

# ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN MANITOBA and N.-W. T.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME



MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 26, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 631

## Bell

PIANOS,  
ORGANS,  
PIANO PLAYERS  
AND BELLOLIAN

Self-Playing Organs.  
The Best Canadian Pro-  
ductions. They satisfy.

THE  
**BELL**  
Piano and Organ Co.  
LIMITED,  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.  
Send for Free Catalogue No. 40.  
om

### Send Your Watch Here.

If we could take you into our work-room and show you the infinite care with which every watch is handled you would realize why we urge you to send your watch here for repairs. Our watchmakers have made a life study of watches. They work up nothing but watches. Your watch will have careful and prompt treatment sent to us. A post card brings a strong wooden mailing box. We will report cost of work before mailing.

**D. A. REESOR, "THE JEWELER,"**  
BRANDON, MAN.,  
Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage  
Or C.P.R. and C.N.R. Licenses.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.  
A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

## The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133  
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586  
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.  
Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

## GRAIN

Write Us For Quotations.

Consign your grain to us. We will sell it for you at highest price and make liberal advances. Our rates are 1c. per bushel for car lots and 3c. per bushel for 5000 bushels or more.

**MANITOBA COMMISSION CO., Ltd.**  
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

## HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

**J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,**  
The Leading Jeweler, BRANDON,

carries the largest stock of  
**ENGAGEMENT, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY RINGS**

to be seen in Western Canada, and prices the most moderate, consistent with high-grade goods. Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to \$500. We also have the largest stock of Watches in Manitoba. A fine Gold-filled Watch, guaranteed for 20 years' wear, with genuine Waltham movement, for \$10. Prize Cups and Medals a specialty.

**J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.**

## Calgary Business College

Open all the year round for thorough commercial instruction. TOUCH-TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply  
**W. H. COUPLAND,**  
Box 265. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

**BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY,**  
etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.



### All the Strength of Prime Beef

—that's what you get in Bovril— while the skill in making has produced that rich roast-beef flavor which delights the palate and makes Bovril so acceptable to invalids, as well as to the healthy and strong. These two essentials give Bovril the place at the top. om

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Sunlight Soap will not burn the nap off woollens nor the surface off linens.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 222

### WHY USE Corrugated Roofing on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS

**FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF**

and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

MADE BY

**Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

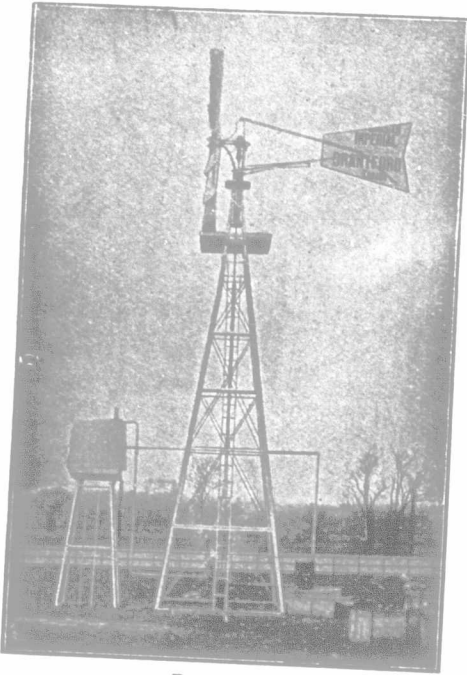
Ship your **Wheat, Oats and Flax**  
Through a Strictly Commission Firm.

If you have grain to ship or sell, do not fail to write for "our way of doing business," as it will pay you well.

**Thompson, Sons & Co.**  
THE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WINNIPEG.  
BANKERS: Union Bank of Canada.

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





**CUT OF "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL**

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

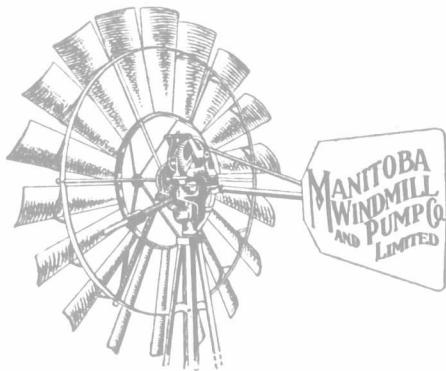
**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited,** Brantford, Canada.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG,** Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

**Experience Counts**

Do you know that we have had a larger experience than any other persons who are selling windmills in the West to-day. We know all the windmills. We can prove we have

**THE BEST**



Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue.

**Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.**  
BRANDON, MAN.

Do you want a Pump?

**Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.**

HAVE FOR SALE

**FARMS AND FARM LANDS**

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

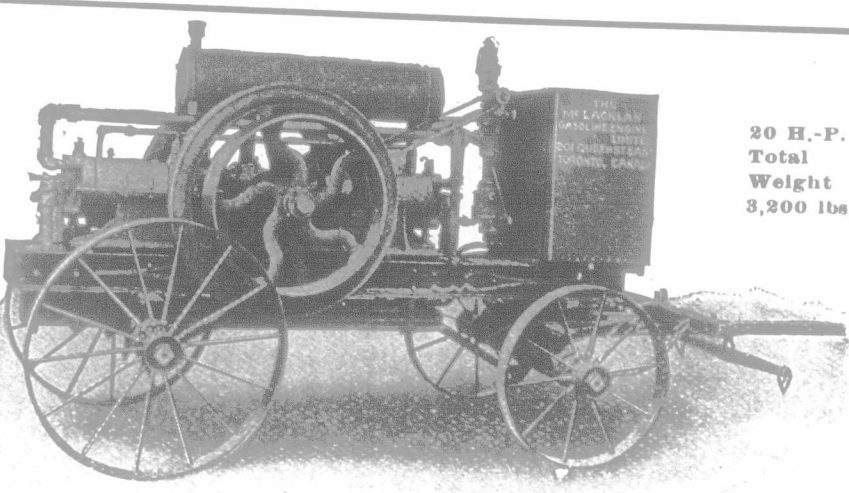
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

**R. KERR HOULGATE, Mgr.,**  
401 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Printed list sent on application.

**JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO., Ltd.**

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

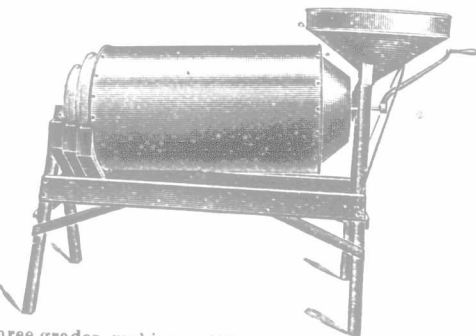


20 H.-P.  
Total Weight 3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices, etc., to **The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,** or to **W. C. WILCOX & CO.,** Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

**BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.**

CAPACITY, 15 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



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

Write at once for wholesale prices.

**THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

**Farmers!**

We want

**GRAIN**

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

**BULLOCH & BLACKBURN, - WINNIPEG.**  
P. O. BOX 39.

WINNIPEG.

TORONTO.

**ALEX. CAVANAGH**

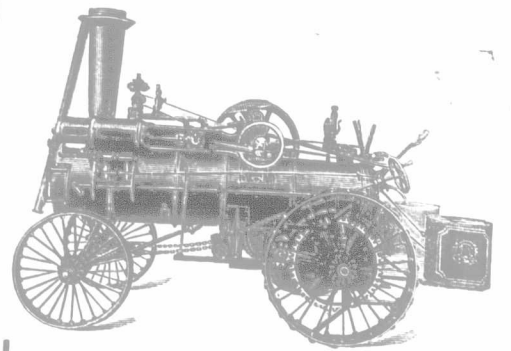
**GRAIN FARMERS**

It will pay you to write us when ready to sell your grain

**Grain Shippers**

We solicit your business. Will make earnest efforts to get good results for you. Liberal advances on bills of lading, and balance promptly paid when grain is unloaded. Let us hear from you.

**Donald Morrison & Co.,** Grain Commission, **Winnipeg, Man.** 416 Grain Exchange.



Send for Handsome Catalogue describing:

**"S. & M." ENGINES**

Separators, Wind Stackers, Self Feeders, Level Tread and Sweep Powers, Plowing Engine Tenders, Portable Sawmills and Engines, Roadmaking Machinery.

**Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd.**  
Hamilton, Canada

Massey-Harris Co., Agents for Man. and N.-W. T.

**SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY**

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one if it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions to

**T. R. PEARSON**

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

**FRUIT LANDS**

in BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the far-famed Lower Fraser Valley, "THE GARDEN SPOT OF CANADA." We have blocks of fruit land for sale close to the city, good market and fruit-canning factory. The best climate in the world. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, strawberries and raspberries yield enormous crops. \$900 worth of strawberries sold off one acre of land. Write at once for descriptive pamphlet and full particulars.

**F. J. Hart & Co.,**  
Real Estate, New Westminster, B. C.

**British Columbia Farms**

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

**The Settlers' Association,**

322 Cambie St.,  
P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grown in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to: **Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,** Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

**STUMP PULLERS**  
SEVEN SIZES  
\$17.50 UP  
DEPT. 02 W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LACROSSE WIS.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT  
CATALOG FREE

Write or wire for our prices before selling your grain. We handle all kinds of grain on consignment, and make advances against Bills of Lading.

Guarantee Prompt Returns

Reference: Dominion Bank

Correspondence Solicited

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the F.A. No. and date.



Matsqui is 30 miles from New Westminster, 43 miles from Vancouver, 28 miles from Whatcom.



Threshing Oats at Matsqui—First Crop.

Crops Never Fail. No Violent Storms. Best Markets in Canada for Farm Products.

3 Steamboats Daily to New Westminster.

Canadian Pacific Railway Station on the Property.

Come and see the garden spot of the Fraser Valley.

Fruit Land, Hay Land, Cereal Land. Admitted by all who have seen it to be Unsurpassed Anywhere.

Clover is a native grass. Blue-joint, red-top and other grasses in abundance. Plentiful supply of pure mountain spring water.

Pastures green all the year.

An ideal dairying and mixed farming country.

Though but lately placed on the market, settlement is proceeding more rapidly than anywhere on the Fraser, and Matsqui will soon have the appearance of a great collection of gardens.

Schools, churches, stores, condensed-

milk factory and creamery already established. Sawmill adjacent to prairie. Cheap lumber.

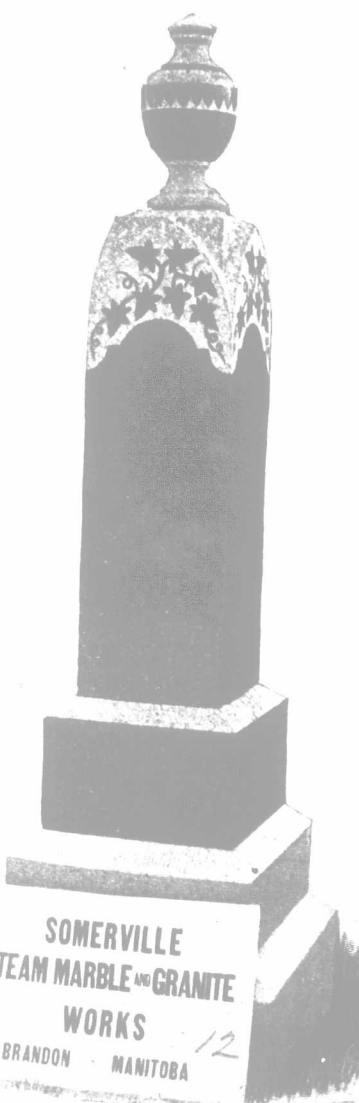
6,000 acres divided into 40-acre lots is being quickly settled.

Come while you can buy at first hand.

Prices less than land of same quality in Manitoba.

Apply to ALEX. CRUICKSHANK, Matsqui, British Columbia.

### Monuments, Headstones etc.



SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS BRANDON - MANITOBA

No connection whatever with any other firm or individual.

When purchasing from an agent be sure he is representing our establishment.

Write us for Prices and Designs

We have the largest stock of foreign and native granite Monuments in Canada.

Lettering and carving done by pneumatic hammers.

Electric and steam power.

For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from

The SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS Brandon, Manitoba.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,000,000

One hundred and nine Branches throughout Canada and in the United States.

### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

#### BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

- CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager.
- CARMAN, Man. C. E. Complin, Manager.
- DAUPHIN, Man. J. S. Munro, Manager.
- EDMONTON, Alta. T. M. Turnbull, Manager.
- ELGIN, Man. D. H. Downie, Manager.
- ELKHORN, Man. E. M. Saunders, Manager.
- GILBERT PLAINS, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.
- GRAND VIEW, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.
- INNISPAHL, N.W.T. H. M. Stewart, Manager.
- LLOYDMINSTER, N.W.T. F. L. Crawford, Manager.
- MEDICINE HAT, Assa. F. L. Crawford, Manager.
- WINNIPEG, Manitoba, John Aird, Manager.
- MOOSOMIN, Assa. E. M. Saunders, Manager.
- MOOSE JAW, Assa. R. A. Rumsey, Manager.
- NEEPAWA, Man. G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
- PONOKA, N.W.T. R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
- PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.
- RED DEER, Alta. A. Scott, Acting Manager.
- REGINA, Assa. H. F. Mylton, Manager.
- SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager.
- TREHERNE, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.

#### REMITTANCES TO EUROPE.

Drafts Issued Payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED, SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

#### BANKING BY MAIL.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD ST., E. C. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

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



**ABSOLUTELY UNSHRINKABLE**

**We Guarantee It.**

Every garment, bearing the Stanfield label—no matter what its price—is absolutely unshrinkable. We guarantee it, and back up that guarantee with "money back if it shrinks."

**Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear**

fits like a new skin—fits every part of the body—is warm, snug, and comfortable. Made of the famous Nova Scotia wool—in all weights to suit all temperatures from Halifax to the Klondyke.

Insist that your dealer gives you Stanfield's—the Underwear that will not shrink.

GET A GENUINE—  
**Edison's Phonograph**  
IN YOUR HOME.

It Gives you Music that is Unequaled. It Teaches Your Children. It Makes Your Home Happy.

Prices, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$50.

Price of Best Records, 40 cents each. A set GRAPHOPHONES, from \$5.00 up.

Send for catalogue to  
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS,

**"Superior's"**

Phonograph and Music House,  
2362 ST. CATHARINE STREET,  
MONTREAL.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

**Farms For Sale**

Suitable for dairying, hop-raising, poultry and small fruits, mixed farming and fruit-growing. For market prices of produce and for further particulars write to

JUSTINIAN PELTY, Chilliwack, B. 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.

**THE SPICE OF LIFF.**

A life insurance agent was interviewing Mr. Dolan. How well he succeeded is told by the following from Mr. Dolan's remarks:

"Naw, I don't hold wid loife-insurance companies, nor yet wid savings banks, he said, stubbornly. "A cousin o' me own, he had his loife insured for the benefit o' his widdy, an' afther all he niver had one, for 'twas him lived to be eighty, an' her that doied."

"Wid banks it's just the other way," he continued. "For there was me own uncle; he put money in the bank, and he kept sticking it in and sticking it in, in the hopes that whin old age come he cud take it out gradual loike and enjoy himself; and instid o' that, 'twas him that had the widdy befoore he touched sixty-two! They're warrked on the wrong plan, the both o' thim institutions, man, and it's a wonder to me to hear you sp'aking a good wurd for 'em."

**THE HAPPIEST MAN ON EARTH.**

The man is to be envied who has a good farm well stocked and paid for. There is no life as independent and as free from care, unless one puts a lot of useless worry in it. The poor farmer deeply in debt certainly has an uphill pull, but even so, he is infinitely better off than his brother in the city in similar circumstances, for with a little effort the soil will give him a living, and the poor man in the city is gambling with fate to a large extent. A well-equipped and well-managed farm, which is capable of turning out every year good crops and good stock, is a kingdom in itself. No capitalist in the city lives better and more comfortably nowadays than the well-to-do farmer who has the telephone and the daily mail. He generally has what the city capitalist cannot buy at any price—peace and contentment.

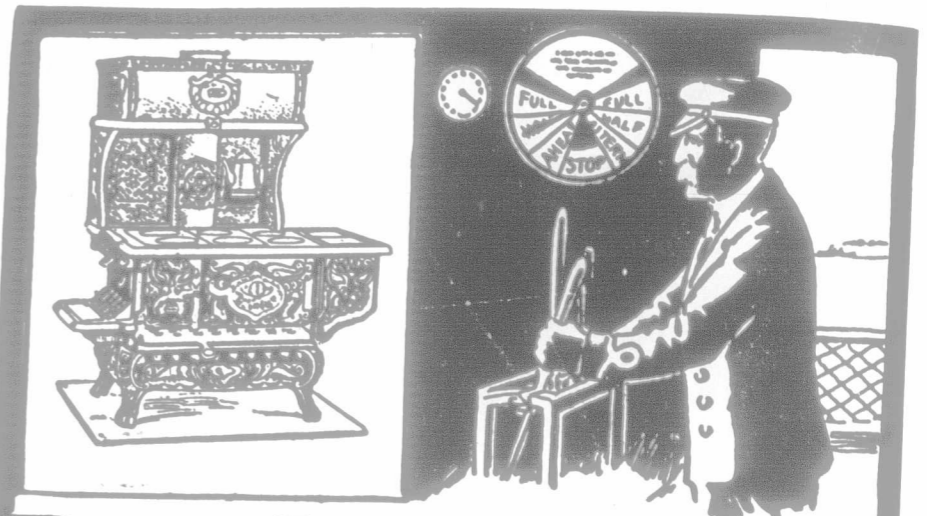
**THE CZAR'S INCOME.**

The Czar earns a bigger salary than any other man in the world, writes George Weisse in Success, for the public exchequer of his country pays him the sum of \$4,800,000 per annum for acting as managing director of the Russian Empire, with its area of 8,000,000 square miles, and its population of 130,000,000 persons. His salary is paid him in monthly instalments of \$400,000 each, which are sent to him by a special messenger from the treasury building, in the form of a check on the National Bank of Russia, just as an office clerk receives his monthly wages, with the difference, however, that the Czar's talent and industry exercise no influence on his payments.

At the same time, he is expected to maintain a certain standard of living, which he would be unable to do in the style required of him if he did not possess a private income three or four times as big as his official salary. He is the owner of over 100 estates, all of which supply him with private revenues, but he is also the possessor of 100 palaces and castles, which have to be maintained in imperial style at a great expense to their owner. He has more servants than any one else in the world, for a veritable army of over 30,000 domestics, cooks, pages, butlers, grooms, gardeners, and so forth, is employed on his hundred or more estates.

He possesses over forty residences which he has never seen, a score of homes which he has viewed externally, but never inhabited, even for one night, and another score in each of which he has slept on only one occasion.

His private stables contain over 5,000 horses belonging to him, and the herds of cattle feeding on his own lands are estimated to number over 50,000 head.



**Pandora Range**

Managed Like an Engine.

One-third of a housekeeper's life is spent in her kitchen. One-half the labor of housekeeping is at the cook stove. Your range can double or halve the cooking slavery of housekeeping. A poor range adds worry as well as work, and worry multiplies the housekeeper's care.

Get a range that reduces the work and eliminates the worry. The Pandora Range is as easily and accurately managed as an engine—it responds to the touch as quickly and certainly as the huge engine obeys the hand of the engineer.

The Pandora Range saves worry, and because worry kills, it prolongs life. Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Write for booklet.

**McClary's**

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

**VANCOUVER ISLAND Homes and Farm Properties.**

We have property of every description for sale. Suitable for poultry-raising, orchards and small-fruit farms, dairying and mixed farms of every description. We will be pleased to send a printed list, giving description of a number of very desirable localities.

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

**BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.**

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

**WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.**

Made any height, any width of tire, and to fit any axle. Just the thing for the farm—stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels.

**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**

with iron wheels and wide tires. Is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both wheels and wagon.

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.**  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

**Senega Root** Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

**THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited**  
Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The present indications point to a spotted wheat crop in Southern Manitoba on account of rust. We have had a great deal of experience handling shrunken grain. You may have the benefit of this experience by shipping your grain to us.

REFERENCES:  
Canadian Bank of Commerce,  
Commercial Agencies.

The upper half of Manitoba and the Territories have a fine big crop if not damaged by frost, and we would like to show you prices we can get for grade wheat. Let us prove these facts to you, as we are doing to your neighbors.

**McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG**

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



# BURIED TREASURE

## LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS

Produce an average yearly crop of 25 bushels to the acre. Undamaged by frost or rust, ensuring wealth to the farmer.

Wheat grades on an AVERAGE No. 1. Northern.

**\$9.10**  
PER ACRE



AVERAGE FOR  
4 YEARS over 25  
bushels per acre.

**EASY  
TERMS**

Opening Out New Farm.

COME SEE THIS DISTRICT before winter sets in. Complete transportation facilities next year. Two steamers now running.

Write for cheap rates, maps and books to **WM. PEARSON & CO., Winnipeg**



## HIGH TONED TRAINS

for

High Toned People

and all our trains are of the same standard of excellence.

CALIFORNIA  
PACIFIC COAST  
EASTERN CANADA

Connections With All Lines.

Visit the World's  
Fair Now

Open until Nov. 30th.

**VERY LOW OCEAN  
RATES**

Call at Ticket Office, 391 Main  
or write for particulars.

H. SWINFORD, R. CREELMAN,  
Agent, Winnipeg. Ticket Agent.

Land

Last Mountain Valley has a railroad nearing completion. Now is your chance to buy while the land is cheap, and also get a homestead.

Land

We handle improved farms on the main line east and west of this city. Also choice wild land on the Arcola, Soo and Prince Albert branch lines. Call on us or write for maps and particulars.

Land

**Stemshorn & Blackstock**  
BOX 21, REGINA, ASSA.

## TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

**Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

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

**SPRING PARK NURSERY,**

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

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

## THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.  
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

## TO ST. LOUIS

FREQUENT  
TRAINS

BEST OF  
EVERYTHING

via

### THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

From Minneapolis and St. Paul

Choice of route via Chicago where connections are made with 10 trains for St. Louis. Stopover allowed at Chicago. Or via Des Moines, Omaha, St. Joseph or Kansas City with stopover at either St. Joseph or Kansas City.

Excursion Tickets to St. Louis and return on sale daily during the Fair at same rate, with choice of any of above routes. For rates and other information address

T. W. TEASDALE  
Gen'l Passenger Agt., St. Paul, Minn.



Does

IT all depends on how frequently you have to

**Threshing**

STOP through using an inferior grade of

Pay?

OIL. All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

**Threshers' Supply Co.**

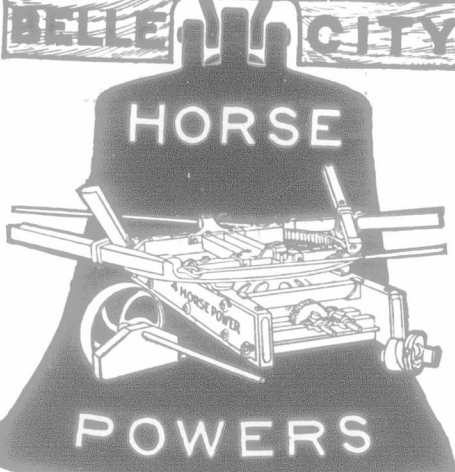
Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.



# YOU CAN COMMAND MY SERVICES IN SELLING YOUR GRAIN

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

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



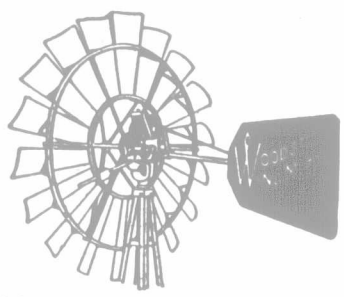
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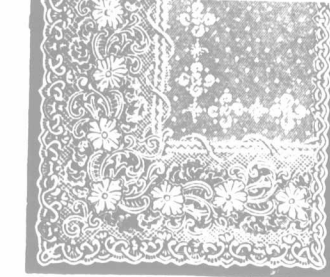
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AND HOME



MAGAZINE

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER 26, 1904.

No. 631

## Editorial.

### Siftings.

It is held in some districts that the planting of tubers whole is the only certain means of raising a weighty crop, and, in a sense, the bigger the seed, the bigger the crop, provided the cultivation is right.

Ten to twelve pounds of hay per day is said to be ample for working horses that are also fed grain. How much more each do you feed your horses, and does the extra quantity pay?

The oat sheaf is the staple horse feed of the Western farmer—winter and summer. Is it a costly or extravagant feed as at present used?

Get the implements together and put under cover. A set of harrows half a mile away, or a plow left in the ground on the far quarter, take time to get next spring, and if these implements are home, a missing tooth or bolt can be replaced before the work starts.

The rotation of the successful farmer does not include a winter sleeping period (hibernation).

We are sorry that the agricultural college is so slow in maturing; it has been three years incubating.

Lay in your stock of winter reading. It is better to be imbibing knowledge that way than to, figuratively, ruminate over (chew over and over again) what happened at the last tea-meeting, election, horse-race, or football match. It is only the doting that live in the past. Reminiscences worth preserving are very few.

The cream separator people a few years ago stated that the person owning and milking ten cows could not afford to be without that cream, calf and labor saver; consequently, the fellows with less than ten cows think they can get along without the machine that circulates the milk.

Bank up the house well against the wintery blasts. Do not be caught by the first snowstorm and severe frost, which is liable to happen along any night now. Are the storm sash all ready to go into place. Get them on. It is easier working with warm hands than cold fingers.

The stovepipes and chimney would do well to get a thorough cleaning before you smoke up hard.

One of the conundrums of the cattle business: South Dakota rangers, average weight 1,293, brought \$4.40 at Chicago; rangers from our cattle country only \$3.25, same date, Winnipeg. What is the reason for such a marked disparity in prices? Will our readers tell us whether the causes are: too few buyers, monopoly, half-finished cattle, dairy-bred eastern stockers, use of inferior bulls, or what?

Thanksgiving Day is November 17th, by proclamation. Does it need the setting apart of a day to impress upon each and every one that he or she has much to be thankful for? Health, if not wealth, yet comparative wealth, if not riches, the joy of living, the right to work, and hundreds of other things can be brought to mind before the day of our national thanksgiving. As a nation, we have much to be thankful for. We possess a rich land, enjoy freedom from tyranny, have free speech and free schools, and we are at peace with the world.

### The Local Show and the Agricultural Society. An Attempt to Wreck the Grain-growers' Association Foiled.

The annual meeting of the agricultural societies, whose outward and visible sign is the holding of a summer or fall show, will soon be on, and while only a few of these shows are worth their cost to the society holding them, except, perhaps, as the means of providing a holiday for the farmers of the locality, it behooves every member of the agricultural societies—yes, and all progressive farmers—to think over the question as to the avenues into which each society shall direct its energies.

The Act incorporating agricultural societies does not confine the organizations to the holding of shows, in order to demonstrate their right to existence, and it would be well if many members would think along these lines. Many of our readers have ideas as to how the money and energy of an agricultural society should be used. Let us hear from you, with some pithy letters on the subject. Let in the light!

Some societies go in for plowing matches, others for the purchase of some extra pure-bred stock, others for experimental work, still others hold stock-judging schools and other lines of agricultural education. This is a subject worth discussing. Probably fifty per cent. of the local shows now held do little, if any, good. How shall the parents societies do better work? Reader, it is up to you to suggest remedies.

### What Should the Head of the Farm Poultry Flock Cost.

One of the discouraging things to the breeder of high-class feathered stock is the unfortunately common idea that he should breed winning birds, and be expected to sell the progeny for \$1.00 to \$1.50 apiece. The farmer, or farmer's wife, with a flock of good hens cannot afford to buy a cockerel because he may be low in price—\$2.00 or less—and the person with a poor flock of hens, who wishes to grade up his feathered flock, is even less able to afford a cockerel of low price.

Such a statement is made, generally, because, occasionally, very rarely though, one may come across a poultry-breeder who has not a fair idea of the value of his birds.

The commonest egg-layer brings from fifty cents and upwards, and a pure-bred worthy of the name is worth a great deal more. It has been our good fortune to note a few flocks of farm fowl where the goodwife has invested from \$3.00 to \$5.00 for a pure-bred cockerel, with results worth ten times the money. Unfortunately, few farmers appreciate the value of the hen, although many a man on the farm has his tea sweetened and his tobacco furnished by the lays of the active biddy. It should be remembered that you can no more put meat on an angular-shaped fowl than you can on a steer of that architectural design, and that laying propensities are similar to heavy-milking tendencies, found in families or strains.

If you do not possess either a laying strain or a flesh-making strain in your poultry-house, buy some stock that carries such blood. Do not expect to have it given you.

Fortunately, the dual-purpose question is pretty well settled in poultrydom, and the farmer's wife interested in supplying a never-satisfied market for meat and eggs can make good money from an investment of from \$2.50 up for a pure-bred cockerel, or \$2.00 up for pullets of one of the acknowledged dual-purpose breeds, the Rock or Wyandotte. The dollar rooster has not helped the poultry industry in the West.

The good work done by the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association has been such as to warrant every farmer in the Province becoming a member, especially so as the constitution of this farmers' association distinctly declares it is a non-political organization. Unfortunately, the exuberance due to the political atmosphere of the pending political fight, and, possibly, political expediency, was the cause of an attempt at Brandon to draw the G.-G. into the political struggle, which was, fortunately, defeated. The presence of extremists on the management of any such association is to be deplored, and it would be a good move if, at the annual meeting, those members (whether Liberal or Conservative)—fortunately only two or three—responsible for the attempt to draw this farmers' organization into a fierce partisan fight should be expelled from the organization.

The actions of such men have shown that their usefulness as members of the Grain-growers' Association has departed, and has also demonstrated beyond a doubt that such elements of discord are a menace to the future of the Association, which was organized for the benefit of the farmers, irrespective of their political creeds, and not for the purpose of giving a few cranks a chance to continually air their opinions. The future of the Grain-growers' Associations was, and is, bright.

We have confidence in the membership and executives of the two associations that they will at the proper time deal severely with members who will endeavor to wreck the associations. The history of farmers' organizations is that politics have been the rock on which such go to pieces, and at the annual elections of these associations care must be taken to elect clear-headed executives that will keep the grain-growers' ship out of the shallow water and shoals of politics, and in the deep sea of advancement of the interests of the farmers, where there is abundant sea-room for such a stately craft. Grain-growers; keep the ship clear of pirates and mutineers!

### Combination and Breed Live-stock Sales.

An evidence of the spread of the doctrine that a liberal infusion of the blood of good pure-bred stock is essential to the success of our agriculture, is afforded by an announcement in our advertising columns, made by T. C. Norris, ex-M. P. P., and auctioneer, of Griswold, Man.

Live-stock sale efforts have in the West been largely confined to Government auction sales, unless we except the annual one inaugurated by the Hon. Thos. Greenway, at Crystal City. Several breeders in the neighborhood of Brandon, under the leadership of Mr. Norris, will essay a combination sale of pure-bred Herefords at the Wheat City next month, a project which we hope will meet with the success it merits. As facilities for the holding of such sales increase, we may expect to see the inauguration of similar breed and feeding cattle and sheep sales, at both Winnipeg and Brandon, and perhaps other points centrally located, and with plenty of railroad and hotel facilities. Such sales, to be successful, must not be vendues to get rid of scrub stuff, by-bidding cannot be tolerated, and a limit as to the number to be offered at one time, say, fifty pure-breds, must be set. Stock, to sell well, must not only be well-bred, but well-fed, well-broken to handle and properly haltered.

Prospective buyers should come prepared with cash or bank references in order to facilitate a satisfactory exchange.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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### Live Stock the Farmer's Safest Asset.

In no country in the world are the climatic and general conditions more favorable to the health and thrift of farm stock than in Canada. Epidemic diseases of a serious nature are rarely prevalent, and the common complaints in animal life are so infrequent as to render the practice of the veterinarian by no means profitable if he depends on this alone for a living. By the exercise of reasonable judgment in feeding, and care and cleanliness, there need be no check to the steady growth and development of any class of our farm animals, and as our climate and soil are well suited to the growing of a great variety of fodder and forage crops, as well as of grain, a shortage of stock feed is very seldom experienced. Those farmers who depend mainly upon the sale of grain as a source of revenue are liable to disappointment from the failure, or partial failure, of certain crops, but it is a rare occurrence to find more than one of the many sources of stock feed failing in the same season. And the markets are quite as steady and reliable for stock and its products as for grain and hay; while by feeding the latter to stock, and selling them in the form of beef and milk and butter, or of mutton, wool and bacon, a higher price may generally be realized for them than when teamed out and sold in their raw state. There is also the great advantage from feeding the bulk of the crops on the farm, that by this means the fertility of the land is maintained, while by the other course its power of productiveness is lessened with every crop sold off the farm. There is at present a good demand at good prices for all classes of stock, whether pure-bred or for commercial purposes, with the prospect of an indefinite continuance of the present prosperous conditions. Horses, a class of stock raised more or less by nearly all farmers, were never more in demand or selling at

better prices, and the opening up and bringing into cultivation of new lands, both in the east and the West, will create an increasing demand for many years. The same conditions will ensure a demand for all other classes of farm stock, and the founding of new towns and the increase of population in our cities, as the result of the establishment and growth of manufactories, will furnish an ever-increasing home market for meat and milk, for flour and vegetables, and poultry and its products, to say nothing of the profitable export markets we now enjoy, and which are capable of great expansion if we are but careful to produce the best quality in all lines of produce. The facilities for the improvement of our live stock are now easily within the reach of even the farmer of moderate means, and there is no reasonable excuse for being content to raise inferior animals, which cost quite as much to feed, and which bring but small returns when sold, as compared with the improved breeds. The doctrine of more and better stock for the Canadian farmer is a safe and sound one to proclaim, as it means more money from the staple crops, as well as from the animals raised.

