was £31 6s. 8d.

Harking back to details, the Uppermill event was one prolonged battle between Mr. George Rodger, Selkirk, who held commissions from South America, and every other bidder. In the end, Mr. Rodger had secured nearly one-fifth of the whole offering, his bill for 24 animals out of the 131 offered amounting to the respectable figure of £7,465 10s. He took out the stock bull Bapton Favorite, now five years old, at £1,260. He also got the highest-priced Collynie bull calf, Collynie Mint, at £651, and another bull calf from the same herd, Royal Purple, at £630. That Mr. Rodger meant business was evident from the first, as he began by giving £336 for an Uppermill bull calf named Proud Prince. The fact is, anyone else got buying at the Uppermill dispersion only if Mr. Rodger was out of the way. The highest-priced cow at Uppermill was Alexandrina 30th, a three-year-old by Lovat Star, which went to the all-conquering Mr. Rodger at £367 10s. Mr. Duthie did his best to keep some of his old neighbor's cows in the country, and succeeded in two cases. He gave £325 10s. for the three-year-old Clara LXL; £315 for the seven-year-old Missie 147th; £262 10s. for the ten-year-old Missie CL; the same figure for Clara LIII,

an eight-year-old; £168 for a Duchess of Gloucester seven-year-old; £183 15s. for a Princess Royal, got by the great Wanderer, and £141 15s. for a Roan Lady by the same sire. Most of the two-year-old heifers went to Mr. Rodger for the Argentine. There were eight altogether, and of these he took three. For one, a Princess Royal, by Bapton Favorite, he gave no less than £420. The yearling heifers were an exceptionally good lot, and prices right through were sensational. The lowest price was £44 2s.; the highest, £367 10s., paid by Mr. Rodger for a Butterfly, by Bapton Diamond. He also gave £336 for a Princess Royal, by Baron Beaufort; £273 for a Lavender Lily, by Count Valiant, and \$168 for a Blythesome, by Baron Beaufort. Mr. P. L. Mills, Ruddington, Notts, managed to get a look-in among the two-year-old heifers, and at £315 he secured one of the Lavender Lilies. An English buyer, Mr. Lewis, Haynos Park, secured one or two of this age, paying, however, £262 10s. for one and £220 10s. for another. Most of the Uppermill heifer calves remained in this country. Mr. Rodger being good enough to take only two of them, for which, however, he paid £147 and £99 15s., respectively. The highest price for a heifer calf was £357, paid by Mr. Sydney Hill, Langside, Surrey, for Nonpareil Princess II., by Cassius. Mr. Robert Bruce, from Dublin, gave £346 10s. for a Princess Royal, by Royal Diamond. Mr. Stewart, of Millhills, a Perthshire breeder, gave £220 10s. for a heifer calf, one of the Princess Royal family. The details of the Uppermill averages are these: 20 bull calves, £125 2s. 2d.; 3 stock bulls, £535 10s.; 41 cows, £160 7s. 10d.; 8 two-year-old heifers, £155 5s. 5d.; 21 yearling heifers, £158; 20 heifer calves, £120 12s. 10d. The Collynie bull calves were the best, perhaps, ever offered, and their average the highest on record, £226 12s. 6d. A good few of the best of them were white, which rather militated against their making sensational prices, yet only two of the eighteen made the 100. Six of the eighteen were bought for South America. Canada was represented at the sale by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood. If they bid, they failed to buy, and Argentine remained in possession of the field. At an auction sale, the man on the rostrum has often to tempt bidders; at Uppermill it was a case of bidders tempting the auctioneer to take him and ignore the existence of the other men. Next to Mr. Rodger, the most extensive buyer was Mr. Clune, of Dublin, representing the Irish Board of Agriculture, which a large-hearted British Government has endowed with wealth which they cannot use.

Markets.

Western Markets.

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report says: "The ability of Europe to ignore the American market is something entirely new in recent times. One does not, however, require to search far for the causes. Perhaps the principal cause is the large crops produced in Argentine, Australia and India during the last season, enabling them to supply Europe during the last eight months with unprecedented quantities of wheat. The next principal cause has been a succession of three large crops in Russia, and the willingness or necessity of that country selling apparently all it could ship away. There is no doubt that the aggregate yield of European crops for 1904 is considerably smaller than last year, but the quality being better and prices higher, it has been more freely sold by farmers in the early part of the season. This and the large supplies from other countries have kept the European situation easy in face of a very strong situation in America. On the 1st inst. the stocks in sight available for Europe were 17,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, while the stocks in sight available in America were 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Besides the large increase in stocks in Europe and afloat for Europe, there is the present prospect of another large crop in Argentine, a fairly good crop in Australia, and favorable prospects for the seeding of larger acreage in India and Europe. At present Europe is receiving from America and Canada a little over a million bushels in wheat per week. Should American prices advance further, this quantity may be lessened or cut off altogether, and later on if Europe has to come to America for wheat, European prices would have to advance. In the meantime there are two sides to the wheat question, and it merits careful and deliberate study."

Wheat—A market expert here expresses the opinion that owing to the refusal of the railroads to make a rate on wheat to the American markets, our farmers are now losing at the rate of 18c. to 20c. a bushel. Prices are: No. 1 northern, 98½c.; No. 2 northern, 94½c.; No. 3 northern, 90½c.; No. 4, 82½c.; No. 5, 67½c.; feed, 58c.

Barley—No. 3 is worth 37c.; feed, 34c., on track here.

Oats—Unfavorable harvesting and threshing weather have deteriorated many samples, and good milling oats are scarce. Demand is good, prices for No. 2 white being 32½c.; feed being 30c.

Hay—Prices firmed up and a slight advance is noted. Dressed Meats—Beef, 5½c.; ½c. less for country-killed stuff; mutton, 8c.; veal, 7c.; hogs, 8½c.

Poultry—Fowl, live weight, 9c.; chickens, 11c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery quoted at 18½c. to 19½c., f. o. b. factory. Dairy stuff is not prominent on the market. No. 1 brings 14c., No. 2, 9c.; pound bricks, 18½c.; retailers are getting 25c.

Eggs—19c., with fair offerings.

Hides—Country-cured butchers', 6½c. for No. 1.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Exporters are worth here \$3 to \$3.25 weighed at point of shipment; butchers' stuff is quoted at \$2.75 off cars, and down to \$2.

Sheep—Nothing specially worthy of comment, prices being steady at \$3.25.

Hogs—Supplies scarce, 5½c. being the ruling price.

VANCOUVER QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—Manitoba, \$35 per ton.

Oats—\$25 to \$26 per ton.

Flour—Manitoba patent, per barrel, \$6.30; strong bakers, \$6; Enderby patent, \$6.

Hay—\$15 per ton.

Live Stock—Steers, \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; sheep, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; hogs, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Poultry—Geese, 16c.; ducks, 35c.; fowls, 16c.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 8c.; pork, 8c. to 9½c.; veal, 8c. to 11c.; mutton, 9c.

Cheese—Ontario cheese, 11c. to 11½c.

Lard—Tins, 10½c.; pails, 10c.; tubs, 9½c.; tierces, 9½c.

Butter—Local creamery, 25c. to 30c.; Ontario creamery, 22c. to 24c.; Manitoba dairy, 16c. to 18c.

Eggs—Ontario, 25c. to 27c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, local, new, \$16 to \$22 per ton; Ashcroft's, \$25 per ton; cauliflower, \$1.25 to \$1.40.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.40, stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4; western steers, \$3.25 to \$5.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.80 to \$5.40; good to choice heavy, \$5 to \$5.35; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.75; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.25 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$4.75.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Canadian cattle are quoted steady, at 10c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator beef weak, at 9c. to 9½c. per pound; sheep, 10½c. to 11½c. per pound.

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# HOME MAGAZINE



"The light of home's a wondrous light,  
So tender is its shining,  
So soft it follows through the night,  
Our weary road outlining;  
Though lonely, and for years we roam,  
Far from the ones who love us,  
Yet ever shines the light of home,  
Like God's grace spread above us."

## The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"Miss Leavenworth, did your uncle ever make a will?"  
"Yes, sir," she returned simply.  
"More than one?"  
"I never heard of but one."  
"Are you acquainted with the contents of that will?"  
"I am. He made no secret of his intentions to anyone."

The jurymen lifted his eye-glass and looked at her. "Perhaps, then, you can tell me who is the most likely to be benefited by his death?"

"I know who would be the greatest losers by it. The children he took to his bosom in their helplessness and sorrow; the young girls he enshrined with the halo of his love and protection when childhood and youth were passed—these, sir, these are the ones to whom his death is a loss, in comparison to which all other losses which may come to them must ever seem trivial and unimportant."

"Miss Leavenworth, the human mind cannot help forming impressions. Now, have you, with or without reason, felt at any time a suspicion as to who the murderer of your uncle might be?"

It was a frightful moment. To me and to one other I am sure it was not only frightful but agonizing. Would her courage fail? Would her determination to shield her cousin remain firm in the face of duty and at the call of probity? I dared not hope it.

But Mary Leavenworth, rising to her feet, looked judge and jury calmly in the face, and without raising her voice, replied:

"No, I have neither suspicion nor reason for any. The assassin of my uncle is not only entirely unknown to, but completely unsuspected by, me."

It was like the removal of a stifling pressure. And a universal outgo of breath, Mary Leavenworth stood aside and Eleanore was called in her place.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### Circumstantial Evidence.

And now that the interest was at its height; that the veil which shrouded this horrible tragedy seemed about to be lifted, if not entirely withdrawn, I felt a desire to fly the scene, to know no more. Not that I was conscious of any particular fear that this woman was going to betray herself. The cold steadiness of her new-forged and impassive countenance was sufficient warranty in itself against the possibility of any such catastrophe. But it had the suspicious of her countenance, and a feeling not only of hatred but of loathing, that face of beauty were in truth only a mask, and Eleanore Leavenworth was not the words of her cousin, but the words of her own heart. How could I hear her speak so calmly, so serenely, so serenely, as if she were not the fatal serpent which had coiled itself from the beginning of the witness with a

look which, while respectful, had a touch of austerity in it, the coroner began:

"You have been an inmate of Mr. Leavenworth's family from childhood, they tell me, Miss Leavenworth?"

"From my tenth year," returned she. It was the first time I had heard her voice, and it surprised me, it was so like, and yet so unlike, that of her cousin. Similar in tone, it lacked its expressiveness, if I may so speak, sounding without vibration on the ear, and ceasing without an echo.

"Since that time you have been treated like a daughter, they tell me?"

"Yes, sir, like a daughter indeed; he was more than a father to both of us."

"You and Miss Mary Leavenworth are cousins, I believe. When did she enter the family?"

"At the same time as I did. Our respective parents were victims of the same disaster. If it had not been for our uncle, we should have been thrown, children as we were, upon the world. But he—here she paused, her firm lips breaking into a half tremble—"but he, in the goodness of his heart, adopted us into his family, and gave us what we had both lost, a father and a home."

"You say that he was a father to you as well as to your cousin—that he adopted you. Do you mean by that, that he not only surrounded you with present luxury, but gave you to understand that the same should be secured to you after his death; in short, that he intended to leave any portion of his property to you?"

"No, sir, I was given to understand from the first that his property would be bequeathed by will to my cousin."

"Your cousin was no more nearly related to him than yourself, Miss Leavenworth; did he never give you any reason for this evident partiality?"

"None but his pleasure, sir."

Her answers up to this point had been so straightforward and satisfactory that a gradual confidence seemed to be taking the place of the rather uneasy doubts which had from the first circled about this woman's name and person. But at this admission, uttered as it was in a calm, unimpassioned voice, not only the jury, but myself, who had so much truer reason for mistrusting her, felt that the actual suspicion in her case must be very much shaken before the utter lack of motive which this reply so clearly betokened.

Meanwhile the coroner continued: "If your uncle did for you all that you say, you must have become very much attached to him?"

"Yes, sir," her mouth taking a sudden determined curve.

"His death, then, must have been a great shock to you?"

"Very, very great."

"Enough of itself to make you faint away, as they tell me you did, at the first glance you had of his body?"

"Enough, quite."

"And yet you seemed to be prepared for it?"

"Prepared?"

"The servants say you were much agitated at finding your uncle did not make his appearance at the breakfast-table."

"The servants!"—her tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of her mouth; she could hardly speak.

"That when you returned from his room you were very pale."

Was she beginning to realize that there was some doubt, if no actual suspicion, in the mind of the man who could assail her with questions like these? I had not seen her so agitated since that one memorable instant up in her room. But

her mistrust, if she felt any, did not long betray itself. Calming herself by a great effort, she replied with a quiet gesture:

"That is not so strange. My uncle was a very methodical man; the least change in his habits would be likely to awaken our apprehensions."

"You were alarmed then?"

"To a certain extent I was."

"Miss Leavenworth, who is in the habit of overseeing the regulation of your uncle's private apartments?"

"I am, sir."

"You are doubtless, then, acquainted with a certain stand in his room containing a drawer?"

"Yes, sir."

"How long is it since you had occasion to go to this drawer?"

"Yesterday," visibly trembling at the admission.

"At what time?"

"Near noon, I should judge."

"Was the pistol he was accustomed to keep there in its place at that time?"

"I presume so; I did not observe."

"Did you turn the key upon closing the drawer?"

"I did."

"Take it out?"

"No, sir."

"Miss Leavenworth, that pistol, as you have perhaps observed, lies on the table before you. Will you look at it?" And lifting it up into view, he held it toward her.

If he had meant to startle her by the sudden action he amply succeeded. At the first sight of the murderous weapon she shrank back, and a horrified but quickly suppressed shriek burst from her lips. "Oh, no, no!" she moaned, flinging out her hands before her.

"I must insist upon your looking at it, Miss Leavenworth," pursued the coroner. "When it was found just now all the chambers were loaded."

Instantly the agonized look left her countenance. "Oh, then—" She did not finish, but put out her hand for the weapon.

But the coroner, looking at her steadily, continued: "It has been lately fired off for all that. The hand that cleaned the barrel forgot the cartridge chamber, Miss Leavenworth."

She did not shriek again, but a hopeless, helpless look slowly settled over her face, and she seemed about to sink, but like a flash the reaction came, and lifting her head with a steady, grand action I have never seen equalled, she exclaimed:

"Very well, what then?"

The coroner laid the pistol down; men and women glanced at each other; every one seemed to hesitate to proceed. I heard a tremulous sigh at my side, and turning, beheld Mary Leavenworth staring at her cousin with a startled flush on her cheek, as if she began to recognize the fact the others beside herself felt that there was something unexplained about this woman.

At last the coroner summoned up courage to continue:

"You ask me, Miss Leavenworth, upon the evidence given, what then? Your question obliges me to say that no burglar, no hired assassin, would have used this pistol for a murderous purpose, and then taken the pains not only to clean it, but to reload it, and lock it up again in the drawer from which he had taken it."

She did not reply to this, but I saw Mr. Gryce make a note of it with that peculiar emphatic nod of his.

"Nor," he went on more gravely, "would it be possible for anyone who was not accustomed to pass in and out

of Mr. Leavenworth's room, at all hours, to enter his door so late at night, procure this pistol from its place of concealment, traverse his apartment, and advance so closely upon him as the facts show to have been necessary, without causing him at least to turn his head to one side, which, in consideration of the doctor's testimony, we cannot believe he did."

It was a frightful suggestion, and we looked to see Eleanore Leavenworth recoil. But that expression of outraged feeling was left for her cousin to exhibit. Starting indignantly from her seat, Mary cast one hurried glance around her, and opened her lips to speak, but Eleanore, slightly turning, motioned her to have patience, and replied in a cold and calculating voice: "You are not sure, sir, that this was done. If my uncle, for some purpose of his own, had fired the pistol off yesterday, let us say—which is surely possible if not probable—the like results would be observed, and the same conclusions drawn."

"Miss Leavenworth," the coroner went on, "the ball has been extracted from your uncle's head. It corresponds with those in the cartridges found in the stand drawer, and is of the number used with this pistol."

Her head fell forward on her hands, her eyes sought the floor, her whole attitude expressed disheartenment. Seeing it, the corner grew still more grave.

"Miss Leavenworth," said he, "I have now some questions to put to you concerning last night. Where did you spend the evening?"

"Alone in my own room."

"You, however, saw your uncle or your cousin in the course of it?"

"No, sir; I saw no one after leaving the dinner table—except Thomas," she added after a moment's pause.

"And how came you to see him?"

"He came to bring me the card of a gentleman who called."

"May I ask the name of the gentleman?"

"The name on the card was Mr. Le Roy Robbins."

The matter seemed trivial, but the sudden start given by the lady at my side made me remember it.

"Miss Leavenworth, when seated in your room, are you in the habit of leaving your door open?"

A startled look at this, quickly suppressed. "Not in the habit, no, sir."

"Why did you leave it open last night?"

"I was feeling warm."

"No other reason?"

"I can give no other."

"When did you close it?"

"Upon retiring."

"Was that before or after the servants went up?"

"After."

"Did you see Mr. Harwell when he left the house and ascended to his room?"

"I did not."

"How long after did you leave your door open?"

"I— I cannot say, a—I cannot say."

"Can you give any other reason?"

"I— I do not know. Why do you forget?"

"Well, it was long after Mr. Harwell went to bed."

"Was it more than ten minutes?"

"I— I do not know."

"How pale her face was, and how she trembled!"

(To be continued.)



New Every Morning.

By Susan Coolidge.

Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Every morn is the world made new.  
You who are weary of sorrow and sin-  
ning,  
Here is a beautiful hope for you,—  
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over ;  
The tasks are done and the tears are  
shed,

Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover ;  
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and  
bled,  
Are healed with the healing which  
night has shed.

Yesterday now is part of forever,  
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds  
tight,

With glad days, and sad days, and bad  
day, which never  
Shall visit us more with their bloom  
and their blight,  
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful  
night.

Let them go, since we cannot re-live  
them,  
Cannot undo and cannot atone ;  
God in his mercy receive them, forgive  
them !  
Only the new days are our own ;  
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,  
Here is the spent earth all re-born,  
Here are the tired limbs springing light-  
ly,  
To face the sun and to share with the  
morn  
In the chrism of dew and the cool of  
dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning ;  
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,  
And, spite of old sorrow and older sin-  
ning,  
And puzzles forecasted and possible  
pain,  
Take heart with the day, and begin  
again.  
—From "A Few More Verses."

To the Road.