### Horses.

#### The Chest of a Drafter.

At one of the recent big fairs a discussion arose among some of the talent as to whether a certain horse had the best kind of a chest. Some faulted for not being wide enough, while others claimed that if the horse had more width of chest his shoulder would be too prominent, and his forearm would be too far out from under him, and, consequently, he would roll or go too wide in front. When a prominent authority, who is well known on both side of the water, was asked about it, he said that the front end of the horse was the part to which Clydesdale breeders were just now devoting considerable attention. The best breeders now want a horse to go true in front, to stand and move with his knees fairly close together, and yet, at the same time, to have sufficient room in the chest. To secure these characteristics, a horse must not be unduly wide in front, so that his legs appear to be set on the very outside corners of his body, but, rather, his legs should be well under him, and for chest room he must depend more upon depth, both perpendicularly and horizontally; that is, his chest must extend well out in front and back between his shoulders. Such a conformation insures plenty of constitution, is invariably associated with true action, and does not give a horse the appearance of being propped up with his fore legs. It also insures greater strength, the levers (legs) of force being placed more directly in line with the weight to be moved. Nor is the effort to breed horses with a chest and front end of the above conformation a mere fad. Observation has taught many a horseman that horses possessed of this type of chest, provided it is deep enough, are invariably easy workers and hardy thrivers. The point is worth bearing in mind, not, however, neglecting others that go to make a good drafter.

#### Culling out the Horse Stock.

Some Western farmers have been carefully and quietly breeding a few horses from year to year, and, as winter approaches, endeavor to market such stock, in order to save, not feed so much, as the labor of looking after the animals it is desired to sell.

It may be briefly stated that the quarter-section farmer needs three good horses to do the work of his farm, two of which may be geldings, and one a brood mare. If the mare proves a steady breeder, and the foals are raised to the age of three years, or more, such colts should not be disposed of, unless the farmer gets overstocked with horses. The aged geldings should be sold first, the younger geldings later, and the fillies, if at all, last, being always careful to retain the best fillies. If such a method is followed, and stallions of good breeding and individuality and strong potency are used, the horse stock of the farm will soon show improvements. Some farmers sell, first, the young horse stock, including the fillies, the produce of mating with good stallions, and, as a consequence, improvement in their studs five, ten or fifteen years hence is not to be seen. No farmer can afford to keep a colt foal entire, unless such is a pure-bred one, out of a registered sire and registered dam, and not then commands mediocre prices.

#### Demand for Horses.

The question is frequently raised whether the present demand for good horses will become a permanent feature of the industry. So many radical changes in motor power have been inaugurated which indirectly aim to supplant the use of horses that breeders frequently are timid about enlarging their operations. Judging from the movement of horses thus far the current season there will be as strong a future demand for commercial horses as characterizes the present consumption. In some classes, instead of consumption declining it has agreeably expanded the current year. This is particularly true as to the broader demand for draft horses.

At the Chicago market the fiscal year all previous price records have been broken and draft animals have sold as high as \$660. The heavy business horse has not only successfully met all competition, but also has met a more urgent inquiry and sold at higher values than at any time in the history of the industry.

The trend of industrial development foreshadows a broader consumption of heavy draft horses. The paving of cities makes possible the transportation of five and six ton loads, which requires increased weight and muscular power in draft horses. The transformation in agricultural operations has created increased demand for heavy draft animals. Where the farmer formerly was content with a walking plow that turned a single furrow, to-day on the same farm he is riding a gang plow that turns three furrows. The farmer until recently cut his corn by hand; to-day he harvests the crop with a horse-power machine. Improved labor-saving machinery is being used on farms which requires heavy horses to operate, and the general trend of industrial development calls for the increased use of heavy draft horses. The draft animal is helping solve the labor problem. Present and prospective industrial expansion contemplates the enlarged use of the heavy commercial horses, and breeders take no risk in enlarging their operations, as the supply promises to be less than the demand for many years to come.—[Goodall's Farmer.]

#### Horses Appreciate Light.

We think that the statement that three-fourths of our horse stables are insufficiently lighted is not exaggerated. The testimony of veterinarians, the large number of cases of ophthalmia reported, and our own observations, bear it out. It is unfortunate for the welfare of horseflesh that all stables have not a southern or eastern exposure, then there would be more probability of sunlight finding its way into them. In an effort to make stables comfortable, by preventing drafts through windows misfitting, these have, in too many cases, been omitted altogether, and the eyesight of the horses is not only suffering for want of light, but the disinfecting power of sunlight and its health-giving, life-renewing effects are lost. Horses, and other classes of stock as well, can endure exceedingly low temperatures, provided the air is pure, the surroundings dry, and they are not deprived of sunlight. Without sufficient light, the stable becomes damp, disease lurks, and the appetites of the animals fail. The sun is the source of all vegetable and animal life. It should not be excluded, so let it in, and intensify it by the liberal use of whitewash or white paint.

#### All Depends on the Man.

Hackney-breeding pays some men. A Yorkshire farmer occupies a holding of four hundred and fifty acres, about three hundred acres of which are in grass. This gentleman farms in a peculiar way. His land carries not more than fifty head of cattle, fifty or sixty sheep, with four or five working horses and a few pigs. The remaining stock consists of from eighty to one hundred Hackneys of all ages. Sixteen years ago that man did not farm a single acre of land, now he is one of the leading men in the Hackney world, and recently sold a stallion of his own breeding to America for £1,000. Such facts are very encouraging. Unhappily, an outstanding element in the case is wanting—the personal equation. What that man did, thousands of men cannot do, simply because they are not that man. The successful breeder and fancier of any class of stock is a specialist. It does not amount to anything as an index to another man's prosperity that such a one got to the top of the tree with leaps and bounds. Many who ascend in that fashion, descend with greater rapidity. There is no greater lottery on earth than horse-breeding, and it is unwise for the ordinary farmer to embark on the enterprise, save as an adjunct to general farming practice.—[Scottish Farmer.]

#### For the Sports.

At the session of the Territorial Legislative Assembly just concluded, the Game Ordinance was amended, so that deer shooting in Eastern Assiniboia may now begin on the 15th of November and continue to the evening of the 29th of the same month. The season for cranes and swans now coincides with that for ducks, and the use of automatic shotguns is prohibited.



**A Government Breeding Establishment.**

The Horse World says: "Dr. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, announces that his department is preparing to go into the horse-breeding business, with a view to developing a breed of American carriage horses from native trotting stock. The department will begin by purchasing a number of trotting-bred mares and at least one stallion, all of the heavy harness type, as foundation stock. These animals will be placed on the farm of the Colorado Experiment Station, and there breeding will be continued until definite information is obtained regarding the result. In addition, the Bureau of Animal Industry proposes making a careful investigation of trotting-bred horses that have been exhibited during recent years in the heavy harness classes at the horse shows, with a view to ascertaining what particular families may be looked to for the production of high-class carriage horses of the fashionable type. To this end Mr. Salmon is now sending out letters to prominent exhibitors who have shown horses in the heavy harness classes, asking for information about the breeding of the animals."

This is an indication of the line of work that should be taken up in Canada. Our light horses should be given a status. In this country we want some other standard than extreme speed. We would like to see a comprehensive, reliable studbook opened, and some uniformity of opinion expressed as to what should be the type of the Canadian road or harness horse. The extreme speed fad that prevails across the line is crowding into oblivion some of the very best specimens and strains of road horses ever produced, and we should see to it that the same thing does not occur in this country. The Live-stock Commissioner, take notice.

**Stock.**

**Previous Impregnations Have no Effect on Subsequent Ones.**

WHAT IS MEANT BY "TELEGONY."

The Live-stock Report says: Physiologists have entertained the belief through two centuries, at least, that the first mate of a mare leaves what is termed a "lasting impression," or "infection," which causes subsequent progeny from the service of a different male to differ in some respects from the type, conformation or individual characteristics of the immediate parents. Beecher, writing at the end of the seventeenth century, says: "When a mare has had a mule by an ass, and afterwards a foal by a horse, there are evidently marks on the foal of the mother having retained some ideas of her former paramour, the ass, from which such horses are commended on account of tolerance and other similar qualities."

Agassiz, as the result of various experiments, came to the conclusion that "the act of fecundation is not an act which is limited in its effect, but it is an act which affects the whole system, the sexual system especially; and in the sexual system the ovary to be impregnated hereafter is so modified by the first act that later impregnations do not efface the first impression." Others have held that the mare's "mind" is stamped with an impression through the optic nerves so that she may in some instances convey to her progeny peculiarities of a former mate. This impression is of a nature supposed to have been conveyed in the mythical employment of peeled wands by Jacob in his breeding operations, and is strongly believed in to this day by many breeders, who assert that the female at time of copulation may have an impression "photographed" upon her, so to speak, in such a manner as to influence the conformation or characteristics of her offspring. Carpenter, taking a different view of the matter, pointed out that when "infection" occurs, "the blood of the female has imbibed from that of the fetus, through the placental circulation some of the attributes which the latter has derived from its male parent, and that the female may communicate these, with those proper to herself, to the subsequent offspring of a different male parentage."

**A SCIENTIST SETTLES A BREEDING PROBLEM WHICH HAS CAUSED CONTROVERSY.**

Prof. Cassar Ewart has crossed mares with zebra males and obtained well-marked hybrids (zebrids), showing the characteristic stripes and other peculiarities of the zebra. These mares have been subsequently bred to stallions of their own breed, without a trace of the zebra appearing in the progeny. Year after year, the mares have been bred alternately to zebra and domesticated sires, with the result reported, and the experiments have covered sufficient time and material to prove the error of the telegony theory.

From the result of his experiments, he states: "There is a complete absence of reliable evidence that a mare having a foal to a horse of a

different breed is, as it were, born again—is endowed with a new set of characters likely to be transmitted to her future offspring by horses of her own strain; and (2) that there is as little evidence that a mare can be so influenced by a member of her own breed (endowed with the special characteristics of, it may be, a closely-related mate) that for a time her offspring to a horse the image of herself (or distinguished by traits unlike those of her first mate) will in some subtle way suggest the previous mate. I am now firmly convinced that there never has been an undoubted instance of infection in either dogs, rabbits or horses. It remains to be seen whether some of the other domesticated animals, e. g., cattle, sheep or pigs, in any way lend support to the time-honored and widespread belief. It is not uncommon to meet breeders who believe that where a pure-bred male (stallion, bull, boar or ram) has served an alien female, the male receives a "taint" or "infection" which renders it likely that he will convey such impression to a subsequent mate. So common is the belief in telegony (and the last mentioned far-fetched phase of the same theory) that suits have frequently been entered in the courts by owners of mares, cows, etc., of pure blood which have accidentally been served by a neighbor's "scrub" male, hence deemed to have received the "infection" referred to, which may detrimentally affect the character of their subsequent progeny by a sire of their own breed and blood.

Professor Ewart's experiments show that there is not a particle of truth in the theory of telegony, hence no ground for reimbursing the owner of an accidentally scrub served animal for the imaginary "infection" received, but merely for the difference in value between the scrub-begotten offspring and the pedigreed offspring which might otherwise have been bred.

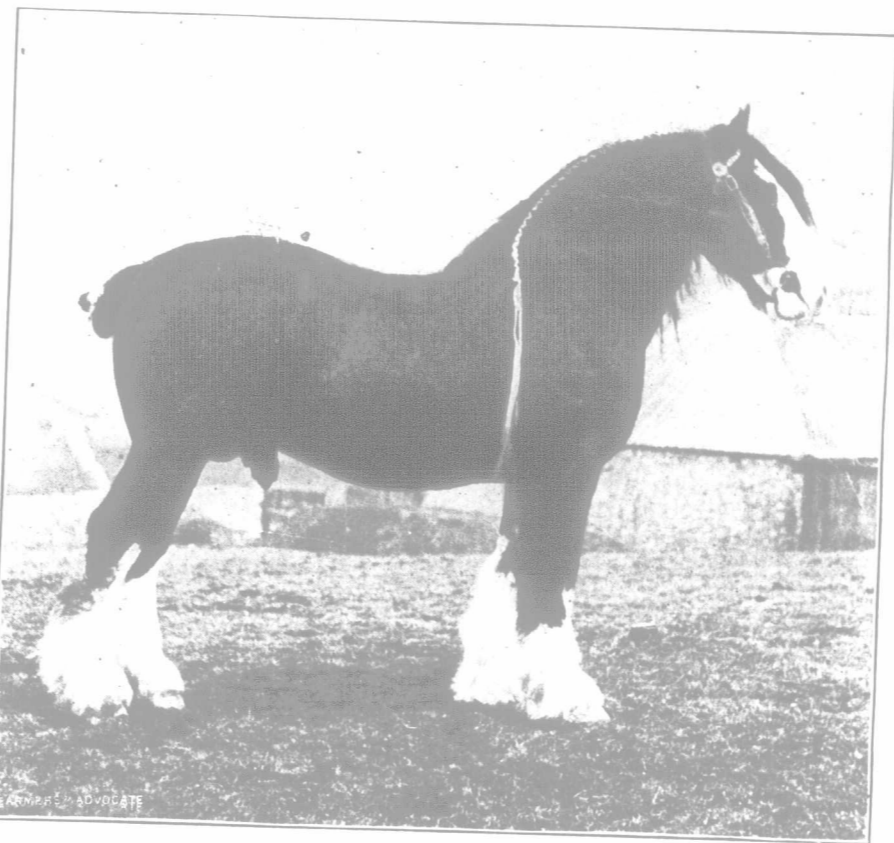
ing coarse in any particular, and should have a quiet and contented disposition, as should also the sow. The boar may be used moderately for service at six to eight months old. He should be generously fed while growing, and will be the better for the run of a yard in connection with his pen, in which to exercise, and, as a rule, but one service should be allowed to each sow during one season of heat. Matured boars are more useful and sure if kept in thin condition, as they become too heavy and clumsy if kept in high condition. A breeding crate should be provided in using either a young or an aged boar, as it effects a great saving of time and of worry for all concerned, being easily regulated to suit any size of sow, and once used is not likely to be dispensed with. March and April are the best months in which to have spring litters born, and September for fall pigs, in order that they may be well grown and have abundant exercise before winter sets in.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

The season rapidly draws to a close; the harvest of 1904 is all but over. Its outstanding feature has been the difference between it and that of 1903. Seldom does Scotland enjoy so dry a harvest season as that now concluded. September is usually a good month. This year it has surpassed itself, and the farmer has every reason to be satisfied. Crops, however, are light, and the general result of the year will not be wonderful, although, of course, a good harvest, even with a light crop, is much to be preferred to a bad harvest with a heavy crop. The days of heavy crops and good harvests appear to have passed; at least, we do not seem to hear about them now. The potato crop is the sensational one this year. Fabulous prices are being reported

for new varieties, and the public ear is being regaled with wonderful fairy tales. The number of firms now engaged in the production of new varieties is legion, and the new varieties are also so numerous that one wonders where it is all going to end. In some cases, the hint is given that the "new" varieties are not new; a good many are old friends with new titles. This is, perhaps, true in a measure, but one can never tell whereunto these things will tend. To resist disease, new varieties are necessary. The best varieties will soon, sooner or later, succumb to disease, and the only remedy lies in reinvigorating the stock in the direction indicated.

One of the most interesting events of the past month was the trials of motors, under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Perth. The object of these trials was to learn whether the new motor power could be successfully applied to the purposes of agriculture. Two motors were in evidence at the Perth trials—one put upon the market by an English gentleman named Ivel, and bearing his name; the other of Scots origin, patented by Mr. John Scott, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The former is a very nimble machine, and took its harvester round the field in double-quick time. It went round and round, and did not make a bad job. The Scott went more deliberately to work, and, perhaps, did fully the best work while going on. Both, however, have a good deal to do before they can be regarded as commercial successes. The trials were not competitive; the object was not to discover which was the better machine, but simply to see whether the new motive power can be successfully applied to agricultural practice. Besides the application to the harvester, we had a trial of the motors in plowing, and here, again, good work was done. Indeed, on the whole, the "engines" were more at home in drawing the plow than in circumnavigating a field of growing oats. The crux of the question is whether these machines are more economical than horse-power. On this problem no light was cast. The one machine was ticketed £300, the other £200. If they could be adapted for continuous work on the farm, the question of cost might be solved, but until it be so, most farmers will pin their faith to the quadruped. It is said that there is not now more than one steam plow in East Lothian, where once there were a dozen. The horse has recovered his position, and he is likely to do so in many more instances than this.



Rock's Chief.

Shire stallion, second in a class of 51 at London Shire Horse Show, 1904

**Selecting Breeding Swine.**

In selecting a sow for breeding purposes, one should be chosen, preferably from a spring litter, that has not been overfed in the first months of life, but had the run of the fields, thus receiving plenty of exercise, which should have the effect of strengthening her bone, hardening her muscles, and developing her lungs, all of which go to make up a strong and vigorous constitution. She should be of good length and depth of body, with a wide chest, strong, slightly-arched back, well-sprung ribs, long quarters, and thick hams, carried well down to the hock, should have ten or twelve well-developed teats, and stand straight upon her toes. She should be at least six months old, and had better be eight or nine months old before being bred. If well grown, she may produce her first litter at one year old, and should not be required to bear more than one litter the first year. The sow should have plenty of exercise while carrying her litter, and a variety of food, part of which is of a bulky nature, and should have access to salt and ashes or charcoal in winter.

In selecting a boar, choose one from the herd of a careful and reliable breeder, whose stock is uniform in type, and that the best type for your purpose. He should not be closely related to the sow, and may well be of the same description as above given for the sow, except that he should be thoroughly masculine in his make-up, without be-



Two notable men in connection with agriculture have recently been taken away. Mr. James Hunter, of the noted firm of Austin & McAslan, seedsmen, Glasgow, and Mr. James Wallace, the head of the firm of John Wallace & Sons, Ltd., Agricultural Engineers, Glasgow, died in the beginning of September. Mr. Hunter was long a prominent figure in agricultural circles, and took an active part in organizations connected with agriculture. He was a warm-hearted, kindly man, and was held in much respect by his employees. Mr. Wallace was in every respect an exemplary man. His ability in business was widely recognized, and not less was his widespread charity and interest in everything that tended to the amelioration of the social condition of the poorer classes. He was a broad-gauged man, and made many friends on both sides of the Atlantic. His firm were agents for the famous Oliver chilled plows, and the intimacy between his firm and that of James Oliver may be inferred from the fact that his home was called South Bend, after the Oliver town in Indiana.

Numerous sales of pure-bred A.-A. cattle have taken place during the past few weeks. The dispersion of the Glamis herd was, of course, the outstanding event. The average price of 66 head was £41 10s. 9d. The highest price was 165 gs., made by a cow named Verdant Vine. Her daughter, a yearling heifer, made 105 gs. Several Ericas, as usual, made good prices. One went at 125 gs., and another at 110 gs. The average of the 24 cows was £52 5s. 7d., and of 10 yearling heifers, £51 19s. 6d. These figures show how good a demand there is for first-class female specimens of the polled breed. At Danesfield, in England, at a draft sale a fortnight later, 46 head made an average of £33 19s. 6d. each. This sale took place near to London, the exposé being Mr. R. W. Hudson, the proprietor of the famous extract of soap. At Letham Grange, in Scotland, on the other hand, an ordinary stock sold for £17 11s. 10d. for 41 head. At a combined sale of small drafts drawn from various herds, 70 head made an average of £23 3s. 9d. Several sales of Shorthorns have also taken place lately. In one case in England, Mr. Thornton got an average of £20 17s. 8d. for 59 head. In Scotland, 31 head of Booth and Bates blood made £24 16s. 6d. A fine Westmoreland herd made an average of £28 19s. 8d. for 34 head.

Clydesdales are still moving along. A great shipment of between fifty and sixty fillies was made by Mr. Hassard on October 1st to Canada. These were carefully selected and well bred. They should command a ready sale in your country. The annual sale of surplus stock was held at Seaham Harbour a week ago, when 37 head of Clydesdales, mostly foals and young stock, sold for an average of £45 5s. 4d. Three geldings made the fine average of £65 9s. The six filly foals drew £41 7s. apiece, and the six colt foals £38 13s. Five yearling colts made £48 6s. At a general sale held in Perth, nine head from Glamis made an average of £56, an equal number from Rosenhaugh made £42, and thirteen head from Mertoun made £38. Oct. 3, '04. "SCOTLAND YET."

### The Rancher Profits This Season, Not so the Exporter.

The Calgary Herald, in an editorial, recently makes statements which warrant the above heading:

"It is said the exporters have not made the money they anticipated this season. However, this does not apply to the ranchers. The price of four-year-olds was as high as \$17.50 on the Alberta range. Fifty per cent. of the three-year-olds are said to have brought this figure, too. This means that no matter what the exporters have earned, the ranchers of Western Canada have profited substantially by the high prices of beef cattle this season."

It is good to read such statements on the authority of the above journal, but we believe there is room for big improvement in the stuff marketed, with consequent larger gains to the ranchers.

A leading cattle buyer in Chicago recently gave as his opinion "that, ultimately, the British Government will admit Canadian stock cattle to British feed-lots." He did not give his reasons for such belief, and it is well for Western beef-raisers to remember that the removal of the embargo would only affect them in an indirect way, namely, by clearing Ontario of stockers that might otherwise become butchers' cattle on the eastern markets, this clearance causing more demand for range-bred stuff, which is never landed as "prime," but reaches the Old Country to be graded what would be termed here butchers' stuff. If ranchers are satisfied with present profits (which the Calgary paper states they get), there is little use in urging improvement of our beef stock. Large profits are to be had, but only in two ways—increased marketing facilities, by means of the erection of more abattoirs, and producing a superior quality of beef cattle.

### The Sheep Show at St. Louis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Well has it been called "the world's greatest show of sheep and swine." The best that the American breeders' skill and close attention could produce, with the best that money could buy in the lands beyond the sea, and at least one exhibit placed in the ring by an English breeder, all told, made a show, I think, FULLY WORTHY OF THE CLAIM.

The weather was intensely sultry as the exhibits were pouring in on September 28th to 30th. Several sheep and many of the swine perished, and for days after the effects were seen in the pens.

On our arrival disorder reigned. Never at a township show was such lack of proper preparation seen. All had to be their own carpenters for days, converting cattle stalls into sheep pens, and making feeding troughs. Patience and perseverance brought order out of chaos, so that when the call was made for the contests in the Forum, on the third of October, the contestants were brought out in the best of bloom.

When the aged rams of all classes were lined up in the great arena, surrounded by thousands of empty seats, the foremost thought was: "What a loss to the might-be spectators in being absent." This was, as were all the succeeding contests, a battle of giants. The different classes of Merinos were said to have been of the highest quality. Of these, the writer is not qualified to report. But so far as the mutton breeds were concerned, it was truly a magnificent sight. Victors in many former contests in America and Europe were in TO WIN. When the awards were made in the eight leading mutton breeds, Canada carried out four of the coveted rosettes, and the Americans four also. Time will not permit following the classes one by one, but my opinion is that when tabulated returns are placed before the "Farmer's Advocate" readers the proportion of winnings, as a whole, will be considerably larger than that indicated by the first round. In this first battle—Shropshires—the first listed were a grand lot. "Shenstone Star," from the Fairview flock, the section winner at Toronto, was an easy winner. The second position, given to "King's Knight," exhibited by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin, would have been given a much lower place by many judges, while Geo. Allen's Nebraska entries would have been moved up to second and third positions. That tells the tale about many of the decisions in every class. There was more dissatisfaction manifested throughout than at any show ever attended. There was any amount of murmurings, and attempts to protest against the jurors continuing their work. Two exhibitors from New York State, in the Shropshire division, approached the writer with a petition to have Prof. Curtis assisted by another. They did not succeed. While there was no room for doubt that mistakes had been made, and the Ontario flock suffered severely in two instances, yet the knowledge that the judge was one of the best in America, with a world-wide reputation, prevented the needed name to the petition, so it disappeared. In the Southdown, Oxford, Leicester, Cotswold, Dorset and Hampshire classes, mutterings of disapproval of the awards as made were loud and frequent.

American jurors placed the rosettes in every case, but not once was the complaint heard that American breeders were favored at the expense of Canadians. That many disappointments would be met by exhibitors who had given open orders in Britain for the best that money would buy was a foregone conclusion. English show sheep could scarcely be kept up in bloom during the months that passed till St. Louis was reached, and as many such orders had been placed for sheep, to meet in the same class at St. Louis, it was often found that English positions were rightly reversed, and many times the ones bred and those fitted on this side the sea, and especially those in Canada, were far ahead in bloom and position of the stale ones.

The prestige of having winners at the Royal or other English shows did not for a moment appear to be considered by the judges in their most arduous tasks, and for that they should be highly commended. Too often have we seen at Canadian shows useless lumps of stale winners from over the sea placed at the post of honor when the grease-box would be the more suitable place for them. It was not so at St. Louis, with few exceptions. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., with his noted Lincolns, met with little trouble, as his only opponents—Canadians—were not in high fit. 'Tis a pity for the exhibit, and a miss of much satisfaction to the breeder, that his splendid array of high-class animals won their laurels so easily.

For J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., and T. Hardy Shore, of Glenworth, Ont., in the Cotswolds, the struggle was a severe one, yet to their credit fell many of the coveted blue ribbons, and T. H. Shore's winner in the aged ram class was followed by J. C. Ross' entry.

Leicesters from Canada had the field nearly to themselves. A few from Nebraska were out. As your readers are already aware of the superior

merits of Messrs. A. W. Smith's, Whitelaw's and Hastings Bros.' exhibits, as seen at Toronto last month, little need be added. They all were much admired, and while positions were often changed from those at Toronto, it was not without doubts being frequently raised as to the awards being just ones.

Telfer Bros., of Paris, with their excellent array of home-bred and imported Southdowns got into the thick of the fight. Strong as the competition was, they landed some of the most desirable plums in the class. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, another of our veterans, also had in his string some of the very best Oxfords that it has been my good fortune to see in any country. But the other fellows had, as well as he, sought in England for the "best in the land," and it was, therefore, a fight to the finish, with the Ontario contingent securing its share of the good things going. Hampshires were, practically, not represented from Canada, as only a few wethers were sent out.

Canadian Dorsets, exhibited by Col. McGillivray, of Uxbridge, and R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, were in the best of bloom, and between them came the bulk of the premiums to Canada, the Colonel securing many of the most coveted rosettes.

My opinion has been asked as to the character of the sheep shown, compared with that of the Columbian, in 1893. In reply, I will simply state that as my memory pictures to me the Chicago sheep of eleven years ago, improvement is very evident. It is apparent to me that Dorsets have greatly improved in backs and legs of mutton. The same may be said of Lincoln sheep. And Shropshires have, in many instances, improved along the same lines. But as then, so now, so-called pretty heads, full of wool, with backbones bare of flesh, and cat-hams of quarters, are too much in evidence. The man who is to benefit the mutton breed of his fancy dare not be carried away by fancy points, to the neglect of points of usefulness. I so write, knowing that no breed has suffered in that way so much as the Shropshires during the past few years. There has, however, been improvement on the whole, and more uniformity of type. The Hampshires at St. Louis were splendid representatives of the mutton carcass, and were far in advance of the Columbian exhibits. The Suffolks, not numerous—mostly from Canada; shown in their everyday dress, were useful-looking, but not in condition to make comparisons by.

As for the officials of the show, too much cannot be said in praise of their special attention to the wants of Canadian exhibitors. Here I may state that the above includes our own Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Elderkin, and his capable staff. The latter left nothing undone to help us in everything we asked for, and perhaps you know that we as exhibitors have considerable cheek when far from home.

President Francis, of the Exposition; Col. Mills, Chief of the Live-stock Department; Mr. Rankin, the Secretary, and Mr. J. L. Thompson, our superintendent, appeared to favor Canadians from start to finish. Their good-will was felt throughout, and when we were so favored by railway authorities that all Canadian cars were first loaded, to escape the jam, and met with the still greater pleasant surprise of being given the opportunity to sell and ship out from St. Louis any or all of our exhibits, and that without even the payment of duty, if proper papers were furnished by us, you may readily imagine what a grateful lot of Canadians left for home on Friday night, October 14th. The parting proof of the management's splendid hospitality was a six-horse trolley drive around the grounds, in charge of Col. Mills, followed by a banquet to the winners of the premium championships as breeders and exhibitors, of which double honors no less than three Canadians were fortunate in securing, whilst several won one or other of the championships. So far as known to me, not a Canadian exhibitor of sheep left St. Louis without carrying away the pleasantest of memories of the treatment received at the hands of the management of the Exposition and of the Americans generally.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

### A Good Sign.

It is a good sign of prosperity in any branch of live stock when new people are getting into it and the old ones are broadening out. This is the case at present in the sheep business. Breeders say that never was such an urgent demand for pure-bred rams, and this inquiry is not limited to any one part of the country. Western men are especially active in an endeavor to build up their flocks, and are sparing no expense to do it. In the east, the small farmers are gradually going back into the sheep business, because they are convinced that the sheep can restore fertility to the soil as no other animal can. Another stimulating factor has been the higher price of wool during the past year. The sheepman has his ups and downs, but with his flocks graded up to a higher standard, the downs are getting scarcer.—[Live Stock World.]



**Judging Schools.**

Of late educational methods have had a tendency to become more practical, and greater stress is yearly being laid on illustrations and object lessons. The efficiency of this system as compared with the more formal academic training is not doubted by those who have had an opportunity to compare the two, either as student or teacher. Intimate association with things is the quickest and most lasting way of gaining their thorough acquaintance, as in this way their distinctive characteristics are impressed first hand upon one's faculties, and a more vivid and lasting impression is created than can be secured by endless talking regarding it. The very best results are secured where the pupil before taking a practical lesson has previously been told somewhat of the characteristics and peculiarities of the object which he is about to study, as he is then in a position not only to see all that he would have without such a preliminary schooling, but also to verify his first impressions and value them according to their comparative importance.

After life on a stock farm itself, live-stock judging schools are, therefore, the most effective agencies in acquainting pupils with the peculiarities and characteristics of the various classes and breeds of live stock. Following in the steps of Farmers' Institute work of the last few years their work should be most effective, for while the institute meetings have been successful in stirring up a sentiment in favor of a better class of stock through the country, for some time it has seemed to many that the same story was being repeated to them year after year, and that the programme needed revivifying. This could be effected by the aid of judging schools, conducted, possibly to a limited extent, at fall fairs, but more generally at winter meetings. In years our fall fairs may so change that such work as this can profitably be carried on at them, but at present comparatively few people attend them who would be willing to spend sufficient time under an expert judge to get any permanent good therefrom. The importance and the use of judging schools must, therefore, be demonstrated through the Farmers' Institutes, and when their utility is recognized they might be adopted at country fairs.

The primary object of such schools is to provide a means whereby people may become acquainted with the most desirable and profitable types of live stock. It is very easy to put down on paper what type of animal is best suited to a particular purpose, but it is a different matter to recognize the type when it is seen. A few there are who can fully appreciate the description of a profitable as compared with an unprofitable type of bullock, but the great majority require to have the animals before them, to see them with their eyes and handle them before the lesson is of permanent good. It is necessary to see good action in a horse before it can be understood or recognized when seen again. Practice is, of course, required before a person becomes competent to balance the good points and deficiencies of a number of animals so as to be able to properly place them in a ring, but such proficiency is not usually aimed at in a short course.

Even in a very short course of judging of the merits of animals, in the balancing of their qualities and discriminating against their weak points, there is a valuable training of the perceptive faculties. The eye is trained to take in quickly what is seen; to as quickly turn it over and give its value. To have one's faculties alert and eager is worth a great deal more to a man in his daily routine of life than a store of knowledge that can be called into play only after deliberation. This can be accomplished only by giving them constant exercise of the right kind. J. M.