Cool is the wind, for the summer is wan-  
ing,

Who's for the road ?  
Sun-flecked and soft, where the dead  
leaves are raining,

Who's for the road ?  
Knapsack and alpenstock press hand and  
shoulder,

Prick off the brier and roll off the bould-  
er ;  
This be your lot till the season grow  
older,

Who's for the road ?  
Up and away in the hush of the morn-  
ing,

Who's for the road ?  
Vagabond he, all conventions a-scorning,  
Who's for the road ?

Music of warblers so merrily singing,  
Draughts from the rill from the roadside  
upspringing,

Nectar of grapes from the vines lowly  
swinging,—  
These on the road.

Now every house is a hut or a hovel,  
Come to the road.

Mankind and moles in the dark like to  
grovel,

But to the road,  
Throw off the loads that are bending  
you double ;

Love is for life, only labor is trouble ;  
Truce to the town, whose best gift is a  
bubble,

Come to the road !  
—Paul F. Dunbar.

"Calling the Ferryman."

Standing on the bank of the stream,  
which divides them from the opposite  
shore, are two peasants, waiting for the  
ferryman to row them across. "Ahoy,  
ye hoy !" "Ahoy, ye hoy !" echoes  
and re-echoes along the silent banks of the  
limpid stream, but fails to penetrate the  
ears of the delinquent Charon, who has  
fallen asleep while awaiting the chance ar-  
rival of a passenger. Not until the call has  
been repeated is the ferryman aroused  
from his blissful sleep, when a few powerful  
strokes from his brawny arms lands the  
boat at the spot where his passengers are  
waiting.



A Flower Box.

With the "wailing winds and naked  
woods," and the prospect of spending  
more than five months without ever spy-  
ing a bit of fresh green out of doors,  
comes the inspiration to seize a bit of  
the summer and corner it up inside.  
Bright fires must take the place of warm  
sunshine, and a little corner of growing  
plants, that of the broad sweeps of grass  
or forest which have delighted us so  
long.

Where one has a warm house, and  
there is a possibility of keeping a little  
fire going all through the night, the  
keeping of plants is a comparatively  
easy matter. Where these conditions do  
not exist it is better not to attempt  
keeping many. Three or four "good"  
ones which may at nights be placed on  
a table back from the windows, and  
covered with inverted, paper-lined boxes,  
will give much more satisfaction in a  
cold house. Besides, a great many  
people object to fussing with many pots  
in the winter time.

Apropos of the latter subject, I saw a  
rather unique invention the other day,  
which must do much toward simplifying  
the keeping of plants in the house. This  
was a window-box, designed especially  
for a bay window, but equally suitable  
for any other window large enough to  
admit plenty of light. The box, which  
stood on a low table made expressly for  
it, was an ordinary oblong one, four feet  
long, one foot six inches broad, and  
fourteen inches deep, and was lined  
throughout with galvanized iron sheet-  
ing, put on so as to make the whole  
absolutely water-tight. It was, more-  
over, divided into two compartments by  
a second detachable bottom, placed on  
firm supports two inches from the bot-  
tom of the box. This second bottom  
was closely perforated with holes, each  
of which was about as large as a five-  
cent piece, and the supports, of which  
there were eight, were made of pieces of  
galvanized iron bent to form an angle,  
two of them being fastened to the under  
side of the movable bottom, and the  
others riveted to the sides of the box  
beneath. At one end of the box, lead-  
ing down to the chamber thus shut off  
at the bottom, was a pipe with a funnel  
at the top of it. At the other end,  
close to the bottom, was a tap.

The upper compartment was intended,  
of course, to be filled with soil, placed,  
presumably, upon a layer of moss or  
other fibrous material, to keep the soil  
from filtering through the holes. The  
lower department was designed to hold  
hot water, which is to be poured down  
through the funnel once every day, and  
drawn off when cold by means of the  
tap. The idea is to have the steam  
ascend through the holes into the porous  
soil, and so prevent chilling, and coax  
the plants into generous growth.

To a further point than this we have  
not seen the experiment carried, but we  
were assured that the idea is an excel-  
lent one. One thing is certain, the box  
provides excellently for good drainage,  
that necessity to vigorous house-plants ;  
it also makes the work of watering much  
easier, and does away with the bother  
of handling numerous flowerpots. More-  
over, when filled with drooping vines and  
flowers, such a box must be a beautiful  
object in any room, being, in fact, a  
little flowerbed in itself. Still better,  
perhaps, would it be adapted to ferns.  
In fact, when examining it, one's first  
vision was of a mass of green, Smilax  
and Wandering Jew about the edge ;  
ferns—Pieris, Boston, Silver and Holly  
—massed in the center, and all about  
them, covering up the dark soil, the  
vivid green of mosses plucked from logs  
in the wood, or, where these might not  
be obtained, the dainty freshness of  
sprouting mignonette.

I hope I have described the box with  
sufficient clearness to enable anyone who  
wishes to construct one like it. If not,  
I shall be very happy to give further ex-  
planation of any point that may not be  
clear.  
FLORA FERNLEAF.  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg,  
Man.

Missionary (out west)—Did you ever  
forgive an enemy ?  
Bad Man—Wunst.  
"I am glad to hear that. What  
moved your inner soul to prefer peace to  
strife ?"  
"I didn't have no gun."

Mrs. Pancake (to man engaging board)  
—My rule is always "Pay in advance."  
Hardup—That's good. I'd hate to be  
kicked out of my room because you had  
failed to pay your rent !

Home.

Sunset glow on the rock and pine,  
And beauteous ways that run  
To lead me back to that home of mine—  
And the roaming days are done.

Breath of clover is blowing by,  
And the laurels flame afield—  
A white-walled cottage against the sky,  
And the wounds of the years are healed.

Along the lane, where the river flows,  
Old faces that smile I see ;  
And the wind that over the valley goes  
Is singing to welcome me.

Kisses warm are awaiting me,  
There, where the home-light shines ;  
There, where the starlight wanders free,  
Through the green and clustering vines.

Ah ! what a joy, at the journey's end !  
That love should be patient still ;  
That the weary, winding road should  
lead  
To the peace of the old home-hill.

— Onward.

The following travesty of those well-  
known lines called, "Father, Come  
Home!" has been published in "The  
Flaneur," Toronto Mail-Empire :

Father, dear father, come home with me  
now,

For mother is out to the club.  
You said you were coming right home  
from your work

To get the dear children some grub.  
The cook has gone out—her club also  
meets—

The janitor's gone on a spree,  
And poor Brother Bennie has swallowed  
a nail

And no one to help him but me.

Father, dear father, come home with me  
now ;

There's scrubbing and sweeping to do.  
While mother is solving the problems of  
state

The children are crying for you.  
The socks must be darned, the patches  
tacked on,

The beds must be turned back to air,  
And mother's shirt-waist must be ironed  
to-night

Or she will have nothing to wear.

Father, dear father, come home with me  
now ;

It's lonely without any man ;  
And mother will grieve when she comes  
from the club

If things are not fixed spick and span,  
Don't swear, dear papa ; it isn't polite ;  
The children in hearing might be ;  
So let business slide, for dear mother,  
you know,

May bring home a few friends to tea.



"Calling the Ferryman."





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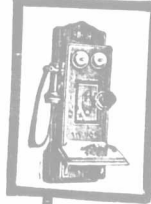
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**Reading for Winter Evenings.**

Once more the shortening days remind us that winter is near, with the long evenings, in which one may do so much reading if one will only set about it. The only wonder would seem to be that more people do not set about it. Of course, we all know the "busy" household in which no one ever seems to have time for anything but work, the men being out about the stables until bed-time, and the women equally busy in the house, gathering round the big kitchen table, knitting, patching, darning, until it seems that a sixteen-hour "day" is scarcely long enough for all that is to be done. For such a household as this, there would seem to have some excuse if reading has to be given a very tiny corner on the time-table. Where there is a large stock to attend to and little "help," late stable-work would seem to be unavoidable; most certainly the poor animals cannot be neglected. And in the house where there are many children, the filling of little mouths, and keeping of little coats and dresses in cleanliness and order, must often take up the time to the exclusion of almost everything else. The one comfort is that the children will grow. By-and-bye they will be able to take their share of the work, and then there may be time for the other part of living.

At the same time, there are scores of homes in which there can be no substantial excuse for not spending a reasonable proportion of the winter evenings in reading. The nights come, and the nights go, no one knows how—a little dawdling, a little chaffing, and talk a little, "going out somewhere," and in the case of young women, possibly, the spending of many, many hours in fancy-work. Conversation, it goes without saying, is one of the best things about a home, yet it does seem too bad to spend the evenings of a whole winter just in talk, without getting a single idea from the army of great thinkers who have spoken in books. A few pieces of choice fancywork, too, add something to the attractiveness of a home, but it does seem a pity to spend one's best energies at it, taking thousands and thousands of stitches in things which have to be just soaped and put into wash boilers, and which will, after all, wear out or go out of fashion in a very few years. Better, is it not, to give the best of our spare time to the development of these minds of ours, which, we believe, will endure for eternity, and which should be of somewhat more worth than doilies, and center-pieces, and cushion tops?

There is no gainsaying the advantages of reading good literature in the best way. Neither are the benefits of such reading only for the few. I remember being "out to dinner" once at the house of a woman who had the most meagre kind of "long-ago" public-school education. A university student was one of the party, and when the evening was over, he remarked: "It is easy to see that woman has a college education." So much for what a bright woman, who does not throw away her opportunities, may do. Unquestionably, the systematic reading of good literature in a thorough and sensible way brings, not only information, but culture, greater interest in life, greater powers of thought. You cannot read a really fine book without having your mental powers aroused in some way.

Not only are new thoughts presented to you, but you are sent off on new mental expeditions on your own account, and all this thinking is not likely to result in nothing. As Browning says: "Thought is the soul of act."

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the habit of reading has its quicksands. Indiscriminate reading of anything and everything that turns up is a very great mistake. Trashy books are worse than no books, and Goldwin Smith has well termed the ordinary carelessly chosen circulating library the "intellectual saloon." Where books are chosen with infinite care, such a library is undoubtedly a blessing in any community. Where the slightest laxness in this respect is permitted, the term "intellectual saloon" is none too severe for it. Again, the habit of incessant reading, even of good books, is not without its dangers. To read a little, I can think much, is a very good rule. To get the real good out of a book, you must let your thoughts dwell upon it, pass your judgment upon its assertions, and go over and over its choicest passages, until they become a part of you. And how can you do all this if you keep on reading volume after volume, with feverish rapidity, never pausing to let any of this intellectual matter "digest," as Bacon has it?

One is inclined to think, however, that more people err upon the side of not reading enough than upon that of reading either unwise selections or too much of wise ones. True, one notices, of late, a great increase in the number of books given place in our farmhouses, and the majority of farmers nowadays keep adding to this little library, very slowly in many cases, yet continuously—no very difficult matter at the present price of cloth-bound books. This practice is greatly to be commended. There is nothing like owning the books one cares for. When you own a book which really suits you, you can go over it when you wish, and refer to it at pleasure. The more you see of it, the more you see in it. You can underline it, and make notes in it to your heart's desire, and by-and-bye it becomes so much a part of your life that you would much rather have one carry away your favorite chair than your favorite volume. There is just one great difficulty in buying books, that is choosing them.

And here, Ingle Nook friends, for the first time, I am going to ask leave to write, "To be continued." Upon this subject one is likely to grow prolix, and it will never do to take more than one's own share of space. So our subject for next time will be, "Choice of Books for the Home Library." In the meantime, I hope our many Ingle Nookers are busy writing those helpful letters for our Housekeepers' Competition. We are getting lonely to hear from our readers, and now that the busiest season is over, will hope to get letters from a great many of them.

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

**AN OLD INGLE NOOK FRIEND.**

Dear Dame Durden,—Both you and Cousin Dorothy were kind enough to ask me to come again, and I am taking you at your word. I am sending you a poem. A few days ago, when I was making some jelly, the thought occurred to me that perhaps some of the young housekeepers might be glad to know a little wrinkle I have to make sure mine will "jell." The old housekeepers probably know it. After it is jelled, I pound my fruit thoroughly before I strain

it, and, since I learned that, my jellies have been successful.

(MRS.) J. H. TAYLOR

**The Gardener.**

The Master has taken his trowel,  
His garden of flowers looking over;  
Some plants have too much of the sunshine,  
And some would be better for more.

With tenderest use of the trowel,  
He raises them one after one,  
And some he removes to the shadow  
Away from the heat of the sun.

And some to the sunshine transplanted  
Grow perfect in stature and face,  
And give to the Hand that has moved them  
The thanks that are due to His grace.

And some of the frailest and fairest  
He takes to the garden above,  
To blossom in beauty undreamt of,  
In the light of the dear Father's love.

**ANSWER TO BUSYBODY.**

Dear Dame Durden,—The fire looks so cozy, I am tempted to enter the Nook too. It seems rather selfish to enjoy all the good things to be found in it, without helping a little bit. I am sending my recipe for chocolate icing. I hope Friendly Busybody will like it; perhaps the cake recipe will not come amiss either. This is my first visit to the Nook, so with best wishes to the Nookers I'll take leave for this time.

BLUEBELL.

**Chocolate Cake.**—One cup white sugar, beaten to a cream with a piece of butter size of an egg; two eggs, saving yolk of one for icing; half a cup of sweet milk; flavoring to taste; two cups of flour, sifted three times, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

**Icing.**—Half cup grated chocolate; one cup sugar; beaten yolk of an egg; half cup of sweet milk; put on stove, and stir often while cooking, till it will candy when dropped in cold water.

Don't let this visit be your last,  
Bluebell. D. D.

**Better Grass.**

Doubtless other ministers than the one named in this incident may have had occasion to remonstrate before now with derelict parishioners. It may be, too, that there has been occasion for the position taken. In this case the parson was talking with a member who was a shepherd.

"Well, John, I have missed your face in the church."

"I dinna doot that."

"And have you not been to church all this time?" was the parson's next question.

"O't aye have I; I've been many times in the kirk over the hill."

"Well," said the parson, "I'm a shepherd myself, and do not like to see my sheep wandering into other folds and among other pasturage."

"Well," said John, "that's a difference, ye ken; I never mind where they gang if they get better grass."

**A Great Speech.**

A lawyer, whose eloquence was of the spread-eagle sort, was addressing the jury at great length, and his legal opponent, growing weary, went outside to rest.

"Mr. B— is making a great speech," said a bystander to the bored counsel.

"Oh, yes, Mr. B— always makes a great speech. If you or I had occasion to announce that two and two make four, we'd be foolish enough to blurt it out. Not so Mr. B— . He would say:

"If, by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition, we desired to arrive at the sum of two integers added to two integers, we should find—and I assert this boldly, sir, and without the fear of successful contradiction—we, I repeat, should find by the particular arithmetical formula before mentioned—and, sir, I hold myself perfectly responsible for the assertion I am about to make—that the sum of two given integers added to the other two integers would be four."

If you are not going to be happy until all the vexing questions are settled, just think what a long time you will be in the dumps.

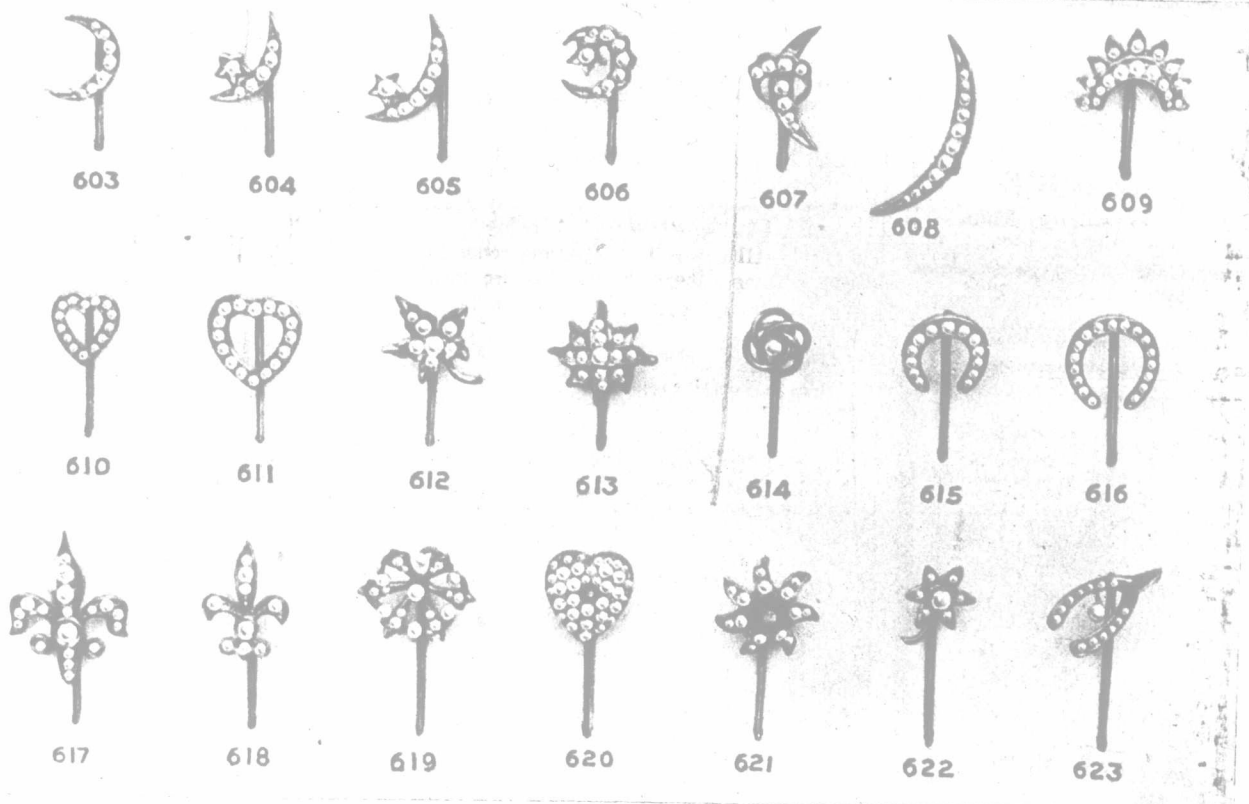


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### How to Manage a Baby.

English Teachers Have Real Infants to Illustrate Lessons.

The London Domestic Subjects Sub-department of the new educational authority does not mean to do things by halves.

If they teach young folk how to manage a baby the lessons are to be thorough. No dolls are going to be used, or picture illustrations, but a good honest three-months-old infant, warranted to scream at pinpricks, kick at bathing, and be sick when improperly fed.

Attendance at these domestic instruction classes is compulsory on all girls of school age for one half-day per week. Results of the most encouraging description have been noticed already from some of the classes. A well-known doctor stated the other day that a woman's life had been saved by the skilled nursing of a thirteen-year-old daughter who had been a regular attendant at one of the board school sick nursing classes.

The idea of giving lessons in the care of babies, with a live and probably highly indignant baby as a subject for illustrations, had occurred to several teachers privately, and the first feeling of the authorities on hearing of these demonstrations was one of decided alarm. The death of the subject of illustration from convulsions, brought on by rage or other causes during the lecture, might, they felt, be laid at their door by an uncomprehending coroner's jury.

Certain cautious rules have, therefore, been drawn up for the regulation of these experiments on the infantine corpus vile. They include:

"The mother or some responsible relative must be present during the whole time that the baby is in the center.

"The baby must be fed and remain in the center at least one hour after bathing.

"The teacher must be careful to see that she has all the proper appliances ready before undressing the baby."—(London Mail).

### The Wonder-Worker, Love.

By Mrs. A. Rodd.

From the lov'd ideal home,  
By breath of Heaven regaled,  
Surely the boy will never roam,  
There dwelleth Love unveiled.

Mothers, you wish to keep your boys at home, don't you? Then here is the secret. Surely the mighty talisman, the magnet which attracts and holds firmly, before which all else gives way, is the heaven-born, all-absorbing, mighty power of the true wonder-worker, love.

Where is the boy whose heart does not thrill with pleasure when his fond mother embraces him and tells him she loves him dearly. Away with all cold reserve, parents; let your children know that you love them fondly. Don't keep love hidden.

Mothers, set your boys a good example. Shun all deceit; be true, candid and open as the day if you wish your boy to become a true, honorable man. Be unselfish, and let him know that you are faithfully and earnestly trying to promote his interest and happiness here and hereafter. Don't nag or find fault with him if, boylike, he rushes into the house, forgetting to wipe his feet, or throws his cap or coat on a chair, instead of hanging them up in their proper places.

Don't send your boy up to sleep in the bare attic when you have a nicely-furnished spare-room on the first floor empty. Let him sleep there; nothing in your house is too good for your own. Don't become excited and scold if you find him in the parlor with the blinds drawn up, trying to play the piano. Just merely smile, and make your boy happy. Be kind, loving, and forbearing; it is surely worth your while. Think what it will mean to enjoy the companionship of your beloved children when you become old. Think what it means to keep your boy in the safe-shelter of home, unexposed to the manifold temptations of a large city. O, be true and faithful, and your reward shall be sure.

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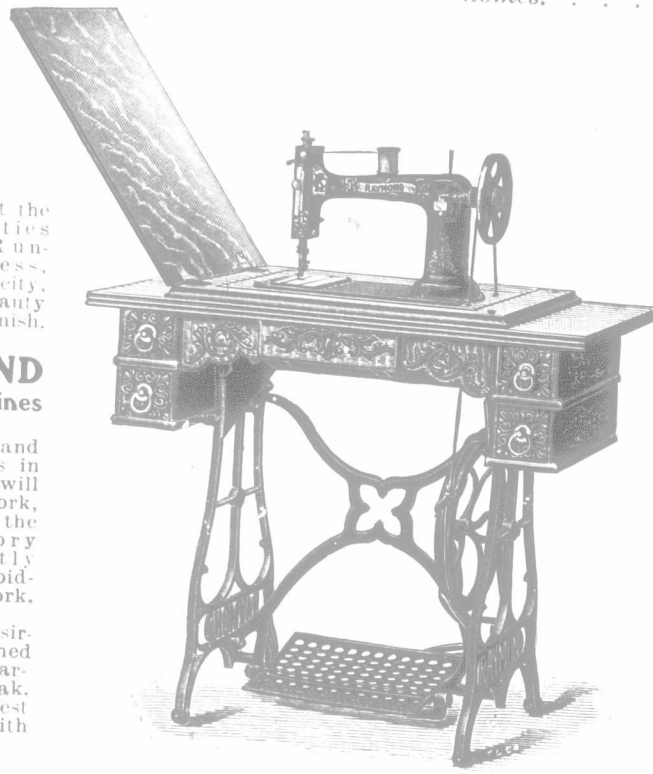
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**Picture Story Competition.**

The prizewinners are: Class I., Elizabeth Henderson, Okotoks, Alta. (Box 86); Class II., Beatrice Edwards, Thornloe, New Ontario; Class III., Jean Scott, Brandon, Man.

Many of the MSS. describing the picture called "The Blind Man's Friend," given in our first issue for September, deserve great praise. Even those who failed to win prizes may feel pleased to find their names in the list of honorable mentions. These have been arranged in order of merit as far as possible, taking into consideration the ages of the competitors, spelling, punctuation and general neatness. Here is the list: Nellie Barber, Pelham Weller, Grace Darling, Brownie, Lucy Cowan, E. R. Richardson, Amy Purdy, Gladys Walls, Nellie Thompson, Hildred, Sunshine, Lyster Weller, Essie Nesbit, Jennie K. Noble, Bessie Slipp, George Short, Florence Duncalfe, Harold Hamilton, William Henderson, Livia Pearl Eby. Some of these writers may see their stories in our Corner some time, perhaps before very long, but, of course, it will not do to have too many stories on the same subject, so don't be in too great a hurry.

COUSIN DOROTHY

**The Blind Man's Friend.**

Little Effie was only eight years old, and was an only child. Although she was made much of, yet she was not selfish.

She saved her pennies, dimes and nickels in her little bank. This money she used to treat poor children with, and to give to missions.

Although she had many toys and pets, her favorite of them all was a beautiful pug, which she called Watch. Watch always went with and took care of Effie when she went walking.

One day as Effie came to a street corner she saw an old blind man. He was very poor, but had a dog with him. As he leaned heavily upon his staff the dog stood before him, waiting for pennies to be dropped into a little basket tied about his neck. The old man called his dog Faithful. A few people would drop pennies into the basket as they passed, but as Effie paused before them she dropped in a bright new quarter, which she had intended to buy sweets with. When the old man heard the sound of money, he slipped his hand into the basket and smiled, and as Effie passed on he murmured, "God bless you!"

Effie passed that way often after that, and always had some money for the poor beggar.

As the snow came she missed the old man, but the dog was always in his place, looking so pitiful and sad. But as winter came on Faithful too disappeared, and Effie felt sorry for them and longed to know where they went, but she never found out.

One cold winter morning a poor old man was found clasping his dog in his arms. He was dead—frozen to death. The dog was alive; it was Faithful. He was taken to a home for dogs, but would eat nothing, and died of a broken heart after he had been there but two days.

So this was the end of the blind man and his faithful friend.

ELIZABETH HENDERSON  
Okotoks, Alta., N.-W. T. (Age 14).

**The Blind Man's Friend.**

"Mamma, may Frisk and I go out on the street to play?" called Ella Campbell to her mother one afternoon. "Why, of course you may, if you promise not to get in anyone's way," answered her mother. Ella promised not to, and she ran away to get her wraps on, for it was winter time. Ella Campbell was a little girl about five or six years of age, and Frisk was her pet dog. When she got ready to start her mother slipped a piece of money into Ella's hand, and told her to do what she liked with it.

Ella was delighted as she thought of the many sweets that it would buy. She made up her mind that instead of playing she would go straight to the store and get the worth of her money right away. She and Frisk were running merrily along, and were almost to the store, when she saw coming towards her a dog with a small basket tied around its neck, and leading a blind man by a string. There was a big difference between fat little Frisk and his shining white fur, trimmed with rosettes and bows of blue ribbon, and the blind man's dog, with such thin and scrubby hair, and looking so pitifully up into Ella's face—as we see in the picture. Ella knew that the dog was coaxing her to put some money into the little basket to buy bread for himself and the blind man, and she thought of the money her mother had given her, but the thought of the nice sweets that were waiting for her at the store was almost too much, and she was going past the dog when it gave her such a pitiful look that Ella's tender little heart couldn't stand it, so she willingly dropped her money into the basket—and who will not say that the dog proved to be the blind man's faithful friend. BEATRICE I. EDWARDS, (Age 13).

Thornloe P. O., New Ontario.

**The Blind Man's Friend.**

Once there was a blind man, and he was very poor. He had a little dog trained to lead him around with a string, and the little dog had a basket tied around its neck, and it would stop when it met any person and hold up its head for the people to drop money in this basket. There was one little girl who was very rich, and she used to get money from her father and mother, and she used to go out and hunt this blind man up and put money in the basket. She grew to be very fond of this man, and the dog would bark and wag his tail, he was so delighted to see her. This little girl was so good to the man, she was known all over the city she lived in as the Blind Man's Friend.

JEAN SCOTT (Age 11).  
Brandon, Man.

**Butterflies.**

(Continued).

The white butterflies come next in order, and are under the same heading. The black-veined White or Hawthorne butterfly is the handsomest of all the white butterflies, and in England is very uncommon, though in many parts of the world it is plentiful. The wings are almost transparent, and are faintly tinted on the under side. The veins of the female are much browner than in the



**Aporia Cratægi.**  
Hawthorne White.

male specimen. The outer rim of the wing is defined by a clear vein instead of the usual fringing. The color is a creamy white, with black veins. These illustrations could be clipped out and pasted in a book in the order given, with any local differences added in the right places. If they were just lightly colored with water-color paints, a valuable little handbook on the butterflies of your own neighborhood would at length be in your possession. The Latin name of the Hawthorne White is "Aporia Cratægi."

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Something About Hallowe'en.

All-hallows Eve, or Hallowe'en, still survives amongst us, although in this prosaic generation it is divested of well-nigh all the poetry and mystery which surrounded it in the past.

IN THE PAST.

The All-hallows Eve of the past was considered the especial season for the walking abroad of spirits, both of the visible and invisible world.

Sir Walter Scott in his novels, and more especially in "The Monastery," makes use of this universal sentiment as an element of weirdness wherewith to add interest to his plot.

It is the child's birth night, Hallowe'en, and, therefore, to her is it granted to see visions, for upon babies born on that uncanny night this special gift of double-sight is supposed to be bestowed.

"This is thy birthday, my sweet Mary," said the mother, as a sting of bitter recollection crossed her mind.

Mary is seated, gypsy fashion, between two bundles upon the pony Shagram's back, Tibb leading the bride, and old Martin walking cautiously before.

"For the mercy of Our Lady, not a word of that now," says Martin in reply; tell your beads woman, if you cannot be silent.

Of course the White Lady is a beneficent fairy to the rescue, and the forlorn party pass the quagmire in safety.

The next scene which marks the gift to the Hallowe'en-born child of an inner sight not granted to others, is thus introduced: Three years have passed, and they are grouped around the turf fire at the Tower of Glendearg.

Alice of Avenel, the sad mother of the disinherited child, reads detached passages from a thick clasped volume, which she has preserved with the greatest care.

All at once the two boys come, open-mouthed into the hall, to tell that "there was an armed man in the spence."

Then the little maid speaks out: "It was not Christie; it was a gentleman with a bright breastplate, like what I have seen lang syne at Avenel."

"So this was no 'Hallowe'en Cantrip,'" as Elspeth had at first surmised; but a veritable vision, vouchsafed to the child born nine years ago on the Eve of All-Hallows.

DAME ELSPETH'S STORY.

A little later on Tibb edges her stool nearer to the huge elbow chair of Dame

may not survive as love or matrimonial tests amongst the fun-loving young people of to-day.

The maiden wets a shirt-sleeve, hangs it up to dry and watches till midnight, until the apparition of her future partner comes in to turn it at the fire.

The following old custom is perhaps a little hard upon the widows. Let those of us who are members of that grey confraternity not take it too much to heart.

Again, let Bobby Burns have the last word. This time about the test of the nuts:

"The auld guidwife's well-hoordit nuts Are round and round divided, And mony lads an' lasses' fates Are there that night decided: Some kinde, conthie, side by side, And burn thegither trimly; Some start awa wi' saucy pride, And jump out owre the chimblly, Fu high that nicht.



An Attractive Hall Arrangement.

Elspeth, that she might the better hear the latter's experience of a less grim Hallowe'en night when that woman was just "a hemple of nineteen or twenty."

He held up a feathered arrow, whilst I just swarfed away wi' fright; but mark the end of it, Tibb: We were married, and the gray-goose wing was the death o' him after a'.

That the little plot had been concocted between Father Nicolas, the Cellarer and the worthy Simon himself, seems to have been wholly misbelieved by Mistress Elspeth, for said she, quaintly, "Simon, gude-man, he liked not that it should be said that he had been seen out o' the body."

I have too nearly used up my allotted space to admit of more than very brief mention of one or two amongst many of the Hallowe'en customs which may or

"Jean slips in twa wi' tentie e'e: Wha 'twas, she wadna tell; But 'this is Jock, and this is me,' She says in to hersel': He bleezed owre her, and she owre him, As they wad nae mair part; Till, fuff, he started up the lum, And Jean had e'en a sair heart, To see't that nicht." H. A. B.

We Forget.

So many tender words and true, We meant to say, dear love, to you; So many things we meant to do, But we forgot.

The busy days were full of care; The long night fell all unaware; You passed beyond love's pleading prayer While we forgot.

Now evermore through heart and brain There breathes an undertone of pain, Though what has been should be again, We would forget.

We feel, we know, that there must be, Beyond the veil of mystery, Some place where love can clearly see, And not forget.

-Ada Foster Murray, in Harper's Magazine.

Fashion Notes.

At last the fashions for fall and winter have come forth, with some definition of form from the mists of obscurity, and one can tell with something like certainty just what is "to be worn."

MATERIALS.

Their name is legion, hence how shall one tell of them? Mottled tweeds, zibelines, etamines, basket-cloths, Venetian weaves, and "cords" of various kinds, are all displayed in bewildering variety on the store counters, and dull plaids in heavy cloths are also putting in an appearance.

SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

Shirt-waist suits are still made rather simple in outline, with pleated waists, upon which a shaped yoke or a tiny vest effect may appear, and pleated skirts. Just two particulars must be noted in making a fashionable shirt-waist suit: No pouch either in front of the blouse or at the cuffs must be permitted, and a tight effect about the hips must be obtained by stitching the pleats of the skirt down to the knees, or by putting about the top of the skirt a



shaped yoke, which is sometimes continued down the front of the skirt in a narrow panel. The skirts are invariably made short enough to escape the ground, so that frantic attempts to hold on to hat, muff and skirt will not be one of the ludicrous sights of this winter's stormy weather.

#### THE SEPARATE COAT.

Coats shown this season are somewhat shorter than those in favor last winter, with the exception, of course, of the comfortable "tourist" designs which will be much liked by those who have much driving about to do. The shorter ones are very little over half length, and the greater number of them fit very snugly at the back, being loose or semi-fitting in front. The chief variation is in the sleeves, which are fuller at the top, the pouch at the cuff now being done away with. Shoulder caps of all sizes, from the little shelf-like projection at the top of the sleeve to the drooping, cape-like affair which reaches the elbow, are much in favor.

#### Humorous.

Let him who gropes painfully in the dark or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart: "Do the duty which lies nearest to thee," which thou knowest to be a duty! Thy second duty will already have become clearer.—Carlyle.

Mrs. Busybody—Good-bye, dear Mrs. Winsom. Before I go I think it is my duty to tell you that your husband was seen in a very questionable place of entertainment last night.

Mrs. Winsom—Really! Sorry to hear that! I suppose that is where they went when your husband called for him!

Whatever be the conditions which surround you in your work, do it with high thought and noble purpose. Do not whine and complain because of your unhappy lot; but accept it, humble and obscure as it may be, knowing that it is possible to clean out a gutter with the self-respecting dignity of manhood or to blacken a shoe with the enthusiasm of religion.—Hugh O. Pentecost.

You have been warned against hiding your talent in a napkin; but if your talent takes the form of a maple key, or acorn, and your napkin is the shred of the napkin that covers "the lap of the arch," you may hide it there unblamed; and when you render your account you will find that your deposit has been drawing compound interest all the time.—O. W. Holmes.

"We were bounding along," said a recent traveller on a local South African single-line railway, "at the rate of about seven miles per hour, and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every moment to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the car to the other. I held on firmly to my seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter; at least, I could keep my hat on, and my teeth didn't chatter.

"There was a quiet-looking man opposite me. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to appear cheerful, and said:

"We are going a bit smoother, I see."

"Yes," he said, "we're off the track now."

But very little will be accomplished until we have a real and definite aim in life. Many a man who couldn't tell exactly whether he wanted to be an auctioneer or a college professor, has been kept out of the poorhouse only because he had the good luck to marry a woman strong enough to support him by taking in washing. It takes a real purpose in life to keep a man going straight ahead when impulse or natural inclination prompts him to turn aside. The beginner on the bicycle wobbles because he is not trying to go anywhere. Without a definite aim and something to work to, the weeds and briars of bad habits will be certain to spring up. They will choke out the latent good, that must have just the right attention at the right time, or there is grave danger that it will be lost forever.



The Old, Old Story.

#### About the Macdonald Institute.

The development of the Macdonald Institute for young women at Guelph, Ont., has been, since its inception, watched by many with interest, and by some with anxiety. The idea of a school instituted especially for farmers' daughters—for farmers' daughters, at that, who have passed the public school age—was something of a novelty to spring on the public of Canada, a public as yet conservative, in some matters, almost to an extreme, and little likely to take up with a new notion which might prove to be only a "fad." There were, however, those who, from the very beginning, prophesied success for the Macdonald Institute, and who early recognized in it, not only an institution which must prove invaluable to those young women privileged to take a course at it, but a center from which might radiate influences destined to scatter greater comfort, pleasure and interest, better health, more contentment and intellectuality throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Not only in the days of the Spartan mothers was it recognized that it is sometimes expedient to strike at the weakness of a country through its women.

That it may be readily understood, then, how the Macdonald Institute is going to contribute to this end, what it is doing and can do for the young women

who may attend it, it may be necessary "to begin at the beginning." As is, perhaps, already well enough known, the plan of the Macdonald Institute originated with Sir William Macdonald, philanthropic Canadian, who has been so long and so deeply interested in the welfare of the farming population of Canada. Knowing what the Ontario Agricultural College has done for the farmers' sons and the farming interests of the Dominion, he conceived the idea of having a similar institution for farmers' daughters, and for rural teachers, to whom the education of the little farmers and farmeresses of the land is so largely entrusted. In this institution, as he planned it, should be taught home-making in its every aspect—cooking, home-nursing, physiology and hygiene, house-decoration, sewing, laundry work, etc., and the related subjects, horticulture, gardening, floriculture, poultry-raising, home dairying, etc.—all according to the latest and most approved methods. More than this, he designed such a course in nature study as would open to these young women an interest in all nature, which would make them familiar with the wonderful life-history of the plants, birds, insects and animals which are all about us, and enable them, not only to recognize the harmful weed or insect pest, but to understand the means by which these might be done away with. In order that the teachers of rural schools, in particular, might be

induced to take up this work, special courses were designed for teachers of rural schools.