**Mating the Flock.**

The question of the best time to mate the breeding ewes of the flock with the ram is one that each flockmaster must decide for himself, in view of his position and purposes. If he is raising pure-bred sheep to show or to sell for breeding purposes, he will probably have the flock mated before this date, as March is the favorite month in which to have lambs born for this purpose, but the average farmer is, perhaps, better suited to have his lambs come in April, as there is then less risk of loss from cold weather, and the ewes do not need extra feeding so early in the spring, and, hence, can be brought through the winter at less expense. There is, however, this advantage in the case of early lambs, that the ewes get exercise in the fields for a longer period during pregnancy, and the lambs are, in consequence, stronger when born and more likely to go on well. The present date, November 20th, is, however, a good time to breed the ewes, as this will bring the lambs in the last two weeks in March, and in case of the ewes that return to the ram, early in April. The ewes should be in good thriving condition at mating time, in order to get the best results in the number and vigor of the offspring at birth, and to this end they should have the run of good fresh pasture.

In this, as in other classes of stock, the improvement of the flock depends largely on the character and quality of the sire selected for service. The ram should be, at least, as good an individual as the best of the ewes. He should be pure-bred, whether the ewes are or not, and should be a good representative of the breed to

which he belongs, strong in constitution, masculine in his whole appearance, with a ram's head, broad in crown and short in face, with a short, thick neck, wide chest, big heart-girth, short strong and well-set legs, standing straight up on his toes, and a good walker. His flesh, when in good condition, should be firm, and cover his backbone, and his fleece dense, fine, lustrous, and of even quality all over his carcass, with no black wool intermixed, while his skin should be of a fresh pink color.

A yearling or older ram, if in good condition,

field, to improvise a pen, the time required to keep such record is not great, and it is a satisfaction to know just when each ewe is due to produce.

**What are Shropshires?**

A reader in South Australia enquires "Regarding Shropshire sheep, are they considered among the Down breeds?"

Yes, the Shropshire is frequently called Shropshire Down. As a breed the Shropshire is a sheep originally composite in character, the improvement of which has been chiefly effected during the last century. The original breed from which they are descended were chiefly known as "Morfe Common" sheep, from an extensive tract in Shropshire on which they fed, but some are descendants of sheep that fed on Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, and on Whittington Heath, and the blood of all these strains now mingle in the improved Shropshire. Improvement has been effected very largely through crossing and selection, and also through better care and food. The blood of the Southdown, Cotswold and Leicester breeds has all been freely used in their improvement, but not in a regular or settled order, although since the middle of the century but little outside blood has been used, and for many years none at all. Originally, the Shropshires were horned, had black or brown or spotted faces, and were an active and hardy race. They produced about two and one-half pounds of wool per fleece, and about forty pounds of mutton to the carcass. Improvement was effected by a number of breeders working simultaneously and not always in the same lines, hence the lack of uniformity in types which characterized the breed for many years after improvement had commenced.

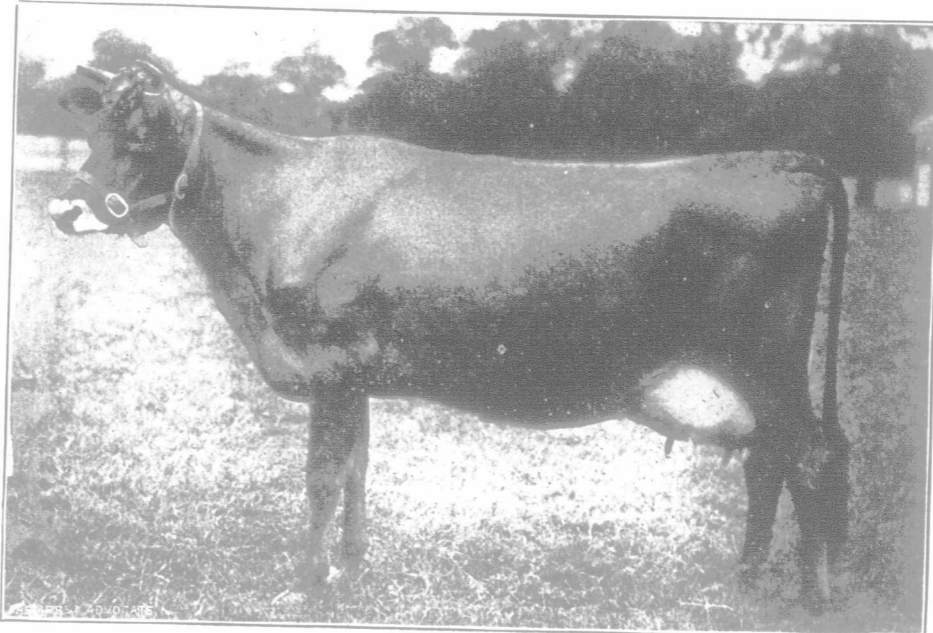
Shropshires first gained marked distinction at the Royal Society's Show at Gloucester in 1853, and again at Salisbury in 1857. They were first recognized in the prize lists of the said show in 1859. In 1884, at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury, 875 Shropshires were on exhibition, or more than twice as many as were brought forward of all the other breeds combined.

While the central home of the breed is Shropshire, they are now bred numerously in more than half the counties in England. They are also bred in considerable numbers in several counties in Scotland and Ireland. Excellent flocks have been established in Canada, more especially in Ontario, where they are more numerous than any of the other pure breeds. And they are found in considerable numbers in various countries in Europe and the continent of South America.

**Leading Characteristics.**—In size, Shropshires are considerably larger than the Southdowns, but are not so large as the other Down breeds. Their wide diffusion and increasing popularity are sure indications of their general adaptability. They are best adapted, however, to surfaces not violently undulating, and to sections where a fair proportion of the land is arable. They mature quite as early probably as any other breed except the Southdown. This property in the Shropshire is peculiarly valuable, owing to the extent to which they are used in crossing.

The grazing qualities of the Shropshires are good, but it requires better pastures than the Southdown and Merino. Its docility also adapts it well to folding.

Shropshires feed very well under suitable conditions. The closeness of the fleece enables them to be fattened where the shelter is very moderate, and they give an excellent return for the food fed.



**Henbury Gentle.**

First-prize Jersey cow, Royal Show, 1901.

and not overfed for show purposes, may attend to forty or fifty ewes, running with them, with no extra feeding, if the pasturage is good, though he will be the better of a feed of oats once or twice a day, especially if he has been a show sheep and used to grain-feeding. A matured ram may attend to a larger number of ewes if kept in the stable and fed regularly, the ewes being brought up every morning, those in season picked out, and but one service allowed to each, at intervals of an hour or two during the day. A strong ram lamb, born in February or March, may attend to twenty to thirty ewes, according as he is fed and cared for. The better condition he is kept in, the better results may be expected from his services. In order to be assured whether the ram is proving fruitful or not, it is well to mark his breast, for the first two weeks he is with the ewes, with red lead mixed with water, and, at the end of that time, with lampblack, so that it can be seen whether any considerable number have returned to him. It sometimes happens that a ram is not very sure for the first two or three weeks after being brought under new conditions, and is more sure after becoming used to his new surroundings, but if many of the ewes return more than once,



**Effulgent of Danesfield.**

Aberdeen-Angus cow. First and champion, Royal Show, England, 1901. Exhibited by Mr. R. W. Hudson, Marlow.

it is well to get a change of ram, lest there be a loss of a crop of lambs, or, at best, a very late crop. Where metallic ear labels with numbers are used, a record of the date of service of each ewe may be kept. This requires considerable time and attention, and is not likely to be attended to except in the case of high-class, pure-bred flocks, though, with a few hurdles in the corner of a



The quality of the meat is excellent, about equal to that of the Southdown, while the quantity furnished is considerably more, and, like the Southdown, they dress well in proportion to the live weight.

For crossing upon grades and common stocks generally, the Shropshires have shown themselves as possessed of especial value. They also cross excellently upon the grades of the long-wool varieties, and for that purpose they are now being used more extensively in America than any other variety.

The claim has been made that Shropshires are the most prolific of all the breeds, but this claim is certainly extravagant. It would be correct, however, to say that in this respect they are at least average.

## Farm.

### Endorses our Clover Propaganda.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

It was with considerable satisfaction that I read in your issue of October 5th, the editorial headed, "We Can and Must Grow Clover."

Your paper has taken a most praiseworthy stand, for the non-growing of clovers is certainly the most vulnerable point in the system of agriculture as now carried out in Western Canada. The only criticism to your laudable action in offering prizes to encourage the sowing of clover, which occurs to us, is that you are making it too local an affair. Why not include the Territories? In our particular locality we are more interested in the growing of alfalfa, rather than red clover. The fact that we have cut our own alfalfa three times this past season, and have as a result some fifty tons and more of choice alfalfa hay stacked in our barnyard, encourages us to believe that perhaps the experimental days for this reliable "clover" are about over for the irrigated lands in the Lethbridge district.

We threshed, yesterday, about 200 pounds of excellent alfalfa, and so next year we will be able to plant home-grown seed, which should be more hardy than what we have had to import heretofore from southern points in the States.

W. H. FAIRFIELD.  
[Editorial Note.—The object of the competition was to stimulate more interest in the legumes, and as we considered that, as the writer above states, the growing of alfalfa had passed the experimental stage in Alberta, the editors thought that the offering of medals to the Territories was not necessary. We have no idea of making the competition local, as will be seen later on. The older settled and cultivated portions of Western Canada, such as Manitoba, need the clover plant badly at the present time, hence our offer. We shall have more to say, however, regarding this indispensable plant later on. Southern Alberta owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fairfield.]

### A Sufferer by Coyotes.

In a recent number of your valuable weekly visitor, I saw an article on the wolf pest, which I thought very timely. Two weeks ago, three young colts of mine, that had just been weaned and turned out to the pasture field, were run to the ground by coyotes. When found, they were in a serious condition. Besides being run out, they had been run through a barbed-wire fence, and badly cut, one of them having one of its front legs nearly cut off close to the shoulder. The coyotes then went to a neighbor's and attacked a young calf, and had it nearly run down when he happened to see them and chased them with a gun. I think that the Government should try and get rid of such pests by raising the bounty on wolves. Coyotes are increasing rapidly in this locality.

Cottonwood. A SUBSCRIBER.

### A Believer in Clover Growing.

I saw in your issue of October 5th offer of prize for acre of clover sown, but it only applies to Manitoba. I seeded ten acres this spring with clover and timothy, with barley. It was a good catch, although we had a dry spell in June and July—six weeks without rain. This fall it looks well. Some of it was headed out, but I believe it would be better sown without a nurse crop. In places where there was no barley the clover was far larger.

R. H. ROBERTSON,  
Alta.

### Specializing in Potato-growing.

The British farmer is devoting considerable attention to potato-growing, as illustrated by an item appearing in a valued English contemporary. One veteran grower secured one potato weighing one and a half ounces, for which he paid £15 (875 approximately). By propagation, twenty-one plants were obtained, which yielded forty-one and a half pounds, or at the rate of four hundred and forty-eight pounds from one pound of seed. The variety was the Eldorado, a much-vaunted new early variety.

### Selection of Seed Potatoes.

Circular bulletin 81, of the Illinois Experimental Station, deals with the selection of tubers for seed, and in part, reads as follows:

Success in potato-growing is dependent largely upon the seed. A large percentage of failures is attributable directly to the character of the seed. Many a farmer says that potatoes cannot be grown profitably on his farm, when the fault lies with the seed he has been using, while the easy trial of good seed is within his reach.

Each grower should obtain a stock of seed for a start from some variety which has shown superior qualities, and which has not been allowed to deteriorate in vigor through neglect. The better way is to accurately test several good varieties upon the farm, and determine which produces the best in yield and quality of the tubers. This may be done by measuring out equal-sized test plots, and weighing and otherwise examining the seed as directed below.

The first stock should have all the care in selection of any of the future seed, and should be purchased from a reliable dealer.

The selection of the variety to be grown should conform to the wishes of the market as regards general type, but beyond this the selection should be made particularly for yield, and the vigor and power of resisting disease, which would naturally follow with a high yielder. This selection for yield should also be followed by the selection of individual plants within the variety.

#### POTATO SELECTION IN THE FIELD.

If one finds that one potato plant produces fifteen to twenty perfect tubers, and another under similar conditions produces four or five which are small and imperfect, it makes a great deal of difference whether he plants the perfect tubers and has the prolific plant reproduced next year, or whether the small, defective potatoes are reproduced the next season by the use of such seed.

It has been found that vigor in the mother plant itself is the most important characteristic necessary, in this selection in the field before the vines begin to wither. This may be done by walking through the field and marking plants which show a clear green color, a healthy growth of vine and a stability of stem.

It should be noted that there is a difference between potato plants of healthy and profuse growth, which indicates a vigorous individuality, able to produce and support to full size a large yield of tubers; and a dark-green, overgrown plant, which indicates that all the strength of the plant has gone to production of vine, and that the tuber formation will be small. At the same time, care should be taken to select plants which have shown themselves capable of resisting disease, such as blight, should it attack the field. It is often found that single plants will resist the growth of the blight fungus, while all others around it will be stricken. This characteristic is one which may be transmitted to the progeny of the plant, and which may largely increase the value of the next crop.

The actual yields of these individual plants may be obtained when the crop is harvested, and a further selection made. Seed should be taken only from these disease-resisting and best yielding plants, and there is a reasonable assurance that the potatoes grown from a given plant will prove of the same quality and productivity as the mother plant. Finally, having selected the best plants with regard to yield and disease resistance, the selection of individual seed potatoes having characteristics of the perfect type sought, is the thing of primal importance.

The number of points to be noted in selecting individuals is so great that the task of selecting superior potatoes is difficult, the more so because of the fact that really good potatoes are rare. It is all the more necessary, however, that some effort should be made to perpetuate the best possible seed, and the following points are given, suggesting some evils which should be guarded against.

#### TYPE CHARACTERISTICS.

There are several recognized types of potatoes on the market, but, having decided upon the variety of it is easily seen to which type it belongs, and having in mind the perfection of this type, the seed should be selected to conform to this idea as far as possible. Thus, if a round variety is selected, all seed should be uniformly of round type. No seed should be purchased from a dealer that does not show a marked uniformity of type, for a lack of uniformity gives a strong indication that the variety is not fixed, even though it is sold under an old-established name.

#### SIZE.

In selecting individual tubers for planting, the potatoes used should be fully mature, of moderate size and perfect development; that is, they should be sufficiently developed to give them their full allotment of vigor from the mother plant from which they have been selected. In every healthy plant there are usually a number of mature tubers of nearly the same size, and several which are undeveloped. The undeveloped tubers are immature because, although the plant has had vigor enough to start their growth, they have not been fully developed and matured. The undeveloped tubers do not possess the full vigor of the mother plant. On the other hand, Gerard concluded from his experience that overgrown tubers, or tubers larger than the general size of the variety, do not excel the mother

plant in vigor, but have merely had more starchy material stored up in them, and possess no more productivity than those potatoes of moderate but complete development. Even if this conclusion should not be supported there is a reason why it is not advisable to grow a variety of tubers larger than is now common. Restaurants and hotels do not wish to buy potatoes so large that they cannot with profit serve a whole tuber with each order, while some lunch-rooms prefer to serve two smaller potatoes.

The continued use of small seed gives weaker plants, a diminishing of the size of the total crop, and constant increase in the number of small tubers in the crop. This conclusion has been reached by a large number of investigators, both in this country and in Europe, and the discarding of small tubers is regarded as an important point in the production of maximum crops.

#### SHAPE.

The shape is one of the special points noted by buyers, and the preference is likely to vary in different localities. Potatoes may be divided into three classes: the round, the kidney-shaped and the oval. The kidney-shaped are probably the most popular at the present time. They look larger, weight for weight, than the other varieties, and, for this reason, sometimes sell better in the markets. The oval potatoes are nearly the same shape, but are thicker through the center, and taper towards the end. Round varieties are the least popular in most sections, probably because they look smaller in the market, although they hold one point of advantage, in that they sift to a more regular size than do either of the other kinds. Round potatoes are said to have a tendency to develop discolored hollows on the inside, while some of the longer varieties have the greatest tendency to second growth. Knowing these weaknesses of the different shapes, it becomes a matter of selecting a variety as free as possible from these defects of the shape desired by the local market.

#### COLOR.

The color of the skin is not a matter of great importance, although it is a fact that sometimes a color of a potato is a prejudice to its ready selling. The white-skinned varieties, such as the Rural New Yorker No. 2, or the Carman No. 3, are in favor at present. Those varieties which show a noticeable network in the skin should have it well marked. The skin should be of moderate thickness; too thick a skin interfering with the cooking qualities, and too thin a skin making it a poor keeper. The skin should be clear and smooth, and have no tendency to spot, scab or split. The flesh underneath should be a clear white, with no hollows, dark rings or discolorations of any kind. A pure white-fleshed potato should remain white after cooking, both when hot and when cold. A tendency to discolor in this particular is indicative of a poor flavor, as well as giving a poor appearance. The potato when boiled should fall to pieces upon pressure, showing a glistening white, dry appearance, which indicates that the starch granules have been broken with the heat, and the potato thus rendered digestible.

#### DEPTH AND NUMBER OF EYES.

To be of value in cooking, where the potato is peeled before boiling, the eyes should not be too deep, as this gives an opportunity for great waste in the peeling. A very shallow eye shows a lack of vitality of the tuber, but while the vitality usually increases with the depth of the eyes, when set too deep it indicates coarseness of flesh and flavor.

#### TENDENCY TO SECOND GROWTH.

Second growth nearly always indicates that the tuber has been checked or stunted at some period of its growth, and that it has not had the strength to recover and keep on in its natural development, but had developed in the way easiest for the plant when growth was again started. This decadence will be greatly checked by methodical selection, but if the tendency persists, there should be a change of seed to that of a stronger, fresher variety.

#### KEEPING QUALITY.

Last, but not of less consequence, is the keeping quality. This is especially important in the southern part of the State. A good keeping quality is very marked in some varieties that have been especially selected for this property. This attribute will naturally be strengthened if care is taken every season not to plant those potatoes which are badly sprouted or have begun to rot. It is merely a business proposition in this as in other cases, because the crop from these potatoes will be small and weak, and the same amount of ground will have been used as if good, well-kept seed had been planted.

### Notes on Farmyard Manure.

Dr. Somerville, a distinguished agricultural chemist, gave the following as the conclusions arrived at by German experimentalists, as a result of their work since 1892 with farmyard manure: "Excessive loss in manure could best be avoided by storing in a deep mass in a watertight dung-heap, in a well-shaded situation, in which the material was firmly compressed. The necessary compression could be secured most conveniently and effectively by means of treading (tramping by) of cattle. Moss litter was recommended to be added, to absorb and retain the liquids and fix the ammonia. Loamy soil rich in humus would do as well."



New Westminster Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition held in New Westminster, the first week in October, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, was expected to be a grand success, and it was. From the standpoint of exhibits, the show was marvellous in many departments, both as to quantity and quality, and especially so when it is borne in mind that the agricultural and commercial activity which the Province now enjoys did not have its birth until the completion of the C. P. R., in 1897.

The show of 1903 was easily the greatest that had been up to that time, but this year there were two thousand three hundred and eighty-four more entries, and every available spot on the grounds was crowded to the utmost. The attendance at the show was about equal to the best of former years, but was by no means so great as the exhibit merited. This was due to the opposition of a lacrosse club in Vancouver, who took advantage of New Westminster's fair to hold a carnival and attract the crowd away from the old provincial city. Fortunately, the best people of Vancouver did not lend their sympathy to this disgraceful opposition, but came over to the agricultural show, knowing that the best interests of that institution were also those of their own city. From the opening at noon on Tuesday, October 4th, until the close on the following Friday evening, there was always a large crowd in Queen's Park, although the weather frequently was quite threatening.

HORSES.

In no department was there a greater advance noticeable over former years than in that of horses. Since last year the entries increased from 86 to 211, and the rapid improvement in quality was difficult for anyone to understand who had seen the horse show at the Coast five or six years ago. Similar progress was noticeable in the other live stock classes, and for this reason, as well as others equally manifest, which space forbids to mention, it was quite evident that B. C. is destined very soon to become one of the leading live-stock Provinces of Canada. Indeed, it is not by any means beyond the possibilities of the present generation to see the Pacific Province running hard for the lead. It has a mild climate, one in which forage crops and succulent fodders are easily produced, and, above all, an agricultural people yearning for a better knowledge of the laws of breeding and feeding and judging live stock.

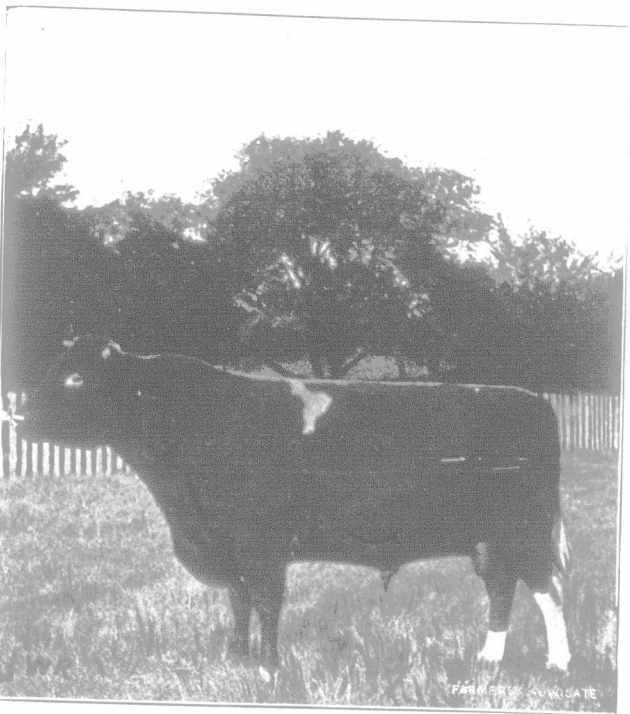
Of the light horse classes, roadsters were most numerous. A few classes were not up to the mark, but others were of special merit, the foal class being one of these. There were a great many entries, and two or three very good ones had to go without prizes. In matched pairs in harness, there were three entries, and J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, carried away the first with their Winnipeg winners, a pair of King Patchen's coming in as close seconds. The single drivers were one of the most unsatisfactory classes which came before the judges. It contained one carriage horse and several roadsters, some of which were altogether lacking in style, and few of whom could trot. Hereafter, it would be better to have carriage and road horses divided into two separate classes. Under the prize list of 1904 there was no class for carriage or coach horses, except where they were allowed to compete with roadsters in harness, while, at the same time, there was a separate class for Standard-breds, as well as roadsters. The Standard-bred is, of course, a good horse, and, being essentially a roadster, there is no reason why he should not show as a roadster at Westminster and other fairs. The entries in Thoroughbreds were small, but Ramey's aged stallion succeeded in capturing the championship given for the best light stallion.

In the heavy draft classes, the principal interest, as usual, was centered in the ring of aged Clydesdales, of which there were five entries. After careful deliberation, the judge placed Jerviswood, owned by T. G. Bice, first. This horse is a thick, smooth fellow, with good feet and pasterns, and he walks and trots with a grace and freedom that is beyond serious criticism. Second was found in H. M. Vasey's entry, a horse of splendid Clydesdale character; while third went to Shannon Bros.' Macgregor-bred entry, an active horse, scarcely equal to the others in size. In the other Clydesdale classes, H. M. Vasey's Ladner was the principal winner, capturing first and second of aged mare, as well as the same for foals, and the championship for best female. Shannon Bros. showed a yearling filly that came a close reserve for championship, and a three-year-old that promises to be heard from later.

The show of Suffolk Punch horses was the best that has been held anywhere in Canada this year. Mr. J. M. Steves, Steveston, is an extensive breeder of these thick, low-set drafters, and his exhibit was, indeed, a creditable one. The other pure-bred draft breeds were represented by a first-class Percheron stallion and an aged Shire that has done good service.

In the classes for draft horses, unregistered, there was a fair entry. H. M. Vasey was first

for stallion and five of his get. The general-purpose horse classes were well filled, but the majority were of the agricultural instead of the general-purpose type, and were, consequently, in some cases, unsatisfactory to judge. There were a lot of very good horses, however, and the directorate of the exhibition should see to it when the next prize list is being prepared that there is a separate class for agricultural horses, and thereby give encouragement to their breeding. The judging of the general-purpose teams proved to be very interesting. In the open class there were three



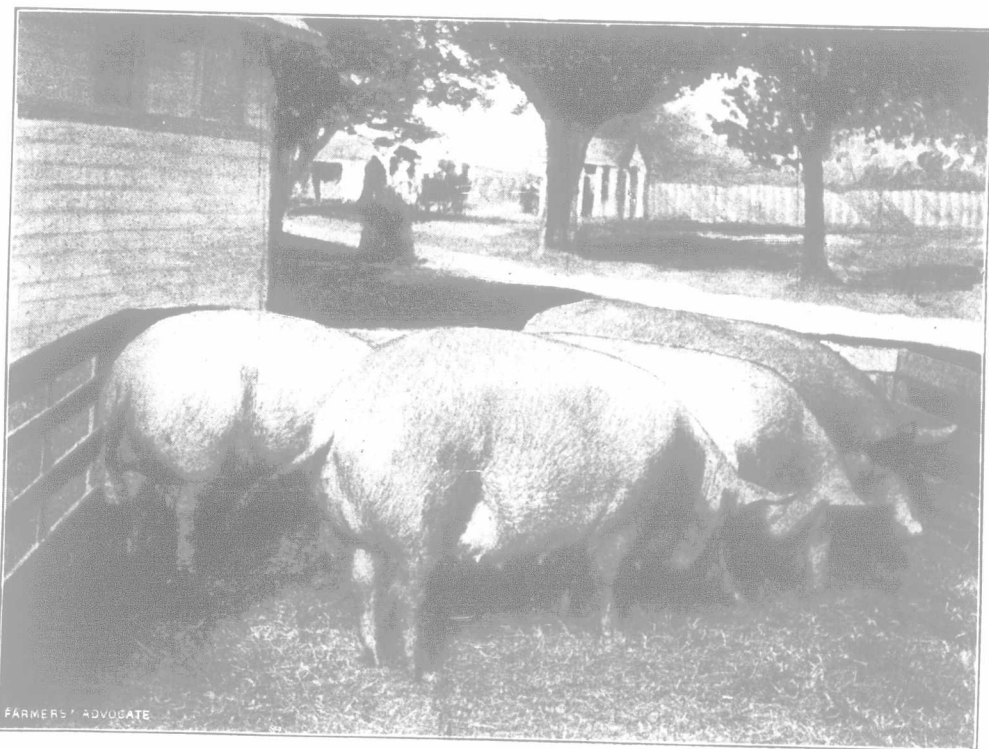
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Shorthorn sire used for three seasons in the herd of F. Martin dale & Son, York, Ontario, and included in this sale of Shorthorns and Berkshires on Nov. 11th. Winner of four first prizes in 1903 and 1904. (See Gossip.)

entries, and in a special class, which called for distinct entries, there were five others, making a very large exhibit, and one that would do credit to exhibitions that have long been noted for their good horses.

One of the largest exhibits of horses that ever appeared in competition in Canada responded to the call for the best exhibit of horses. There were three Standard-bred lots, one Suffolk, and one Clydesdale. It took some time for the judge to decide, but he finally settled down on H. M. Vasey's Clydesdales.

An interesting feature of the exhibition, and one which other agricultural societies would do well to encourage, was the competition for prizes for the best-shod horse. There were five entries, showing some particularly creditable work. Both first and second prizes went to Chilliwack, and were won by T. Knight.



Four Very Choice Tamworth Sows.

Winners of diploma for the best herd of four sows, any age, owned by exhibitor, at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man. Owned by Bertram Hoskin, The Gully, Ont.

CATTLE.

But little excelled by horses was the cattle show at New Westminster. Shorthorns were in the majority among the breeds, and about the same breeders as at Victoria. The decisions of the judge were somewhat different than at the latter city, however, and, in general, much more

satisfactory. J. Tamboline, Westholm Island, again succeeded in landing the championship for male, but in females his Victoria was beaten by Imp. Olive Wenlock 2nd, shown by R. K. Bennet, Rushford Ranch, Calgary. The latter exhibitor also succeeded in capturing second with his herd in strong competition, while Tamboline came first. G. Moses, H. M. Vasey, W. H. Ladner, and T. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., were the principal other exhibitors. The Ladner exhibit succeeded in capturing the silver cup for the best exhibit of cattle on the grounds, but it was only enabled to do so on account of the large number it contained. They were not in show condition. The Hereford and Red Poll exhibit was much the same as at Victoria.

In dairy cattle, there were some very choice Holsteins, shown by J. M. Steves, Steveston. A. C. Wells, Chilliwack, likewise had a grand exhibit of Ayrshires, as well as Jerseys, of good dairy form; while A. J. Street was particularly strong in the latter breed.

In the milking competition, a Holstein cow owned by Steves came first, producing sixty pounds of milk in one day. A. C. Wells' entry came second, and J. Newlands third.

SHEEP.

As a sheep-raising Province B. C. did itself proud at the New Westminster Show. Nearly all the known breeds were represented, and with good flocks, too, but in most cases there was only one exhibitor to a breed. The principal interest in the judging was centered in the Oxford ring, in which H. M. Vasey, Shannon Bros., and J. Richardson were competing. As there was strong competition in most classes which were called, the placing was doubly interesting, and attracted a very large crowd, owing to the fact that the same classes were shown at Victoria, and placed without the judges handling the animals. It was not, therefore, surprising to learn, after the judge at Westminster had done his work, that the majority of the decisions given in the Island City had been reversed. Shannon Bros. had the champion male and female, and the champion flock. Oxford sheep are conceded to be one of the most difficult classes to breed true to type, owing partly to the fact that they, as a breed, have not been so long established as some other breeds. One of the chief features of the show at New Westminster was lack of uniformity in this respect. One exhibitor whose winnings did not apparently come up to his expectations, has been, apparently, paying more attention to size than to breed type and quality. If there was a disgruntled exhibitor in any class at the show, he was probably to be found in this class, but the man who cannot take his medicine as a gentleman when he is honestly dealt with ought not to be allowed membership in any agricultural society, and his determination to stay away should be regarded as an event thoroughly in the interests of agricultural shows.

The exhibit of swine was practically the same as at Victoria.

DISTRICT EXHIBITS.

In the main building, which was filled to the utmost with productions from B. C. gardens, orchards, homes and factories, one of the chief attractions was the districts exhibits.

There were seven competitors, and the showing was one which in every case did credit to the district which it represented. In some cases, considerable pains had been gone to in the preparation of the products of the soil, and the arrangement of them in the corner of the building set apart for their display. No visitor to the Province could examine these displays of almost everything that the soil under cultivation has been known to produce without being convinced that agriculture in the valleys of Canada's great Western Province has a mighty future. In judging these exhibits, a scale of points was used, and lasted for a considerable time. In the awards, Chilliwack led by a good margin, the others coming in the following order: Langley, Burnaby, Richmond, Coquitlam and Kamloops.

FRUIT EXHIBITS.

In fruit, the consensus of opinion was that the



exhibit far exceeded B. C.'s best in the past. The show of apples was magnificent, the quality being of a very superior character. Among the smaller fruits which attracted attention was an exhibit of Matoon strawberries, grown at Burnaby by J. de C. Wetherell. They were picked October 2nd, and were equal in size and quality to most berries sold in the regular season.

The exhibit of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, under Superintendent Thos. E. Sharp, attracted a great deal of worthy attention. It was well put up, and the Superintendent was always on hand to give information to interested visitors.

#### STOCK-JUDGING COMPETITION.

On Friday, near the close of the show, the first live-stock judging competition ever held in B. C. took place. The competition included the judging of horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and in all classes there were six competitors. Good prizes were given in each class, and for sweepstakes, the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, donated a gold medal, valued at twenty-five dollars. The lucky winner of the latter was Thos. Shannon, Jr., Cloverdale. In each class, four animals were required to be judged, and the competitors were asked to place the first three, and give their reasons for so doing. Sixty per cent. was allowed for correct placing, and forty for reasons. It was significant that most of the competitors did particularly good work, showing that they were true students of animal husbandry. The winners in the different classes were as follows: Horses—Thos. Shannon, Jr., first; Geo. W. Shannon, second. Beef Cattle—M. S. Middleton, Vernon, first; J. W. Elliott, second. Dairy Cattle—S. H. Shannon, first; M. S. Middleton, second. Sheep—Thos. Shannon, first; G. W. Shannon, second. Swine—Thos. Shannon, first; E. T. Briggs, second.

#### THE MANAGEMENT.

Just why New Westminster Exhibition is so successful is not difficult to learn. One chief reason is because it is distinctively agricultural, but the principal one is because the management has a keen sense of appreciation of the fundamental principles that underlie the management of all institutions that are similarly successful. They look carefully after details, and undertake in every possible way to please exhibitors. Good exhibition managers are scarce everywhere, but W. H. Keary, the guiding hand behind the exhibition machinery at New Westminster, is one man among many. His patience must have been severely tried during show week, between the slanderous attacks of a seemingly irresponsible publication and the incidental worries peculiar to any show manager who undertakes to please the people. But he did his part faithfully and well, and the old Capital City is justly proud of him. Behind his back he has as loyal an executive as supports any manager in America. The men of the city, like those of the country, join hands in making the exhibition a success, knowing that the interest of the country is that of the city as well. Except Manager Keary, no man had more occasion to be proud of the success of the show than the president, T. J. Trapp. His marshalling of the stock parade was in itself a feature of the show. Never has the writer seen a stock parade so well managed or made more attractive to onlookers. Throughout the show there was a harmonious feeling quite evident between the management and the exhibitors, and in all horse classes particularly the stock was ready for the ring the moment it was needed.

Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., judged cattle and hogs very satisfactorily; while W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, told where the ribbons should go on light and heavy horses and sheep. The latter also conducted the stock-judging competition.

#### The Grain Survey Board.

Under the provision of the new grain inspection act, the following, who had been recommended, were appointed by the Government as the Grain Survey Board, to pass upon all appeals made by owners of grain against the grading of grain inspectors: Messrs. G. V. Hastings, S. Spink, G. R. Crowe, R. Muir, W. W. McMillan, W. A. Black, N. Bawlf, W. L. Parrish, Alex. Reid, W. H. McWilliams, Jas. Hodd and J. E. George. The first eight members are well-known grain operators in Winnipeg.

#### New Commercial Grades of Wheat.

The Grain Standards Board fixed the following commercial grades of wheat: No. 4 extra, to include all wheat that is just below 3 northern but better than ordinary 4 wheat. No. 4 wheat as usual. No. 5 wheat a new grade, including wheat not quite up to No. 4 but too good for feed, and feed wheat. This important matter was not decided hastily, the board taking two days for their deliberations.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society at New Westminster will be held Nov. 18th.

## Dairying.

### Making Butter from Sweet Cream.

Where a large number of cows are kept, and churning is done every day, it may be desired to convert the cream into butter with the least possible delay, hence the system of making butter from sweet cream is advocated by some dairymen. The system has not generally commended itself to buttermakers, but a few who practice it have excellent results from the system. To make butter successfully with sweet cream, the cream must first be pasteurized, carefully cooled, a ferment used, and finally it is doubtful if as much fat is allowed to ripen before being churned.

The following article on the making of butter from sweet cream has been adapted to the home dairy chiefly from a pamphlet designed more especially for factory use by J. D. Sinclair, Superintendent of the Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, Que:

The making of winter butter, to have it of that peculiarly delicate flavor which marks the best butter and commands the highest price on the market, must be carried on in quite a different way from the summer process. The necessity for milking in the stables of itself, instead of out in the pure air, would necessitate some difference of treatment. During the operation of milking, no matter how clean the stable and the hands and clothes of the milker, bacteria of different kinds are bound to enter the milk, and before either milk or butter can be of the best quality these bacteria must be disposed of.

Not all bacteria are harmful; some species are even necessary to the proper flavor of good butter. Nevertheless, there are many varieties which give a very disagreeable flavor both to the milk and to the butter made from it, and the aim of every buttermaker should be getting rid of the undesirable species, and keeping only those which are necessary to the proper flavoring of the butter. It is, moreover, due to the work of certain bacteria that lactic acid, the souring element of milk, forms, and, although this paper deals with making butter from sweet cream, the process of souring is necessary to the "ferments" with which the sweet cream must be treated.

After much experimenting, the best method of thus "inoculating" cream with the proper bacteria has been found to be first to get the cream in as pure a state as possible, that is, as free from all bacteria as may be, then to pour it into a starter or ferment containing only the right kind of bacteria. In some places these ferments are now prepared by chemists with the most scrupulous care, and are bottled and sealed for distribution, being placed upon the market under the personal guarantee of the chemist as to the purity of the "culture." Though almost unknown as yet among Canadian farmers, these "bottles" have for some time been in use among the progressive home dairies of Denmark and the creameries of this country.

Very satisfactory ferments, however, may be made by any farmer's wife in her own home if she exercises the most scrupulous care. They may be made as follows: (1) Method No. 1, the new-milk ferment:—Select a newly-calved cow, in perfect health, whose milk is known to be of good flavor. Milk her in some place where the air is perfectly pure, seeing to it that all other conditions of cleanliness are also as nearly perfect as possible, the milk vessels thoroughly washed and steamed, the clothes of the milker clean and preferably sprinkled with formaline. Do not use the first milk taken from the cow. After straining set the milk at once in ice-water, or in very cold water, cover with a clean linen cloth, and leave for twelve hours. Then skim the milk, cover again carefully, and set to sour and curdle in a place where the temperature will be at 70 degrees F. (2) Method No. 2, skim milk ferment:—Pasteurize good skim milk by heating at 170 degrees F. for twenty minutes; cool down in ice-water to 70 degrees F., and keep it somewhere at that temperature until it curdles, as above.

If you do not want to use the ferment at once, cover it well and keep in the coolest place possible at a temperature below 40 degrees to stop the fermentation. A good cover is made of a sheet of wadding with a piece of linen over it. If you wish to propagate the ferment to keep some over for next churning, place some of it in a larger portion of good skim milk, pasteurized as in Method No. 2. Remember to have every vessel used in making and keeping these ferments thoroughly steamed, so as to be sterilized.

#### HOW TO USE THE FERMENTS.

As soon as the cream is separated put it in a vessel and place in a pan of hot water. Keep it there for twenty minutes, stirring continually, until it has reached a temperature of 140 to 175 degrees F. Take it out and place immediately in ice or very cold water, cooling it down as fast as possible until the temperature of 50 degrees is reached. During this cooling process a rapid evaporation will take place, and all sorts of malodorous vapors will be sent off into the free air. When cool the cream should be pretty fairly pure, and should be kept at 50 degrees F. for three hours. It is now ready for the churn, which should be perfectly clean and rinsed out with cold water. Pour the cream into the churn, and it will be ready for the ferment. When churning in the latter be sure to take off the top of the cream about an inch in depth, rejecting this, and using what

is beneath. Stir this portion well with a wooden stirrer, and strain through cheese-cloth into the churn. The churning should occupy about fifty minutes, and the rest of the work is carried on as in summer. In factories, the amount of ferment is referred to a certain standard, the amount of acidity in cream and ferment being ascertained by means of the acidimeter. In the farm dairy, however, a little experience will soon teach the proper amount to add to the bulk of cream to be churned.

### Air Treatment for Milk Fever.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Some time ago you invited those who had experience with milk fever to report the result of remedies used. Having been in the milk delivery business some time, and milking some twenty-five to thirty cows the year round, we naturally had some experience with milk fever. The cows were Jerseys and grades, and we were unfortunate enough to lose a couple of fine cows from milk fever. A few weeks ago a neighbor came to our place to 'phone for the vet. I asked her what was the matter, and she said the cow had calved the day before and was now lying down and moaning, and had been nearly all night. She asked me if I could do anything. I said I would wait for the vet, and go with him. As the vet. did not come in three hours, I went to see the cow, taking an ordinary bicycle pump. On arriving, the cow looked to me past recovery with milk fever. Before I got there they had drenched her, and were steaming her with hot blankets. We at once injected the udder as full of air as possible with the pump, and rubbed the udder and milk veins well. In three hours she was struggling to get up; soon after she was helped to get on her feet, and six hours after she was chewing her cud, quite contented. The method we used was simple and satisfactory, being quickly done with the ordinary pump; one person held the nozzle of the tube on the teat while the other pumped. It would not be necessary to have a tube to put into the teat, only to hold the nozzle directly over opening in the teat.

I would like to have the opinion of the editor of the Veterinary Department about the drenching and heating as was done before or just when I undertook this case. I should not have done it, yet I believe it was beneficial. We injected air every couple of hours and milked some each time that night. The calf was with her.

SAMUEL YORK.

Nansimo, B. C.  
[Ed. Note.—In the practice of a firm of veterinarians in Ontario over fifty cows were promptly cured by means of the injection of oxygen into the udder, and only one died. No medicine was given in any case by the V. S., and the only cases that were at all troublesome were those in which medicines had been given by the owner previous to calling the doctor. In the experience of others, while the cow responded to the air treatment, the effect of medicine given previously brought on pneumonia, which caused death. In many cases of milk fever the muscles of the throat are paralyzed, the cow having no power to swallow, and the medicine given goes into the bronchial tubes and the lungs, setting up inflammation that is almost sure to prove fatal. Experience has shown that no dosing is needed before or after.]

### A Novel Dairy Competition.

The Department of Agriculture of Ireland, at the instance of the Irish Dairy Association, has arranged to hold annually a number of surprise butter competitions, the details of which are reported by the journal of that Department as follows:

On not more than eight, and not less than five, occasions, the department will forward to each person who enters the competition a telegram, requesting the recipient to send to an address in Dublin a box of butter, containing fifty-six or one hundred and twelve pounds made on that day. The butter will be judged on one or more occasions, by one or more competent and independent persons appointed by the Department.

### Buttermaking Tips.

P. H. Kieffer's remarks in N. Y. Produce are pithy, and contain some things that we consider useful to buttermakers, hence we make the following excerpts:

I have noticed that the more pronounced fishy-flavored butter is made from gathered-cream or hand-separator butter, indicating that the cream was too sour, overripe, and that it hadn't been kept in good, clean condition. The commercial starter, I believe, has had the effect of raising the flavor of butter about two points since its introduction. A good commercial starter, properly used, and the cream ripened according to the rules of the acid test, gives the butter a nice rich, creamy flavor. By letting cream ripen naturally, without the use of a good starter, even if the quality of milk is good, gives the butter rather a coarse flavor, or, some might term it, an unclean flavor, because it lacks that rich, creamy flavor.



**Facts About Dairy Cows.**

During the past year, Mr. H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, Ill., who owns a herd of Jersey cows, has kept a careful record of the cost of producing butter. He found his herd of fifty cows produced on an average of 297.70 pounds of butter. This, at twenty cents per pound, is equal to \$59.54. The average amount of skim milk from each cow was 5,453 pounds, which, valued at twenty-five cents per cwt., is worth \$13.63, making a total of \$73.17. The grain fed was principally gluten meal and some distillery by-products, which was charged to the cows at market prices. The hay fed was charged at \$8.00 per ton, and corn silage at \$1.50 per ton. The feed for each cow (average for the fifty) amounted to \$41.06. The labor of caring for each animal he figures at \$12.50 per year, making a total cost of \$53.56 for keeping each cow. Therefore each animal brought in a net profit of \$19.61. The value of the manure and the calf are not considered in these figures. His four best cows in this herd netted him a profit of \$53.77, while the four poorest ones were kept at a loss of \$5.98 each; the former averaged 447 pounds of butter, while the latter produced only 166 pounds each. The latter incident shows the value of knowing what the cows are doing.

The dairy census has recently been taken through Hoard's Dairyman, in Granger County, by Mr. C. L. Poole, from whose reports we glean a few facts concerning grade Holstein cows. Six herds, averaging about nine cows each, principally grade Holsteins, averaged 5,944 pounds of milk per cow per year. The milk was sold to a cheese factory at an average price of about ninety cents per one hundred pounds, which brought a gross income per cow of \$53.50. The average cost of feed per cow, according to this report, was \$27.96, making a net return, less cost of labor, of \$25.54 per cow. Four other herds of eight cows each, some of which were grade Holsteins, but the majority poor animals of no particular breeding, averaged 3,320 pounds of milk per cow; this milk brought an average of eighty-six cents per one hundred pounds, or a total of \$28.55. The feed cost \$26.19 per animal; hence, each cow, exclusive of the work of caring for her, averaged a net profit of \$2.36 per head. The best herd of the six first mentioned, which was composed of three pure-bred Holsteins and four Holstein grades of excellent dairy type, netted their owner \$36.15 per cow, while the poorest herd in the last four named only netted a profit of forty-eight cents per head. Another herd of seven Holsteins and grade Holsteins of which we know, and which is located in Indiana, averaged 316.7 pounds of butter-fat during the past year, equivalent to 370 pounds of butter; at twenty cents per pound this brought \$74; the cost of the feed was \$30, showing a net profit of \$44 per cow.

The Connecticut College, a few years ago, published some results concerning cost of milk and butter production with a herd of seven grade Guernsey cows. These cows averaged 326 pounds of butter each; at twenty cents per pound this would amount to \$65.20; the cost of feed was rather high (prices being always higher in the east than in the central west), \$40 per cow; deducting the cost of the feed from the gross income, we have a net profit of \$25.20. The best cow in this lot yielded 472 pounds of butter, while the poorest produced only 165 pounds.

Our readers should gather from these figures that there are good and poor individuals in nearly all herds, that success in the dairy business does not depend so much upon what dairy breed one chooses as it does upon the individuality of the animals one selects, and upon the constant care in weeding out the poor cows from the herd. Cows of the dairy type, however, should always be chosen.—[Successful Farming.

**The Dairy Test at St. Louis.**

Following are the results of the eleventh ten-day period of the St. Louis cow demonstration, September 24th to October 3rd:

| Breed.      | Cows in test. | Av. yield cow per day. |             | Av. tests.      |                         |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
|             |               | Milk.                  | Butter-fat. | Solids not fat. | Per ct. Solids not fat. |
| B. Swiss    | 5             | 37.4                   | 1.416       | 3.447           | 3.79                    |
| H. Friesian | 15            | 48.7                   | 1.713       | 4.044           | 3.52                    |
| Jersey      | 25            | 35.6                   | 1.875       | 3.261           | 5.26                    |
| S. Horn     | 24            | 29.7                   | 1.151       | 2.632           | 3.87                    |

**Why Some Creameries Fail.**

Under the heading, "Another Creamery Sacrificed," N. Y. Produce says:

Here is the wind-up of another case of carelessness on the part of investors in building a creamery in a neighborhood which could not support such a venture.

**Mining in British Columbia.**

We have received recently a copy of Bulletin No. 19, of the Provincial Bureau of Information. The publication is well illustrated, and was edited by Mr. R. Gosnell, now editor of the Colonist, Victoria, B. C. It contains an amount of useful information hard to obtain elsewhere, and should prove of interest to those interested in B. C. mining. It is published by the authority of Hon. R. McBride, Premier of the Province.

**Poultry.**

**Re the Thanksgiving Bird.**

As fall approaches, the novice in turkey-raising is likely to imagine that all sorts of things ought to be done to hasten the growth of the poults and promote their development. That is wrong; the care that gave good results in the summer will suffice until well into the autumn. As the poults grow older, they range wider and hunt closer for the insects, bugs and worms that make up the animal portion of their diet, and for the grass, roots and berries that furnish the vegetable portion. The amount of food that a young turkey (or and old one) will gather in a day on a range where the owner can see but little is often surprising. There are few ranges that will not furnish sufficient nourishment for a good-sized flock of old and young, if they are taught to search for it. To offer food when it is not needed is to discourage the tendency to range and hunt and lessen the benefits of the exercise and widely varied ration so obtained, while increasing the cost of keeping. A turkey that is allowed to spend the summer and fall loitering about the poultry-yards, eating with the growing chicks, never makes the rapid, vigorous growth or attains the size and brilliancy of plumage that belongs to the bird which is brought up to seek its living on the outskirts of the farm. There is, in truth, more danger from overfeeding than from underfeeding both young and old turkeys, according to the testimony of the foremost breeders, who take care that no grain or other food shall lie around the buildings to induce the flock to come in from the range.

H. A. NOURSE.

**Scratchings.**

The R. P. J. editor has been looking over the Old Country poultry exhibits, and is much taken with the Indian Games there. The Barred Rocks are not up to much. The Wyandottes were good, especially the Silver-laced. The Black Langshans were fights. The price on coops sounds big to people on this side. Against a Barred hen was \$150, and a Bronze tom \$500.

Writing of the Orpingtons, the editor states: "The American fancier who takes up the Black Orpingtons will do himself and his countrymen a valuable service. Here is one of the grandest varieties of standard fowl produced thus far."

Toulouse and Embden geese met with his approval.

The White Wyandotte class at St. Louis numbers over eight hundred birds.

**Get Into Pure-bred Poultry.**

In about every neighborhood we find one or two farmers who take an interest in their poultry, and try hard to get all possible out of it. The question is, are you one of these farmers? If not, why not? Why, if you keep fowls, do you not make some special effort to derive a profit from it? Is there any satisfaction in keeping a mixed lot of scrubs and mongrels around year after year, half cared for, so they produce only a few eggs in the spring when they are cheap? It is surely as practicable for you to keep pure-bred poultry as it is to have pure-bred cattle, hogs or other stock on the farm, and when only one variety is kept the farm is indeed the place to raise them, for the reason that there is a large range and little danger of their becoming mixed with neighboring flocks.

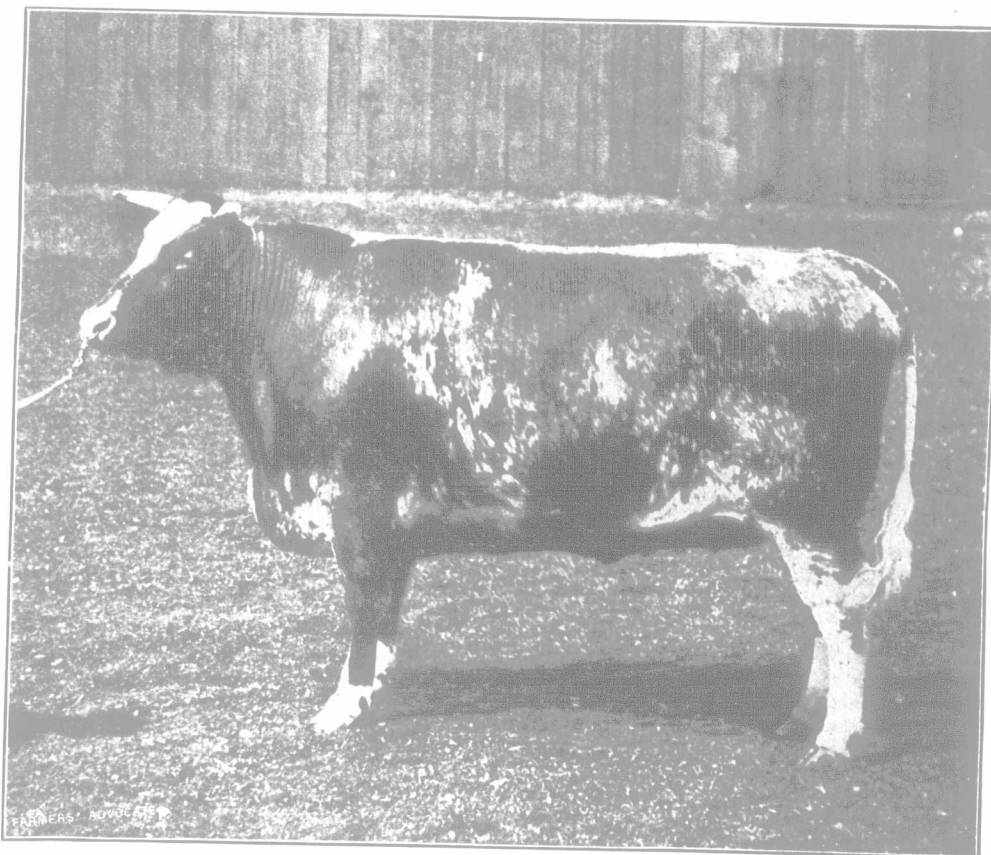
I have been observing a few farmers who have taken interest in this line and have had the business energy to push out and look for trade in first-class stock, and my observations have shown me that they all have been able to dispose of their surplus stock for breeding at a much higher price than the market ever pays, and in the hatching season some of them have been unable to supply the demand for eggs. These people have done little advertising outside of their localities. In offering their stock and eggs they have these advantages over the breeder who has only limited quarters, and breeds several varieties, namely—a guarantee of pure-bred stock, there being only one breed, and having unlimited range, they possess greater vigor.

It is claimed by some that cross-bred fowls do better on the farm. Why this should be I am unable to understand. If pure-bred poultry is best for the poultryman, or one who makes a specialty in this line, why is it not best for the farmer? The latter

has every facility that the professional has and more too; cheap feed, plenty of straw and litter, lots of room, and so on. Certainly the farmer can succeed if anyone can, there cannot possibly be anything impracticable about it. But don't undertake too much. Start with one breed only; study and learn all you can about this variety, and try and improve upon the flock every year. The main thing is to select and cull out each year every doubtful specimen, even if you are obliged to reduce the size of the flock down to a dozen birds. Don't take any chances by keeping over a single fowl that will cause the flock to depreciate in value. Right here is where farmers fail more than in any other point in poultry-keeping, they are too much inclined to breed with such as they happen to have, regardless of quality.

What gives a person more satisfaction in farm life than to look upon a flock of pure-bred fowls, all of one color and marking? I know that every farmer is not qualified to be a poultry fancier, in the usual sense of the word, and it is not from that standpoint that I expect the average farmer to operate, but what I advocate is for him to keep and breed such a class of stock as people all around are looking for and are willing to pay a price above the highest market value to obtain. Produce a valuable article, and there will surely be a customer ready to take it at a fancy price.

—[V. M. Couch, in Vick's Magazine.



Fair Queen.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, never defeated in her class. Winner of junior championship at all the leading American shows of 1903, and grand champion-ship at I. I. National, Chicago. Winner of grand champion-ship at all leading shows in 1904 to date, including the World's Fair at St. Louis. Bred by H. Fairbairn, Theford, Ontario; owned and exhibited by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Indiana.

**The Male Turkey (Tom) and its Care.**

The old toms are usually addicted to hanging about the buildings, and are loath to exercise and stir about on the farm. The propensity is of some use in helping to bring in the flock in the fall, but the most good accomplished is in the spring, when the hens sitting out in the fields are thus kept free from annoyance. But in the late summer and fall the old toms should be made to go out with the flocks, and obtain the exercise and natural food which will make the best preparation for the rigor of the approaching winter and assist in bringing them through in good health for the following breeding season. It is especially desirable to keep these old toms in medium to thin flesh until cool weather is present, as plenty to eat and a fat body during warm weather predisposes the birds to several ailments. These frequently put them out of condition, that in the cooler weather, when they may, with comparative safety, take on a fair amount of flesh in preparation for winter, they lose rather than gain, and begin the cold period with ill health and thin flesh, and either die before spring or are of little use as breeders. Indigestion is a common result of overfeeding, and, becoming chronic, develops diarrhoea, and causes the death of the bird.

R. P. V.



## Events of the World.

Lord Milner has resigned the High Commissioner-ship of South Africa.

Fifty men were killed by the collapse of a building under erection in Santiago, Chile.

Twenty-nine were killed and many injured by a head-on collision on the Missouri Pacific.

Another tribe, the Witbois, has broken out in rebellion against German rule in Southwest Africa.

News has been received of the total wreck of the steamer St. Lawrence, ashore at English Point, but her crew and passengers were rescued by the steamer Aberdeen. The loss of the St. Lawrence, which belonged to the North Shore Steamship Line, will be about \$40,000.

Floods still continue in New Mexico, in the district south-west of Albuquerque, and there is great suffering among the people, who have been driven from their homes. In the town of San Marcial seventy dwellings have been wrecked. The Mexican people in the surrounding valleys are destitute, and hundreds must starve unless immediate help is furnished from the outside.

A report which is making a great sensation in military circles is to the effect that Marshal Oyama is to be recalled to Japan, and General Nodzu to be installed in his place as Commander in Chief. The change, if accomplished, will be due to the fact that it was Nodzu who saved the situation at the battle of Liaoyang. Oyama had ordered retreat, when Nodzu protested and urged that another effort be made. As a consequence the tide of battle turned, and the day was saved for the Japanese.

Heavy rains and impassable roads have at last caused the suspension of a period of fighting which has scarcely been paralleled in modern warfare. From October the 9th until October 20th the conflict went on with a fury that baffles description, and which has transformed the entire district about Yentai, and for some miles along the Shakhe River, into a vast charnel-house. As yet the number of killed and wounded is not precisely known, but from the fact that in the first deadly encounter the Russian losses alone were estimated at over 40,000, some idea of the terrible total may be arrived at. Nevertheless, whatever may be said of the incapacity of the Russians in managing a difficult campaign, the brand of cowardice has been forever warded from the battalions of the Czar. In the very teeth of that most terrifying and disheartening loss they rallied with stubborn determination, and once more assumed the offensive, with such vigor that they succeeded in driving the Japanese from three important positions, Lone Tree Hill, the Village of Shalandtzy (half way between Lone Tree Hill and Shakhe), and Shakhe Station itself, which will be reopened for railway traffic with Mukden. . . . At the battle of Lone Tree Hill the carnage was terrible. The height is precipitous and rocky, and is still further protected by a river at its base. Moreover, although but a short time in possession of the Japanese, it had been strongly fortified. Recognizing it as the key to the position, however, a Russian detachment under an officer named Poutiloff, on October 16th made a charge upon it, destined to hand the name of "Hill Poutiloff" down in history with those of Thermopylae and Balaclava. With upraised swords Poutiloff and his officers dashed up the steep, straight upon the entrenchments, where they were lifted bodily upon the bayonets of the Japanese. The first lines of the Russians were also bayoneted in the trenches, and the conflict became a ferocious hand-to-hand encounter with the cold steel. The Russian losses were terrible, and the Japanese who had held the hill were annihilated, the last two, artillery officers, refusing quarter, and dying beside their guns. The hill after the battle presented a fearful spectacle, covered with dead and wounded, and arms broken in the combat. All of the following day the Russian surgeons and ambulance corps strove to save those who might still be living, but worked under the greatest difficulty, because of a sniping fire from Japanese on adjoining heights. Thus ended the battle of Lone Tree Hill, which was immediately given the name "Hill Poutiloff," in honor of the leader of the charge. . . . The present brief respite will be welcomed by both armies, which are terribly exhausted. But no hope for peace is entertained, as it is believed that Russia will now accept neither mediation nor overtures from any quarter.

A new light, which, it is claimed, will be the most powerful in Canada, is being installed on Leonard Island, off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The cost of the lantern alone, which was manufactured in England, was \$5,000. The light will be generated from vaporized coal-oil gas; it will have a candle power of about 14,000, which with the aid of the reflectors and revolving lenses will be increased to 750,000 candle power, which should, in fair weather, make it visible a distance of twenty-five miles.

## Field Notes.

A magnificent new general post-office building is to be erected in Toronto.

The Thoroughbred stallion Hamburg was sold at auction in New York for \$7,000 to H. P. Whitney.

"He who establishes his argument by noise and command, shows that his reason is weak."—[Montaigne.]

Several Japanese residents of British Columbia, who are on the reserve list of the army of the Mikado, have lately taken passage to Japan.

Earl Grey resigned from the directorate of the British South Africa Company because of his appointment as Governor-General of Canada.

"Disease may lurk in that old well that has not been cleaned out for several years. Better attend to it."—[American Thresherman. . . . And Canadian wells are just as dirty as American ones!]

A party of Japanese business men recently arrived at Vancouver, and left for Edmonton for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land, which they purpose utilizing for a Japanese colonization scheme.

"Despondency is not a state of humanity. On the contrary, it is the vexation and despair of a cowardly pride; nothing is worse. Whether we stumble or whether we fall, we must only think of rising again and going on in our course."—[Fenelon.]

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, President Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, are attending the meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers in St. Louis.

At the Railway Commission on October 12th, Mr. Blair warned the companies that accidents must be provided against, and intimated that the Board would soon suggest severe drastic remedies for present conditions. In regard to the Sarnia tunnel, he suggested that electric motors be substituted for steam engines to haul the trains through.

During a terrific windstorm, which passed through a portion of Biddulph Tp., Middlesex Co., the brick dwelling and two barns belonging to Mr. H. Hodgins were completely demolished. Thomas Abbott's barns were also levelled, together with six acres of bush. Wm. Toohey's sheds and Dennis Heenan's orchard were destroyed, and miles of fence was torn up.

"Have a regular house for your machinery, and use it. Then when you get through using your machinery put it in its place out of the weather, and it will last a half longer and look much better than if it stood out when not in use. It will also improve your temper and the looks of your farm."—[Clyde Amsler, in Practical Farmer. . . . Every thrifty farmer must say "Amen" to Mr. Amsler's comments on the care of machinery. If there is one thing which more than another marks the shiftless, extravagant farmer, it is to see his machinery standing out pathetically beneath the drizzling rains of autumn, or sticking up forlornly out of the cold snow. House your machinery carefully, and don't give everyone who passes along the road the opportunity of saying, "There is a careless farmer for you!"]

"If there is one rule applicable to all successful farming, it is the old saying that, 'Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.' More intensive farming and a more exact knowledge and practice of the best methods in every branch are needed. This can be obtained by watching the agricultural papers and studying reports of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, which are sent free to all who ask for them. Farmers want to take a little more pride in their business, and show it in their surroundings. They do not need to have their fields unsightly by reason of weeds and bushes growing where they do not belong, nor the walls and fences tumbling down, nor their dooryards littered with tools that should be housed, and carts that should be broken up with much other rubbish fit only for the wood pile. These are little things, and may not seem to have much influence on the profit of the farm, but these little things neglected give it an unthrifty look that not only detracts from the comfort and pleasure of a country life, but helps to drive the more ambitious children off the farm just when they are old enough to have taken some pride in it, and improving it, if the task had not looked so hopeless."—[Mass. Plowman.]

## Horticultural Tips.

Forestry Inspector A. P. Stevenson, of the Department of the Interior, recommends mulching the bearing fruit trees and bushes in the fall with well-rotted manure, thinly—coarse manure is a harbor for mice—such mulching to be repeated every two years. By this means the fertility of the land is kept up, also the quantity and quality of the fruit. Pruning, especially of the small fruits, he leaves until spring, just when the buds begin to break forth.

Keep your wind-breaks at least sixty yards from your buildings, if you wish to avoid trouble in years of heavy snowfall.

## Meadow Lea Fair.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Woodlands Agricultural Society, which was held at Meadow Lea on October 5th, was a success, both in the number of persons present and in the class of the exhibits, although the cold weather and the lateness of the season kept many away. The exhibits in horses and cattle, particularly the cattle, were good, there being some fine animals shown. The exhibit of draft horses was good. J. Heavey won first for the brood mare with foal, and for the best foal. In the general-purpose horses, J. A. Willson was the top notcher, on his brood mare with foal by side; Wilkes Bros. being second. Albert Scott had the winning foal in this class, and W. M. Chaplin the blue-ticket winner. W. A. McDonald won in yearlings.

In the carriage class, Thos. Scott won the team in harness prize, and also for the best foal in this class, as well as the two-year-old filly or gelding. S. A. Porteous got into second place on the gelding shown by him. R. O. Macdonald had the best year-old colt in this class.

In the registered cattle, any breed, M. Millan had the best bull, three years old or over; F. N. Fleury second. Scott had the best bull calf, and J. W. Balfour the second-prize ones. Mrs. Alex. Campbell had the best cow three years old or over; Thos. Scott being a close second. In the dairy cattle W. M. Champion had the best bull calf, and he also captured the second prize. He carried off all the prizes in the dairy female classes. In grade cattle, J. Heavey had the best cow, three years old or over. Albert Scott had the best heifer two years old, also the second-prize heifer; in addition, he carried off the first prizes in heifer one year old and the best herd prize.

In pigs, McMullan had the best boar any age; Jas. D. McEwen the best sow any age. McMullan also won second on sow.

The exhibits of grain were very good. George Broadfoot won the red for a fine sample of Red Fife wheat. F. B. Walker received the red for a very fine sample of white oats. F. B. Walker received first for a fine sample of black oats; G. F. Hyde being a close second in this section. George Maddock won the flax prize.

## A Grand Camera Competition.

The most successful camera competition ever held by the "Farmer's Advocate," concluded on Oct. 1st, when no less than 85 Western views were received from nineteen competitors. Not only was the number much larger than ever before, but the general quality of the work done was far superior to that displayed in any competition in the past. In two cases competitors failed because they did not observe the rules as advertised, and sent in photos less than the required size. In many other cases the failure to secure a prize was not because the photos were of inferior quality, but because there was a great number of exceedingly good ones. Those who won, as well as some others, produced photos well mounted and showing an amount of detail and contrast as well as an excellence of finish very rare among amateurs. We congratulate the winners, and assure them that it is no small credit to win in such competition.

The names of the successful photos and competitors are as follows:

- 1st—"Blanche Bros. Ranch"; Louis A. Blanche, Calgary.
- 2nd—"A Picturesque Spot"; Jno. Tough, Leaver Hills, Alta.
- 3rd—"Suspension Foot-bridge over Souris River"; Jas. B. King, Fairfax, Man.
- 4th—"Mekiwini Presbyterian Church"; Jos. Milne, Mekiwini, Man.

These photos will be published in the "Farmer's Advocate" at a later date.

## Judges at the International.

The list of judges at the big December show, held annually in Chicago, is interesting, as noting the extent to which "the professors" are used by the management, who would not dare to employ such men unless they gave satisfaction.