Surely all this could not be much amiss. Let the mothers, sisters and teachers of the land know how to awaken in the children an interest in nature, and how to instruct them in those principles of agriculture which are beyond no woman's comprehension, and which are so necessary to successful farming, and the problem of keeping the young people of the future on the farms is practically assured. When the young people have learned to love the country and the farm, and not until then, the drift cityward will cease.

Having thought out his plan, Sir William now offered to the Province of Ontario, upon certain conditions, the sum of \$175,000, to be used in building, etc., for such an institution. The conditions were accepted, and, with the able assistance of Professor Robertson, well known for his practical devotion to the interests of the farmers of Canada, the plan found body, and the beautiful Macdonald Institute building, with its accompanying residence, Macdonald Hall, arose at the north end of the college campus at Guelph. All other details followed, and now, at the beginning of the fall term of 1904, the institute has opened with an attendance of 150 young women; 50 of whom are taking courses in nature study and manual training, the rest devoting themselves to the various branches of domestic science and art. Needless to say, the enthusiasm of the students and the satisfaction of the faculty are a very sufficient index that the Macdonald Institute has come to stay.

In conclusion, we may say that we have been in no way requested to advertise the Macdonald Institute. Nevertheless we have thought that there may be many among the farmers' daughters and teachers of the Dominion who would gladly spend three months, six months or a year at such an institution, provided it were called to their attention. The courses at the institute are decidedly practical. Some of them fit young women to teach as specialists, nature study, domestic science, and art; others equip professional housekeepers, dressmakers and milliners, and yet others teach the young woman who expects always to stay at home, the best that may be taught in regard to home-making and housekeeping. Considering its advantages, the rates for board, tuition, etc., are very moderate. Those who would like to have further information may have it by writing to the Dean of the Institute.

#### A Famous Perfume.

Delicious Attar of Roses is Chiefly Made in Bulgaria.

The far-famed otto (or attar) of roses is chiefly made in Bulgaria. Kasanlik is the center of the rose-growing country. Red roses only are used in making the perfume, but white roses, which grow more freely, form the hedges of the fields.

The trees, which grow to a great height, are separated by paths nine feet in width to allow the oxen and plow to pass. The perfume is obtained not only from the petals, but also from the stalks and leaves. These give a peculiar scent, which adds greatly to the delicacy of the perfume of the petals.

October, April and June are the months for planting branches of the old trees. Weeding, pruning and digging are necessary for three years, when they are full grown and repay the labor spent upon them by bearing for twenty years.

The discovery of the delicious attar was quite an accident, and took place three centuries ago. The Persian Princess, Nour Dihan, was strolling through the splendid galleries of her palace with her betrothed, the Mongolian Prince (Dihanguyr) and noticed in the rose-water basins about the passages a ugly, yellowish oil floating on the surface. Orders were instantly given to remove the unwholesome fluid, when it was discovered the perfume was also removed. Thus the virtue of the essential oil was found out, which is still called in Persia "Attar Dihan."



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From the Other Side of the Gates of Pearl.

"Jesus called a little child unto Him." -S. Matt. xviii: 2. "And He took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her, Talitha cumi" (lit. "My little darling," or "My little lamb, arise.")-S. Mark vi: 41.

"Oh, what do you think the Angels say?" Said the children up in Heaven; "There's a dear little girl coming home to-day! She is almost ready to fly away From the Earth we used to live in. Come, let us watch at the Gates of Pearl, And be ready to welcome the dear little girl," Said the Children up in Heaven.

"God wanted her here, where His little ones meet," Said the Children up in Heaven; "She shall play with us in the golden street; She had grown too fair and pure and sweet For the Earth we used to live in. She pined for the sunshine, this dear little girl, That gilds our side of the Gates of Pearl," Said the Children up in Heaven.

"So the King called down from the Angel's dome," Said the Children up in Heaven; "My little darling, arise and come To thy place prepared in the Father's Home, The Home that My children live in." So come, let us watch at the Gates of Pearl, For Jesus has called her, the dear little girl," Said the Children up in Heaven.

"Far down on the earth, do you hear them weep?" Said the Children up in Heaven; "For the dear little girl has gone to sleep. The shadows fall, and the night-clouds sweep, O'er the Earth we used to live in. But up here, there is joy at the Gates of Pearl! Oh, why do they weep for their glad little girl?" Said the Children up in Heaven.

Bibles; but, although taken from the Apocrypha, they express in most beautiful language the truth which God hath revealed concerning "the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord." It is a strange thing that so many people celebrate the "eve" of All Saints' Day (Hallowe'en), and yet never give the day itself a thought-some of them perhaps do not know that their night of merry-making at the vigil, or eve, of All-hallows (All Saints). If we can't agree in celebrating any other festival in the Christian year, we surely may join hands as one family on All Saints' Day. Who is there who has not some connecting link with the mysterious land beyond the grave, where "the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity"? When we keep this great memorial day, in loving remembrance of those who are waiting for us beyond the dark River, let us try to sink our differences and really feel the trob of a common life, which binds us closely together, not only as one family, but even as one "body."

"All" the saints! We, who are "called to be saints," who are struggling on here, fighting, falling, rising again, needing help and sympathy from each other-and those other saints who rest from their labors and yet are really one with us. "Oh blest communion! fellowship divine! We feebly struggle, they in glory shine; Yet all are one in Thee, for all are Thine."

Why should the names of those who have "passed out from hence within the lifted curtain" be banished from our familiar home conversation, as though our dear ones had committed some crime and were disowned by the other members of the family? Why should they be spoken of pityingly as "poor," when their souls are in the hand of God, and no torment can touch them, "their reward also is with the Lord, and the care of them is with the Most High."

Distance or death can be no real barrier between loving hearts. In fact, it is often quite the other way, and distance or death brings us closer together. The little defects which jarred on us while our friend was visibly at our side, fade into insignificance now, but the living links which bound his soul to ours grow stronger day by day.

messages swiftly and safely through Him, for we can speak to Him, and He can speak to them. He is the living bond of union between our souls and theirs. S. Paul speaks with no uncertain voice, when he says: "Ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular;" and again: "We are members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones." No unity could be closer than that. When we depart from this world to be more peculiarly "with Christ," we shall not be cut off from His mystical body, which is the company of all faithful people. He who is the very Life of the world makes us one in Himself, and, therefore, one with each other in the glorious reality of the Communion of Saints.

"We by enemies distressed- They in Paradise at rest; We the captives-they the freed- We and they are one indeed. One in all we seek or shun, One-because our Lord is one; One in heart and one in love- We below, and they above."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin, which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." -Heb. xii: 1 and 2.

In the eleventh chapter of Hebrews a long list is given of those who have patiently and triumphantly run the race set before them, those who "out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight." Then we are encouraged to run our race more strenuously because we are surrounded by this great cloud of witnesses. As the runner in the amphitheatre was spurred to greater efforts by the sympathy of his friends, who watched with eager interest every yard of the course, so we should rouse to greater earnestness in running the Christian race because we know our friends are intensely interested in our success. Even great saints-like David-had terrible falls, and yet came off victors in the end, and so shall we be victorious, if we run patiently and strenuously, "looking unto Jesus."

"He stretches out His hand to hold us up in our poor struggles. Let us look away from the witnesses who teach us to fight, to Christ who fights in us. They are patterns of faith. So is He, but He is also its object and its giver. He is the Reward as well as the Rewarder of our faith. Looking to Him, we shall gain power for the fight, victory, and the crown. Gladiators lowered their swords to the emperor before the fight, with the grim greeting: 'Hail Caesar! the dying salute thee!' So in happier fashion ought we to do."

Let us try to rejoice in true and loving sympathy with those who are safe and happy under the care of the Most High: "for with His right hand shall He cover them, and with His arm shall He protect them." HOPE

Mother. By Margaret Sangster. Is there something one can do for mother, When the shoulders bow a little with the load? Is she not more dear than any other? Can one somehow help her onward on the road?

Mother never thinks that she is tired, Mother never of her toil complains; She would say that nothing she desired; Seldom does she speak of aches and pains. Yet 'tis afternoon, and growing dreary; All her youth is waning, and the grey Of a chilly twilight finds her weary; She is old, and near the end of day. Make her stop and take her share of pleasure, Let her have the journey, and the rest; Give her now and then a little leisure; And insist on giving her the best! Second-best will do for Susa and Mary, With their merry life, a rose in bloom; Of the mother's joy and hope be chary, Lest she slip away, and all be gloom.

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Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 26th TO DEC. 3rd, 1904

<p><b>50 Choice Galloways 50</b> Will sell Tuesday, Nov. 29th. For catalogue address Chas. Gray, Secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>	<p><b>50 Select Shorthorns 50</b> Will sell Wednesday, Nov. 30th. For catalogue address B. O. Cowan, Ass't Secy, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>
<p><b>90 High-class Aberdeen Angus 90</b> Will sell Thursday, Dec. 1st. For catalogue address W. C. McGavock, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Sale will begin at 9.30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>50 Herefords from Best Herds 50</b> Will sell Friday, Dec. 2nd. Under Hereford committee of Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ills.; W. S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>

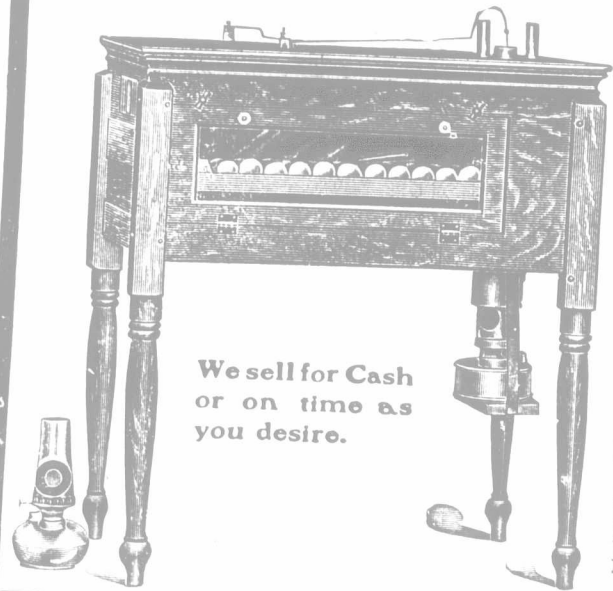
There will be an Auction Sale of Shropshire Sheep during the Exposition. As an educational Exposition and for sales of High-class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International. Enquire if your station agent has received notice of reduced rates for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

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The machine pays for itself many times over before that time. There couldn't be a fairer offer than this. We ship a Chatham Incubator to you at once, freight prepaid by us, and your first payment is not due until October, 1905. Write us to-day for full particulars. The Chatham Incubators and Brooders have every new improvement worth while in an incubator or brooder. The incubators are made with two walls, case within case, of dry material that has been seasoned in our lumber yards. They are built solid as a rock and will stand any amount of usage for years. The sooner you accept our offer the sooner will the Chatham Incubator be earning profits for you.



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Wife—"John, you've been drinking. Oh, I can tell." Husband—"Well, don't do it, m'dear. Let'sh keep it a fam'ly secret."

"That's certainly a bright rooster up on top of the barn," said the pullet. "Y-e-s," admitted the young rooster; "but don't you think he is a little vane?"

Make the best of everything; Think the best of everybody; Hope the best for yourself; Do as I have done—persevere. —George Stephenson's advice.

A tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.—Washington Irving.

Domestic Economy. THE WAY TO POUR TEA.

There is more to be learned about pouring tea and coffee than most people are willing to believe. If these decoctions are made at the table, which is by far the best way, they require experience, judgment, and exactness; if they are brought on the table ready-made, it still requires judgment so to apportion them that they shall prove sufficient in quality for the family, and that the elder members shall have the stronger cups. Often persons pour tea, who, not being at all aware that the first cup is the weakest, and that the tea grows stronger as you proceed, bestow the poorest cup upon the greatest stranger, and give the strongest to a very young member of the family, who would be better without any. Where several cups of equal strength are wanted you should pour a little into each, and then go back, inverting the order as you fill them, and so the strength will be apportioned properly.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.

The intelligent use of tea is in knowing that it possesses two leading chemical principles, namely, theine and tannin. The former contains the principal merits, and the latter the principal imperfections of tea. Theine is a gentle tonic which makes tea a harmless stimulant. Tannin forms an acid, which, if taken habitually to excess by persons in delicate health, is apt to affect the nerves or the digestion. The whole secret, therefore, of obtaining the beneficial properties of tea without any injurious effects is to secure theine without tannin, and this can be accomplished by never permitting the tea leaves to boil at all, nor even to draw in the usual way for over seven minutes, after which time tannin develops in the decoction. Tea as a beverage is astringent and stimulant, having a decided effect upon the nervous system. Green tea, especially, frequently produces unpleasant nervous and dyspeptic symptoms or unnatural wakefulness.

There are four exact rules to be followed in preparing tea, and the neglect of any one of them will render the article valueless. Nearly every housewife neglects at least one. In the first place the flavor of tea never appears unless the water is freshly drawn and is boiling furiously when poured on the leaves. Nine cooks out of ten never empty the kettle of water which boiled for breakfast when preparing the tea at five o'clock; and, if they should avoid this fatality, they seldom, in their haste, wait for the water to boil thoroughly before pouring it on the tea. It is sufficient for them that the slightest curl of steam emanates when the water is promptly used, with the result that the choicest tea in the world tastes like catnip. If both these pitfalls are avoided, then the tea is permitted to draw hardly two minutes when the maid, with a mad rush, pours it off into the cups, and again the superb aroma of the rose is invisible and a wild, weedy solution offends the palate. If again this mistake is escaped, then the herb is allowed to soak from fifteen to thirty minutes while the family converse, and, when served, the bouquet has come and gone, and nothing but a bitter tannin has developed, which, when taken into the human economy, plays upon the nerves insidiously. Our people hardly ever know what tea really is. It can readily be imagined, therefore, what kind of a vile concoction awaits the traveller at the railway station or at his favorite hotel when, arriving fatigued and longing for a refreshing cup, he is presented with a bitter, sickening infusion which has been simmering on the leaves in a large urn over an alcohol lamp for several hours. It is no wonder, then, that we prefer to give up tea as a hopeless failure. Fine and imprisonment would be very gentle remedies for such incompetency. Therefore, tea should never be served otherwise than in small pots. It is most beneficial as a tonic when taken at five o'clock in the afternoon without much food, and if our brain-fagged lawyers and merchants did but know it, they could reawaken their jaded energies daily in their offices by the use of this innocent stimulant as many of our English cousins do.

To have tea in perfection it is only necessary to follow the four following rules:

1. Let the water be fresh from the faucet.
2. Let the water boil furiously five minutes before using.

3. Let the water remain on the leaves not less than seven nor over ten minutes, and then be poured off into another heated vessel.

4. Use one full teaspoonful of tea for every cup of water, and if too strong, reduce the quantity.

Adherence to these simple rules procures the best and most harmless tonic, the most exquisite flavor and the most inexpensive beverage known to civilization.—[J. A. Felan, President of the National Tea Association.

THE SPICE OF LIFF.

The history of centuries reveals the fact that the greater the civilization the more honorable labor becomes.

Education has many good results, but none that is more sure than the sense of power and self reliance with which it invests its possessor.

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving; half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness.—Henry Drummond.

Failure is to be untrue to the best you know, and the best you know is to stay where you are and do what you can as well as you can.—Malthus D. Babcock.

Manners may be learned at dancing schools and in society, but true politeness grows in the home circle only. If missed there, it is seldom found elsewhere.—Mothers in Council.

To-day is the accepted time for the display of our graces. To-day we may give the smile that thaws the heart, and word that cheers the downcast, the love that makes life lovely.

Bishop Potter says that when he first visited Europe it was a most difficult matter for him to become accustomed to hearing himself addressed as "My Lord," which title, he avers, was given him right and left, wherever he went.

"I was in danger of becoming spoiled," the Bishop observes, "by this obsequiousness in the Old World; but a little incident that occurred when I was descending the gangplank of the steamer that brought me back to New York mercifully delivered me. An old friend, hurriedly running on to the steamship, met me. Pausing for a moment, he hastily grasped my hand, wringing it in the heartiest fashion.

"Why, hello, Bish!" exclaimed he, "so you're back, too, are you?"

The reports of the recent auction sales of Shorthorns in Scotland, given in our Scottish letter in this issue, show very clearly which way the wind is blowing, and serve to accentuate the conviction that has forced itself upon the friends of that breed the world over, that the type of cattle evolved in the north country is the type that improves every other class it comes in contact with. English breeders being among the most persistent bidders for animals having the breeding that has shown its potency in producing winners in the showing of Great Britain and America, both in breeding classes and those for butchers' stock. Canada has been fortunate in securing so large a share of this blood in the last few years, before prices went up to so high a pitch in the Old Land as they have reached. A prominent Canadian breeder writes from Scotland: "They are higher to-day than ever."

"Mister," said the little boy to the farmer leaning over the fence, "the mule has run away and spilt my load o' hay. Won't you come and help me put it on the wagon again?"

"I will," said the farmer, "if you will come over here first an' he'll me git my cows out o' the pasture."

"Oh," said the little boy, "I'm afraid father wouldn't like that."

"Why wouldn't he?" asked the farmer.

"Because," said the little boy, "he always taught me look out for the first."

"Where is your father?" asked the farmer.

"Please, sir," said the little boy, "he's under the hay."

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



GOSSIP.

THE CARGILL AND PETTIT SALE AGAIN.

In again directing the attention of "Farmer's Advocate" readers to the important sale of thirty young bulls and twenty-seven females from these two noted Shorthorn herds, to take place at Hamilton, Ont., on November 10th, the thought returns to one and will not down, as one looks through the catalogue, and studies the breeding of these young bulls, what a power they are likely to prove in the herds in which they are used in fashioning their progeny after the similitude of the type and quality of the cattle that are winning in the show-ring in Great Britain and America, that are being eagerly sought after and taken at the highest prices by our enterprising rivals of Argentina, as evidenced at the recent Scottish sales reported in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," to most quickly place them in a position to compete with us in the British market, the cattle that catch the eye of the buyers for that market and command highest prices. There was a time, and not very many years ago, when the little Cruickshank bulls imported by Mr. Jas. I. Davidson and others were despised by many of the breeders of those days, because of their lack of size; but few will now deny that the bulls of that class of breeding and conformation have revolutionized the breed and made it more popular the world over, and the breeder who has not a bull of this blood at the head of his herd now is liable to be regarded as a back-number. It is true that all these are not show bulls, and we all know that there are only a few show bulls in any breed; but sires of this breeding are getting the prizewinners, and not a few of these are coming from the herds of small breeders or from herds that were of little repute before they commenced to use Scotch-bred bulls.