Professo s Carlyle, Curtiss and Rutherford are to do the bulk of the judging in the heavy classes. Prof. Curtiss has judged cattle at the Winnipeg show, and Prof. Rutherford at Brandon. The association at Chicago still adheres to that antiquated system of judging by the jury of three, which is hard to understand in an institution endeavoring to be up-to-date. The Exposition guarantee fund is not yet sufficiently ample to warrant the building of the suggested live-stock judging amphitheatre, which is hardly to be wondered at. Seeing that the show was instituted to draw trade to the stockmen contribute further in the shape of a fine building to further the interests of a wealthy corporation. The breed associations already contribute moneys for prizes and sold sales there, and we opine that the cry of the leech, "Give, Give!" has been uttered long enough. The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was bled to the tune of \$100 a year or so ago. Prof. Mumford will exhibit his collection of living animal pictures, in the pens, used to illustrate his lectures given at the World's Fair on "The market classes of beef cattle." Finished products will be judged by Prof. W. A. Henry, and Oxford Downs by Prof. G. F. Curtiss. Why not Prof. G. E. Day, on bacon, hogs and bacon carcasses?



Our English Letter.

CANADIAN TRADE IMPROVING IN SOME LINES.

The speeches of Premier Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain this week have brought the question of Fiscal Reform once more into the forefront of the political battle, and there it is now likely to remain until the country has given its verdict. The idea of a Colonial Conference, although not a new one, has been received by the ministerial press as a good stroke of business, but as they expect to be defeated at the polls—and doubtless will be—it can only be an election cry, and nothing more. Farmers are not at all satisfied with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. They say they are being "killed" by free imports. Now, I want to know if the killing will be more pleasant to them because it comes from a Canadian hand, instead of a Yankee. As Canada promises, in ten years' time, to be in a position to supply all our wants, this is a very pertinent question.

The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society met on Thursday last to discuss the question of the loss arising from the shows at Park Royal. Lord Middleton, who presided, stated that the Society had no funds whatever to meet any loss which might result from another year's show, and, in the present state of their finances, the Council could not sanction an expenditure of not less than \$100,000.00, with a possibility of a loss on such an outlay, which was hardly likely to be less than \$30,000.00, and might be much more. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to hold the 1905 show at Park Royal, in the second week of July, provided a guarantee fund of \$50,000.00 was raised by subscriptions from members, exhibitors and others, towards defraying the expenses. It may be taken for granted that the money will be forthcoming.

At the Dairy Show this week, in the Agricultural Hall, the Canadian exhibit stands in a class by itself, and is a credit to the Department of Agriculture. The stand decorated with cereals and grass is exceedingly picturesque, and shows up to perfection the choice display of dairy produce, including butter, cheese, eggs, condensed cream and milk, hams, bacon, poultry, honey, apples, etc., etc. Mr. J. H. Moore informed me good business was being done, although he was careful to add that the object of the stand was more to bring the produce under the notice of buyers than for actual sale.

The Board of Trade returns, published yesterday, show a large decrease in our imports of food-stuffs from Canada for the months ended September 30th. The value works out at about ten million dollars less than the corresponding period of 1903. Wheat, maize, cattle and cheese are the principal factors in this decline, flour, oats, peas, bacon and butter having all done better than last year, the last named especially so.

We have again experienced reasonable weather in the British Isles, and farmers have been able to make good progress with field work, the probability being that there will be a largely increased area devoted to wheat, compared with last year. Native wheat in country markets is by no means plentiful, and it meets a continued good demand at from \$7.50 to \$8.20 for good to fine red, according to quality and district. In London, the wheat market exhibits much firmness, and prices show a further improvement, especially for distant deliveries. Buyers on Wednesday were somewhat affected by the big increase in the American wheat supply, but there are no offers of American wheat at anything like our level. For No. 1 northern Manitoba, landed, \$9.54 is being paid, and \$8.90 c.i.f. might buy new crop, Oct. and Nov. shipment. Oats are dull, with a larger stock than expected, and 100,000 qrs. arrived last week. New Zealand quoted \$4.10 to \$5.75.

The cattle trade can hardly be said to have improved since my last letter. The quality of the beasts received at Deptford has been very middling, with the exception of those from the States sold on Wednesday last, which were really A 1. As far as numbers go, a fair amount of

business is passing, but the Smithfield buyers are not at all keen, and to clean out the lairs is a very difficult matter. Canadian cattle in some cases this week have made up to 12c. per pound, but the general figure is 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. The best Yankee beasts were quoted as high as 12 1/2c. on Wednesday, with seconds 12c. to 12 1/2c. One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight Canadian sheep were sold last week at 12 1/2c., but this week we have had none on the market.

The demand for cattle at Deptford today (Saturday) was much better than has been the case of late. Four hundred and seventy-three States beasts made 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c., and 500 Canadian beasts made 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. In a firm trade 265 Canadian ewes changed hands at 12c.

Bacon.—Trade throughout the week has ruled within moderate proportions, and the tendency of prices is rather easier, although no change has been made in list quotations. At the close buyers were reticent, and the market finished up dull. Davies' bacon is officially quoted 12c to 12 1/2c. per pound; other brands from 10 1/2c.

Hams.—Trade very quiet, and prices in buyers' favor. Canadian long cut (green), 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c.; short cut (green), 10 1/2c. to 11c.

Cheese.—In the Canadian cheese department there is not much stir, although the trade has been steady during the week. Heavy supplies are coming to hand, and it looks as if the market was to be overstocked. Primest September make are again quoted at 9c. to 9 1/2c.

Butter.—Canadian butter is in fair request at late rates. Good to fine, 18 1/2c. to 20 1/2c.; choicest, 21c. to 22c. American butter continues to have a wide range from 14 1/2c. to 18c. per pound. London, Oct. 8th.

Fruit Transportation Charges.

During the past summer the Railway Commissioners heard a complaint from the Fruit-growers' Ass'n. of Ontario against the railways, regarding various matters connected with the transportation of fruits, as a result of which the railways have voluntarily proposed and the Board of Railway Commissioners have approved and authorized the following concessions to shippers, briefly stated as follows:

(a) That under the heading of "Fruits," the Canadian freight classification be amended by reducing pears (green), in boxes or barrels, from first-class to third-class in less than carloads, and from third to fifth-class in carloads; also that apples (green), in boxes, which are at present second-class in less than carloads and fifth-class in carloads, be made third-class in less than carloads and fifth-class in carloads, thus making the classification of apples and pears in boxes or barrels uniform.

(b) That fruit described in the current Canadian freight classification as "fruit, fresh," be carried in baskets, boxes or crates, on the following described reduced basis of rates, viz.: Between all stations in Ontario, east of Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, and between all stations in Quebec, and interprovincially between Ontario and Quebec, also from stations in Ontario and Quebec to stations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at fourth-class rates in carloads of not less than 20,000 pounds, instead of third-class, as at present, and at second-class rates in less than carloads of 10,000 pounds or over, instead of first-class, as at present. Also from stations in Ontario and Quebec to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon, at fourth-class rates, in carloads of not less than 20,000 pounds, instead of at third-class, as at present.

It is understood in all cases that the total charges on a smaller lot shall not be greater than the total charges on a larger lot at the next lower rate, as indicated above.

(c) With respect to the charge made by the railways for refrigerating shipments in transit, it is ordered that the average actual cost of the ice and the placing thereof in the cars shall not be exceeded, and that, pending a decision by the board as to a reasonable charge for such service, the charge for refrigeration shall not be more than \$2.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds on the actual weight of the ice supplied.

(d) Certain other matters complained of by the Fruit-growers' Association are receiving consideration.

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Markets.

The movement of wheat has now about reached its maximum volume, and the railways are endeavoring to keep the wheels rolling. Direct shipping by the growers is quite common, the grain either being stored or sold.

Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg and interior country points are approximately 962,000 bushels, against 659,000 bushels a week ago; 2,345,000 bushels a year ago; 1,588,000 bushels two years ago; 3,414,000 bushels three years ago; 2,350,000 bushels four years ago, and 5,500,000 bushels five years ago.

Prices rule fairly steady, depending largely upon the trend of speculative values in Chicago. Cash prices: No. 1 northern, 98 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 95 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 91 1/2c.; No. 4, 84c.; No. 5, 66c.; feed, 55c.

Oats.—Not many coming forward as yet; farmers too busy plowing and threshing to bother marketing the porridge-yielder. New oats are worth: No. 2, 35c. to 37c.; No. 2 white old, on track here, 40c. to 41c.

Barley.—Brings 35c. for feed grade, on track here; 37c. for No. 3 barley.

Hay.—Scarce as far as supplies forward are concerned. Baled, new, \$8 to \$9 a ton.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads, 40c. a bushel here. Mill Feeds.—Bran, \$18; shorts, \$20 a ton; flour steady at previous price.

Fuel.—Wood, in car lots on track; tamarack, \$4.50 per cord; jack pine, \$4.00 to \$4.50; poplar, \$3.25; birch, \$5.50; oak, \$5.00 to \$5.25 per cord. Coal, retail here: Penn. anthracite, \$11; Galt, \$8.50; Crow's Nest, \$9; Souris lignite, \$5. Seneca Root—57c. to 59c. a pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Mullins advises owners of export cattle to arrange for shipment in November, as prices are tending toward improvement.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery: Market firming up, good factory making 18 1/2c. to 19 1/2c., f. o. b. at factory. Dairy—Pound bricks bring 18c.; bulk lots, from 9c. to 14c.; selected get 1c. more. Eggs—Not large offerings at 19c., the prevailing price.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.90 to \$6.90; poor to medium, \$3.78 to \$5.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.10; Texas-fed steers, \$3 to \$4.50; western steers, \$2.75 to \$4.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.95 to \$5.40; good to choice heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.45.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.75; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are easier at 8 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb. Sheep, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c., dressed weight.

Montreal Markets.

Good medium beasts, 4c. per pound; ordinary mediums, 3c. to 3 1/2c.; common stock, 2c. to 2 1/2c. Good sheep are 3 1/2c., and the others 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per pound. Lambs are 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per pound.

The Sale at Rosser.

Values did not run very high considering the quality of the stock offered at W. G. Styles' dispersion sale at Rosser, on the 19th inst. The best females averaged only one hundred dollars, but the horses sold very well. The crowd was not large, farmers being too busy to attend.





Said the little brown leaf, as it hung in the air,  
To the little brown leaf below,  
"What a summer we've had  
To rejoice and be glad,  
But to-day there's a feeling of snow."  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

## THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

### CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

When my glance first fell upon her, she was standing by the side of a small table with her face turned toward her cousin, and her two hands resting, the one upon her breast, the other on the table in an attitude of antagonism. But before the sudden pang which shot through me at the sight of her beauty had subsided, her head had turned, her gaze had encountered mine; all the horror of the situation had burst upon her, and instead of a haughty woman drawn up to receive and trample upon the insinuations of another, I beheld, alas! a trembling, panting human creature, conscious that a sword hung above her head, and without a word to say why it should not fall and slay her.

It was a pitiable change; a heartrending revelation. I turned from it as from a confession. But just then her cousin, who had regained her self-possession, stepped forward, and holding out her hand, enquired:

"Is not this Mr. Raymond? How kind of you, sir. And you?" turning to Mr. Gryce; "you have come to tell us we are wanted below, is it not so?"

It was the voice I heard through the door, but modulated to a sweet, winning, almost caressing tone.

Glancing hastily at Mr. Gryce, I looked to see how he was affected by it. Evidently much, for the bow with which he greeted her words was lower than ordinary, and the smile with which he met her earnest look, both deprecatory and reassuring. He did not look toward her cousin, though her deathly conscious eyes were fixed upon his face with an inquiry in their depths more agonizing than the utterance of any cry would have been. Knowing Mr. Gryce as I did, I felt that nothing could promise worse or be more significant than this same transparent disregard of one who seemed to fill the room with her terror. And struck with pity, I forgot that Mary Leavenworth had spoken, forgot her very presence in fact, and turning hastily away, took one step toward her cousin, when Mr. Gryce's hand falling on my arm, stopped me.

"Miss Leavenworth speaks," said he. Recalled to myself, I turned my back upon what had so interested me even while it repelled, and forcing myself to make some sort of reply to the fair creature before me, offered my arm and led her toward the door.

Immediately the pale, proud countenance of Mary Leavenworth softened almost to the point of smiling—and here let me say, there never was a woman who could smile and not smile like Mary Leavenworth. Looking in my face with a frank and sweet appeal in her eyes, she murmured:

"You are very good. I do feel the need of support, the occasion is so horrible, and my cousin there"—here a little gleam of alarm flickered into her eyes—"is so very strange to-day."

"Humph!" thought I to myself, "where is the grand, indignant pathos, with the unspeakable wrath and menace in her countenance, whom I saw

when I first entered the room?" Could it be that she was trying to beguile us from our conjectures, by making light of her former expressions? Or was it possible that she had deceived herself so far as to believe us unimpressed by the weighty accusation overheard by us at a moment so critical.

But Eleanore Leavenworth, leaning on the arm of the detective, soon absorbed all my attention. She had regained her self-possession, but not so entirely as her cousin. Her step faltered as she endeavored to walk, and the hand which rested on his arm trembled like a leaf. "Would to God I had never entered this house!" said I to myself. And yet, before the exclamation was half uttered, I became conscious of a secret rebellion against the thought, an emotion, shall I say, of thankfulness, that I, and not another, was the one to break in upon their privacy, overhear that significant remark, and follow Mr. Gryce and the trembling, swaying figure of Eleanore Leavenworth downstairs. Not that I felt the least relenting in my soul toward guilt. Crime had never looked so black; revenge, selfishness, hatred, cupidity never seemed more loathsome, and yet—but why enter into the consideration of my feelings at that time. Enough that, supporting upon my arm the clinging, half-fainting form of one woman; but with my attention and interest with another, I descended the stairs of the Leavenworth mansion, and entered again the dreaded presence of those inquisitors of the law who had been so impatiently awaiting us.

### CHAPTER VII.

Mary Leavenworth.

Making haste to seat my now trembling companion in the most retired spot I could find, I looked around for her cousin. But Eleanore Leavenworth, weak as she had appeared in the interview above, showed at this moment neither hesitation nor embarrassment. Advancing upon the arm of the detective, whose suddenly assumed air of persuasion in the presence of the jury was anything but reassuring, she stood for an instant gazing calmly upon the scene before her. Then bowing to the coroner with a grace and condescension that seemed at once to place him on the footing of a politely endured intruder in this home of elegance, she took the seat which her own servants hastened to procure for her, with an ease and dignity that rather recalled the triumphs of the drawingroom than the self-consciousness of a scene such as that in which we were. Palpable acting though this was, it was not without its effect. Instantly the murmurs ceased, the obtrusive glances fell, and something like a forced respect made itself visible upon the countenances of all present. Even I, impressed as I had been by her very different demeanor in the room above, experienced a sensation of relief; and was more than startled when, upon turning to the lady at my side, I beheld her eyes riveted upon her cousin with an inquiry in their depths that was anything but encouraging. Fearful of the effect this look might have upon those about us, I hastily seized her hand, which, clenched and unconscious, hung over the edge of her chair, and was about to beseech her to have care, when her name, called by the coroner, roused her from her abstraction. Hastily withdrawing her gaze from her cousin, she lifted her face to the jury, and I saw a gleam pass over it that brought back my early fancy of the pythoness. But it passed, and it was with an expression of great modesty that she settled herself to respond to the demand of the coroner.

But what can express the anxiety of the moment to me? Was she going to reiterate her suspicions here? Did she hate as well as mistrust her cousin? Would she dare assert in this presence, and before the world, what she found it so easy to utter in the privacy of her own room and the hearing of the one person concerned? Did she wish to? Her own countenance gave me no clew to her intentions, and in my anxiety I turned once more to look at Eleanore. But she, in a dread and apprehension I could easily understand, had recoiled at the first intimation that her cousin was to speak, and now sat with her face covered from sight by hands that were blanched to an almost deathly whiteness.

The testimony of Mary Leavenworth was short. After some few questions mostly referring to her position in the house and her connection with the deceased master, she was asked to relate what she knew of the murder itself, and of its discovery by her cousin and the servants.

Lifting up a brow that seemed never to have known till now the shadow of care or trouble, and a voice that, whilst low and womanly, rang like a bell through the room, she replied:

"You ask me, gentlemen, a question which I cannot answer of my own personal knowledge. I know nothing of this murder or of its discovery, save what has come to me through the lips of others."

My heart gave a bound of relief, and I saw Eleanore Leavenworth's hands drop from her brow like stone, while a flickering gleam as of hope fled over her face, and then died away like sunlight leaving marble.

"For strange as it may seem to you," Mary earnestly continued, the shadow of a past horror revisiting her countenance, "I did not enter the room where my uncle lay. I did not even think of doing so; my only impulse was to fly from what was so horrible and heartrending. But Eleanore went in, and she can tell you—"

"We will question Miss Eleanore Leavenworth later," interrupted the coroner, but very gently for him. Evidently the grace and elegance of this sweet woman were making their impression. "What we want to know is what you saw. You say, then, that you cannot tell us anything that passed in the room at the time of the discovery?"

"No, sir."  
"Only what occurred in the hall?"  
"Nothing occurred in the hall," she remarked innocently.

"Did not the servants pass in from the hall, and your cousin come out there after her revival from the fainting-fit that overcame her at the first sight of her uncle?"

Mary Leavenworth's violet eyes opened wonderingly.

"Yes, sir; but that was nothing."  
"You remember, however, that she did come out into the hall?"

"Yes, sir."

"With a paper in her hand?"  
"Paper?" and she wheeled suddenly and looked at her cousin. "Did you have a paper, Eleanore?"

The moment was intense. Eleanore Leavenworth, who at the first mention of the word paper had started perceptibly, rose to her feet at this naive appeal, and opening her lips, seemed about to speak, when the coroner, with a strict sense of what was regular, lifted his hand with decision and said:

"You need not ask your cousin; but let us hear what you have to say yourself."

Immediately Eleanore Leavenworth sank back, a pink spot breaking out on either cheek.

The coroner repeated his question. "Tell us, if you please, if you saw any such thing in her hand."

"I? Oh, no, no; I saw nothing."

Being now questioned in relation to the events of the previous night, she had no new light to throw upon the subject. She acknowledged that her uncle was perhaps a little reserved at dinner, but no more so than anyone might be who had any ordinary care or anxiety upon his mind.

Asked if she had seen her uncle again that evening, she said no, that she had been detained in her room. That the sight of him sitting in his seat at the head of the table was the very last remembrance she had of him.

There was something so touching, so forlorn, and yet so unobtrusive in this simple recollection of hers, that a look of sympathy passed slowly round the room. I even detected Mr. Gryce softening toward the inkstand. But Eleanore Leavenworth sat unmoved.

"Was your uncle on ill terms with anyone?" was now asked. "Had he valuable papers or secret sums of money in his possession?"

To all these inquiries she returned an equal negative.

"Has your uncle met any stranger lately, or received any important letter during the last few weeks, that might seem in any way to throw a light upon this mystery?"

There was the slightest perceptible hesitation in her voice as she replied: "No, not to my knowledge; I don't know of any such." But here stealing a side glance at Eleanore, she evidently saw something that reassured her, for she hastened to add:

"I believe I may go further than that, and say positively no. My uncle was in the habit of confiding in me, and I should have known if anything of importance to him occurred."

Questioned in regard to Hannah, she gave that person the best of domestic characters; knew of nothing that could have led either to her strange disappearance or to her connection with crime. Could not say whether she kept any company or had any visitors, only knew that no one with any such pretensions came to the house. Finally, when asked when she had last seen the pistol which Mr. Leavenworth always kept in his stand drawer, she replied, not since the day he bought it; Eleanore, and not herself, having the charge of her uncle's apartments.

It was the only thing she had said which, even to a mind freighted like mine, would seem to point to any private doubt or secret suspicion, and this, uttered in the careless manner in which it was, would have passed without comment, if Eleanore herself had not directed at that moment a very much aroused and inquiring look upon the speaker.

But it was time for the inquisitive juror to make himself heard again. Edging to the brink of his chair, he asked if she had properly considered what she had just said.

"I beg pardon, I consider all that I say at such a time as this," was her earnest reply.

The little juror drew back, and I looked to see her examination terminate, when suddenly his ponderous colleague of the watch chain, catching the young lady's eye, enquired:

(To be continued.)



With the Canadian Poets.

Last Words.

The following beautiful lines were written by Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P. Mr. Parker is a well-known novelist, his works dealing principally with Canada in the old colonial days, when Britain and France were struggling for supremacy on this continent. Gilbert Parker is an ordained priest of the Church of England, and was for a considerable time rector of Trenton, Ontario. He is now a member of the Imperial House of Commons:

I am not brave; I am not strong  
In deeds of great heroic worth;  
I only walk the wrinkled earth  
In peace with men, in strife with wrong.

I bear my part as best I can  
Among the chafing multitudes;  
I love the world's calm solitudes  
That have been so since time began.

I love—ah, God! I love the faith  
That blesses while it purifies,  
And scatters stardrifts through the skies  
That light the way to Life and Death.

I love the hands that hold a trust  
Inviolate as the granite shore,  
That clasped keep it evermore,  
Till earth be earth and dust be dust.

And hearts that keep not any guile  
Of evil shaping to its mood,  
But cleaving Christ-like to the Good,  
Have guerdon in the afterwhile.

Ah! friends of days and not of years,  
What gentle leaven and largesse  
Of kindness holds me in duress  
To you; my spirit stoops and hears.

But words are cold and I am weak  
In tongue or pen to say my mind;  
I strive, but striving I am blind;  
And this is all that I can speak.

But all beyond this pleasant land  
I shall look back with eager eyes  
To spaces green as Paradise  
With memories men understand,

Who walk about in stranger climes,  
Less pilgrim than the Ishmaelite;  
And walk not always in the light,  
And feel not always the Sublime.

So may it be with me: I know  
But only this, I value all  
That you have given; whate'er befall  
I shall remember! Even so.

"A Question."

What the question is we are not told,  
but assuredly must it have reference to:

"Love that is first and last of all things  
made,  
The light that moving has man's life for  
shade."

The tender expression on the face of the fair maid leads one to imagine that a favorable answer will be ultimately given to the handsome young lover at her side. German landscape painting is characterized by a touch of romance, which finds a ready response in the hearts of all young people, and is not unpopular even with those who have long since left the flowery realms of romance. The massive old walls of the garden make a most pleasing background for the figures of the young lovers; the delicate touches of the sun, as it is reflected through the leaves, being a very effective feature in E. Blair Leighton's painting.

H. A. B.

Composition on Ducks.

A schoolboy was asked to prepare an essay on the subject of "Ducks," and this is what he wrote: "The duck is a low, heavy-set bird, composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer, having a hoarse voice caused by getting so many frogs in his neck. He likes the water and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs and they are set so far back on his running gear by nature that she came purty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set a hatch, but just loaf, go swimming and eat. If I was to be a duck I'd rather be a drake every time."

In determining which of your plants and shrubs need protection, if you are not sure about the matter, it is best to go by your seed catalogue. Those marked "hardy" are not likely to need any covering, except in a very exposed position in a very rigorous climate. Those marked "half hardy," however, most certainly need protection, while those designated "tender," such as dahlias and cannas, should be taken up and placed in a frost-proof cellar.

In covering up roots of perennials, straw manure, straw, marsh hay, leaves, evergreen branches and earth have all been used with some success. In using

covering is put on before the severe wintery frosts set in. Others put the covering over the plants earlier in the fall, and invert over it troughs, or v-shaped coverings made of boards, which will keep out the rain, and so keep the litter from packing down on the roots.

In covering small shrubs, use boxes with water-tight bottoms. Fill with leaves and invert over the shrubs, but see that there are a few openings about the sides to permit circulation of the air. Larger shrubs may be protected by wisps of straw bound round them and held in place by poles placed wigwam fashion. Tender vines should be cut from their



Winter Protection for Plants.

As a rule, in setting out shrubs, vines and perennials, people choose only those which are hardy, and which require as little "fussing with" as possible in preparation for winter. By some chance or mischance, however, tender plants or bushes may have got into your garden, and if so, you will have to do what you can to prolong their lease of life. Snow is, of course, an ideal protector. It is at once porous, yet a nonconductor of heat, and if you could be quite sure that a good thick covering of it would stay over your plants throughout all the season of frost, you might very well have your garden to itself. But there are the severe frosts of fall and spring, when no snow blanket lies on the ground, to be thought of. Worse even than these are the successive thawings and freezings which occur sometimes in the middle of the winter, and are disastrous no less to the flowers in the garden than to the fall wheat in the fields.

manure, however, some care should be exercised. Manure is very apt to clog together and "smother" the roots, especially fleshy or tuberous ones, such as those of the Iris and Peony. When placed upon these, therefore, only the lightest and most strawy material should be used, and it should, in every case, be kept from direct contact with the roots by a thick layer of litter or leaves. The greatest advantage in using manure is its beneficial effect in the spring, when the rains wash its fertilizing properties into the earth. The other protective coverings mentioned above are equally effective in every other way, and, as a rule, safer. The only precaution necessary is to keep the leaves, etc., from becoming matted into a wet, compact mass which may freeze into a covering which will smother the roots. In order to guard against this, many people place the leaves, marsh hay, etc., in a dry place, and leave it there until the fall rains are practically over. Then the



"A Question."

supports, laid upon the ground and covered with earth.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM HINT.

If you wish to have large flowers upon your chrysanthemums, pick off all the buds except the central one of each cluster. The fewer the blossoms upon a stalk the larger those blossoms will be. Keep a sharp lookout for plant lice, and if they appear spray the plants with tobacco water, or with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

TO PLANT LOVERS.

There are many plant lovers who have achieved marked success in dealing with certain species of plants, and who may, possibly, feel like giving the benefit of their experience to others less fortunate. We shall gladly give space in our Flower Corner for all practical letters of this nature. Kindly address all communications to—  
FLORA FERNLEAF,  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg,  
Man.

Poisonous Bites and Stings.

Hydrophobia is such a frightful disease that there is little wonder if the cry of "Mad dog" sets a community in a panic of terror. Even though Pasteur's antitoxin treatment has been so far moderately successful, it is a far cry to Paris. There is, however, an unreasonable dread in the minds of many if they are bitten by a dog at all, and insanely demand the death of the poor animal. They cry out for the sacrifice not only of "a hair of the dog that bit" them, but of the whole animal. Now, there is no more danger in the bite of a healthy dog than there is in the scratch of a nail, and nothing whatever is needed but washing with cold water, and application of a little boric ointment. If the dog is certainly known to be ill, then a handkerchief should be tied very tightly above the wound, which should be freely washed with warm water to encourage bleeding. The wound should be deeply scarified and enlarged all round, after which it should be seared with strong nitric acid.

Snake and adder bites should be similarly treated, but in addition, as great depression is apt to follow rapidly, large doses of alcohol or of stimulant should be at once administered.

Stings of wasps, bees or gnats are usually very painful, and to nervous, delicate people, serious enough sometimes. The sting should be at once removed by pressing over it a watch key. The part often becomes much swollen and inflamed, and should be bathed with ammonia solution or sal volatile mixed with laudanum.

The Hero.

The English schoolboy, like the American, adores his leader in athletic games, just as a grown man prizes his chief in politics and war. Whatever may be a boy's shortcomings in scholarship, says Blackwood's Magazine, his athletic attainments will establish him as a hero.

One day, years ago, when a boy on his vacation from Harrow was walking with his father, a Cambridge youth who had just performed some feat in a university cricket match passed them and gave the lad a nod. The boy grew pink with excitement. He nudged his father.

"Look, father, look!" he exclaimed. "That was Cobden."

"What, my boy! Who was it?"

"Cobden."

"Ah, yes, to be sure, Cobden," said the father. Then, feeling that cordiality demanded his expressing some interest in the stranger, he added, "Now, I wonder whether he is any relation to the great Cobden?"

The boy spoke up proudly: "He is the great Cobden!"

"Can you gimme a bite, ma'am?" said the ragged hobo. "I'm hungry enuf ter eat a boss."

"I regret to say," replied the kind lady, "that we are just out of horses; but I'll call the dog."



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- Home Physician, by Dr. Doolittle. Cloth. 75 cts.
- Fortune Telling by cards. 25 cts.
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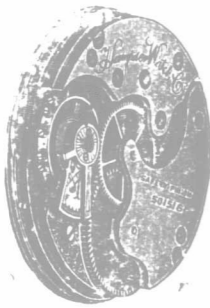
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## "Let All the Earth Fear the Lord."

"Let all the earth fear the Lord, let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of Him.—Ps. xxxiii. : 8.

"How dread are Thine eternal years, O everlasting Lord, By prostrate spirits day and night incessantly adored!

How wonderful, how beautiful, The sight of Thee must be, Thine endless wisdom, boundless power, And awful purity."

If there is one commandment repeated more often than another in the Bible it is surely the command to "Fear the Lord." In the Psalms alone the fear of the Lord is commended more than forty times. God's promises to those who fear Him are numberless. It is said that they shall be taught by Him, shall dwell at ease and be blessed. The secret of the Lord is with them, and He shall show them His covenant. The angel of the Lord is always encamped round them as a guard, and great goodness is laid up in store for their future. God's mercy toward them is high as the heaven is above the earth, and wide as from everlasting to everlasting. He pitieth them, giveth meat to them, hears their cry and helps them, takes pleasure in them, and will fulfil their desire. The prophet Malachi concludes this long list of blessings, pronounced in the Old Testament on those who fear God, by the glorious promise, "Unto you that fear My Name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings." But God has not only promised great things to those who stand in awe of Him, and, as the Psalmist says, "rejoice with trembling," He has also warned men of the danger of irreverence. Terrible warnings some of these were—as when Korah and his company of 250 men ventured to take upon themselves the office of the priests. Their presumption received instant punishment, for "there came out a fire from the Lord, and consumed the two hundred and fifty men that offered incense." Many years afterwards King Uzziah ventured into the temple with the intention of burning incense, although he was warned that only the priests had the right to do this, and he also suffered instantly for his rash presumption. The leprosy rose up in his forehead, and he hurried out of the temple—a hopeless, miserable leper. But these men sinned daringly against God's commandment; surely, we might think, He would not severely punish those who were ignorantly or unthinkingly irreverent. But let us not forget what happened to the heathen Philistines when they had captured the ark of God in battle. They knew nothing about God's commands concerning it, and yet when they carried it to Ashdod "the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them." It was then moved to Gath, and "the hand of the Lord was against the city with a very great destruction." It was sent on to Ekron, and "there was a deadly destruction throughout all the city; the hand of God was very heavy there." You see, the ignorance of the Philistines did not save them from punishment. The case of Uzziah is even more surprising. With the best intentions he took hold of the ark, because he feared that it might fall, and "God smote him there for his error; and he died by the ark of God."

As St. Paul says about the Israelites in the wilderness, "All these things happened unto them for examples; and they are written for our admonition."

It is very true that at Christ's death the veil of the temple was rent in twain, and, as the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews tells us, we have now the right to enter with boldness into the Holiest—not because of any worthiness of our own, but because our Great High Priest has once for all made an atonement for us. But the same word is careful to warn us that if we wish to serve God acceptably, it must be with "reverence and godly fear." For, as he says, "Our God is a consuming fire."

When Ezekiel and Daniel saw the appearance of the likeness of the glory of the Lord, they were filled with fear, and fell on their faces to the earth. Even St. John, the beloved disciple, who had been permitted to lean familiarly on Jesus' breast, when he afterwards saw his Master in His glorious majesty, says: "When I saw Him, I fell at His feet as dead." And, although he was told to "fear not," it was only because perfect love casteth out fear—for it must always be a fearful thing for sinful man to stand face to face with his Maker.

Perhaps you may be surprised that I should quote so much from the Bible today, when, of course, you have it in your own hands and can easily read it for yourselves. And yet, as a matter of fact, the ignorance of the Bible in this Christian land is something appalling. Surely if people studied their Bibles, and really knew the danger of irreverence, they would hardly dare to speak lightly or carelessly of the great and terrible God. This is often called an irreverent age, and it does seem as though our familiarity with sacred things had almost bred contempt for them in many instances. Hymns and songs in which holy names frequently occur, are sung uproariously to rollicking tunes in our streets, without even the outward appearance of reverence. Jokes, funny stories and comic songs are made out of the pages of God's Holy Word, and His House is too often a place of careless levity instead of a house of prayer. As for the terribly common practice of swearing, I take it for granted that no one who wishes to live the higher life will be guilty of that. But is it not too often true that we join in words of prayer or praise with the lips only, insulting God by offering Him a mockery of worship?

## A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK

"That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD."—Deut. xxviii. : 58.

(The startling capitals are not mine; you will find them in your own Bible if you take the trouble to consult it.)

When we meditate on the greatness of our God we can hardly fail to be filled with wondering awe. He is the self-existent One from all eternity (that alone is unthinkable, for our finite minds cannot realize infinity). He is everywhere present, and knows even the secret thoughts of each heart. He sees the future and knows what each man will do—and that also is incomprehensible to our minds. His wisdom and power are infinite, so that through all eternity we may learn to know Him more and more, and yet never know Him fully. Could we be satisfied to worship anything short of infinite perfection?