Let us look at the pedigrees of a few more of the young bulls in this sale. There is No. 17, Royal Coronet, a red eleven-months-old calf, from Imp. Lustre 43rd, of the Duke of Richmond's grand Lustre tribe, and having for sire the Willis-bred Bapton Coronet (Imp.), of the Cruickshank Princess Royal family, and sired by the noted Silver Plate, so successfully used in Mr. Duthie's herd. This is a show bull of the right stamp, low and thick, compact and well-fleshed, with a real good head and full of quality. Lord Clare, another red one, eleven months old, is one of the Marr Clara family, and by the Marr-Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe, with the Duthie-bred Golden Ray and the Cruickshank Lord Lavender and William of Orange back of that. Morning Pride, still another red calf, will be a year old two days after the sale, is of the Marr Roan Lady tribe, and by Scotland's Pride (Imp.), of the Cruickshank Clipper clan, and of the same family as the Highland champion, Pride of Morning, is a calf of fine presence and promise. Claret King, once more a red, is a Kinellar Claret, and will be a year old the day after the sale. He is a son of Scottish Pride (Imp.), of the Marr Roan Lady sort, and his dam by Imp. Pure Gold, a richly-bred Brawth Bud, his breeding all through being the best. A nice, straight, compact, good-handing roan calf is Royal Favorite, coming a year old in January, sired by Imp. Prime Favorite, of the Marr Princess Royal line, and his dam Imp. Rosetta 14th, of the Uppermill Roan Lady tribe. Roan Favorite, a roan, February, 1904, calf of fine promise, is of the same family and by the same sire as the last. Golden Emperor, a roan, February calf, one of the best of the bunch, is a son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor, probably the best bull in Canada; a Kinellar Golden Drop on his dam's side, and by the richly-bred bull, Nonpareil Victor.

Among the females, which are all young and choice, and most of them in calf to imported bulls, are representatives of the following families: Jill, Bruce, Mayflower, Rosebud, Killeen Beauty, Clara, Princess Royal, Missie, Marr Beauty, Sittytown Victoria, Lovely and Buttery, Mina and Collynie Emmeline, reference to which may be made in our next issue. In the meantime, those who have not received the catalogue should lose no time in applying for it and studying its contents, which they will find to be good stuff.

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 specially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Miscellaneous.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Settler is a bachelor. Is performing homestead duties, and desires to go out pressing hay, but will be home Saturday nights and Sundays. Does this constitute actual residence? C. W. C.

Ans.—Yes.

KILLING MUSKRATS.

In what months may muskrats be trapped for their fur, and how is the best way to get them? Where could I get a circular or book that would tell all about them? SUBSCRIBER.

Edsburry, Alta.

Ans.—Muskrats may be killed in the Northwest Territories from the 1st of November to the 15th of May. Write the Northwest Hide & Fur Company, Minneapolis, for full information as to how to kill and skin them.

AFFECTED FOWL.

Kindly inform me, through the columns of your paper, what the enclosed feather is affected with, and the cause. Will it spread? It is on a pure-bred rooster from a supposed reliable source. He is very lousy. P. M.

Crystal Spring, Assa.

Ans.—From the adhesion to the feather, we are unable to diagnose the case to our own satisfaction. We would advise washing the bird thoroughly with soap and water and keeping him in a warm place until thoroughly dry. After that apply a mixture of kerosene, one part, to two of lard. Aim to keep perfectly clean, and trouble will likely disappear.

MOVING CURRANT BUSHES.

I have some currant bushes (white and black) which were planted in a very warm and sheltered place, and which have grown very rank. Would they do better in a more shady and cooler place? Which is the better time to move them—spring or fall? W. F.

Calgary.

Ans.—Currant bushes do quite as well exposed to the sun as in the shade. After the first heavy frost has come, or even before the ground is frozen, place a coat of straw manure four to six inches deep around the roots to prevent severe injuries to the roots from frost. If you desire to move the bushes, the spring will do as well as the fall.

Veterinary.

TYPHOID INFLUENZA.

1. A mare four years old has gone loose in the hind quarters, and does not seem to have proper use of them, and keeps lifting first one leg and then the other up. Gone down very much in flesh. Eats and drinks well. No discharge at nose. 2. Second mare slight discharge at nose; in other ways same as first mare. Would drinking alkali do this? 3. Third mare very much the same, only she went very lame in left hind quarter. I thought at first that they got stuck in wire and strained hind quarters, but I think not now.

Can you tell me a cure through your valuable paper, also the cause and trouble? Assa.

Ans.—Careful nursing, no drafts in the stable, and absolutely no work. Give the following prescription: quinine two ounces, tincture of the chloride of lime two ounces, water to make one pint. Give two tablespoonfuls in a pint of water twice daily. Watch carefully for lung or bowel complications, evidenced by rapid breathing and diarrhoea.

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.

ALL FOR 12 CENTS

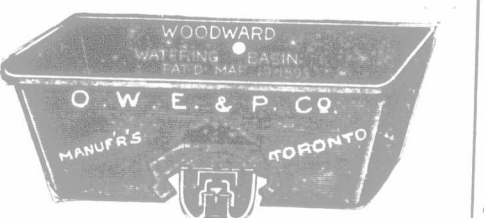
In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will radically cure CATARRH and Catarrhal Deafness we will mail postpaid to any address Dr. Jenner's Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine, for only 12 cents (stamps) on or before Nov. 10. We do this to make known the



You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing Carbolated Pine Vapor, etc., into every crevice of the Nose, Throat and Bronchial Tubes, healing the Membrane and curing the disease. Cures a cold in a day—cure Catarrh in a few weeks. For remedy on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation, 32 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Not the cheapest, but the BEST on the market. Note the name, WOODWARD WATERING BASIN. O. W. E. & P. CO. MANUFACTURERS TORONTO.

Water Basins



They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man.

WOODWARD

Write us for full particulars.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. TORONTO, CANADA.

WANTED FOR SALE

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.

PEDIGREED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale, one yearling, full brother to first prize winner at last Territorial ram sale, and two lambs. H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail, Alta.

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 Grand View district, Man. Lists up on application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.

WANTED at once, salesmen in Manitoba and N.-W. T. to represent CANADA'S GREAT WEST 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 write to Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man. 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. Jredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free.

Many of our Western breeders of Shorthorns would do well to be in attendance at the Cargill-Pettit sale, at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 10th. The offering embraces a number of bulls of serviceable age, owning rift-edged pedigrees, as pedigrees go. Good herd leaders are not picked up every day, and an opportunity like this should not be missed. If you cannot go to the sale, give some reliable man a commission to pick a good bull for you. Similarly head stock at the Duthie-Marr sale went at prices in many cases over \$1,000 for year olds.

COW VOMITS.

Cow vomits her food, especially hay. She has been this way for eight or ten days. I am an unbeliever in most veterinary surgeons. A. H.

Ans.—As you have such a poor opinion of our profession, I may be excused in expressing surprise on receipt of your communication re the cow. Vomition in cows is usually due to either a constriction or a dilatation of a portion of the gullet. In the former case coarse food cannot pass into the stomach; the cow continues to swallow until the gullet becomes full and then vomits. Treatment consists in passing probangs of different sizes, commencing with a small one and gradually increasing in size to gradually dilate the gullet, in the meantime feeding only sloppy food. The probang should be carefully passed three or four times daily. If a dilatation exists, the food lodges there until it and the gullet become full, and then vomition takes place. Treatment consists in locating the dilatation, applying pressure to it if possible, and feeding on slops only for a couple of weeks, to give the fibres of the gullet an opportunity to regain their normal tone.

GOSSIP.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY.

We would direct our readers' attention to the advertisement of the Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, St. Paul, Minn. Telegraphy may be considered better than most other professions, because it is sooner acquired, not difficult, a fascinating study, is inexpensive when taken with this school, offers plenty of positions with agreeable work and permanent employment. Then again, there is all kinds of room for advancement, which is a point worth considering.

In the Wallace school, every student gets the personal benefit of the Principal's more than twenty years' service through all branches of the business—operator, agent, press operator, train dispatcher, chief dispatcher, car-service agent, train-master, private secretary, assistant superintendent of telegraph, and Supt. of Telegraph—the highest position in the telegraph profession.

This college, to which students may enter at any time, teaches everything about telegraphy. Even the forms and report blanks, rule books, train order manifolds, etc., are supplied it by the railway companies themselves. They also receive the working time-cards and rules, semaphore train order boards, and dispatcher's train sheets, from the leading lines, thus enabling them to make every student's course a thorough one. The Principal informs us that an arrangement has been made by him with the railroads entering St. Paul, whereby he is able to secure free transportation to students.

NEXT THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The fall fairs are over for another year, and the winter events will soon be on the stage. First of these is the International Live-stock Show, at Chicago, of horses, beef breeds of cattle, mutton breeds of sheep, and fat stock, including cattle, sheep and hogs, commencing Nov. 26th and continuing to Dec. 3rd. This is the annual round-up show, where the winners at State and Provincial fairs meet in a court of final decision at the hands of expert judges. It is the show of all others that is educational to breeders, feeders and farmers generally, where the finished work of the breeder and feeder is seen at its best in individual animals, in groups and carloads. No one who has not seen it should fail to take it in this year, as it will be bigger and better than ever before. The World's Fair winners will be there, and thousands besides. Reduced railway fares, practically a single fare for the round trip, has been arranged for with the railways, and enquiry should be made of your ticket agent to learn whether he has received instructions to that effect. If not, write at once to the manager of the show, Mr. W. E. Skinner, Union Stock yards, Chicago, calling his attention to the fact, and he will see that the instructions are forwarded. See the advertisement of stock sales to take place at the show.

Happiness is a matter of habit, and you better gather it fresh every day or you'll never get it at all.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Legal.**

**DIFFICULTY ABOUT HERD LAW.**

I and some of my neighbors are wishing to see herd law in our district, on account of stockmen turning their cattle from the south of our line (already in the herd district) north on to us, and we applied to Regina to take in ten sections joining onto the Herd District, but were told only a township could be joined on. If this is so, how have we to proceed in respect to the trespass law?

2. What fence is necessary, and to what amount can we charge for trespass and damage, and also how to proceed to get it for two sections?

Whitewood, Assa.

T. B.

Ans.—There is no reason in the Herd Ordinance why you should not have had the ten sections added, unless the objections taken by the other parties were sufficient to warrant the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council in refusing your application. You had better apply for this again, and get your M. L. A. to push the matter through. As to your right to collect for damages, it will be necessary for you to have a lawful fence around your property before you can collect damages. The amount you will then be able to collect will be the measure of loss sustained by any damage caused by the cattle or horses trespassing on your land.

**Miscellaneous.**

**BEST KIND OF MILLET SEED.**

1. Will you kindly inform me which is the best kind of millet to sow for winter feeding for dairy cows?  
2. When do you sow, and when do you cut millet for winter feed?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The report of experiments with millets at Indian Head Experimental Farm during 1902 shows Algerian and White Round French to be the heaviest yielders, both being equal, except in height, in which the latter excels by six inches.

2. It may be sown any time from the first of May to the last of June. The

**If You're a Japan tea drinker**

Ask your grocer for

**"SALADA"**

**CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea. It is absolutely "Pure" and as far ahead of Japan tea as "Salada" Black is ahead of all other black teas.**

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

**IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE**

**Of Bates and Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires**

**Friday, Nov. 11th, 1904**

From Plaster Hill Herds, which are noted prizewinners, on

Consisting of 38 head of Pure-bred Shorthorns, 27 females and 11 bulls, including the prizewinning stock bull, Bandoleer=40106—also a number of our show herd for this year. 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 32 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prizewinning boar, Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, bred at Biltmore, N.C. The animals have all been carefully selected and are a very superior offering. Positively no reserve.

TERMS—\$10 and under, cash. Over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent. off for cash.

Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Catalogues and full information on application to

**F. Martindale & Son, Proprietors, York, Ont., Haldimand Co.**

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, E. J. WIGG & SON, H. B. MERRALL, Auctioneers.  
Hderton, Ont. Cayuga, Ont. Caledonia, Ont.

Trains will be met at York Station at 9 and 11 a.m. on day of sale (SEE GOSSIP.)

**MUSIC LESSONS FREE**

at your home. We will give, free for advertising purposes, course of 48 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Viola or Mandolin, (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only, and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and FREE tuition contract, address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 389, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

last week of May is about as good as any for the Territories, and may be cut when the seed is in the early dough stage.

**WHEAT FOR PIGS.**

Would it hurt pigs to be fed wheat that has been dressed since spring with formaldehyde?  
T. B.

Ans.—No; they would not likely receive anything like enough of it to do them harm.

**WEIGHT OF ONIONS.**

Please tell me the number of pounds in a bushel of onions, Government weight.  
W. H. H.

Ans.—The standard weight of a bushel of onions is fifty pounds.

**LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE WANTED.**

Is there any company in Manitoba that insures valuable stallions or mares against death by accident or otherwise?  
C. M.

Ans.—The Central Canada Insurance Company, Brandon, Man., of which J. G. Cornell is manager, insures pure-bred registered live stock. This is the only company doing this business in Western Canada.

**HOMEMADE HORSE-POWER WANTED.**

Please give me a working sketch in the columns of your paper of a homemade horse power for two to four horses, a tarred rope being used for pulleys. Power wanted to run a cutting box and six-inch plate grinder.  
H. O.

Ans.—We have not at hand a description of such a power. Would be glad to recompense any reader who will send in one that may be easily built.

**POLITICAL HISTORY WANTED.**

Please tell me where I can get a book, or books, dealing with the political history of Canada, also where must application be made for a copy or copies of Hansard.  
WOODMAN.

Ans.—There is not a complete political history of Canada that can be regarded as up-to-date, but by reading "Life and Time of Sir John A. Macdonald," by Collins, or "Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada," by Pope, and Wilson's "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," a good idea of the subject may be obtained. Copies of Hansard may be had by applying to the Librarian of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

**Important Sale of Scotch Shorthorns**

H. Cargill & Son and W. G. Pettit & Sons

WILL SELL AT THE

Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., Canada

**Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1904**

**30 YOUNG BULLS AND 27 FEMALES**

Messrs. Cargill and Pettit have decided to make an annual offering of their young bulls and a choice selection of females. These two herds now have about 150 imported Scotch breeding cows, selected from the following noted breeders in Scotland: Messrs. Duthie, Marr, Durno, Bruce, Young, Campbell, Anderson, and other Aberdeenshire breeders, and they are in a position to make a very select annual offering of young bulls and females from their large herds. The present offering are mostly from such noted sires as Imp. Golden Drop Victor, a Golden Drop, bred by Mr. Duthie; Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr; Imp. Lord Mistletoe, a Missie, bred by Mr. Duthie; Imp. Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, bred by John Young; Imp. Baron Beaufort, of the Broadhocks family, bred by Lord Lovat; Imp. Lavender Star, a pure Cruickshank Lavender, bred by John Wilson. For catalogues and further information, apply to

**W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.**

AUCTIONEERS:

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS,

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,

THOS. INGRAM.

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



Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments.

LOST.

LLOYDMINSTER. Sisk. — Buckskin mare, five years old, weight about 1,500 pounds, branded D D on right hip and D D on right shoulder. Jos. Hebert's.

TRADE NOTE.

MAY RETURN VIA STATES.—The Canadian railways are doing a big business returning farm laborers to the east, and in order to get a share of this business the Northern Pacific in connection with the other American lines has made an arrangement whereby farm laborers who hold properly certified certificates will be carried back to their starting point in Ontario or Quebec, Montreal and west, at the \$18 rate.

GOSSIP.

STRONG DEMAND FOR BEET PULP. Some of the best farmers in northern Colorado are howling because the sugar factories have disposed of all their beet pulp for this season, says an exchange.

E. B. Carletto, Calgary, is prepared to do all kinds of photographic work in a manner that will satisfy customers. His studio is on the ground floor of the Allen Block, which is located just south of the post office.

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 Oden; arrive San Francisco Friday at 12:50, noon.

Do You Receive These Wireless Messages?

They Are About Your Health.

When your health goes the least bit wrong, a wireless message is sent to your brain.

It says something like this:

"You are not quite well—take a dose of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

at once and it will put you right."

Do you attend to these messages when you receive them? You should do so. BEECHAM'S PILLS often prevent a serious illness, and so prove themselves

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

The World's Greatest Cleanser is GOLD DUST

Its yearly sale exceeds that of all other washing powders combined. Looks just a bit as if housewives appreciated merit, doesn't it? GOLD DUST cleans everything from cellar to attic.

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

Sale of Improved Yorkshires

Owing to the retirement of Mr. Rigby, the Improved Yorkshires which were owned under the firm name of Rigby & Johnstone are offered for sale at prices usually below cost.

There are two spring litters and one fall litter, the latter being from Oak Lodge Royal Princess III, winner of first prize at Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. The above were all sired by Lake Park Victor II, bred by Mr. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn.

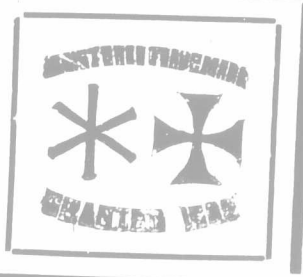
Lake Park Victor II and two brood sows are also for sale. All the brood sows were bred by Brethour and Platt.

Write at once for prices and information.

C. W. JOHNSTONE, - - Headingly, Man.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WART ON CHEEK.

Have a two-year-old colt with a wart on cheek about two inches under eye, about size of a twenty-five-cent piece, and raised above surface hardly quarter inch. Sore and bleeding at times by being rubbed. The colt is in good health otherwise. Advise as to removal of wart and any treatment necessary.

Ans.—Apply to the wart at frequent intervals glacial acetic acid; apply with a feather or small swab, taking care that none of the caustic falls on the healthy flesh. You may also give, internally, one tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution in the drinking water once a day for two weeks.

DESCRIPTION TOO VAGUE FOR DIAGNOSIS.

I have a horse that is sick; it doesn't eat or drink. This is the third horse that is sick in that way. Two are dead already of same sickness. They stand still, and there is like foam that comes out of their mouths. It trembles and raises its shoulders as if the pain were in front. This horse that is sick is twelve years old.

Ans.—Your description is not plain enough to warrant me pronouncing on the case. Would recommend you to call in a competent veterinarian, who should be able to help you to avoid such serious losses. Have you had typhoid influenza in your neighborhood?

TYPHOID INFLEUNZA.

Four-year-old horse took sick about a week ago; was very dull for three or four days, and then started to scour. He is now badly swollen in all his legs, his hind legs being swollen up to his body. He is very sore across the kidneys, and has a very drawn-up appearance. His appetite is very good, and he drinks very well. I am sending for a vet. Please let me know what is the matter, and also what treatment.

Ans.—The horse is affected with the abdominal form of typhoid influenza, judging from your description. As you have sent for a veterinarian, would advise you to follow his directions to the letter.

RESEMBLES ACTINOMYCOSIS (LUMP JAW).

I have an ox about nine years old that has swellings on the side of his face. They are between the jaw and the eye. During the past summer they have burst outwardly, discharging matter and blood. This being the case, I concluded that nature would assert herself and a cure result. They have, however, again filled up, and two have discharged a second time. During this period of discharge the ox suffers from running eye which is nearest the sore. The animal eats and works well, but the places appear to be getting larger. Do you think they are tumors?

Ans.—Give treatment usually prescribed in our columns for lumpy jaw, viz.: two dram doses of iodide of potash in the feed twice daily for two weeks. Wash the sores with a ten per cent. solution of formalin.

PECULIAR CONDITION IN COLT.

When colt was born it had a lump on the windpipe, extending from the jaw down the neck. This lump grew quite large, and when the colt was two months old I opened it and found it full of wind, which escaped and the lump disappeared. The opening remained, and discharged matter for a week and then closed. The lump soon reappeared, and is now a foot long and six inches across. When the colt runs it will fill with wind and becomes quite hard; when he is at ease it becomes smaller and less tense.

Ans.—There is an opening from the windpipe into a sac, which has gradually enlarged since birth. An operation which consists in cutting through the walls of the sac, exposing the windpipe, locating the opening, scarifying the edges and stitching it with carbolized silk or catgut suture, then stitching the skin, and dressing wound three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed, is necessary to effect a cure.



**GOSSIP.**

The late Edward O'Reilly, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, whose photo appears herewith, was a native of Wolfe Island, Ont., where he spent his earlier years, and where for a time he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Taking a prominent interest in municipal matters, he served for a time on the county council of Frontenac. He came West in the early eighties, and was one of the most successful pioneers on the Portage Plains. For a time, too, he engaged in the cattle business, but soon left this to enter the grain trade in the interests of James Richardson & Sons, of Kingston, Ont. For years his headquarters were at Portage la Prairie, but in 1896, the business having developed rapidly, he moved to Winnipeg, and took an office in the



Late Edward O'Reilly.  
Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Grain Exchange. By his fellow members in the Exchange his loss is sorely felt, as he was ever prominent in all movements for the good of the grain interests, and served for a number of years as a member of the council. Amid the farming community his name was synonymous for fair dealing and businesslike despatch. He was esteemed by all for his open-hearted manner and genuine affability; but by those who knew him best he will be mourned as a true and sympathetic friend, ever thoughtful for the good of others. He served on the board of St. Joseph's Orphanage, and was an active member of St. Mary's church. His death is a distinct loss to the Canadian West, and one more gone of those who early turned to the new land, and leaving their Eastern homes, threw their energies into the moulding of this new Province.

The sympathies of all are extended to Mrs. O'Reilly and the six children in their sad and unexpected bereavement.

**Fruit-a-lives**  
or Fruit Liver Tablets

have all the medicinal properties of fruit, in a highly concentrated form. Nothing like them for curing Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sick Stomach 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; 1/2 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, M. Robinson, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, 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. Galloways.

C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.

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

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

A. B. POTIER, 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., Landaser 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.

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

**HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.**

For first-class and up-to-date photographs go to E. B. CURLETTE'S New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. CURLETTE.

**GOSSIP.**

He who seeks to rise by intrigue will not enjoy his elevation because he will always be afraid the elevator is going to drop.

A keen, warm sympathy that makes your brother's need your own—nothing short of that is really charity.

Temperaments are but the habits of the soul, which have become unconscious of their causes, as habits do, but which have their causes nevertheless.

There must be no stint of labor where labor will tell for our neighbor's happiness, but no wasteful extravagance of it where it will not profit.

**HOW LONG SHOULD BROOD SOWS BE KEPT.**

In answer to this question we would say briefly as long as they are found profitable for the use for which they are kept. While this answer is comprehensive enough to cover the case it is not sufficiently specific, as those who do not know may have no idea whatever of what is meant by usefulness in a sow, especially usefulness to the extent of justifying the prolonging of her days as a breeder. The season has come when it must be determined which sows shall be retained for breeding and which shall be disposed of. The question is sufficiently important for the most careful attention on the part of the farmer. Brood sows are useful as long as they produce litters sufficiently large and uniform; as long as they rear these with a small percentage of loss; as long as they furnish them with a generous supply of milk; and as long as they do not contract habits which make them a source of annoyance on the farm.

There will always be a difference of opinion as to how many pigs a sow should rear. This question will be to some extent affected by the breed, but speaking in a general way sows should rear eight pigs on an average. The breeder who has not reached this point with mature sows has not perfected the art of pig-rearing. When a sow reaches that age at which her litters arrive lacking in uniformity, that is, some large and some small, then it is time to dispose of her. The fact, however, should be borne in mind that oftentimes one small pig is found in many litters even when the sow breeds at her best. Nevertheless the time comes in the life of every sow when lack of uniformity becomes more or less general. It is such want of uniformity that we refer to when we say that the sow should then be disposed of. As soon as a sow reaches that age at which she fails to feed her pigs as well as formerly her days should be shortened.

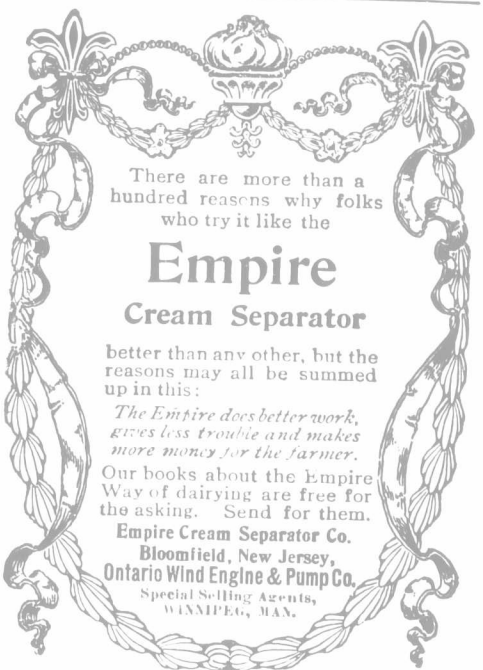
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**Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS**

**A BOON TO FARMERS' WIVES**



Why not save half the standing—lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalogue J 186 describes it. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the

**Empire Cream Separator**

better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this:

The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.

Our books about the Empire Way of dairying are free for the asking. Send for them.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, New Jersey, Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agents, WASHINGTON, D.C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

**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, Solsgirth; Fenton Bros. & Co., Solsgirth. For further particulars and catalogues, apply to

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

PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

**Carnefac Stock Food**

IT IS THE BEST.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

LUMPY JAW.

Have a bull calf nine months old with a hard lump under its right jaw, but does not seem to be the bone. Noticed it about three weeks ago. It does not seem to be growing any larger. Please give best remedy. R. W. Melita.

Ans.—Give one dram of iodide of potash in the feed (or dissolved in a cupful of water) once daily for two weeks, or until iodism is evidenced by a discharge of tears from the eyes and a scurfiness of the skin; stop then for a week, and repeat then if necessary. Paint enlargement with a strong tincture of iodine.

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.

Colt, foaled in June, was all right for a month, when it got stiff in the limbs; lay and moaned most of the time. At ten weeks old the trouble centered in right forearm, causing it to trail the foot. My veterinarian treated for rheumatism, and it got better. This week the knee has swollen to twice the normal size. It has been kept in a clean box stall, and never got wet, and was outside only three nights, and that was before it got bad at first. D. W.

Ans.—Your veterinarian was doubtless right in diagnosing rheumatism. Now the knee is involved, causing inflammation of the joint. Bathe the joint well and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. Give fifteen grains salicylic acid three times daily. After the acute soreness is relieved, see that it gets exercise every day. V.

METASTATIC LAMENESS.

Cow got lame in left hind leg. Her hip went down so you could hardly see it. In about three weeks, she went lame in the other hind leg for a few days, and now is lame in left leg. When she walks you can hear a cracking sound in her hips. She eats well, and looks well. O. L. P.

Ans.—This appears to be a rheumatic affection of the hip joints. I would advise you to have her examined by a veterinarian, as my diagnosis may not be correct, and if it is, recovery is doubtful. If you decide to treat, keep her in a comfortable, dry box stall; Purge with two lbs. Epsom salts and two drams ginger, follow up with one and a half drams salicylic acid three times daily, and apply a blister over the hip joints once every month. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns. V.

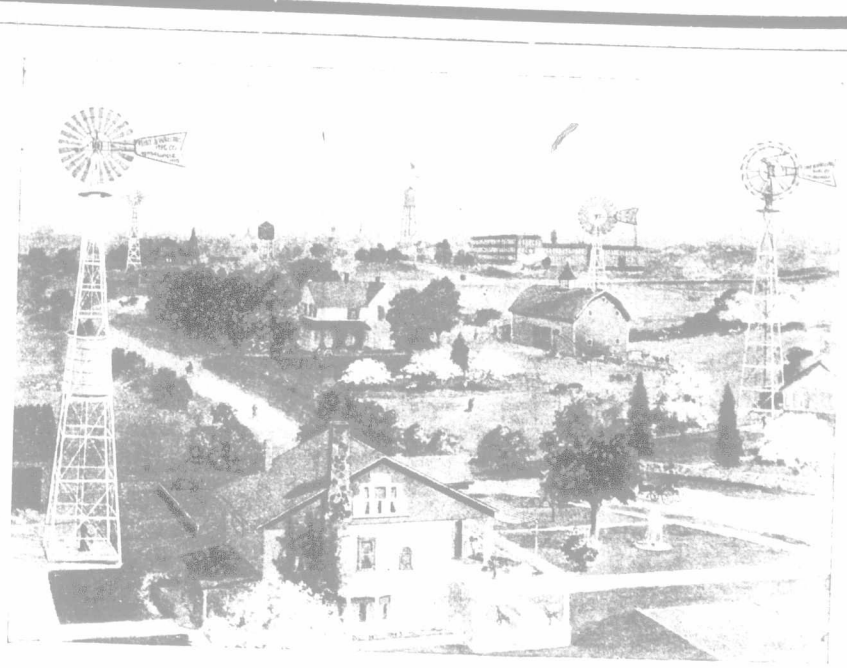
COWS WITH COUGH.

1. Some of my cows have a cough, noticed particularly after rising or lying down. They appear to be getting worse, but with one exception have not failed. I am afraid it is tuberculosis.

2. Is there a veterinarian appointed by the Government to test cattle? If so, to whom should I apply, and if they are slaughtered would I be compensated by the Government? N. M.

N. B.  
Ans.—1. The symptoms given indicate tuberculosis.

2. There are veterinarians appointed by the Government for this purpose, who will test them under certain conditions, which will be made known to you after you apply. Apply to the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Address your communication to Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. The Government do not give compensation for cattle slaughtered on account of being affected with tuberculosis.



STAR WINDMILLS  
and CATER'S PUMPS

Are the Best in their Line.

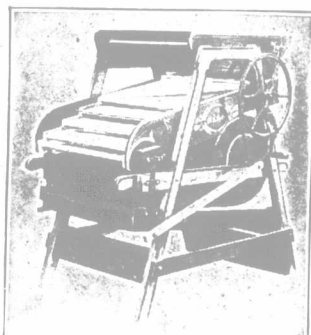
Cater's 20th Century Stock Pump is the fastest pumper made. Send for our new catalogue and price list to day.

AGENTS WANTED.

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS  
Box 410. H. CATER, Proprietor. Brandon, Man.

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.

BOX 787

LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

J. J. Hill—I care not who grows the crops of my country, so long as my roads get the long haul.

Great souls arise to great emergencies,  
But falter often in the lesser fray.  
Unnerved, distraught, by life's small urgencies—  
The rasping wear and tear of every day.

When Thomas Brandon Smith came into his money the first thing he did was to buy a motor car. Before learning to drive it he provided himself with all the accessories of a first-class chauffeur—fur coat, cap and goggles. Now, Mrs. Brandon Smith had a taste for strange pets, and forthwith procured a tame bear, which, owing to the protests of the household, was kept chained up in her boudoir. One evening in the gloaming she entered the room—the bear was missing; search was made, but no trace of it could be found. Suddenly from the direction of the kitchen passage were heard the sounds of a scuffle, a slap and a high-pitched female voice: "'Ow dare you, sir? 'Uggin' an' squeezin' a respectable body, and you in your motor coat, too. Let go with yer!' A hasty investigation showed the angry cook in the arms of the bear.

John D. Rockefeller, jun., was talking to his Sunday school class about industry.

"Our industry," he said, with a faint smile, "should not be of such a nature that the remark once applied to a certain Scot could ever be applied to us.

"I'll tell you what the remark I allude to was.

"Two old farmers were walking down a road near Dumferline when one of them pointed to a distant field and said, shading his eyes from the sun:

"'That figure over there—I wonder if it's a scarecrow?'

"He stopped and regarded the figure very attentively for a space. Then he concluded, in a satisfied tone:

"'Yes, it's not moving. It must be a scarecrow.'

"But the other farmer had sharper eyes and a better understanding, maybe, of certain types of human nature.

"'No,' he said, dryly; 'no, it's not a scarecrow. It's a man working by the day.'"

Judge Brady, for many years a popular city judge in New York, could tell hundreds of legal stories, especially about Irish witnesses.

"One day," said the judge, "O'Rafferty was up before me for assaulting Patrick Murphy.

"'Mr. O'Rafferty,' I said, 'Now, why did you strike Mr. Murphy?'

"'Because, yer Honor, Murphy would not give me a civil answer.'

"'What was the civil question you asked him?'

"'I asked him as polite as yez plase, yer Honor, says I: 'Murphy, ain't yer own brother the biggest thafe on Manhattan Island, excepting yourself and yer uncle who is absent in the penitentiary in Sing Sing?'

"'And what rude answer did he give to such a civil question?'

"'He said to me: 'Av course, O'Rafferty, prisint company excepted.' So I said: 'Murphy, you're another,' and thin, yer Honor, I struck him wid me fist, I did!'"

MR. FLATT'S CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

Mr. W. D. Flatt writes from Aberdeen, Scotland: "Kindly announce that I have decided to bring over 40 Clydesdale fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds. They will be the best that Scotland produces, and will likely be sold at auction in Hamilton, Ont., latter part of November."

FARMERS who do their own Blacksmithing

Will find many interesting articles in our general catalogue. Free for the asking.

NORTH WEST MACHINERY & IRON CO., Limited

General Machinery and Blacksmith's Supplies.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.

Grain & Commission Merchants.  
GRAIN EXCHANGE, - - - WINNIPEG.

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.



**GOSSIP.**

Life goes best when we are mutually helpful, and paying well for what we get, whether it is service of others or money for our services to others.

Let us hide our pains and sorrows. But, while we hide them, let them also be spurs within us to urge us on to all manner of overflowing kindness and sunny humor to those around us. When the very darkness within us creates a sun-shine around us, then has the spirit of Jesus taken possession of our souls.—Frederick William Faber.

A Turk, it is said, took a piece of white cloth to a dyer to have it dyed black. He was so pleased with the result that after a time he went to him with a piece of black cloth, and asked to have it made white. But the dyer answered: "A piece of white cloth is like a man's reputation; it can be dyed black, but you cannot make it white again."

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.

At the Kansas City Royal Show, last week, some of the awards on Shorthorns made at the Illinois State Fair were reversed, the bull, Choice Goods, again being placed first over Harding's Whitehall Sultan, and Robbins & Sons' cow, Lad's Lady, given first place over the Tebo Company's Golden Abbotsburn. In two-year-old bulls, Bellows' Invincible Hampton was first, and Orange Monarch second. In senior yearlings, Harding's Whitehall Marshal was first; Robbins' My Choice second. In Junior yearlings, Bellows' Hampton's Model, first; Victor Vale, second.

At the dispersion sale last week of the entire Thoroughbred stud of Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, at New York, big prices were realized; the nine-year-old stallion, Hamburg, by Hanover, selling for \$70,000; Meddler, a fourteen-year-old horse, by St. Gatien, for \$51,000; Hand-spun, a twelve-year-old mare, for \$22,000; Yankee, a five-year-old horse, for \$21,500, and ten others at prices ranging from \$7,500 to \$16,000. In all 91 animals brought \$163,550, an average of \$5,094 each. Later in the week, Mr. Whitney's racing stable of horses, which have raced this year in the colors of H. B. Duryea, were sold at auction, 26 head bringing \$83,500, an average of \$3,200 each. Artful, winner of this year's futurity stakes, going to H. P. Whitney at \$10,000, the highest price of the day.

Willie (very seriously)—Papa, I had a strange dream this morning.

Papa—Indeed! What was it?  
Willie—I dreamed, papa, that I died and went to Heaven; and when St. Peter met me at the gate, instead of showing me the way to the golden street, as I expected, he took me out into a large field, and in the middle of the field there was a ladder reaching away up into the sky and out of sight. Then St. Peter told me that Heaven was at the top, and that in order to get there I must take the big piece of chalk he gave me and slowly climb the ladder, writing on each rung some sin I had committed.

Papa (laying down his newspaper)—And did you finally reach Heaven, my son?

Willie—No, papa, for just as I was trying to think of something to write on the second rung I looked up and saw you coming down.

Papa—And what was I coming down for?

Willie—That's what I asked you, and you told me you were coming for more chalk.



**De Laval Separators**

**THE CROCK, PAN AND CAN SYSTEM** of skimming milk are generally as much at a disadvantage during the winter months as in the warmest summer weather. Cream doesn't rise on frozen milk any more readily than when milk is sour, and in winter these two conditions frequently alternate. Butter reaches the highest price at this time, and a pound gained or lost means more than at other seasons.

The De Laval Separator stands alone in its ability to handle cold milk. Don't wait till spring to buy. The investment will pay "now."

See our nearest local agent. If you don't know his name, ask us.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

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Who knows anything about **"BANNIGER"?**

All Buyers, Sellers and Users of

**EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING PAPER**

Are interested in this question.