"Thy very greatness is a rest To weaklings as we are; For when we feel the praise of Thee A task beyond our powers, We say, 'A perfect God is He, And He is fully ours.'"

Meditation on this great theme will surely make us humble ourselves before the High and Holy One, "Which commandeth the sun, and it riseth not; and sealeth up the stars. Which spreadeth out the heavens, and treadeth upon the waves of the sea. . . Which doeth great things past finding out; yea, and wonders without number." How small and weak we feel when we compare ourselves with Him who, as Job says so grandly and scientifically, "hath compassed the earth upon nothing, He bindeth up the waters in His thick clouds; and the cloud is not rent under them. . . He hath compassed the waters with bounds. . . Lo, these are parts of His ways; but how little a portion is heard of Him; but the thunder of His power who can understand?"

We cannot indeed understand, but we can bow the head in worship and adoration, and, more wonderful still, we can love. "The great and omnipotent God, who can make millions of men with a word, does yet, really cares—for the love of each soul He has created. His own

love is personal and individual; when He looks for ours in return shall He receive nothing but careless indifference?"

"Oh, how I fear Thee, Living God, With deepest, tenderest fears, And worship Thee with trembling hope, And penitential tears! Yet I may love Thee, too, O Lord, Almighty as Thou art, For Thou has stooped to ask of me The love of my poor heart."

HOPE.

Since writing the above, a few loving words of encouragement have reached me from a farmer's wife. She does not give her name, but sends the welcome news that the Quiet Hour seems to her "a message direct from Our Blessed Lord." Such words of cheer make me thank God and take courage, for who could wish any higher honor than to be allowed to carry the Master's messages to His friends? No, I am not very "elderly," having just reached the wrong side (or should I not rather say the right side?) of forty. That is a secret, of course.

HOPE.

## Got What They Wanted.

The people of a certain town in Maine were unanimous in the opinion that if Abner Harlow had a gift for anything it was for taking charge of funerals. He had the time, and he was willing to spend it, too, as he had no particular business of his own. Moreover, his native wit and his intimate acquaintance with his townspeople made him a discriminating adviser at the ticklish moment when a strange minister tried to fit a sermon to the life of the departed. But the Journal chronicles one occasion when even Abner could offer little assistance.

A rather disreputable citizen had died, and Abner was requested to hitch up his old horse and drive to the next town to ask the minister to conduct the service. This the minister agreed to do, but before he allowed Abner to depart he tried to get a little material for his address.

"What sort of a man was he?" he asked.

"Well, about the same as no man at all," replied Abner, frankly.

"I suppose his loss will be felt more or less in the community," suggested the minister.

"They're all bearing up well under it," said Abner dryly.

"Was he a good man at heart?" asked the minister.

"If he'd been accused of it the verdict would have been not guilty, and the jury wouldn't have left their seats," returned Abner.

"Did he attend church at all?" asked the minister.

"I never heard of his doing it," said Abner.

"How did he die?" continued the minister.

"Just the same as he lived—sort of naturally," said Abner.

"I don't see how I'm to preach much of a sermon under such circumstances," said the minister.

"The neighbors all said they didn't think they wanted much of a sermon, and so they sent me over to see you," said Abner.

The minister pocketed his discomfiture and a five-dollar bill, and after the service Abner met him again.

"Well," he said, "we got just what we wanted."

## Appreciates the Quiet Hour.

Edit. Home Dept. :  
The Quiet Hour; it falls on my heart like the dewdrops on a thirsty plant. In plain language it tells just what people need in this way. Some of these articles give a shock to the lazy and self-contented; others give encouragement to the weary ones. O, my dear friend, whoever it be who writes for the Quiet Hour, continue your good work, and blessings of heaven will not fail. G. G. K. Steinbach, Man.

Madge—Physical culture is just splendid. I'm taking beauty-exercises.  
Marjorie—You haven't been taking them long, have you?



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## Puzzles and Riddles.

XVI.

- Part of a plant.
- An article of wearing apparel.
- A girl's name.
- A gum used in making varnish.
- An extinct bird.
- Three fifths of a stream.
- Completed.
- One of the wonders of the world.
- Very useful in the family.
- Something we must carry away with us when we die.
- A mineral substance.
- A domestic animal.
- One who lives near.
- A period of time.
- A part of every house.
- The initials read downward, and the finals upward, give the name of something the children enjoy, and the place in which it is found.

XVII.

- In streams and rivers I am often sought, And yet, when found, am rarely to be bought:
- I'm not confined to our dear land alone, Far distant countries claim me as their own.
- Behold me, and more noisy I appear, The lads and girls rejoice when I am near;
- At Christmas I'm looked for by the gay, Who oftentimes turn night into day. Again behold me, and you then will find An adverb only will be left behind.

XVIII.

- A river that its banks o'erflows;
- A town where races oft are held;
- A city everybody knows;
- A country where the cork-tree's felled;
- A place where the vine freely grows;
- The last town that King John beheld.
- A name all English hearts hold dear, If you guess right will be found here.
- The initials, read downward, give the name of a great Englishman.

XIX.

Why are clouds like coachmen?

XX.

What will be yesterday and was tomorrow?

XXI.

What is the difference between an old penny and a new dime?

Address as usual to COUSIN DOROTHY, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

## FROM SOME OF THE CORNERITES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have only been taking the "Farmer's Advocate" a little while. I was looking at the last copy, when I found the "Children's Corner." It was so nice that I hunted up the other papers to read them. I like the little poems and stories so much. I have written a story, and if you would like to have it, I would feel honored by being allowed to put it in your paper. I am looking forward for the next paper, so must close now.

Yours very truly,  
ALINE HARGITT.

Send your story to me, Aline, and I will try to find a corner for it, if it is not too long.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I enjoy very much the Home Magazine part of the "Farmer's Advocate." The stories are good, and the illustrations superb. I hope they may long be continued. I noticed in one of the numbers that Dame Durden gave a long list of subjects for letter-writers. Don't you think if you would give a similar list, it would add interest to your already charming "Children's Corner"? I think it would be very nice to have the next competition for drawing. Hoping you will not think me presuming, I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
"HILDRED."

I am always glad to receive suggestions from any of our readers—old or young—and will try to follow out your ideas in the near future. But I think our next competition must be a Christmas story, for we must soon begin to prepare for our Christmas number. Look out for results of the "Picture Story" competition next week. C. D.

## The Reason Why.

"When I was at the party,"  
Said Betty (aged just four),  
"A little girl fell off her chair,  
Right down upon the floor;  
And all the other little girls  
Began to laugh but me—



A Well-broken Team.

No puzzles or riddles will be published next week. If you are not able to answer all the October problems, answer all you can, numbering them correctly. The boy or girl, under sixteen years of age, who sends in the neatest and most correct list of answers will receive a prize. Don't be afraid to try. All MSS. must be postmarked not later than November 15th, and must be accompanied by the name, age and ad-

I didn't laugh a single bit,"  
Said Betty, seriously.

"Why not?" her mother asked her,  
Full of delight to find  
That Betty—bless her little heart!—  
Had been so sweetly kind.

"Why didn't you laugh, darling?  
Or don't you like to tell?"  
"I didn't laugh," said Betty,  
"Cause it was me that fell!"

## Little Scotch Granite.

Burt and Johnnie Lee were delighted when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. He was little, but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Scotland and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the first day he went to school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play, when he should have been studying, and he advanced finely.

At night before the close of the school, the teacher called the roll, and the boys began to answer "ten." When Aleck understood that he was to say ten, if he had not whispered during the day he replied: "I have whispered."

"More than once?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, sir," answered Aleck.

"As many as ten times?"

"Maybe I have," faltered Aleck.

"Then I shall mark you zero," said the teacher, sternly, "and that is a great disgrace."

"Why, I did not see you whisper once," said Johnny that night after school.

"Well, I did," said Aleck. "I saw others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate pencil and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things. I supposed it was allowed."

"Oh, we all do it," said Burt, reddening. "There isn't any sense in the old rule, and nobody could keep it; nobody does."

"I will, or else I will say I haven't," said Aleck. "Do you suppose I would tell ten lies in one heap?"

"Oh, we don't call them lies," muttered Johnnie. "There wouldn't be a credit among us at night if we were so strict."

"What of that, if you told the truth?" laughed Aleck, bravely.

In a short time the boys all saw how it was with him. He studied hard, played with all his might in playtime, but according to his account he lost more credits than any of the rest. After some weeks the boys answered "nine" and "eight" oftener than they used to. Yet the schoolroom seemed to have grown quieter. Sometimes when Aleck Grant's mark was even lower than usual, the teacher would smile peculiarly, but said no more of his disgrace. Aleck never preached at them or told tales, but somehow it made the boys ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy, blue-eyed boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the half-soiled one, you see, and they felt like cheats and story-tellers. They talked him all over and loved him, if they did nickname him "Scotch Granite," he was so firm about a promise.

Well, at the end of the term Aleck's name was very low down on the credit list. When it was read he had hard work not to cry, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be perfect. But the very last thing that day was a speech by the teacher who told of once seeing a man muffled up in a cloak. He was passing him without a look, when he was told the man was General —, the great hero.

"The signs of his rank were hidden, but the hero was there just the same," said the teacher. "And now, boys, you will see what I mean when I give a little gold medal to the most faithful boy—the one really the most conscientiously 'perfect' in his department' among you. Who shall have it?"

"Little Scotch Granite!" shouted forty boys at once, for the child whose name was so "low" on the credit list had made truth noble in their eyes.

## Drudgery.

Any labor is drudgery when it lacks qualification or applied brains. Although it is generally so considered, housekeeping is not a drudgery unless it is made so. No matter what the occupation, it may be made either a pleasure or a drudgery. We have all seen women with small families make it perfect labor of even looking over a small house, while a more intelligent housewife with a large family had hours of leisure. Like every other profession, housekeeping is easy or hard according to the amount of brains put into the work, if there is the proper interest and preparation for the work. Any work is drudgery to the lazy, indifferent, thoughtless person.—[Sel.]



## Mitts and Gloves at Wholesale

Read this carefully, for here we offer bargains in Mitts and Gloves, the like of which we are confident has never before come to your notice. We buy in such large quantities that WE CAN SELL at prices which your LOCAL DEALER HAS TO pay for his goods. We pay the postage or express on these Mitts and Gloves.

- Men's Lined Deer-skin Mitts, very soft, fleece-lined throughout, elastic wrists, welted seams. Regular \$1.25 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **\$.80**
- Men's Lined Buck Mitts, genuine buck fronts, German buck backs, wool wrists and wool lined. Regular \$1.25 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **.80**
- Men's Lined Horsehide Mitts, made of fine quality horsehide, heavy all-wool fleece wrist and lining. Regular \$1.50 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **1.10**
- Men's Mule-skin Pull-overs, unlined, finished same color as buckskin, ample size, very tough and highly satisfactory. Regular price 50c per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **.40**
- Men's Genuine Buck Pull-overs, unlined, very soft, two-inch wrist-band, welted seam, thumbs strengthened with three rivets. Regular \$1.50 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **1.20**
- Men's Finest Buckskin Mitts, unlined, absolutely the highest grade obtainable, exceedingly soft, elastic wrists, finished edges. Regular \$2.00 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **1.35**
- Men's Lined Deer-skin Gloves, made of exceedingly soft skin, fleece lined, back string fasteners, welted seams around thumb. Regular \$1.25 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **.80**
- Men's Lined Buckskin Gloves, highest grade, all seams welted, back string fasteners. Regular \$2.00 per pair. Postpaid for, per pair, **1.65**

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Our goods give satisfaction because they are made from pure native-grown wool and are exceptionally well manufactured. We make Blankets, Blanket Sheetings, Robe Linings, Knitting Yarns, all shades and colors Wool Batting, etc. We buy wool for cash, or in exchange for goods, paying the top price. Write to-day. Samples and prices mailed upon application.

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In answering any advertisement on this page



### On Changing One's Opinions.

We all know the man of whom it is said by everyone, "He is a man who knows his own mind." Now, this faculty of knowing one's own mind is, it goes without saying, most desirable. Most certainly, one would not want to be placed in the class with the man who never knows his own mind, who is continually vacillating, and changing from one thing to another, a source of irritation, alike to himself and to his friends. Such a man, one well knows, is little likely to "amount to anything" in the world, and, as a rule, manages to put in a rather unsatisfactory and unhappy time of it. There is, however, one point which one is very likely to overlook: there is a very great difference between knowing one's mind, and never changing one's opinions. To know one's mind is to be able to see clearly and keenly, and to be able to form the right decision whenever decision is necessary. But this is a very different thing from getting hold of an idea, and hanging on to it though the heavens may fall. There are, of course, many things about which the conscientious mind can make no query: right is right, and wrong is wrong. There are, on the other hand, myriads of other things which may well remain as open questions, and myriads of others still upon which a second conclusion, or even a series of conclusions, may well be formed. For instance, a friend does something which may look to us "mean." Instead of condemning him at once, would it not be better to think that there may be extenuating circumstances? If we knew all the facts, we might find our point of view altered entirely. Again, at twenty-one we may have formed a certain conclusion upon a certain subject: at twenty-five, with new light, we may form a different conclusion; at thirty, with yet clearer vision, the matter may look to us different still; and so it goes.

In fact, the more one thinks of it, the more it would seem that it is not only advisable, but positively necessary to our development, that we should, at certain times and upon certain subjects, occasionally change our opinions. How else can we avoid being narrow-minded, intolerant, one-sided? First opinions are not always the right ones, and only motionless waters become stagnant. As Carlyle says: "To-day is not yesterday. We ourselves change. How can our works and thoughts, if they are always to be the fittest, continue always the same?" It is, probably, worthy of notice that, invariably, the most profound and scholarly men are the ones most ready to listen to others, and to weigh every side of a question in the balance. This very consciousness of fallibility is it which makes these men so simple in life and manner, so ready to grip upon the good as it comes, and hold all other matters in suspension. A man with a little knowledge or experience may be conceited, arrogant, opinionated; a man who has gone far beneath the surface of things, never.

Let us, then, be ever willing to have greater light thrown upon any subject whatever, and not only willingly, but gladly give up old opinions in exchange for better ones. Let us not fail to realize that, among the joys and delights of life, not one of the best is the continual sensation of the broad vision, the greater keenness, and the deeper perception of things which, as we are truly progressing, must come to us as years go on. The common experience of mankind must teach us that, in going through life, we must leave much behind us, early

friendships, and ambitions and aims. Many pieces of prose for which we had not bargained must come into the poetry of the career which our dreams had pictured. But, as a rule, things are better than we give them credit for. So long as we are making progress in mind and heart, we can seldom be wholly miserable. As has been well said: "Great sorrows come to us at comparatively rare intervals," and it rests with us that the petty ones are not permitted to fill our lives with nagging misery. It is not necessary to our happiness that we be great, or noted, or even noticed, but it is necessary that we move forward in some way. "Ring out the old, ring in the new. Ring out the false, ring in the true," be our motto. DAME DURDEN.  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

### Occasional Papers.

SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES.

No. III.

A Way-faring Couple.

(Continued.)

We left our young people starting almost joyously upon their long tramp in search of a new home amidst new surroundings. Fate had seemingly served them a scurvy trick, but they were not going to be downhearted over it; no, not they; so they went along that dark, dewy road on that early morning gayly enough. "Now that they were fairly on the mountain of their affliction, they found there were flowers upon it. They were young and strong. 'It was enough sight better than being cooped up in the shop,' said David, and Minty said she was glad not to be in the house washing dishes upon such a splendid morning." . . . And so, still hopefully living meagrely on crackers and blackberries gathered from the hedges, they reach White River, only to find no vacancy in the shops. Then on and on they walk, with steps more or less flagging, to Waterbury—fifty miles farther on—to be met with the same answer to their appeal for work; until, discouraged and disconsolate, they stop awhile to rest upon a stone wall on the edge of a pasture, a little out of a village, hardly daring to look one another in the face. . . . At last, about sunset, they reach a cleared space and a house on the east side of the road. No one lived in it; there was no mistaking that. Its desolateness looked out of its windows as plainly as faces. Where the glass in the windows was not broken out it reflected the sunset in blotches of red and gold. The front door stood open with a dreary show of hospitality. Minty looked in wistfully as she and David stood on the old door-stone. 'S'pose we had some folks in there waitin' for us, an' supper was ready,' said she. 'Be pretty nice, wouldn't it, darlin'?' replies David. 'S'pose there were curtains in the windows; and there was a bed made up white and clean—but there ain't no use talkin' this way. It kinder come over me, that's all'; and then Minty led the way inside, actually laughing.

Our further . . . couple explored the dingy, deserted, echoing rooms, and the great barn which had once sheltered many a head of cattle. Here they find some rusty tools, and in a corner "the very phantom of an old sulky," with almost spokeless wheels, seat gone, and its covering in ribbons.

Here in this dilapidated old home-stand they find a refuge, and to it one day return, footsore and weary, a very broken and disheartened David, after another futile search for work at a tub factory at Bassets, three miles off. And then the worst happens. David becomes

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**HEALTH IN THE HOME.**  
*By a Trained Nurse*

**How to Gain Flesh.**

The thin girls want to know how to increase their weight, and I suppose they would like to be told of something to take that would bring about this result, in spite of all other conditions. How satisfactory it would be if a teaspoonful of some mixture several times a day would make sick people well, thin ones fat, and fat ones thin! One would make a point of taking it, and think it no trouble. Unfortunately, nature demands to be properly treated as a general thing, before she will respond to special inducements, and I must once more point to the rules of healthy living as the foundation of all physical improvement. Fresh air, pure water, wholesome food, plenty of sleep, plenty of work, cheerfulness and good temper; these are the important matters for the consideration of people who want to grow fatter, to have beautiful complexions, or any other physical perfection. The appearance of the body depends to a great extent upon the condition of the mind too. Thin people must avoid worry—not to the neglect of any duty, but so that they do not wear themselves into their graves about things over which they have no control. They should not eat much pie or candy, because the appetite they have for food of any kind should be satisfied with something really nourishing, and they cannot afford to waste any of their eating capacity. The most fattening articles of diet are milk and cream, eggs raw (alone or with milk), bread, butter, potatoes, and olive oil. The latter can be made palatable by the addition of sufficient salt, and can be taken on salad of any kind, or, indeed, with any cold vegetable. This really accomplishes a great deal for thin people. Sleep is very important, every extra half hour counts, and no girl can expect to gain in weight if she does not have a good rest every night. To lie down and sleep for fifteen minutes in the middle of the day helps. Do not go for a long time without food. Take two raw eggs between breakfast and the noon meal, and a large glass of rich milk between that and tea-time.

Those who are thin because of some illness, should go to the doctor and do faithfully what he tells them to do, and get well, when they will probably regain the flesh that is natural to them. Drinking water is said to make people fat, but this is not because water contains anything fattening of itself; but because drinking a proper amount of water helps to keep the body in good working order; indirectly it has a good influence on weight, digestion being normal. Two quarts of water during the twenty-four hours is not too much.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary too, because it invigorates the system and rounds out the muscles. Housework, especially making beds, walking, and special exercises, are all good. The breathing exercises given in one of these papers are first-rate for the upper part of the body. It would be well to go through them all twice a day, increasing the number of times each exercise is done as it becomes easier to do. Do not be impatient about increasing, and stop before real fatigue begins. It is often very restful to do one or two of the exercises when tired with other work. Housework is considered good because of the great variety of motions necessitated, but it ceases to be beneficial if done in a stuffy, ill-ventilated, and, perhaps, overheated house. Take time to eat meals comfortably and rather slowly. If you have only a few minutes in which to get something to eat, take something very digestible, as raw eggs, or milk, or both together. Milk alone is not enough for anyone who is working. Milk puddings, as rice, tapioca and sago, are good for a light lunch. The most important thing of all, perhaps, is to maintain a cheerful spirit, for this rests the mind and aids digestion, and encourages a healthy atmosphere all round.

Oct. 8th, 1904. ALICE G. OWEN.

**Domestic Economy.**

**FOR SORE THROAT.**  
For a sore throat and congested lungs take a glass of hot flaxseed lemonade. This is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on a half cup of flaxseed; add the juice of two lemons, sweeten to taste and let boil in a double boiler for one hour.

**ABOUT THE HAIR.**  
For falling hair, an old-fashioned remedy said to be effective and not harmful in latter results is four ounces of lime water and two drachms of pure glycerine; shake well together and apply to the scalp.

If a hair tonic is needed try the following: One ounce best castor oil, two ounces of bay rum, one ounce best brandy, and one-half ounce good cologne; twenty drops of tinct. cantharides may be added.

The best comb for the hair is made of tortoise shell or rubber; the teeth should not be sharp or the comb will irritate the scalp, also see that they are smooth and perfectly even. Uneven teeth will break the hair.

**USEFUL TO KNOW.**

After using a wringer for colored clothes, rub with a soft cloth saturated with paraffine oil. This will remove all color from the rollers, leaving them as white as snow.

Jellies may be easily covered by pouring melted paraffine upon them when quite cold. This hardens at once, and is air-tight. A paper should be put over to keep off the dust.

For fever blisters apply with-hazel or camphor water.

Avoid biting the lips, as it makes them thick, hard, and calloused.

Diluted witch-hazel will relieve inflamed and reddened eyelids.

For too oily hair add a teaspoonful salts of tartar to the wash and rinse water.

The too frequent use of cold cream will in some cases promote the growth of a slight down.

Don't make up the baby's bed on the floor. The air is most pernicious near the floor, and purest in the middle of the room.

**POSITION DURING SLEEP.**

Slightly Raise the Head and Lie on the Right Side.

The main object of sleep is that every organ of the body should have perfect rest. The brain, the lungs and the heart have been, not inappropriately, called the "tripod of life," as upon them hangs the prosperity of the whole frame; hence we slightly raise the head to check the flow of blood to the brain and more or less quickly find out the position of greatest ease for lungs and heart.

This will be found by sleeping for the greater part of the time on the right side, for nearly two-thirds of the heart is on the left of the medial line, and the apex points closely to the smaller left lung; hence the fullest and freest play possible should be given to the left side.

A quiet pulse, diminished respiration and refreshing rest are all combined when open windows, moderate warmth and unchafing heart work together. It is often best to court sleep on the left side and turn to the right before going off.

"Mr. Gladstone added to his public labors a multitude of burdensome charities until he was fairly tired out, and one day in a fit of despondency said to Lord Houghton: 'I am tired out; I am leading a dog's life.' 'Yes,' answered Lord Houghton, 'you are. You are leading a St. Bernard dog's life.' It is said that the answer helped the great man not to give up that obscurer but perhaps happier side of his useful life, as he thought of the noble self-forgetting work done in the Alpine storms by those most faithful creatures of a faithful race."

sick and helpless, his simple heart having taken to despairing, the more readily from his very simplicity and lack of imagination. He woke one morning chilly and feverish, and finally became delirious. Beggary and starvation stared them in the face. Minty brews a tea of green peppermint leaves, which she found near the house, but they work no cure. Then, driven to despair, and in spite of her scruples, she finds a way out of one of her difficulties—a way she takes, right or wrong. Carrying an old jar, which she has discovered lying around, she stole through the sweet fern, knee deep, night after night to a pasture where several cows were feeding, and by using so much art in the milking from one cow to another, she counted upon the slight diminution in quantity serving to conceal her theft. But, oh! how she trembled lest she should be caught on her way back to her suffering husband, whose delirious cry, "Don't leave me, Minty! don't you leave me, Minty!" was ever sounding in her ears. If a doctor could not be obtained Davy would surely die, and yet he would not let her leave him to fetch medical aid from Bassetts. He was past reasoning with, and he could not be left even for an hour.

Perhaps the most beautiful bit of this lovely little idyll is the inspiration which came to Minty, and her prompt action upon it. But, alas, lack of space forbids more than its merest outline. It came with the thought of that old sulky. How she got the half-unconscious Davy into it; how she laid him on a bed of hay within it, covering him with her shawl; how she placed herself between the shafts, and in reply to his pitiful sobbing cry, "Oh, Minty, you ain't a'raggin' me! Let me get out! I won't have it! Oh, Minty, I ain't come to this!" used the only argument which could be of any avail to his disordered consciousness. "Look here, Davy, if you don't lay back and keep still, I'll leave you," and how at last her labor of love was accomplished, a haven reached, and the hands of good Samaritans stretched out to them in tender ministry; all is told with a vivid power of description which can hardly be read aloud without a sob in the voice of the reader. "Poor pretty, faulty Minty, dragging the sulky with her sick husband in it those three weary miles in the heat and dust, was to figure henceforth as the heroine of one of the unwritten folk-lore songs, to be handed down from mother to daughter in the little village of Bassetts."

But says our author: "This was the young wife's true flower time. Everything worthy in her was awake and astral and glowing. Her face shone with the love and strong patience shining through it. Those days of watching over that honest, distressed soul, whose love for her was so unquestioning, had caused all the good elements in her nature to work out a change in it, enabling her to rise triumphant by this noble abatement from any lower level where once she might have been."

It is pleasant to leave our young couple—wayfarers no longer—surrounded by friends, with brightened prospects ensured, and but little fear of ever again having to go through such waters of tribulation. "They seem just as happy as the day is long. Hark, there she is, singin'." Minty's voice rang out from the best bedroom, clear and sweet, in a joyful psalm tune. The women stood listening. "She's got a pretty voice, adn't she. All I kin think of is a bluebird singin' when he first comes back in the spring."

H. A. B.

**A Womanly Woman.**

She cultivates reserve.  
She thinks, then acts.  
She speaks ill of no one.  
She is loyal to her friends.  
She lives her mother's faith.  
She cares for her body as God's temple.  
She writes nothing that she may regret.  
She knows that nothing is more undignified than anger.  
She knows that to love and be loved is her birthright—if she be worthy of love.  
—[LaBee's World.]

Merchant (to hawker)—Call those safety matches? Why, they won't light at all!  
Hawker—Well, wot could yer 'ave safer?

**To Enliven the Liver**

AID DIGESTION AND REGULATE THE ACTION OF THE BOWELS YOU MUST USE

**Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.**

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

It is the liver that is largely responsible for indigestion and constipation—derangements that are a constant source of trouble.

The bile, which, when left in the blood, is a poison to the system, causing biliousness, headache and muddy complexion, becomes of priceless value when passed into the intestines to aid digestion and ensure regular action of the bowels.

The healthy liver separates bile from the blood, and sends it into the intestines.

IF YOU FIND YOUR LIVER SLUGGISH AND TORPID IN ACTION, DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS WILL BRING RELIEF AND CURE MORE PROMPTLY THAN ANY TREATMENT YOU COULD FIND.

By enlivening the action of the liver they remove the cause of biliousness, headache, indigestion, constipation and other accompanying symptoms.

This specific action of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills on the liver is what makes them of so great worth as a family medicine, and ensures them a lasting place in the home.

MR. ROGERS CLANCY, farmer, Chesham, Bruce Co., Ont., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and would say that there is no medicine that equals them as a cure for stomach troubles, biliousness, torpid liver and headache. I was troubled a great deal with these ailments before using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have proven wonderfully successful in my case."

One pill a dose at bedtime, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will ensure healthful, regular action of the kidneys, liver and bowels; 25c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

For 16 years in this western country the name of  
**STEELE & CO. Ltd.**  
has been associated with pleasing  
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You are invited to call at our galleries at Calgary and WINNIPEG

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**STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING**  
etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses at League NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

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





**The Function of Drawing in our Common Schools.**

By D. R. Augsburg, author of the Augsburg Drawing System.

In all modes of expression, in all mediums of expression, the idea does not change, it is eternal. The mode and medium alone change. The idea is spiritual; the mode and medium are material. For example, a blacksmith hammers a horseshoe out of iron with a hammer, a draftsman draws it on paper with a pencil. The mechanical process differs, but the mental process is the same. A wood-carver draws a design on paper with a pencil, and then reproduces the design in wood with chisels. The mental part of the work is the same in both acts, the mechanical alone differs. If a blacksmith can draw beautiful designs on paper, he can hammer them out of iron. If a draftsman can draw beautiful designs on paper, he can hammer them out of iron as soon as he has overcome the mechanical difficulties of working iron. If any person can draw a design on paper (I do not mean copy), he can reproduce that design in any form, whether in metal, wood or stone, as soon as he has overcome the mechanical difficulties of working in that material. It would not be very much amiss to say that a blacksmith draws with his hammer, a stone cutter with mallet and chisel, a tailor with shears, a painter with brush and a carpenter with various tools.

There are many mediums of expression and many modes of expression. We may draw an idea on the blackboard with crayon, on paper with pen, pencil, brush or charcoal; we may paint it in water or oil colors; we can cut it from paper with scissors, from wood with a knife, model it in clay, carve it in wood or hammer it from metal; it may be carried out in the carpenter shop, in the paint shop, in the machine shop; it may be fashioned in the foundry or the forge, manufactured in the factory, or cut in the quarry, and in all these different modes and mediums, the idea does not change—the change is alone in the material.

The drawing is the oldest, easiest, quickest and most economical mode of perfecting and completing an idea with a view to its construction in any material and its use is universal among all civilized nations. There is scarcely a manufactured article, a piece of woven fabric, a building of any kind that does not pass through the hands of the designer or draftsman before it is possible for it to become an article of sale or utility. If a machinist constructs a machine, it is from a drawing. A builder is guided by his drawing, a stonecutter looks to his drawing, cities and all they contain are first drawn on paper. The battleship, Missouri, required more than 1,500 drawings on paper to show all of her details. The sculptor makes a rough draft of his statue on paper. In all departments, in all professions, the drawing is universally used as a means of expressing the object to be constructed. No, not a steamer crosses the ocean, not a vessel sails the seas, not a bridge spans the rivers, not a railroad crosses the continent, not a temple points toward heaven, without the aid of this art called drawing.

Then as the idea is without change, and the drawing applicable to all modes of expression, it follows, if one can represent his ideas by means of drawing, that there is only one obstacle in the way to his expressing the same idea in any form of work, whether it be in wood, metal or stone, and that obstacle is the mechanical difficulty of working in the different materials. For example, if a person has accurate knowledge of the human head so that he can draw it on paper with a pencil, he can draw it with a pen, paint it in water or oil colors, model it in clay, cut it in paper with scissors, carve it from wood, cut it from stone, hammer it from metal, emboss it, etch or engrave it, as soon as he has overcome the mechanical difficulties of working in each

The mechanical in all departments is easiest to teach, easiest to learn, and easiest to become proficient in. The thought part, the spiritual part, is acquired by few. Such a person as acquires both is usually found at the head of the department as foreman, manager, director, superintendent, or president. He is the one who speaks with authority.

For these reasons, I have made bold to place this outline before you, not that drawing is the basis or foundation of these arts, but that it is common to them all.

Mechanical Arts—Trades, Engineering, Perspective, Manual Training, Reproductive Arts—Printing, Engraving, Etching, Lithography.

Productive Arts—Original work in any department.

Plastic Arts—Sculpture, Carving, Modeling, Moulding.

Decorative Arts—Lettering, Froecoinc, Tapestry, Embroidery.

To one who has given special thought to this subject, it may be difficult to see how art is related to concrete form such as the trades, building and manufactures. Drawing has been associated by many with "Picture-making," decoration, and the esthetic side of life, where it is more tangible and easier to be seen, but it is in reality even more closely associated with the utilitarian side of life.

By Prof. John L. Lowes, Hanover, Ind.

Let us guard against supposing that Art in the schools will work in any magical way. Pictures on the walls will not make artists. Nor is the making of artists the function of the public schools. Their photographs and statues may create a desire, a love for beauty, and teach its guiding principles. They may awaken that genuine appreciation of the beautiful by which life is enhanced; by which, it may be, some shall pass to the production of the beautiful. Even this they will do, I think, only when they are parts of a consistent whole, so as to emphasize by contrast smoke-stained walls and stifling atmospheres. And above all, they must be the very best. Unless they are that, bare walls are infinitely better."—Prof. John L. Lowes, Hanover, Ind.

**Education in the Common Tongue.**

In a country numbering among its inhabitants people from almost every quarter of the civilized world, one of the greatest problems is the union of all into a homogeneous whole. The chief means of teaching them the language of their adopted country and of imparting a knowledge of its institutions is the public school. Many teachers will at first shrink from the task of teaching in a school composed of children speaking a foreign tongue. A child coming into school without knowing a word of English will, with proper teaching, make as good progress as will the children knowing the language to begin with. By showing them objects and pictures, and illustrating words by actions, it is surprising to see how quickly they acquire a vocabulary. In many schools where there are none but foreigners, much better English is used than among our own Canadian, English-speaking children. The reason is quite apparent: they have never heard any but good English, and are, therefore, unacquainted with our common errors of speech. One great difficulty will be found in getting them to speak out plainly—they have not sufficient confidence. The older pupils may get into the habit of laughing at the mistakes of the newcomers. This should be carefully guarded against, as nothing could be so disconcerting to a little one wrestling with the difficulties of a new language and a new mode of expression at the same time. Singing will help them in clearly expressing their words.