Will every reader of this enquiry—Who knows anything about **"BANNIGER"?**—please drop a line on the subject to

**THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY**  
HULL, CANADA.

**HEAVES.**

For this complaint avoid dusty food, dampen the food and grain an hour before feeding, and give regularly doses of

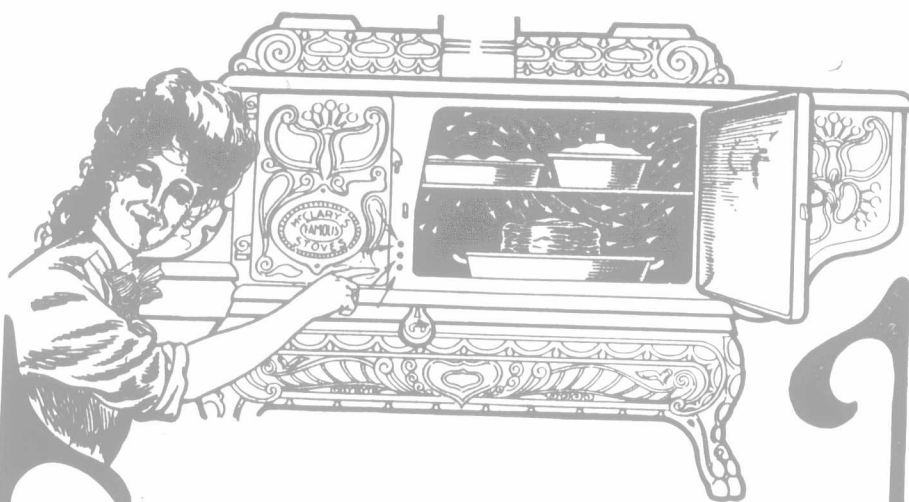
**ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS**

No better made to build up and put horses and cattle in good condition.

**ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS**

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 25c.

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



**Pandora Range**

A Ventilating Oven that Ventilates.

There is only one practical way of ventilating a range oven, and that way has been adopted in the Pandora—is an actual, positive, working feature, and not a mere talking point.

Fresh air is drawn from the outside through small vents into the oven, while the odors and cooking fumes are forced by the fresh air out through small vents into the smoke flues, and up the chimney.

Puddings, cakes, bread, etc., cooked and baked in a "Pandora" oven are always light, fresh and entirely free from mixed odors and foreign flavors.

Ask your dealer to show you the Pandora Range or write to us for free catalogue before buying any other.

**McClary's**

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

A small circle of brightness is not to be despised. A light that does not shine beautifully around the family table at home is not fit to take a long way off to do a great service somewhere else.—J. Hudson Taylor.

At Memphis, Tenn., Major Delmar and Lou Dillon met in a race for the Memphis gold cup on the 18th inst. when the champion trotting mare was easily beaten by the fast gelding. In the first heat, Lou Dillon set a terrific pace, but showed distress at the three-quarter post, and was pulled up. Later veterinaries pronounced her suffering from thumps. In the second heat, the mare was simply started. First heat, 2.07; second, 2.18.

**MILK BILLIARD BALLS.**

Ever since the days when the world was young milk has been put to many uses. It makes its appearance in a variety of guises, with the majority of which we are familiar; but now that it has been demonstrated that it is capable of being manufactured into billiard balls, surely human ingenuity can go no further with the lacteal fluid. A material made from milk can take the place of bone or celluloid, and is fully protected by a patent. The technical term for the product obtained after the milk has been chemically treated is "lactites," and this material is easily workable into any desired shape. To obtain this substance, borax or ammonia is used to reduce the casein or albumen in the milk to a condition approaching the gelatinous, after which it is mixed with mineral salt dissolved in acid or water, which liquid is subsequently evaporated. In its prepared state it is scarcely to be distinguished from the finest ivory, and is of a beautiful creamy white color. It will readily take on any color imparted to it by the admixture of dyes or pigments, but its natural hue is the most lovely of all. All the thousand and one articles now manufactured of ivory, bone, horn or celluloid can be made from this new product of milk—billiard balls, combs, brush-backs, handles for cutlery, paper-knives; in fact, all the multifarious little articles and knickknacks of everyday life to which we are so accustomed. Truly we have much for which to thank that indispensable friend of man, the cow.—[Newcastle Chronicle.

**TRADE NOTE.**

**BUSINESS EDUCATION.**—This is a commercial age, and Canadians are certainly first of all a commercial people, and no man or woman is properly equipped for life who has not at least a fair idea of business ways and methods. The farmer or the resident of the city is continually being thrown in the way of business propositions and dealings, some great and some small. How necessary it is then that the youth of the land should receive a fair business training.

In looking about for a business training, it is advisable to consider first the inducements offered by business colleges. Age and size are no measure of strength of such a college, any more than they are the evidence of physical strength in a human being. The important factors are the ability of the instructors, the amount of attention they can and do pay to their students, and the moral and financial standing of the management.

In these regards, the Western Business College, located at 363 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, corner of Donald St., is said to be especially strong.

The principal, Mr. M. Hall-Jones, who gives his personal attention to the work of teaching, is an experienced teacher of many years' standing, and is well and favorably known in both public school and business college work. In the Western Business College, individual instruction is largely in vogue, with enough classwork to keep up a healthy spirit of rivalry among the students. Personal interest in the welfare of the student is a strong element in this college, and Mr. Hall-Jones, being well known for his high moral standing in the community, is a guarantee that the moral atmosphere in which the students move will be of the healthiest nature. This should be a very important factor with parents who are sending their children away from home to receive an education. On the whole, no mistake will be made by taking a course at the Western Business College. Full particulars can be obtained by communicating with the principal, M. Hall-Jones, 363 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.



**Pincher Creek Fair.**

Preparations for dipping live stock, elections and threshing operations were the reasons given for the slim attendance at the fair. The numbers of exhibits were not up to the average either, yet, withal, horses made a good showing both in quality and numbers, but cattle and swine were very poor numerically, only two of the latter being on the grounds.

The hall exhibits were good, especially the vegetables and school children's drawing. The Pincher Creek scholars gave a fine exhibition of their ability along that line, showing marked evidences of excellent training. Another feature open to scholars was the baking competition, in which 14 schoolgirls competed. The baking had to be done without any assistance, and under the supervision of the teachers. The judges stated that it was difficult to award the prizes, owing to the uniform excellence of the cakes, buns, etc.

Poultry made a very fine showing.

**HORSES.**

Fred Pelletier's Bercheron, a good type of stallion, blocky, active and free moving, showed alone, winning the red ticket. When aged Clydesdale stallions were called Big Heart, owned by John Herron, had it all his own way. Two-year-olds brought out two, and in this section the judge, M. D. Geddes, Western representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," Calgary, found the sweepstake draft stallion. He is a growthy, clean-lined colt, owned by J. Herron, and sired by Baron Bourgie, a Toronto sweepstake winner, and his dam was sired by Granite City, another winner at the Industrial, Toronto. M. Wilson's colt got second. Mr. Herron won most of the draft prizes, J. Goodreau taking second in yearling section, with a very fine filly of agricultural type; J. Russell special for best draft foal, and Wilson Bros. and J. Russell winning in order named with teams.

Seven agricultural teams lined up when that section was called. Dore & Mansfield's team, although a little under size, were awarded first. They are a clean-lined, smooth, well-built pair, of good type; J. Goodreau got second, and same placing with mare and foal; H. Jenkins leading.

J. Goodreau and W. Miller had the winning general-purpose teams, and W. McKenzie the only Thoroughbred stallion on the grounds.

A. M. Morden showed a very nice roadster mare and foal, the same exhibitor winning first money with single

**Lump Jaw**

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Usual for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

**Spavin and Ring-bone**

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

**Learn Shorthand at Home**

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

**OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.**

Shorthand is nowadays indispensable to everybody. Utilize spare time. Very moderate fee. We procure positions. Write for free booklet.

**Central Correspondence College,**

215 Temple Chambers,  
Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS**

I have the largest list of farms for sale in this Valley, and would like to correspond with anyone considering visiting this country.

**JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.**

**Dehorned Cattle**  
rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER.**  
Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horns. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.

**R. A. MCKENNA, V.S.,** PICTON, Ont.

**IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE**

**CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

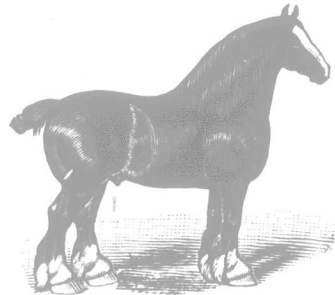
**WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.**

**MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.**

**Glydesdales.**

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.  
REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

**R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.**



**SEE 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.

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

driver; C. S. Fench second. When carriage teams were called the order was G. G. Skene and H. Jenkins.

In saddle horses, first went to J. Herron's, ridden by H. Riviere; second, M. McLeod, and for ladies' saddle horse, first went to Mrs. Russell, and second to Mrs. McLeod. C. S. Fench offered a special for best lady driver, and the competition created considerable interest, as it was simply the ability to handle the ribbons which counted. After considerable testing, by having the competing ladies drive between stakes, passing the wheel over a handkerchief, etc., Mrs. Jenkins was declared winner.

Best polo pony was next, and a \$20.00 special only brought out one entry, H. Jenkins showing one of good make.

Boys' saddle pony made quite a strong showing, the order being, first, J. Kettles; second, C. Jenkins. Misses M. Fish and R. Plunkett won in the girls' section. The N.-W. M. P. offered two special prizes, \$35.00 and \$15.00, for best police saddle horses. Herron and Jenkins won, in order named. This section was judged by the N.-W. M. P. inspector.

**CATTLE.**

As previously mentioned, there were not many out, nor can much be said of the quality. Some of the beef grades, however, were very good. Shorthorns—Aged bulls, 1st, G. D. Plunkett; 2nd, J. Goodreau. Cows, H. A. Jenkins won the red, A. Morton the blue; the first-mentioned also showed a two-year-old heifer. C. Kettles showed a grade Holstein in the dairy cow section, which won first and special; a very good Jersey, owned by J. Herron, taking the blue ticket. Jenkins won first, both with beef cow and steer; Plunkett second in cow section. The order of herd awards were, J. Goodreau first, H. Jenkins second, W. Sharman, Brandon, placed the tickets.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., breeder of Dorset sheep, writes: "I have just returned from the World's Fair, St. Louis, where I was very successful with my Dorsets, winning three champion, one reserve champion, one reserve grand champion, nine firsts, three seconds, three thirds, four fourths, one fifth, and two sixths prizes, on twenty head, nearly all home bred, against four other flocks, the best in America. I still have a useful bunch of young ewes that must be sold before winter to make room. Prices very reasonable.

Jno. T. Parker, Lethbridge, breeder of Hereford cattle, writes: "Besides the fifteen head of bulls sold at the Calgary sale, I have sold to Sir Roderick Cameron's ranch the two-year-old bull, Strike 3 (140376); to Mr. F. Hammond, of Lethbridge, goes the prize bull, Freestone (161614), and the two home-bred bulls, Prince of Little Bow 2376 and Clinker of Little Bow 2378, a trio of grand bulls; to Mr. Oliver, Lethbridge, the seven-months-old bull calf, Jerry 2377. It will interest those, who are desirous of purchasing Herefords to see prices of stock, which appear in my advertisement. All stock are in fine shape, and my new stock bull, Thomas (154172), who has for grandsire Sir Bredwell 63685, sold by auction for \$5,000, who was by the great Corrector, is developing into a grand bull."

The spectacle of a chuckling old man with a new story is very exhilarating, but to see him discomfited is a sad blow. I watched one the other night in a country inn parlor. He had been driving some beanfeasters about and had overheard this scrap of dialogue. Bill to Eliza—"What are those red things in the hedge?" Eliza—"Blackberries, of course." Bill—"But they're red. How can blackberries be red?" Eliza—"Stupid! Don't you know that blackberries are always red when they're green."

Now, this story the old man told to every newcomer, and every newcomer received it well and did the old man good. And then there entered a Scotsman who listened gravely through it all and then said judiciously, "Yes, it certainly is a paradox." The old man's face fell, he fumbled with his beer, and soon after drifted away. The joke was dead.

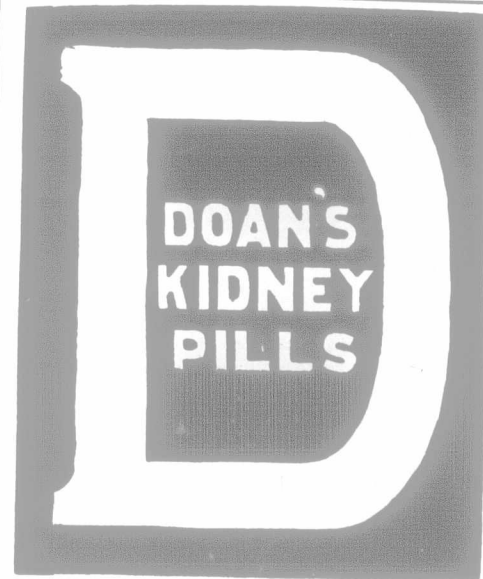


**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.



Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

**BACKACHE**  
Is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

**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. om

**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, '01.

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

**FEVER**

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by **NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS.** Price, 60c per package, prepaid. m

**A. J. BROWN & CO.,**  
291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.



GOSSIP.

God asks of thee work as well as words; and, more, He asks of thee works first, and words after. And better it is to praise him truly by works without words, than falsely by words without works.—Rev. Chas. Kingsley, D. D.

Make sure that, however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be, you can find out what they are; and that, however slight they may be, you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.—Ruskin.

The Continental Dorset Club met in annual convention at Congress Hall, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, with the president, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., in the chair. The several reports that were read and adopted showed that the Club was in a very healthy condition. The president congratulated the members, especially those who exhibited at St. Louis, upon the excellence of the Dorset exhibit, it being the largest and best quality exhibit of Dorsets that has ever met in America, and all recorded in this Club. The Secretary, Mr. J. E. Wing, reported Vol. 3 as nearly ready for mailing, and about half enough pedigrees on hand for Vol. 4. An increase of \$100 was made in the secretary-treasurer's salary. The president suggested to the meeting the advisability of passing the presidential honors around, thereby awakening new interest in the work of the Club, to which all live breeders should belong. The suggestion was acted upon by electing Mr. Scott, of Portland, Oregon, as president. No change was made in the executive, and only a few in the vice-presidents, of which there is one for each State and Province. Mr. J. E. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was elected secretary-treasurer.

ALFALFA AT CARDSTON.

Bishop Hammer, of Cardston, has had alfalfa growing for the last seven years, also another patch of two years' growth, all looking well. The soil is sandy where the alfalfa is growing. The Bishop says that whenever tried on clay subsoil in the neighborhood, that it has not done well. The alfalfa is growing with timothy, about half and half. This mixture makes good hay, and the time is coming when alfalfa will be more universally grown throughout the West.

PINCHER CREEK NEW LIVERY.

Robbins Bros., of Pincher Creek, have recently opened a new livery barn. Fair day at Pincher Creek was the opening day of this new firm, and the large loft of their new barn was given free for the hall exhibits of the fair. This new firm have some fine horses. One pair of chestnuts, of good Hackney breeding, were especially noticeable. Robbins Bros. have been previously in the livery business at the Coast.

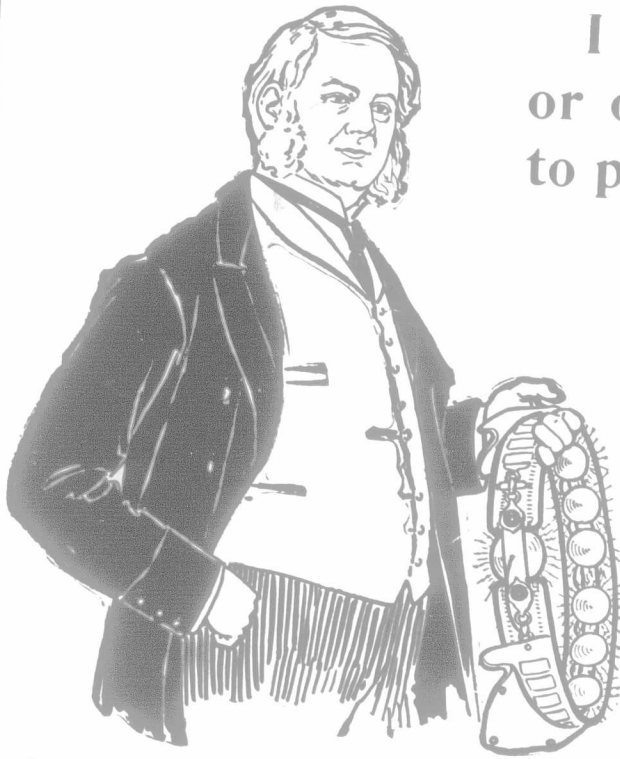
NAMAKA HEREFORDS.

Jas. Shoaldice, of Namaka, Alta., keeps a nice bunch of Herefords, about twenty-five all told. Some very growthy calves were seen when the "Farmer's Advocate" field man recently paid a visit. Besides the Herefords, Mr. Shoaldice keeps about four hundred head of cattle and ninety horses. He usually feeds over one hundred steers each winter, and intends continuing, for, he says, it pays well. Any of the steers that are not fit for export he turns on the grass, and they are simply so much ahead for the following fall.

Mr. Shoaldice is on a rented farm of 10,500 acres, on the north side of the Bow River, owned by Anderson & Perley, of Calgary.

There are good large buildings on the place, and large, well-tilled fields, so that frequently land seekers ask if it is some sort of model farm. Mr. Shoaldice believes in summer-fallowing for that district. This season he fallowed over two hundred acres. He has also considerable fall plowing done, and intends keeping the plows going until the frost stops him. The soil is excellent. Mr. Shoaldice advises early sowing. This season he had three hundred acres under crop, mostly oats and barley, with a little spring wheat, peas, oats and flax. The spring wheat did exceedingly well, the best Mr. Shoaldice ever grew in Alberta. Peas he also finds a good crop; they yield well. He recommends early varieties as best suited for Alberta.

# Men Try my Cure Free!



I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.

I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that 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—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 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 men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

## Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$1—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. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 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.

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

## Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.  
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

A Remarkable Reproduction by Photo-Color Process of Our  
**\$1,000 OIL PAINTING \$1,000**  
The "Wild Fur-bearing Animals of North America" and

**40-PAGE BOOKLET, "How to Trap Wild Animals,"**  
Also prices paid by us for raw Furs; Hides, etc. With this we send photo-engraving of skins and complete key naming and describing each animal and skin; also pictorial supplement giving valuable information for hunters and trappers; also gun, knife and trap catalogue.