None but the English language should be used in the schoolroom or on the playground. More, in the way of conversation, is learned on the playground than in the schoolroom. Children may learn

**Thousands of Families**

always keep a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS in the house, so that, on the first sign of anything wrong, a timely dose may be administered, and further trouble and suffering averted. BEECHAM'S PILLS are indispensable as a family medicine. In fact they are universally regarded as the "Little Doctor" in the home. And then again

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

do not require the publication of Testimonials to maintain their tremendous demand. Why? Because those who once try BEECHAM'S PILLS are naturally impelled to inform others of the benefits derived therefrom, and in this way the confidence of the public has been secured.

**A wonderful medicine for Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Chills, and All Nervous Affections.**

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; put these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

G. A. GOLDBER, President.

M. A. ALBIN, Secretary.

*State Business College,  
Minneapolis, Minn.*

Dayton Block, 710-12-14-16-18-20 Nicollet Ave.

The Best Equipped, Most Modern and Progressive Business College in the Northwest

**"How To Do Things"**

This is what we teach. Ablest instructors in Twin Cities. Courses complete and taught thoroughly. We especially request all young men and women to write for our terms, methods, etc., before selecting a school to attend. Special attention given to preparatory work, and all instruction made easy. Send for catalogue.

SEND FOR

**Leslie's Furniture Catalogue**

The Largest Ever Issued in Canada.

JOHN LESLIE, 324 to 328 Main St., WINNIPEG

**MARCH=WELLS  
GRAIN CO.**

Room 414, Grain Exchange Building,  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Grain in car lots bought or sold on commission. Reasonable advances made.

Prompt returns. Correspondence solicited. Reference: Any Bank in Winnipeg.

**B. P. RICHARDSON**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

**GRENELL, ASSA.  
LANDS FOR SALE.**

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

**BUSINESS SHORTHAND, PEN-MANSHIP, etc.**, thoroughly taught. Write for special offer. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited, E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A. Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

**ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.**

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



to read or to say words without comprehending their meaning. They can use the words to a limited extent only in the schoolroom, but have unlimited opportunity on the playground, and the words are required to express some tangible idea. There are foreign schools in the country where the teachers' work for years has been practically useless from the fact that the children have been taught to say the words found in their books; but after three, or four, or even more years at schools, they are not able to explain the meaning of a word, or carry on an intelligible conversation. On the other hand, there are many schools in which the children are well up to and some even above the average in every department of school work. Way this difference? Different teachers and different methods. The teacher, who is conscious of a duty in developing the minds of our future citizens has been working intelligently in one school, while the time server, and consequently careless one, has been in the other. W. J. S.

**Humorous.**

You can do your children more harm by humoring their foolish whims than by firmly saying no, but be sure they are foolish before you say no.

The wise parent will say yes as often, and no as seldom as possible, but will understand the great importance of having both no and yes mean just that.

When things seem to get into ruts and look stale and small and not worth while, go out under the star-lit sky, look up and out and try to realize that you are a vital part of the Great Scheme.

Keep your balance and your bearings. It is quite as important that you know your relations to the obstructions in the footpath as to the stars in the heavens.

He who steps into a ditch while contemplating the wonders of the planetary system, is apt to have an illustration of the saying that it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Remember the stars, but do not forget the steps.

Senator Blackburn says that once when a joint committee of the Louisiana Legislature visited the State penal farms at Angola and Hope, for the purpose of reporting on the work done by the board of control, they spent considerable time in conversing with the negro convicts in order to elicit certain information.

One of the negroes chanced to recognize in a member of the committee a rising young member of the bar of New Orleans.

"It appears you know Mr. C——," remarked one of the committee.

"Yes, sah," replied the negro, grinning to show his white teeth. "I knows him mighty well, sah; he wuz the genulman dat sent me heah."

"Is that so?" said the member who had addressed the darkey. "I never knew that he had been a prosecuting attorney. How was it that he sent you here?"

"He wuz my lawyer, sah!" explained the convict.

Timothy Woodruff, the New York politician, says that an old chap in business in a town not far from Buffalo, recently discovering one morning that his safe was out of order, telegraphed to the maker in Buffalo to send down an expert.

When the man arrived he discovered that the vault, which was an old-fashioned affair and locked with a key, could not be opened. After a hasty examination the expert took a piece of wire, and began to dig out a mass of dust and lint from the key. He then opened the safe as quickly as one could desire. With a sickly smile the old merchant meekly asked:

"What's the charge?"

"Twenty-five dollars," was the reply.

"Does any one know you're in town?"

"None save yourself."

"Then here's fifty. You will do me a favor if you'll get out of town by the first train. If any one knew that I had paid a man twenty-five dollars to dig the dust out of a key for me I'd never do another dollar's worth of business in this part of the State."

**GOSSIP.**

**THE CARGILL-PETTIT SALE.**

A glance through the catalogue of the 30 young Shorthorn bulls from the two great herds at Cargill and Freeman, to be sold at Hamilton, Ontario, on Nov. 10th, reveals careful preparation and affords a mint of information regarding the breeding of the animals that cannot fail to be helpful to breeders who have not ready access to the herdbooks. The best guarantee of the probable prepotency of a bull and his impressiveness as a sire, next to his actual use in a herd, is the breeding and individual character of the sires in his pedigree. If the top four or five crosses are of bulls of high-class breeding and quality, and of similar type, the power to reproduce that type is generally so well fixed that it may safely be depended upon to breed with satisfactory results. The beauty of the breeding of the young bulls in this sale is that not only are their immediate sires high class bulls in breeding and individuality, but that a long list of first-class sires appears in every pedigree in the catalogue, and most of these calves are members of notable tribes in the herds of leading Scottish breeders, which serves to intensify their breeding and probable potency. With one or two exceptions all are sired by imported bulls, and they by sons of imported sire and dam; nearly all are out of imported Scotch-bred cows, and the calves, as a rule, are as good individually as their pedigrees.

The oldest bull in the sale is Butterfly King, a rich roan, calved March 15th, 1903, bred by Mr. Young, of Tilbouries, and imported in by dam. He is of the favorite Cruickshank Butterfly tribe, and has for sire the Marr-bred King Victor, of the Uppermill Emma family, that breeds so true to type, as evidenced in the grand heifer, Lad's Emma, the junior champion female at Toronto this year, and reserve for grand championship at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Butterfly King will, undoubtedly, be one of the favorites at the sale, as he is of the right type and quality, low set, deep ribbed, thick fleshed, smooth in his shoulders, full in his crops, a rare good handler, and has a capital head and crest. Nonpareil Victor is a red, fourteen-months old son of Imp. Nonpareil Archer, now one of the stock bulls in Mr. W. D. Platt's herd, a son of Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer. The dam of this young bull is Imp. Primrose 8th, tracing to one of the Sittyton families, and having a list of five Cruickshank bulls in his pedigree. He is a strong calf in every respect, compactly built, with good back, girth and quarters, and a sappy sort. Star Prince, a Prince Mayflower, a red 13 months son of Imp. Lavender Star, is one of the Plums of the sale, low set, blocky, deep-ribbed and compact, he is of true type, and his breeding is rich, eight Cruickshank-bred bulls appearing in his pedigree, and every one of the sires to the top full of that sort of blood. My Baron, a Kinellar Mina, red, calved in October, 1903, out of Imp. Lady Mina 2nd, and sired by Baron Beaufort, of Lord Lovat's breeding, from the favorite Broadhooks family, and used in the herd of Mr. Marr, of Uppermill, is a big, sappy calf, long, low and level, with a good head and the best of handling quality. Brawith Archer, another red 13-months calf, is a son of the roan Nonpareil Archer (imp.), and on his dam's side by Imp. Flora McDonald, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud family, one of the very best of the Sittyton tribes, is one of the compact, well-built sort, that is sure to hold together well and prove a useful sire. August Star is a roan Oct. '03 calf, by Imp. Lavender Star, a pure Cruickshank Lavender, and his dam, Augusta 91st (imp.), is one of Mr. Bruce's excellent Augusta family, that has produced so many prizewinners. Gloster's Choice, a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster, is a rich roan son of Imp. Choice of the Ring, by the Duthie-bred First in the Ring, of the same family as the World's Fair champion, Choice Goods, and out of Imp. Proud Fancy, by Pride of Morning. Lord Ramsden, a red Oct., '03, calf, is by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Lord Mistletoe, bred by Mr. Duthie, a son of the great sire, Lovat Champion. On his dam's side this youngster, as his name indicates, is of the Miss Ramsden family, from which so

**WANTS & 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 optional. 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. Malcolin, 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 upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.

**WANTED** at once, salesmen in Manitoba and N.W.T. to represent CANADA'S GREATST 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 canvases now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

**Water Basins**



Not the cheapest but the BEST on the market. Note the name.

**WOODWARD**

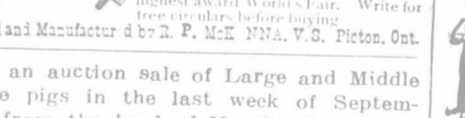
They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man

Write us for full particulars.

**Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.**

TORONTO, CANADA.

**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**



At an auction sale of Large and Middle White pigs in the last week of September, from the herd of Mr. Sanders Spencer, St. Ives, England, the best price was 17½ guineas, and the average for 66 head was £6 18s. 6d.

**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 actually 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.**

**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 = 4006 = a son of our show herd for this year. 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 32 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prize-winning boar, Benjamin'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. Haldimand Co., Caledonia, Ont.

many prizewinners have come. Prince Douglas, a roan, of Oct., '03, is, on his dam's side, one of the famous Princess Royal family, his dam being Imp. Princess Royal 22nd, and his sire, Count Douglas (imp.), by Count Sunbeam, a Cruickshank Lavender, bred by Mr. Duthie.

These are but samples of the breeding of the oldest of the bulls in the sale, which will serve as an index to the character of the offering. The younger bulls are of quite as good breeding and individuality, and the 25 or more females are mostly of breeding age, and of similar breeding and quality, making in all one of the most attractive offerings ever presented at a public sale in Canada. Further reference may be looked for in the next issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

**MARTINDALE'S SALE.**

The catalogue is issued of the Short-horns and Berkshires, property of Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, of York, Ontario, to be sold on Friday, November 11th, the day following the Cargill-Pettit sale, at Plaster Hill Stock Farm, near York station, on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R., and only some 16 miles from Hamilton. This herd of Shorthorns holds a strong position in that section of Ontario, having won at the County Fair this year eight first prizes, six seconds and one diploma, while the Berkshires won two firsts, two seconds and one diploma. The excellent bred four-year-old Scotch-bred bull, Bandoleer, bred by John Miller & Sons, sired by Sirius (imp.), a Cruickshank Secret, and out of the Kinellar-bred Red Bessie 2nd (imp.), heads the herd, and is included in the sale. The females include representatives of several well-bred families, noted as beef and milk producers, such as Nonpareil's Roan Duchesses, Symes, and others of equal reputation. There are half a dozen young bulls of serviceable age, and a nice lot of heifers and young cows in calf, or with calves at foot. The Berkshires are bred from the best importations.

Applying the Principle.—Ikey—"Fader, I haf made a mistake in gifing der change to dot last gustomer. I gave him dventy-five cents too little." His father—"Vell, Ikey, some vise man has said dot ve should try to profit by our mistakes."

**9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS**



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

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



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, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns. A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Honeoye, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Rolan, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. F. J. COLLYER, Weyway Station, Assa. A. erdeen-Angus. no Berkshire. JAMES DUTHIE, Me gund St. k Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns. L. V. B. MAIN, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows. C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lak., Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle. DAMSON ROS, Gladstone, an breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from Stn. JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle. W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Your stock of good quality for sale. A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomey, 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 Dak. Co., U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America. D. HYSOP & SON Killarney, Man., Landars Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons. RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshire. J. CHILDREN & SONS Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale. H. W. HODGKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks, Winners.

Are You Sick?

Remarkable Offer to the Sick and Afflicted.

"I Will Send to Every Sufferer No Matter Where They Are. No Matter What Their Disease, a Free Trial Treatment"

If we were to attempt to tell of the thousands of marvelous cures performed by the famous Dr. James W. Kidd, it would require a volume.



The doctor's mail every day is filled with letters of gratitude from cured patients. His fame and remarkable success have become known all over the civilized world. Dr. Kidd does not devote his attention to any special ailment. Diseases in every form, the most stubborn and chronic cases yield quickly to his wonderful skill. His offer to send a free trial treatment to every applicant is the strongest proof of his faith in his ability. An actual time or when it will go for you if you are sick or afflicted, will prove more to you than mere words. This you can have without charge, by mail, postage paid. There are no restrictions, no conditions, no fee, no scheme. When he does say free he means free. No matter what your disease is, no matter how long standing, Dr. Kidd may be able to cure you. He has cured many cases that were considered hopeless. You can't afford to allow this chance to pass anyhow, because it will not cost you a penny to try. This is not a patent medicine. Dr. Kidd prepares a special treatment for each individual case. His vast experience enables him to select the exact remedies necessary in each. For this reason, he asks you to describe your condition, or at least what disease you wish treatment for, when you write for the free treatment. Don't put off writing. Don't delay. To secure personal attention address your letters as follows: Dr. James W. Kidd, Box No. 216 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Legal.

LIABILITY OF HIRED MAN FOR IDLE TEAM.

If a man is hired for six months, and goes away, leaving the farmer's team standing idle, can the farmer charge the hired man with the team's lost time, and keep it out of his wages?

Killarney. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—No.

DAMAGES FOR CATTLE TRESPASS.

A neighbor's cattle got in my field after nine o'clock at night and destroyed my oats. My fence consists of two barb wires. There is the road between us, but he has no fence at all. Can I claim damages?

Ans.—It would appear to us that you would be entitled to recover damages, but we cannot answer this question definitely without having a copy of your municipal by-law.

INCOMPETENT EMPLOYEE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

I hired a man to drive my team—threshing. He said he was a good teamster and capable of looking after a team. He fed green oats to the extent that he fundered one of the team. Can I hold his wages to recover expenses when team was laid off work, also team, which was a valuable one?

Assa. J. L. Ans.—No, we believe not. You would have a hard time winning such a case in the courts. You are unfortunate, but that is one of the penalties of employing incompetent men.

HOW TO HURRY UP A DEBTOR.

I broke 30 acres of ground, and seeded it with flax for Mr. — in the spring of 1903, for which he has not paid me. I got no note from him, as I thought he was an honest man. Can I get it by suing him, or what would be my best way to get it? It was to be \$100. He bargained to pay it in the fall of 1903. Weyburn. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If you cannot get a settlement, give to a reliable lawyer and instruct him to sue.

LEGAL.

- 1. What are the Canadian laws protecting property rights? 2. Is it important to have title deeds drawn out by a lawyer? 3. Are there any charges made for them? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. Medicine Hat.

- Ans.—1. Consult the consolidated statutes. 2. It is preferable to employ a competent, reliable lawyer for such work and avoid future trouble. Consult him re question 1. 3. Yes.

"Time, the most independent of all things" is best made to serve man by the ELGIN WATCH the most dependable of all timekeepers. Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

CHATHAM INCUBATOR. You should own an incubator—the best incubator—the Chatham Incubator. There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the successes it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham Incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship it to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it. Write us for full particulars and catalogue. THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO. Dept. 302 Chatham, Canada.

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

Canada's Best Grain Grinders AND Straw Cutters. ANTI-FRICTION, BALL-BEARING CENTRE GRINDS FAST, EASILY, AND WELL. WRITE FOR PRICES. THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. Box 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Miscellaneous.

WHO TO NOTIFY IN CASE OF ESTRAYS.

I want to know what to do with a stray horse. I have advertised him in the local paper three times, and nobody has come to claim him. In what paper should I advertise him now?

Alta. J. H. TUFFT. Ans.—In all cases of stray animals notify the Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, N.-W. T. This paper advertises lost and stray animals—see heading of that column.

WHO IMPORTS DOMESTICS?

Do you know if there are in Winnipeg agents, or a company, that bring out from England servant girls, and pay their passage out, and then let the girls repay them after they have earned some money out here?

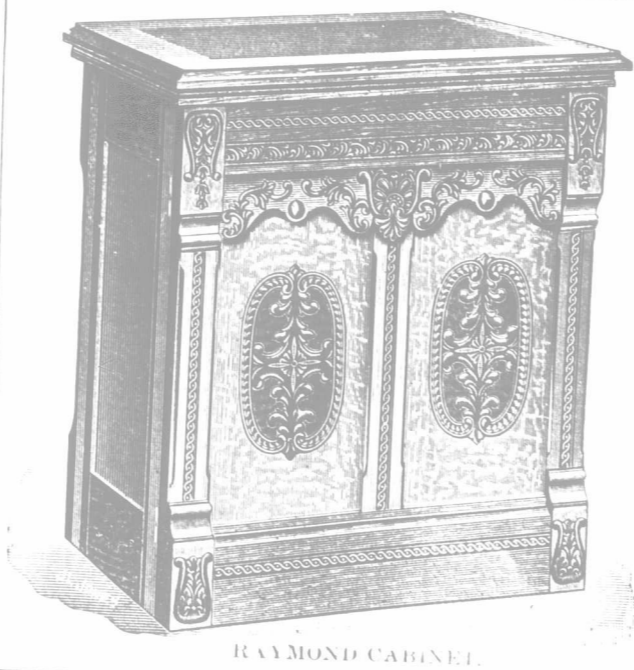
Ans.—No; we do not believe such an organization exists. The Girls' Home of Welcome, in Winnipeg, conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association, could probably give you the desired information. Write the secretary, Mrs. Sanford, under the auspices of the Dept. of Immigration, brings out girls. For particulars write J. Obad. Smith, Winnipeg, Man. F. L. S.

Veterinary.

CRIPPLED PIG.

Two spring fat pigs—one took sick on Sunday and died on Monday; the other took sick the next day, but is living yet. Two weeks ago, I fed oats, wheat sheaves and potatoes, out of the cellar. The one living is crippled.

Ans.—Take a small piece of fat pork, in it put 20 grains of calomel, and let the pig eat it; or else give in new milk four ounces of Epsom salts. Once every day in the feed give one dram of salol for ten days.



RAYMOND CABINET.

THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES

Have no superior on the market to-day for Style, Workmanship or Finish. Sure satisfaction backed up by forty-three years' experience and a ten-year guarantee with every machine.

Speedy Silent Simple

Raymond advantages include independent take-up, automatic bobbin-winder, automatic tension release, self-setting needle, self-threading shuttle, perfect lock stitch in fine or coarse goods, finest nickel-rod-steel attachments, piano-polished quarter-cut golden oak woodwork, fewest parts, least friction, quiet and easy running; all desirable styles.

OVER FORTY YEARS' PERFECT SATISFACTION IN CANADIAN HOMES.

Write for free circulars and information regarding RAYMONDS to Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Man. BOX 518.

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



GOSSIP.

A man who was in the habit of staying out late, was accosted by his wife from the head of the stairs on his return one night with the question, "What time is it, John?" "Exactly twelve," was the answer. Just at that moment the cuckoo clock in a niche in the wall announced the hour of three, and, in telling the story, said John, "Didn't I have to stand there like a darned fool and call cuckoo nine times to save myself from being caught in a lie?"

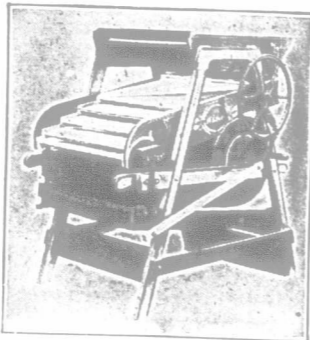
Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., whose auction sale of Shorthorns and Berkshires is advertised on another page to take place at their farm, some sixteen miles from Hamilton, the day following the Cargill-Petit sale, have given elsewhere in these columns some notes of individual animals in the offering, and desire to make special mention of the roan two-year-old heifer, Daisy Mayflower, by Imp. Mariner, by Prince of Archers, half-brother to the Royal champion, Marengo; as her dam, Bella of York, was one of the three cows selected from Canada to take part in the dairy demonstration at the World's Fair at St. Louis. This herd is noted for the good-milking properties of its cows, a valuable trait in any herd. Messrs. Martindale write: "We have exhibited at two fairs this fall, at Cayuga and Caledonia, and won 14 first and 10 second prizes."

Two Through Tourist Cars to California.

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

# 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.

## A GREAT LINIMENT

The best all round liniment ever made for horses and cattle is

### DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

It will cure almost every ache and pain. Most stables have it. If you haven't, get it. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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

GOSSIP.

Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all is the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and lovable in another man.—Thomas Hughes.

First Scot—What kin' o' man is McPherson?

Second Scot—A gey queer kin' o' a man. I went to his noose and he askit me to tak some whisky. When he began to pour it out I said, "Stop! Stop!" and he stoppit! That's the kin' o' man he is.

Joseph Chamberlain's list of jokes includes this one on himself:

On one occasion he was invited to Liverpool to make a speech. It was to be a great celebration. The Mayor, who was to preside at the meeting, had arranged a fine dinner for the guest of honor. A distinguished assembly surrounded the table, and at the right of the host sat Mr. Chamberlain. For a couple of hours the company chatted over their food, and finally the coffee was served. It was at this juncture that the Mayor leaned over and whispered to Mr. Chamberlain:

"Your Excellency, shall we let the crowd enjoy itself a while longer, or had we better have your speech?"

### Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

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

YOU

# FARMERS, ATTENTION!

YOU

YOU

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

YOU

## IT'S THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

YOU

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

YOU

## FREE FOR THREE MONTHS

YOU

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

YOU

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FREE UPON REQUEST.

THE TRIBUNE, Winnipeg.

# 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.

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



GOSSIP.

MARTINDALE & SON'S SALE.

Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., write: Among the female Short-horns in our auction sale, to be held on Nov. 11th, the day following the Cargill-Pettit sale, as advertised, are a good number of young cows and heifers, just the right age to be most useful.

Eugenie is a roan five-year-old cow, very smooth and even, full of quality and on short legs. She has a bull calf two months old, by the richly-bred Bessie bull, Bandoleer 40106. A two-year-old of first-class breeding will be found in Nonpareil Gem, of the noted Kinellar Nonpareil family. She is a thick-fleshed, straight heifer, and won first as a calf in 1902 in strong competition. Her dam, Nonpareil of York 32724, was never beaten at our local fairs, and found a place in a class of 13 at the Winter Fair at Guelph, 1903.

Queen Bella is a two-year-old of grand quality and good size, and very smooth; she is sired by Christopher (imp.) =28859=, a Scotch bull of the Fair Queen family. Bessie's Duchess is a red and little white heifer, just turned two years; sired by the stock bull, Bandoleer 40106, and her dam is of the Bow Park Duchess tribe. She is a very large heifer, deep ribbed and smooth, and is of the early-maturing kind. Statesman's Countess is a red heifer, nine months old, straight and smooth, of good length and covered with a grand skin and coat of hair. She is of the Scotch Syme family. Her dam is an excellent milker and a grand breeder. The other females are of the Julia, Lady Jane, Beauty, Lavinia, Margaret, Syme and Bow Park Duchoss families, and by such bulls as Mariner (imp.) 36064, Bandoleer 40106, Merriman 29573, and Kinellar of York 24504.

Among the bulls first mention is made of Bandoleer, a red and white four-year-old, that has been used in the herd for three years. An illustration of him will be found on another page. He is of the Campbell Bessie family, out of Red Bessie 2nd (imp.); she was a winner in Scotland when a two-year-old, and her dam, Roan Bessie, was the dam of the \$5,100 bull, Lord Banff. He is sired by Imp. Sirius, a bull that proved himself a great sire. He won two first prizes in 1903, and two firsts in 1904. He is very active and sure. Conqueror, a roan, 23 months old, bred by Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, is sired by Prince Cruickshank (imp.). He is a thick, blocky bull, of good quality and type. He has won two first prizes in 1904.

A choice lot of young bulls will be sold, from seven to twelve months old, mostly sired by Bandoleer =40106=. They are good growthy fellows, of the deep, blocky type, and will be just in the right condition for service, and promise to make show bulls if cared for.

The Berkshire offering consists of over 40 head, 32 sows and 12 boars. Queen of York is a lengthy smooth sow, well marked and of good quality. She won two first prizes in 1903 and two firsts and one second in 1904. She and four of her produce also won a diploma in 1904. Princess 13390 is a grand young sow, eight months old, well marked, lengthy and of good quality. Her dam was a winner at the Provincial Winter Fair, 1903.

Beauty, a 12-months' old sow, is well marked, and covered with a good coat of hair, and is also of grand quality. She won first prize in strong competition this year.

The young pigs are an even lot, mostly by the stock boar, Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, bred by Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, and winner of two first prizes this year. He is sired by Royal Carlisle (imp.), and out of Benjafield's Duchess (imp.), both first prize winners at the English Royal.

Sows of breeding age will be bred to or have pigs by our stock boar. The young boars offered are 12 in number, from two to twelve months old. There are five grand ones, three months old, by Benjafield's Royal Carlisle, and a few young ones by King Hichebere, bred at Filston Farm, Gloucester, Md., from imported sire and dam.

Prosper Chief is a boar six months old, bred by Wm. Wilson, Brampton,



# De Laval Separators

DELAYS COST MONEY

There is only one time when a De Laval Separator is as profitable as in hot weather, and that is when the weather is cold and the setting milk freezes on the porch or goes sour in the pantry.

A De Laval Separator is independent as to milk temperatures, and has frequently paid for itself in one dairy while the man across the way was trying to make up his mind to buy.

Write us for catalogue and our interesting pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge."

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

## 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 .....

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SEND TO

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS, WINNIPEG.

## Money = Money = Money

Time is Money Time saved is money gained. By sending your order to H. CATER for a Pump or Windmill Outfit, you will get the best there is, at the lowest price.

We Mean It when we say we can supply you with the best on the market. No Fakes We guarantee you the best workmanship and best material.

Write for Catalogue and Price List on our Pumps and Windmills. Agents wanted everywhere.  
Address **BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS, H. Cater, Prop.**

## The Weekly Telegram's Great Premium Offer

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, With Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES, 22x23 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 kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Ont. He is a lengthy, straight pig, of good quality. He is sired by Longfellow 10th of Hood Farm, and used in Mr. Wilson's herd. Riverside Duke is a boar with plenty of size and of the right type. He is twelve months' old, and is well marked, and was a prizewinner this fall.

The value of sheep as weed destroyers will not be controverted by men who are acquainted with their habits of pasture. The fact is recognized the world over that farms on which sheep are kept are much more easily cleaned than those where they are not so kept, and one of the pleasing features about the weed destruction which they accomplish is found in the fact that they do this at so little cost. In fact as a rule they more than pay their way for the food consumed and care required, to say nothing of the results from the weeds which they destroy.

While they will eat almost any kind of weeds that grow in the harvest field, they are not equally fond of the same. Some kinds of weeds are much more woody than others. Weeds that are biennial in character are usually succulent, and sheep are preferably fond of these. They feed ravenously on such weeds as wild buckwheat and bindweed. It has been claimed that if they are pastured on grain in the spring where these weeds are growing and then removed in time to let the crop mature, and if they are again grazed in the stubbles after removing the crop, in a few years those weeds will entirely disappear.

This is probably claiming too much, especially in the case of wild buckwheat. Though the sheep were to clean it out, it would probably come again on the same land if manure were applied. The seeds would come in the manure. Nevertheless such weeds can certainly be kept in check. It is our conviction that sheep properly grazed on a field producing bindweed would in time eradicate this plant. In order to do so, however, it would be necessary that the sheep graze it down closely. Under such conditions the leaves would be virtually kept from forming and the plants would have to die.—[The Farmer.]

### THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, manager of the International Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, 1904, writes the "Farmer's Advocate," re reduced railway rates to those attending the exhibition:

The Central Passenger Association advises that it has reduced the rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, as announced for the 1904 International Exposition, to a rate of one fare, plus \$1.00, from all points in its territory, except where one and one-third fare makes lower rate. This covers all lines east of Chicago.

Tickets for regular passengers on sale November 27th, 28th and 29th. Exhibitors can use rates on November 25th upon presenting certificate from Exposition.

Lines of Western Passenger Association covering the States west of Chicago make same rates as above. Tickets on sale November 27th, 28th, 29th, and for exhibitors, additional dates of November 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Do not wait until the last moment to inquire of your nearest agent about these rates. See that he knows all about it now, or notify the Exposition management and they will see that he is notified at once.

The 1904 Exposition will, without question, contain more cattle, sheep and horses than any of the other four held, and the cattle will, without question, be superior to those exhibited at any exposition yet held, while the horses will be the most splendid lot ever exhibited at any one time in any show yard in the world. Sheep and hogs will be up to the usual standard. There will be more sheep than at the other shows, while the harrow show will make one of the interesting features.

### 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.



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.

This department, not heretofore published in these columns, is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.

YORKTON, Assa.—Two bay mares, branded E H, with bar under, on left hip, one has a bell on, white face and one white foot, the other has a halter on. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for information which will lead to the recovery of the above animals. Stephen Horgas (6-25-7 w 2).

WHITWOOD, Assa.—Since about July 15, 1904, bay stallion, two years old, branded plus sign on right shoulder, mane cut off, had halter on, had shoe on left front foot. Five dollars reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the above animal on applying to D. Lamont, Stockholm, or J. L. Lamont, Whitwood.

HEDNESFORD.—Since June 26, 1904, sorrel mare, about 1,100 pounds weight, narrow white stripe down face, branded NV on left shoulder, one hind foot white. Fifteen dollars reward offered for return of mare to Nicholas Donnawel, Regina, Assa.

ESTRAY.

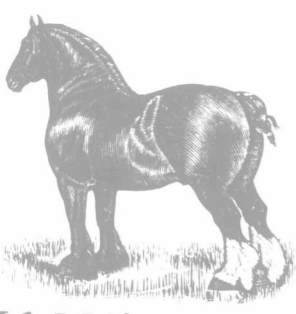
BROADVIEW, Assa., Crooked Lake Agency.—Since about two years, black mare, about 1,100 pounds weight, branded anchor on left hip, has foal at foot—not more than one year old, white hind feet, white hairs on tail.

Seven sheep, marked black O on back, strayed from car being shipped east, while resting at Broadview. J. Sutherland, act. agent.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Since about June

FROM ANY STAND-POINT THE H & R REVOLVERS are the BEST. The H. & R. Revolvers never miss fire—never catch—and will never discharge accidentally. Write for our illustrated catalogue. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., 356 Park Avenue, WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE SHIRES THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car-load lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA. HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, Elkhorn, Man. IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

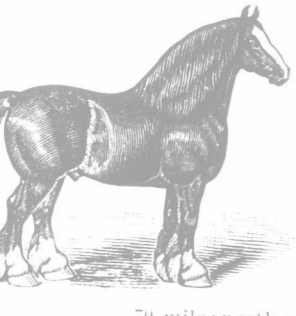


CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

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

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

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.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

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

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

Black Leg Vaccine PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

1, 1904, four pony mares—two roans, one black, and one bay—branded, on left shoulder, A, with bar on top. E. Johnson (19-37-6 w 3). KEELERVILLE, Assa.—Brown mare, aged, no brand, lumps on both knees, weight about 1,300 pounds. David Clements (2-21-29 w 2). CALGARY, Alta.—Brown pony mare, star on forehead, no brands, about four years old, white feet, has foal at foot. James Hepburn (N. W. 30-23-27 w 4). TULLOCH, Assa.—Black bull, about four years old, branded 7 P, with quarter circle over, on off ribs. C. I. Rattray (23-32-9 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

ELLISBORO, Assa.—Pony mare, aged, light roan, white face, harness marks on back, spots of white on front legs, right hind leg white to hock, spots of white on left hind leg; light roan foal, white face, left front leg white to knee, right hind leg white to hock. D. McKaig (N. E. 32-18-10 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta., Raymond Pound.—Black mare, white stripe down face, branded P, reversed, inverted L, over lazy D, on left thigh, foal at foot. Sorrel filly, one year old, brand resembling N, with quarter circle over, on left jaw.

Bay mare, about six years old, spot on forehead, white over left nostril, brand resembling N, with quarter circle over, on left jaw.

Bay horse, about six years old, white down face and over left nostril, branded V on left thigh.

Brown mare, 1,400 pounds weight, branded plus sign, with quarter circle over, on right thigh.

Yellow mare, white face, branded C, over lazy Y, over lazy F, on left shoulder, white legs, foal at foot. Pinto mare, branded D on left jaw.

Black filly, two years old, branded V, with bar under, on left thigh. Black Jersey bull, one year old, fork in right ear, no brand visible. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

REGINA, Assa.—Bay horse, twelve years old, branded E, D, bar under. Brown mare, thirteen years old, branded E, D. John McIntyre (8-17-19 w 2).

MARIAHLE, Assa.—Since September 24th, 1904, gray mare, branded square, with dot in center, on left hip, branded 1 on left jaw.

Brown mare, branded square, with dot in center, on left shoulder, long stripe, hind feet white. Dark brown horse, branded reversed K, bar, O, monogram, on left hip, hind feet white.

Dapple-gray mare, branded reversed B on left hip, branded reversed G on left jaw. Sorrel mare, branded F D on left shoulder.

Brown mare, branded bar, L, monogram, on left hip. Since September 24, 1904, sorrel colt, gelding, two months old.

Brown colt, gelding, fourteen days old. Johann Horung (S. W. 5-20-6 w 2). INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Dark brown pony mare, star on forehead, branded star on right hip and J.P. monogram, on left shoulder, small rope around neck.

Black mare, two years old, white blaze on face, right hind foot white, left front foot white. Louis Arnold (S. E. 33-19-13 w 2).

BROADVIEW, Assa.—Red steer, two years old. Two red and white steers, one year old. Two red steers, white on belly, 1 year old. Red steer, white back and belly, one year old. Glasgow Winter (N. W. 10-16-5 w 2).

QUAPPALLE STATION, Assa.—Since September 26, 1904, red muley steer, two or three years old. Isaac Hardy (N. E. 34-17-15 w 2).

GRAYTOWN, Assa.—Red heifer, three years old, few white spots, shell off right horn, no brand, slit in lower edge of right ear. Frank Fisher (N. W. 10-12-7 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Red bull, light red steer, dehorned dark red steer, branded P O on left ribs. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-15-16 w 3).

LOON CREEK, Assa.—Gray horse, branded 10 on left hip. Yearling colt, unbranded. Pinto mare, branded 10 on left hip, has foal at foot.

Bay horse, roadster, slightly lame in feet, no brands, white stripe down face. Albert E. Nowberry (S. E. 18-22-17 w 2). CARON, Assa.—Brown horse, no brands, stiff in limbs. W. R. Robinson (N. W. 24-17-29 w 2).

Warranted to give satisfaction. GOMBALT'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.

IT SAVES TROUBLE and annoyance many times to have ABSORBINE. handy in case of a bruise or strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and horse soon ready for work. No blister, no hair gone. ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch from animal or mankind. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or of regular dealers. W. F. Young, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agts. for Canada. MONTREAL.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM 50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from. MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, ONTARIO. CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES OUR NEW IMPORTATION includes the best stallions and fillies that we were able to secure in Scotland, and we were first on the ground this year to make our selections. Our object is not to import large numbers, but high-quality stock. We shall be pleased to show our horses to visitors at the big fairs. Don't fail to see them. 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 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. D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN. Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

In answering any advertisements in this paper kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



COSSIP.

Respect and consideration for the feelings of others are virtues too often left out of the training of children in these days when we go to church to show our clothes and to business to get money "some way or other."

"May all your troubles be LITTLE ONES," was the message a wag sent a happy couple who had embarked on the sea of life together. No better wish could have been made. Those who have not little ones think they are very wise, but they do not know as much as they think they do. You can have too much of any good thing, no doubt, but those who want no children are indeed to be pitied.

"And a little child shall lead them" into pleasant paths and prevent them from falling into many pitfalls.

Trust the children, and if you can, have them trust you, and if you are worthy of that trust there can be no higher test of character.

Representative Glass, of Virginia, and Representative Sims, of Tennessee, had a discussion about a ruling by Speaker Cannon. Glass contended that the ruling was right and should be upheld by the Democrats, while Sims said he intended to vote to sustain an appeal.

"Why?" asked Glass.  
"Because," said Sims, "I have been taught to do it by my observations in the House of Representatives. I remember once when a brilliant man from Georgia came here as a Representative. He knew all about parliamentary practice, and his convictions were so firm on many points that he was often moved to vote against his party when he thought the opposition was right."

"Well?" said Glass.  
"He isn't in Congress now," answered Sims.

THE REAL COWBOY HAT.

The tenderfoot is abroad in the land, under the cowboy hat. You can "spot" him, invariably, by the headgear.

Time was in Montana when the stiff umbrella-like hybrid sombrero "skypiece" now known as the cowboy hat, was a necessity from the Canadian line to Idaho. But that time is past. Now only a small portion of the population "sports" the cowboy hat. Of this portion a still smaller portion is of the cowboys themselves; the remainder is the tenderfoot who desires to give the impression that he is a "ba-ad man."

Somebody imported the hats in from the East, where they are manufactured and exploited by a firm that, probably, never saw a steer or a coulee; hence the exaggerated style. They are sold by the foot, like timber. You lean over the counter and explain to the clerk the diameter desired. He saws you off a chunk of hat, and there you are.

There is the real cowboy hat and the imitation cowboy hat. Like the Panama, the real thing is seldom seen, the imitation often. The real cowboy hat is expensive, the imitation may be had at rates within the reach of all.

The original article was made for the West. It was broad because the blinding rays of the sun, either on bare prairie or snow, were unsupportable without a broad brim; it was stiff because if limp it would have flapped in the puncher's face as he rode. The tenderfoot wears the broad brim for looks and a stiff brim because it is easier taken off when you bow to a lady.

The cowboy hat is a fad, and, like all fads, will pass away. This first style, absurd in itself, will be discarded for a more sensible size. Then the novelty will wear off, and the yellow "felt" will be seen less frequently. But like all things and all fads, this has its usefulness. It enables one to distinguish the green, fresh arrival from the old-timer, who, raised in the West, or long a resident of it, sees neither novelty nor pleasure in the dress the early days demanded, but which the encroachments of civilization have made obsolete.—[Butte Inter-Mountain.

PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

Spavin

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

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

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

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal 18-2-V-0

Vulcanite Rubber Roofing

In 1-ply, 2-ply, 3-ply. In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide.

Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable and flexible. No annual painting. Cheapest and best roofing on the market.

Oat Sacks and Wheat Sacks, all grades and sizes. Write for our prices.

ELLIS & GROGAN

Agents, CALGARY, ALTA.



FREE INSURANCE

An endowment policy in the Manufacturers Life gives you practically free life insurance.

At the end of the endowment period all the money paid in premiums is returned with good interest thereon.

You can thus have insurance and provide for old age at the same time.

Get further information from Dept. A.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO. TORONTO, - CANADA.

TRADE NOTES.

A GOOD SALE OF FARM LAND. The Dauphin Press reports the sale of three quarter-sections at that town for \$25,500, to W. C. Lockwood, Plainfield, Ill.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH RED CLOVER.

Reeve Pollock, of Langford, a few years ago tried red clover, which made good growth the year seeded, but winter-killed. A year ago he again tried a half acre and was very successful, cutting two fine crops from it this season. He attributes his success to the fact that in the second attempt he was able to hold the snow on the patch of clover, and is of the opinion that, other conditions being favorable, the lack of nature's winter blanket accounts for the many failures. Mr. Pollock states that a great amount of seed formed in the first cutting, something he had never seen in Ontario, where all growers know seed is got from the second cutting.

MARCH-WELLS GRAIN CO.

Although it has been mentioned several times, attention is again directed to the fact that the Manitoba and Territorial Grain Association, in their official pamphlet, issued a short time ago, advised farmers to ship their grain to reputable and financially responsible Winnipeg commission houses. Prominent among these is the well known and firmly established March-Wells Grain Co., whose advertisement appears in another column. This firm is located in the Grain Exchange, and has every facility for handling farmers' business with promptness and despatch. Western grain-growers are beginning to think that they get better weight, are certain to secure the grade they are entitled to, and are given a fairer dockage by sending their grain direct to a Winnipeg commission house. From the many who have tried it no complaints have been made, and consequently it is only reasonable to assume that satisfaction has been given in every instance. There is also this to be said about consigning direct, that the grain is always sure to be graded, weighed and calculated for dockage by a man who has no interest to serve, and is simply guided by principles of fair dealing—the Dominion Government Grain Inspector. As to the reliability of the March-Wells Co., it may be said that enquiry will prove them to be worthy in every particular of business confidence. Farmers having grain to sell cannot do better than write them at once.

COSSIP.

One thing that children are for is to make parents realize their own responsibility. Many a man has been saved from hell on earth by the thought of what he owes to the children.

Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, was appointed judge of babies at the New Westminster show this month.

Do not rob or mar a tree, unless you really need what it has to give you. Let it stand and grow in virgin majesty, ungnarled and unscarred, while the trunk becomes a firm pillar of the forest temple, and the branches spread abroad a refuge of bright green leaves for the birds of the air.—[Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid; nor can there be anything more contrary to the ends for which people meet together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.—[Swift.

"The men whom I have seen succeed best in life," says Charles Kingsley, "have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces and took the changes and chances of their normal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb, that 'good times and bad times and all times pass over.'"



Are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well.

They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, health-shattered women who have come to think there is no cure for them.

They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anæmia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

Price 50c. per box or 5 for \$1.25 all druggists or mailed by

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

A Live-stock Market

NOW ESTABLISHED

at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Nov. 4, 1904, of cattle; Nov. 11, 1904, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

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.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Carnefac Stock Food IT IS THE BEST.

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



GOSSIP.

The problem to be solved is that of making agricultural life more attractive to the young. Happily, the farming public is turning its attention to this all-important subject, and there is but little doubt that farm life is becoming yearly more and more desirable.

Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all is the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and lovable in another man.—[Thomas Hughes.

That well-known Shorthorn breeder, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa., at the head of whose herd is the three times champion at Winnipeg, Sittyton Hero 7th, reports that his Shorthorns are all in good condition, and mentions that amongst other sales he has sold to William McLaren the red cow, Rosalea (No. 33883). Mr. McLaren is a young and enterprising farmer in the Cottonwood district, who intends to start a Shorthorn herd. Mr. Kinnon has just finished threshing 300 acres of wheat, which yielded 4,500 bushels, and 80 acres of oats, which yielded 3,200 bushels.

In our advertising columns will be noticed the call to a combination sale of pure-bred Herefords at the Brandon Fair Grounds on Nov. 16th. T. C. Morris, the well-known politician and live-stock auctioneer, is manager of the vendue, and will also wield the gavel. The contributors are the following well-known stockmen: J. E. Marples, Delean; J. A. Chapman, Beresford; E. W. Hanna, Griswold; W. J. Miller, Solsgrith; and Fenton Bros., Solsgrith. The number to be exposed are thirty-five cows and heifers and fifteen bulls. Write T. C. Norris, Griswold, Man., for catalogues. Brandon is centrally located; is on the main line of the C. P. R., and is well supplied with hotels; not only so, but a trip to this sale will afford an opportunity of visiting the stables of the various importers of horses there. We understand it is the intention to make this sale an annual one. Persons wishing to breed bulls with white faces for the ranch trade cannot afford to miss this sale.

WHERE THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONS ARE.

It should be encouraging to Western breeders to know that so many of the champions over all Canada are located in Manitoba. That knowledge should be a stimulus to more strenuous efforts, and the importation from the "ould sod" of first-class cattle. The following are the cattle referred to: Mayflower 3rd, 1904 champion Shorthorn cow, Winnipeg and Toronto; Spicy Marquis, the 1903 Toronto champion; Vain Baron, 1904 Winnipeg grand champion, and the 1904 Toronto grand champion, Prince Sunbeam; also the 1904 male champions in Galloways and Aberdeen-Angus, owned respectively by Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, and McGregor and Martin, Rounthwaite.

ADVICE OF THE MANAGER OF THE WALROND RANCH.

Dr. McEachern has just returned from Great Britain, and gave the following advice re the cattle export trade:

"I would suggest that the greatest care be exercised in selecting nothing but good well-bred cattle in good condition for export. Inferior bred and had conditioned animals in the present state of the trade, specially owing to Argentine and United States competition, would be certain to lose money to the exporters. Special care is also necessary that no animals suffering from mange or showing signs of having suffered from that disease be exported."

"The first part of his advice is something that all can afford to follow, even if it necessitates paying more money for bulls at such sales as are held annually in Calgary. The advice re mange was not necessary, as that part of the work is being closely attended to now by the stock inspectors of the health of animals dying, both at point of loading and again at the water front. Such special care was not considered necessary five or six years back, judging by the prevalence of that cattle impoverishing disease known as mange.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same glad, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

Advertisement for Herefords featuring a circular logo with a bull and the text 'The Fall Fairs are over, but the INSLESIDE 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. om H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.'

Advertisement for Herefords featuring a picture of a bull and the text 'Poplar Grove HEREFORDS Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.'

Advertisement for Herefords featuring the text 'LITTLE BOW Herefords Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go. om W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O. Near Orangeville, Ont.'

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Advertisement for Sunny Slope Shorthorns featuring a picture of a bull and the text 'SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also four choice bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.) Prices reasonable and quality right. JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA. SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903, also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. om GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T. SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, LAKE VIEW FARM. Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January. HAMILTON & IRWIN, MANITOBA, NEEPAWA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. om S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta. SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—quality. Right prices. Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

Advertisement for Sittyton Stock Farm featuring a picture of a bull and the text 'Sittyton Stock Farm. First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITYTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. om GEO. KINNON, COTTOWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub. SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices. J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man. SHORTHORNS Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize record made by the herd. om GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town. At Meadowfield Farm are Shorthorns for Sale! Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. om ANDREW COOK, Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R. Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Grimson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. om JAS. WILSON, Innesfall, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town. Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. om ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

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In advertising our advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE



GOSSIP.

"The Japs are better fighters?"  
 "Yes."  
 "And they are better equipped?"  
 "Yes."  
 "And they have more confidence?"  
 "Yes."  
 "But don't you think the Russians will win in the long run?"  
 "Well, that seems to be their specialty."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Rev. Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, tells the following story:  
 When I was a young man I once made an impassioned appeal on behalf of a foreign missionary to an audience composed of my rural parishioners. The following week I was surprised on entering a provision shop in the village to be greeted with marked coolness by the worthy dame who kept it. On asking the reason of this strange treatment the good woman produced half a crown from a drawer, and, throwing it down before my astonished eyes, snapped:  
 "I marked that half crown and put it in the plate last Sunday, and here it is back again in my shop. I knowed well them niggers never got the money!"

The following telephone conversation, recently overheard between a woman whose home is in the suburbs and a business acquaintance of her husband, says Harper's Weekly, illustrates some of the curiosities of our language:  
 Business Acquaintance—Good morning, Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ I'd like to speak to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment.  
 Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_: I'm sorry, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ but my husband isn't down yet.  
 B. A. (inquiringly)—Isn't down yet?  
 Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_: I mean he isn't up yet. I'm letting him sleep late this morning; he was so down last evening over his office troubles that he was about ready to give up. He says he'll be down as soon as he gets up.

A Georgia statesman says that while he was in the shop of an optician in Atlanta he once heard an amusing conversation between the proprietor of the establishment and an aged colored man, who was just leaving the place with a pair of new spectacles.

As the old chap neared the door his eye lighted upon a most extraordinary-looking instrument conspicuously placed upon a counter. The venerable negro paused for several moments to gaze in open-mouthed wonder at this thing, the like of which he had never seen before. After a long struggle with his curiosity he was vanquished. Turning to the optician, he asked:  
 "What is it, boss?"  
 "That is an ophthalmometer," replied the optician in his gravest manner.  
 "Sho!" muttered the old man to himself as he backed out of the door, his eyes still fastened upon the curious-looking thing on the counter. "Sho, dat's what I was afraid it was!"—[Youth's Companion.]

John S. Flaherty, manager of the Majestic theatre, was talking about old times in Chicago, when he mentioned a friend who had a run of hard luck. There had been numerous street robberies, and as this friend was often compelled to be out late at night he bought an expensive revolver as a means of self-protection. But he was not an expert in the use of the weapon, and when he was suddenly confronted by a thug one night, as he was going home, he forgot about the pistol.

"Hand over your money and watch, and be quick about it," said the thug.  
 "You're a cheap skate," he commented, as he counted the money. Then he turned and walked away.  
 Then the man remembered the revolver, and he drew it and began shooting at the robber, who turned and came walking back.  
 "What are you shooting that gun for?" he demanded.  
 "It is my gun," said the other, somewhat abashed. "I guess I have a right to shoot it."  
 "Not by a whole lot," said the thug. "Gimme it."  
 "And ten seconds later," added Mr. Flaherty, "the thug was walking away with my friend's new pistol."

KINGSTON  
 TORONTO  
 WINNIPEG

# GRAIN, GRAIN

Jas. Richardson & Sons (Until recently represented by the late EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq.)

Get our prices for all kinds of grain in car-load lots. Write for shipping instructions to our Winnipeg office.

# HERE IS STRENGTH!



In time of danger who is the man who, while others become panic-stricken, leaps forward and becomes a hero? The manly man! Who is the man who, in the midst of business famine, pushes his enterprise through strife and trouble to success? The manly man! Who is the man who gains and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! This "manly man" is a man of courage, of strong heart, good health and self-confidence—with nerves that never flinch, muscles like bars of iron, a heart full of manly courage, honored and respected by all who know him. Such is the man who wears

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

This is the message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless.

It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor—I offer it to you in my wonderful belt.

**I CURE** To stay cured, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

**Nervousness Disappeared and Gained in Weight.**  
 Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have now used your Belt for one month, and I must say that I feel greatly improved. I have gained five pounds in weight; I sleep better, and that awful nervousness is almost gone. If I advance in the next two months as I have in this I shall be better than I ever was. I wish you every success, and thank you for your past kindness. Yours truly, JAMES LENNIE, 103 Lock St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

**Made a Man of Him.**  
 Dr. McLaughlin: My Dear Sir,—I feel well satisfied with the Belt I got from you a short time ago. I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and your Belt has done me far more good than anything else. It has made a new man of me every way. My step is firmer and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains are stopped altogether. Yours truly, B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Woodbridge, Ont.

## NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED.

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

For twenty years I have studied Electricity as applied to the upbuilding of strength, and my method of treatment, now tried and successful, is the result of my study and experience.

Electricity is life to the weak parts, to the nerves and organs of the body. They cannot live without it. Get back the power and make yourself a man among men.

**CALL TO-DAY.** I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. (Or I will send **FREE BOOK.** you my **FREE BOOK,** with full information, sealed, free.)

OFFICE HOURS:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.  
**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,** 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

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



GOSSIP.

About 55,000 feeding lambs were shipped from Chicago last week. This is considerably in excess of the previous week's figures and about 20,000 more than went out a year ago.

There should be plenty of light in all of the buildings where animals are kept or it is necessary to do work. A dark barn or stable is unfit for animals to be kept in, and is very inconvenient in caring for them. Plenty of light and sunshine is what is wanted for health and comfort. If there are not enough windows in the stables, put in more before cold weather comes on. If the old ones need repairing, attend to that, and see how much better it will be another winter.

On the well-ordered farm there will be nearly every year some necessary work of repairs on the outside of the buildings. October is a good month in which to do such work, before the weather becomes stormy and cold. If such work is attended to in season there will be a saving in the durability as well as the good appearance of the buildings. One of the most important of these repairs is in keeping a good roof. If these are of shingles, these will wear or rot out in time and need replacing. Attention to keeping in repair will add considerably to the duration of a roof, and this is something that should not be neglected.

As an example of difference in judgment, it is interesting to note that in the Shorthorn class at the late Illinois State Fair at Springfield, not only was the World's Fair champion bull, Choice Goods, placed second in his class to Whitehall Sultan, who was second at St. Louis; but the cow, Golden Abbotsford, owned by the Tebo Land and Cattle Co., who was sixth at St. Louis, was given first place at Springfield over Ruberta, of the same herd, and over Robbins & Sons' Lad's Lady, who was third at the World's Fair and second at Springfield, Ruberta being third there. A Hereford breeder was the judge at Springfield, which may in some measure account for the different placing.

TRADE NOTE.

EMPIRE'S WELCOME.—One of the handsomest booths in the Agricultural building at St. Louis is the World's Fair home of the Empire cream separator. It is located on the highway that leads from the statue of Roosevelt, and the dairy maid and cows, done in butter, which are a part of the model dairy opposite, all add greatly to the interesting display. Here are shown the various sizes of the Empire, and from early morning to late at night, Mr. A. T. McCargar, who is in charge of the exhibit, is kept busy with inquiries concerning the favorite cream separator of the dairy farmers. The visitors show much interest in the numerous features of construction of the Empire, as displayed at the exhibit, embracing all mechanical devices or parts employed to produce the complete machine. The exhibit of these different parts in a crude and a finished condition is, in itself, a mechanical education, designed to illustrate the scientific, yet thoroughly practical principle employed to secure the greatest element of durability combined with extreme lightness of construction. All those who stop at the booth are at once impressed by these advantageous points, and so the Empire is making still more warm friends. The Empire is at the south-east corner of Block 55, and if you don't know where that is, just look up toward the roof and you will see some huge signs with numbers on. These are the Block numbers, and they are consecutive from 1 up. Just follow them until you come to 55 where Mr. McCargar and a truly royal Empire welcome await you. We are authorized to announce that the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are invited to make the Empire booth their headquarters while at the Fair.

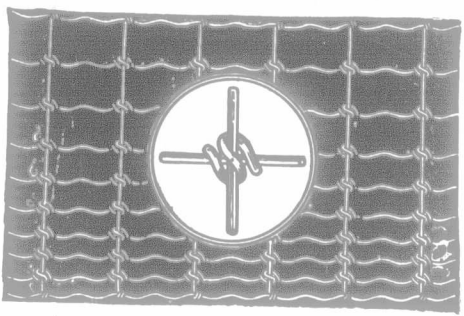
W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Head headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

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

Note the Knot--It Cannot Slip



STRONG, DURABLE IDEAL FENCING

THE LIFE of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large, (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest.

THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue Free of our Fencing and Gates

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Sole Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T. WINNIPEG.

Shorthorns, Oxforas and Berkshires, Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince = 4523 =. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARIANE. Box 41, Dutton P. O., El in Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

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 SHROPSHIRE 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.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

13 First-class Young Bulls

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON om GREENWOOD, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om Farm 1 mile north of town.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN OAT-TOLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. "Stock for sale."

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, BRADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

GOSSIP.

He who has courage to keep within his income, has little to fear.

Moral cowardice and lack of independence cause most of the heartaches.

Perhaps your work is of a humdrum nature, but your thoughts need not be.

He who never considers his blessings might as well not have any.

Better have little and appreciate what you have than to acquire a feverish desire for more than you can use.

"When I was touring in the south last fall," said Lew Dockstader, "Barnum & Bailey's circus was booked to pitch tents in Macon, Ga. Walking along the street one day, I came upon a group of colored men gazing open-mouthed at a yellow and red poster, which bore in letters of green this announcement: 'Wait. Wait. Wait. The Greatest Show on Earth, Sept. 1.' 'Ah ain't agoin' to dat show,' remarked one husky mulatto to his yellow companion. 'Whah foh you ain't goin?' was the response. 'Ah's gwain to wait foh de othah show wot's bettah,' he said. 'They ain't no battah show,' said she. 'Yes, they is,' was the rejoinder. 'It say so on dat bill. Cain't you read?' 'Greatest Show on Ea'th' 'cept one.'"

They were from up the State, and were newly wed. Part of the bridal tour included a visit to the aquarium. The fish hatchery exhibit interested the bride, who was of frugal disposition. After watching the embryo water denizens in various stages of development, she said: "John, dear, you know we agreed to raise our own poultry to save expense. Don't you think it would be a good idea to do the same with fishes? Suppose you see the man in charge here and buy a dozen trout eggs. That will be enough for a start, and you can ask him for directions for raising them. We might put a pan of water in the incubator with the eggs. It looks easy and I'm awfully fond of fish."

Sir Archibald Geikie, in his recently-published "Scottish Reminiscences," says that when he came to write down the many good stories and personal anecdotes which he had received by word of mouth, he was surprised to find there was hardly a single one of them that had not already appeared in print. For example, the Scottish story about the man who snored so loud in church that "he wakened us a," he discovered in an epigram of the Restoration, about a sermon by South: "The doctor stopped, began to call: 'Pray, wake the Earl of Lauderdale! My lord, why 'tis a monstrous thing, You snore so loud—you'll wake the King!'"

AFTER THE GERMANS. Mr. Richard Euler, a German farmer, who came from North Dakota and settled in Dryden township, in the Wahgoon district, last spring, is advertising the advantages of the district in papers in the rural constituencies of Germany. He is doing so entirely at his own expense, and upon his own responsibility, and in a recent letter to the colonization branch, said that a large correspondence has resulted, and he is confident that a number of excellent settlers from Germany will come to Ontario. There have been a few additional arrivals at Dryden lately from German settlements in North Dakota, principally owing to the correspondence maintained by Mr. Euler.

A German mechanic from Rome, N.Y., who is going to take up land in the Temiskaming district, called on the Director of Colonization recently. His attention had been attracted by the Department's literature regarding the region, and he said that, having a little money of his own, and not being afraid of work, he was determined to set up for himself. His family accompanies him. His conversation and bearing stamped him as a man of intelligence, just such an other settler as those who at Dryden and in the newer parts of the Province are forming the nuclei of thriving German settlements.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Includes illustration of a woman operating a separator and text: 'The cut shows them—catalog I-186 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.'

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams. om JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N. W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary 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. om W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN ULANOV, Manager. om H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO

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. om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs milk with first calf; 9 months bull calf, dam gave 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butter last year; bull calf, from 1st-prize three year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers. om WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars apply to om JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.



# CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

## Live Stock Disinfectant

### The Sure Way to Keep Stock Healthy

is to prevent disease and insure freedom from lice and infection.

## CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

has proved itself, through many years of constant use, a certain cure for mange, itch and lice.

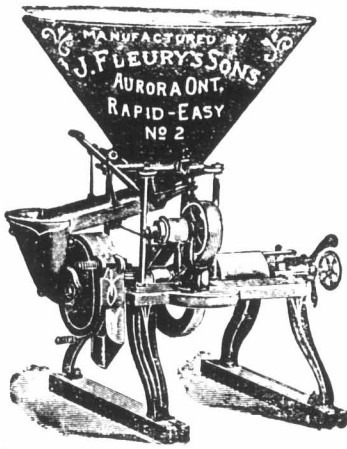
Its use means safety for stock. There are many preparations similar in name and appearance, but CHLORO NAPHTHOLEUM is the original and only disinfectant you can absolutely rely upon.

In use in hundreds of Government Experimental Stations, and by the most prominent stockmen.

Easy to apply; non-poisonous, and economical. Shipped concentrated.

Dealers sell it in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$6.75; 10 gallons, \$12.50.

**WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK**



## TO STOCK FEEDERS

To SAVE money is to make it. To lessen your COST is true economy. You are losing (really WASTING) money if you do not grind your food by the MOST ECONOMICAL MACHINE.

### The Rapid-Easy Grinder

It does MORE WORK with SAME POWER than any other, and is extremely durable. The PLATES OF WEAR cutters add to your savings.

"I have been using one of your No. 3 Grain Grinders for about a year, and I can say it is a first-class machine in every respect." JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Dartford.

"Please find enclosed the amount in full for Grinder. The customers are PLEASED with THE AMOUNT and QUALITY OF WORK the grinder does." J. J. GRANT, Laggan, Ont.

"The 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder I bought from you some time ago is pronounced to be the BEST MACHINE and all are well pleased. The machine runs very easy. Your plates are the best I have ever seen, and I have run several other grinders." D. HOLDSWORTH, Thornton, Ont.

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Apply to above or to their local agents, or to us direct. A fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask. **J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.** Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

# 5 Daily Trains St. Paul to Chicago

And each has a good connection for St. Louis, also for New York and all Eastern points. They leave St. Paul at 8:30 a. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:20 p. m., 8:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m., via the

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Three of these are electric lighted; all of them thoroughly equipped. The East Mail goes at 7:20 p. m. The Pioneer Limited at 8:35 p. m.

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Northwestern Passenger Agent  
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL

WRITE FOR RATES TO ST. LOUIS

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### WASHY MARE

Driving mare, twelve years old, purges when driven. W. J. C.

Ans.—It is probable her teeth need attention. Get your veterinarian to dress them. Take three ounces gentian, three ounces ginger, three ounces catechu, and six ounces bicarbonate of soda. Mix and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning. Repeat the prescription, if necessary. V.

#### LUMPY JAW.

A cow, three years old, calved five months and apparently in the best of health. A gathering has come upon her jaw. It is about two weeks since I saw it first; was very small then. It is about six inches in diameter at base now. Is it lumpy jaw? If so, will you prescribe for same? Will the milk be affected for family use? Oxbow.

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See answers to lumpy jaw in recent issues. The milk may be used unless the general health of the cow seems affected, or the lump is a raw sore.

#### RINGWORM.

Colt was in the field with calves that had ringworm. Now, the colt is breaking out in blotches on the hips. Do you suppose he has contracted the disease? Is a person liable to infection? A. E. K.

Ans.—No doubt the colt has ringworm. The disease is due to a parasite, which is readily communicable from one animal to another, and a person is also liable to infection. You must be very careful, or your whole herds of both cattle and horses will become affected, as the parasite can be carried on clothing, pails, etc., as well as be transmitted directly from animal to animal. Isolate all affected; soften the scales with sweet oil, remove them, and paint with tincture of iodine daily as long as necessary. After the disease has been eradicated, give the premises a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five-per-cent. carbolic acid. V.

#### DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

Cow has an affection of the hock after standing a while. When she attempts to walk, the joint will not flex, and the leg is dragged along for a while, and often yields with a snap. H. G.

Ans.—The trouble is not in the hock, but in the stifle. The patella (stifle bone) becomes dislocated. Put her in a box stall, and keep quiet. Blister the front and inside of the stifle once every three weeks, as long as necessary, with two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; rub blister well in; tie so that she cannot bite the part. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash oil, and apply sweet oil every day. Allow her to be loose in stall. Repeat blistering in three weeks, etc., etc. If the bone will not remain in in the stall, tie the foot of the affected limb forward about a foot with strap from fetlock to neck until blister is washed off. V.

#### ROARER.

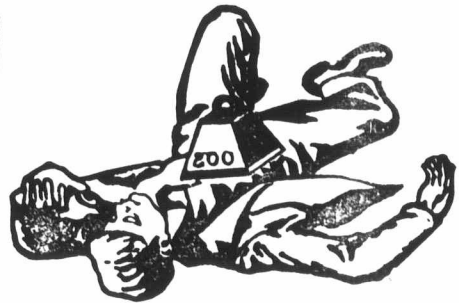
Horse had strangles last March. Abscesses continued to form for three months. He appears all right, when in the stable, but when at work, we can hear a distinct whistling, as the air is being drawn into the lungs.

1. Give treatment.
2. Is owner liable for damages for selling him?
3. If sold could he be returned?
4. If sold at public auction without warranty, would the seller be liable in any way?
5. Will he improve, or get worse?

#### F. H. W.

Ans.—This roaring is due to an abnormal condition of the larynx, caused by strangles. There is no successful treatment. An operation sometimes effects a cure, but the result is doubtful, and the operation and necessary subsequent attention cost about \$100.

2. It is not a contagious disease, hence no liability arises from sale, unless he has been misrepresented.



To the Weary Dyspeptic, We Ask This Question!

## Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating?

The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose

## Burdock Blood Bitters Has No Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

### W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote. London.

### American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address

**A. J. TEMPLE SEC., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.**

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, DE WINTON.

## 60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.

## YORKSHIRES

We have for sale now young stock from six weeks to four months old. They are sired by Summerhill Dalmeny Turk 2nd (imp), bred by the Earl of Rosbery, K. G. A portion of these are from imported sows. We have also several SHORTHORN BULLS for sale.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - - - - - Manitoba

## MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE,** Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

**BERKSHIRE** Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berk-hire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthly fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. **HUGH M. DYER,** Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

## T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

## YORKSHIRES

Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale from best milk and butter strains. **R. HONEY,** Minster Farm, Brantley, Ont.





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# You Cannot Afford

To let your home be lacking in the very best that you can give it in the line of Good Literature, High-class Art, and the most up-to-date Practical Suggestions of this Twentieth Century age in regard to Farming, Gardening, Flower Culture, Housekeeping and Home-making.

# To Be Without

these things is to be without a great share of all that goes to make home on the farm what it should be, the most pleasant place on earth. Besides, the reading, thinking farmer of to-day is the one who fills the highest place in the profession of agriculture. The man who reads the best methods by his fireside is the one who goes out and makes a success on the prairies and ranch lands.

# The

aim of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is to supply every requisite to the farm home at the smallest possible cost to the subscriber. We wish to help young and old, rich and poor alike—to help our people to be better farmers, better home-makers, better housekeepers, better men and women for the country. Think of it—a comprehensive home paper joined with the best farm paper published in America to-day—and then ask yourself if you can afford to be without the

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Remember the Subscription Price is \$1.50  
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See Other Side.



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Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural Journal in the World for \$1 50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.

### GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **Two New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **Ten New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$15.00.

### FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. **For One New Subscriber.** Worth a dollar.

### BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with **sixteen full-page illustrations**, printed in gold and color. **Two new subscribers.**

Your choice of any two of the following for **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER**:

### A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

### THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

### LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. **Six New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. **Nine New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$11.50.

### LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. **For One New Subscriber.** Retail price, \$1.00.

### LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. **For Two New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$1.50.

### LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. **For Two New Subscribers.**

### THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

## THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.