**ALL 10c IN SILVER FOR 10c OR STAMPS**  
This reproduction is pronounced by professors of natural history the most beautiful and instructive picture of our wild fur-bearing animals ever produced. This generous offer is made to advertise our business.  
**NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO.,**  
Advertising Dept. A 13, Minneapolis, Minn.

### 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,**  
Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

### SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS



**YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.**  
WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.  
**BING & WILSON,**  
GLENELLA, MAN.

Advertise in the Advocate

### Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



Western Canada's leading herd.  
**Young Bulls and Females for Sale.**  
**J. E. MARPLES**  
DELEAU, MAN.



The Fall Fairs are over, but the **INGSIDE HEREFORDS** are still at the top. No more females will be sold from the herd this season, but there are still ten very promising young bulls for sale at special prices to quick buyers, call

**H. D. SMITH,** Compton, Que.

### 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.

### 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.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.  
**Drumbo Station,**  
**WALTER HALL,** Washington, Ont.



### 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.

### SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 25878 =.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS,**  
HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

### SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Heir (83187), 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.

Scottish Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimston Chief = 21057 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
**JAS. WILSON,**  
Fruit Hill, Alberta.  
Farm 3 miles south of town.

### SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize ring record made by the herd.  
**GEORGE LITTLE,** Neepawa, Man.  
Five miles from town.

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



Okotoks Fair.

Owing to snow during the week, the people of Okotoks were divided whether a fair should be held or not, but Tuesday, Oct. 11th, the day set, turned out all that could be desired for an ideal fair.

As the secretary had received very few entries by 3 p. m. on Monday, the 10th, a meeting of the near-by directors was called, and they decided that no fair would be held. Word to that effect was sent to wherever convenient, so that many intending exhibitors, some of whom had entries made, did not put in an appearance in the morning of the 11th; nevertheless, a large number of intending exhibitors, mostly from a distance, arrived before 10 a. m., the hour when the entries were supposed to close. Owing to the meeting of the previous afternoon, the secretary, who lives out of town, was not at hand to receive entries, and it goes without saying that enthusiastic groups discussed the pros and cons of the situation. Before long the secretary was hurriedly sent for, and a large, animated meeting held, with the result that it was decided to go ahead with the fair and accept entries until 2 p. m. Okotoks is noted as a horse district, so by the appointed hour horses made a good showing, there being about seventy-five on the grounds. One year ago there was almost three hundred horses. It is difficult to make an approximate estimate of the number that would have been on hand had the fair not been called off; yet we have good reason for believing that the horse exhibit would have been fair, even for Okotoks. There were no cattle on the grounds until late in the afternoon, but by that time J. & E. Bolton managed to get a nice bunch of their Shorthorns and grades in, and with them made quite a showing. In quality they were very good, well worthy the prizes which were awarded them.

Quite a number of those who did exhibit stated that as the roads had been bad, owing to the snowstorm, which, by the way, was the means of postponing the fairs at Red Deer and Wetaskiwin, they intended making one trip answer both purposes—that is, bring the stock in just before the entries would close. The mismanagement was an unfortunate occurrence, and has caused a great deal of bitterness. In many cases those who had entered, being nearest, received notice that there would be no fair, consequently did not put in an appearance. Some had their stock on the grounds and took them home. Imagine their feelings when they heard that prizes had been awarded. Some of the officials who took an active part in the meeting which decided that there would be no fair, have resigned, and have stated that no prize-money shall be paid.

The hall and poultry exhibits were few, but of good quality.

HORSES.

Harold Bannister had the only Clydesdales on the grounds—a nice trio—winning with them three firsts and one special.

Draft and agricultural horses were shown as one class.

D. Thorburn had a fine lot of heavy

Be Ready For Croup

AND PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN BY KEEPING IN THE HOUSE

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed

AND Turpentine

THE THOROUGHLY TESTED AND RELIABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

To overcome croup you must act quickly.

There is usually no time allowed for sending for doctors or medicines.

The hollow, croupy cough at midnight may be your first warning, and this will strike terror to your heart if you are not prepared to fight this disease.

It may be of little use to know that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is a positive cure for croup if it is not to be obtained at the critical time.

Most persons who have tested this treatment for croup keep a bottle at hand, so that by prompt action they can prevent the disease from reaching a serious stage.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is composed of simple ingredients of unquestioned curative power, is pleasant to the taste, well liked by children, and can be used with perfect safety by old and young, so long as directions are followed.

MRS. GEORGE BROWN, 71 Harbord St., Toronto, writes:

"Our children have been very subject to croup, and we have found that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has always brought quick relief. By using it at the first sign of trouble the disease is checked at once. We always keep this remedy in the house, and, in fact, feel that we could not do without it. We also use it for coughs and colds with excellent results, and recommend it to our friends."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTON HERO A HEAD OF HERD SITYTON HERO 7-30832 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. TOWN, CO. TO WOOD, 487A. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

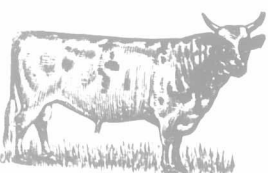


TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, Manager, Hamilton, Ont.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

horses on the grounds, and with them won five firsts, a like number of seconds, two thirds and a sweepstake. Geo. Short and D. McDougall each won one first, J. D. Bolton one second, and J. & E. Bolton three thirds. There was keen competition, the quality being very good. Team over 2,800 pounds driven to wagon, brought out two entries—J. McLennan's and D. Thorburn's—and they received second and third in order named. Thorburn's team were of good type, but not perfect in underpinning, whereas the McLennan entry was not well mated, one horse being too light for a first-prize team of that weight.

Teams under 2,800 pounds.—First to D. Thorburn, and J. & E. Bolton a very close second. The general purpose class also made a strong showing, the winners being D. Thorburn, J. D. Bolton, J. & E. Bolton, Geo. Short, H. Bannister, J. P. Smith and W. A. Rowles.

Roadsters.—This class, although not strong numerically, was of good quality. H. Bannister won two firsts and a second; J. & E. Bolton one first and a third; J. D. Bolton one first; and W. Livingstone a second.

Like the roadsters, the coach class was of good quality but not numerous, Bannister, Short and R. J. Shields being the winners. There were two special prizes offered—\$10.00 and \$5.00—for the two best light horses, roadster or coach, only first-prize animals competing: 1st, Geo. Short; 2nd, H. Bannister.

Saddle Horses.—First, Ben Phillips; second, Geo. Short.

Wm. Sharman, of Brandon, judged the cattle, and M. D. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, Calgary, the horses.

GOSSIP.

If for no other reason than to secure them the greatest amount of happiness at those times when they naturally expect to be made particularly happy, we ought to accustom our children to be content ordinarily with simple pleasures.—Florence Hall Winterburn.

Believe in yourself. That is the way to make other people believe in you, and it is the way to become what you want to be. It is the people who have believed thoroughly in themselves and their missions who have made the world believe in them. Napoleon was a great general because it never occurred to him that he could lose. Luther changed the thought of Europe and the history of the world because he believed so thoroughly that he was right that nothing could daunt him. Columbus gained the support of a queen and found a world because his belief in himself inspired confidence in others.

Some people never tire of poking fun at the Englishman because of his inability to see a joke. An American lady, knowing this, was tempted to test a newly-arrived English baronet, who was paying her marked attention, but who was so insular in his ideas that she could see no good in him. He had just protested quite loudly against the slur cast upon his countrymen for density, and so, with a sparkle in her eye, the young lady said: "Oh, I didn't mean you. I am sure you are quick to see a joke. Did you ever hear of that one they tell of a museum in Philadelphia, where they exhibit two skulls of Franklin—one when he was twelve years old, and the other when he was forty?"

"No," replied the Englishman.

KEEP AT IT.

Keep at it. It isn't what you do in a minute, but what you can do in a day, a week, a month, a year, that counts.

The man who keeps at it eight hours a day has a right to twice the measure of success due the man who wastes four of his eight. Just try, for one week, taking account of the time you waste, and figure out your handicap.

And the man who does sixteen hours' work in eight is usually the man who can afford to quit at forty.

The waste of time is not always due to a lack of brain power or energy or ambition. It is just as often due to the lack of system.

System enables you to save the minutes and to keep from doing the needless things. Make your system automatic; make it absorb the mechanical detail; make it prevent the waste, and keep at it.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutchie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns.

Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT



We shall present for purchase this season:

Three Imported Bulls

in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.

Send for catalogue

IN SHROPSHIRES we offer a limited number of imported Field Ewes selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choose ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, 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.) Aillon and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Having striven for many years, and spared no money expense, to build up a superior herd of SHORTHORNS, both in breeding and individuality, 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.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (69583) A. H. B. 14140, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME BRED.

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low. W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

Jerseys 10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once, on B. H. BULL & SON, Brantford, Ont. Phone 168



# CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

## Keep Stock Safe Winter Long

In order that your animals may thrive and survive severe winter weather, it is necessary that they be full of strength and vitality. They cannot be if they are persistently annoyed by lice, parasites and mange, and this vitality is drained by these parasites. Start to protect them now by the use of

# CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

It kills all germs, parasites and pests. Keeps them in prime condition. Enables them to get all the good out of their feed, and keeps them healthy and vigorous.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is positively guaranteed to cure mange and kill lice, thus keeping your stock in good shape throughout the blizzard season. Non-poisonous.

Sold concentrated in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$6.75; 10 gallons, \$12.50. Send for free booklet.

**WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK**

## Special Subscription Offer

We will send the Weekly Free Press and Farmer's Advocate to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain, postpaid, from date order is received until December 31st, 1905, for \$2.00.

Weekly Free Press... \$1 00 per year  
Farmer's Advocate... 1 50

Total value .... \$2 50

## SPECIAL CLUBBING RATE \$2

FILL IN COUPON BELOW.

For the enclosed \$2.00 please send the Weekly Free Press and Farmer's Advocate from date to Dec. 31st, 1905. Postage paid.

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

SEND TO

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS, WINNIPEG.

## The Weekly Telegram's Great Premium Offer

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, With Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES, 22x28 Inches, in Colors.

### Our Unparalleled Offer:

We will forward The Weekly Telegram and the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine from now to January 1, 1906—15 months—together with our new Dominion of Canada Map, and either the Map of Manitoba or the Territories, for only \$2.00. The balance of this year's subscription is FREE. Both new and old subscribers to The Weekly Telegram may participate in this great offer.

### Cut This Coupon Out.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

In advertising any advertisement, on this page:

### GOSSIP

There is not so much in the selection of an occupation as there is in the way you push it.

When a wrong door is at last found out, the sense of relief from the necessity of deception and intrigue makes the exposure seem not an unmixer evil.

We understand that Mr. Bryce Wright, of De Winton, Alta., has made some very important horse deals from his well-known Clydesdale stud recently. Mr. David Carrell, of Medicine Hat, purchased five head. Among them was that good, registered Clyde mare "Ailsa Craig," and her filly foal "Staffa," also her one-year-old filly "Iona." They were shown at Medicine Hat exhibition this fall, and secured the red tickets against strong opposition. "Ailsa Craig" and foal winning against Eastern importations. This shows the adaptability of the West for horse raising, and further, that Eastern breeders will have to make careful selections to win in the West.

The yearling filly "Iona" won first at Medicine Hat, and was also placed first at the Interwestern Pacific Exhibition at Calgary this year. She is a filly of great size, good quality, and has a bright showyard career before her. Mr. James A. Hogge, of Okotoks, Alberta, has been fortunate in securing from Mr. Wright the colt foal from his celebrated registered brood mare "Crystal," by the imported Clydesdale stallion, "Cherub," who has the blood of blue Clyde blood in his veins. His sire is the Scottish champion horse Baron's Pride, and his dam traces direct to Macgregor, Darnley and Prince of Wales. Mr. Hogge is to be congratulated in securing such a well-bred colt, and not only is he well bred, but he is also an exceptionally good individual, and gives promise of developing into a grand horse.

Mr. John A. Turner, of Calgary, Alta., has been in Scotland selecting Clydesdales for importation. Concerning this selection the Scottish Farmer says:

Mr. Turner's shipment consisted mainly of two-year-old colts, with three mares or fillies. Besides several colts, not by Baron's Pride, Mr. Turner had two, not by that horse's son, Emperor of Bombo (10738), the gatehouse premium horse, and own brother to that celebrated prize filly, Empress, which was hardly ever beaten when owned by Mr. Thos. Smith, Baron Point. Another was by the Rhoads of Galloway and Glenkens premium horse, Ornament (10663), a son of Baron's Pride, while the dam of the colt was a granddaughter of the celebrated Barley Doll (311). Mr. Turner also drew upon the superior stock bred by Pride of Barrow in Bute, and he had a very promising thick colt, not by that grand breeding and prize horse, Vane (10185). Even when a generation earlier removed Baron's Pride blood is in evidence in this shipment, a useful black colt being got by Crown Derby (10724). In several of the colts, through their dams, is the blood of the great Caydon cup champion horse, Royal Gairk (9811). At least four are out of mares got by this great horse. One of these is by the fair, good bred mare, Tip to Time (10472), perhaps the best breeding mare got by Baron's Pride. An uncommonly good filly is got by the Moyadone horse, Pearl Oyster (10831), and her dam is the noted prize mare, Orissa Bean (10522), one of the best of the pedigree got by Macgregor (1187). Another is by the H. and A. champion mare, Sir Christopher (10284). Other colts are Mr. Turner's lot got by Sir Lewis (10918), the T. and F. champion horse, Mr. Crawford's Fair (10730), and the H. and A. champion horse, King of the Plains (9672), and last, a very promising, well bred, and useful colt, got by the H. and A. champion horse, Lord Tennyson (10420). Mr. Turner's shipment is a very good one, and it is to be hoped that the West will be able to secure many more such shipments in the future.

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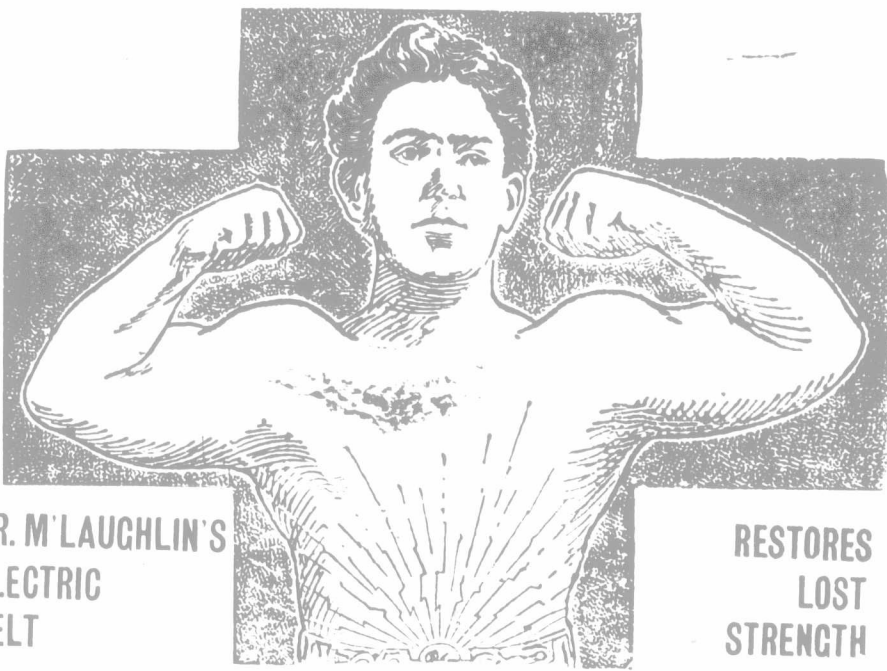




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Show me the man who would not be a better man than he is. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have worn the edge off the spirit of joyousness, have dulled the enthusiasm of youth, and left the nerves less vigorous, the eye less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful, and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age; you want to be strong.

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### Olds Fair.

Unfortunately for all concerned in the Olds Fair, the weather was bad, and it proved very detrimental to its best interests. Prospects were very bright a few days previous, and a most successful exhibition expected. The entries were large, but owing to the first day being cold and damp, and the second, which was the chief day of the fair, being even worse, considerable snow having fallen during the night, and a brisk raw breeze blowing, prevented the fair from being the banner one of the district.

There was a fair attendance in the hall late in the afternoon, but few indeed braved the elements while the live stock were being judged.

The few Shorthorns on the grounds were a credit to the district, especially a couple of cows, which were a trifle under size, but otherwise very good; W. A. Hammer owned the one that was placed first, and F. A. Gosman the second. They were extra good on the back and ribs. Mr. Hammer won two specials for best pure-bred cow and heifer any age and breed; also two firsts on young bulls. J. Cranston showed the only yearling heifer, and won first.

Three Shorthorn bulls faced the judge, Wm. Sharman's (Brandon) Sobersides, sire Lovely Prince, winning first, and special for best bull any age or breed on the grounds. He is a growthy, deep bull, and was shown in low condition. General Buller, a fine-fronted roan, owned by Wm. Rigglesworth, was placed second. He lacks size for his age. There were a few grade cattle on the grounds, mostly good ones.

Swine made a small showing, and no sheep were to be seen.

Horses.—The quality was fair, but the numbers small. In drafts, Thos. Leader showed a nice, clean-limbed, young stallion; Wm. Rosenburg a good pair of draft mares, and Wm. Hare a fine span of sucking foals, sired by Lord Drumlumble, a smooth Clyde sire of good quality, and free, true action, owned by Sam. Scarlett, Didsbury. Lars Jansen showed some good mares in the general-purpose class that were of agricultural and draft type.

A. M. Kay, M. D., showed General Bobs, a very fine Standard-bred stallion, one that could have stood considerable beating. He is a clean-limbed horse, of good quality. Wm. Moodie, of De Winton, Alta., placed all horse awards in a very satisfactory manner.

The hall exhibits were good, yet had it not been for the unusually severe weather a much larger collection of roots and vegetables would have been on hand.

There was an excellent display of butter, both prints and tub; also some fine-looking cheese. All vegetables were exceedingly good; some nice Brussels sprouts, which are uncommon in the West, were on exhibition.

Grains and grasses in the straw, and the former in the bag, made a good showing. J. P. Strong had a nice collection of grain and grass seed under glass, also some fine sheaf bromo and timothy.

The poultry, though small numerically, were of good quality. Some very nice Belgian hares were shown also. Owing to the stormy weather the races had to be postponed.

THE NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. are making two very liberal offers in this issue. The attention of those who hunt or trap, or are in any way interested in the capture of wild animals or the pests of the farm, is called to their two advertisements on another page. We wish to say to our many thousands of new readers that this is an old reliable firm, and you need not hesitate to buy of them or ship to them. They have a national reputation for fair dealings. When writing them be sure to mention our paper.

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