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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 30, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 636

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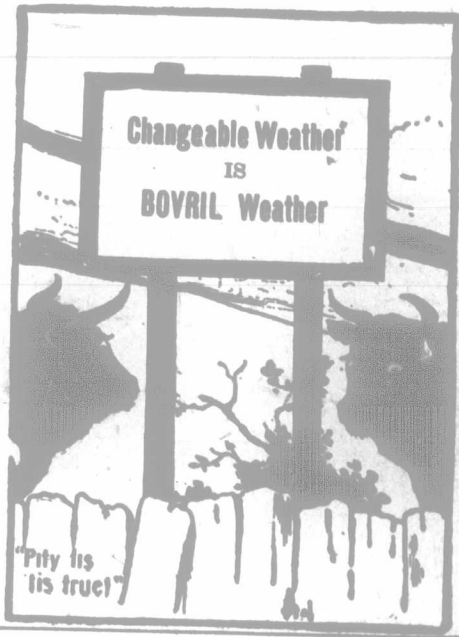
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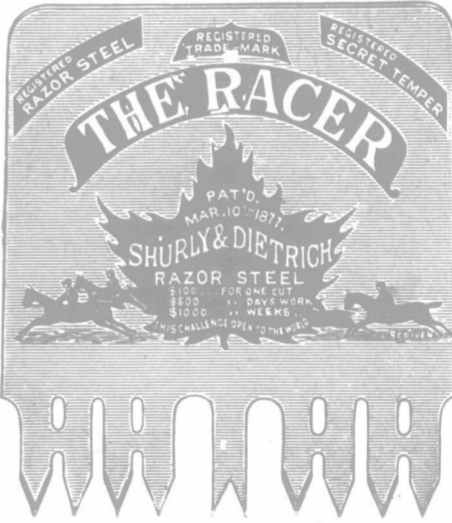
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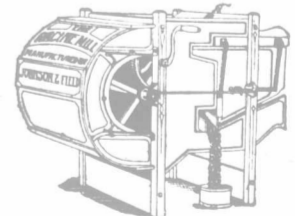
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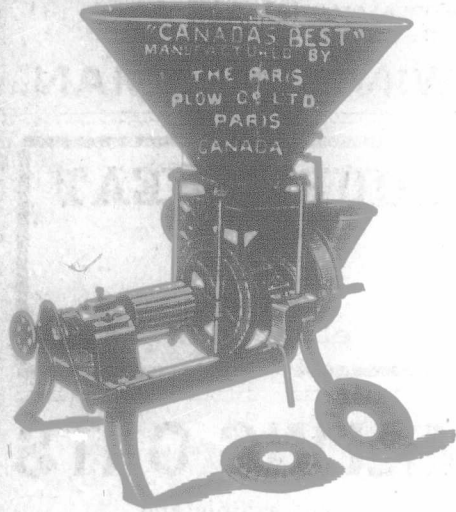
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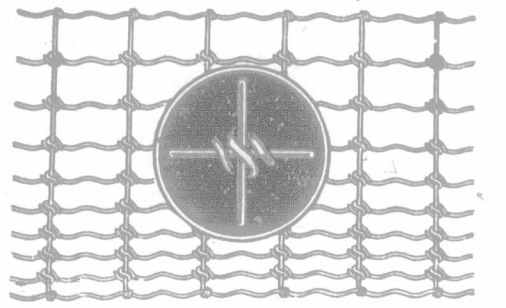
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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

No. 636

## Editorial.

### The Use and Abuse of Live-stock Judging Institutes.

The present-day popularity of the leading agricultural colleges is largely due to the courses given by those institutions in the science and art of the breeding, feeding and judging of live stock.

The teaching of live-stock judging necessitates, among other things, the live animal, with which to adequately demonstrate the teaching to be given.

The popularity of live-stock instruction at the colleges has led to an extension of this work outside at breeders' conventions, at special two or three day judging schools, so-called, and, occasionally, at the Farmers' Institute two-hour sessions, where the novelty (because, as yet, it may be classed as such) is expected to attract a larger crowd than would attend a lecture.

No special objection can be taken to the giving of instruction in live stock at the breeders' conventions, or at the special two-day schools, provided comfortable buildings are provided, suitable animals are available, and competent instructors employed. The average institute is not in a position to take up the work for various reasons. Suitable buildings are not available, and as such instructional work is usually given in winter time, this alone disqualifies the ordinary local institute. An instructor cannot do good work, neither can the class, if both are chilled, and we submit that work that can only be half done had better not be attempted. Enthusiasm is a great asset at farmers' meetings. Work half done brings a method into disrepute very quickly, from which it recovers very slowly. A failure of a live-stock judging institute or a half-hearted affair spoils the chances for good work in that district for many years. One of the mistakes frequently made in connection with live-stock judging instructional work is the attempt to do too much in the time available—a serious mistake—usually due to overzealousness on the part of those managing the course of instruction. The experienced teacher knows that the attempt to cram pupils usually results in little of the teaching being assimilated, and the same holds good in the teaching of live stock. A two-hour session—better, one hour and a half—should be the limit, and that session should be used entirely for instruction in one class of stock, such as the beef types of cattle, or the draft type of horses, or the dairy types of cattle, etc., and not as we have seen in a two-hour session, demonstrations with two or three different classes of stock jumbled one atop of the other, ostensibly to prevent waste of time, yet a surer method of wasting the whole session could not be devised.

The live-stock judging school is a most admirable form of giving instruction along one line of agriculture, but, if abused, by being thrown indiscriminately at institutes without facilities for properly doing the work, it will be brought into disrepute, and its usefulness will be gone, which would be a calamity, because in no branch of agriculture is the need for instruction more apparent than in that of live stock.

The greatest present danger to the live-stock judging institute method of agricultural instruction is the overzealousness of its friends, to whom we would say, "Do not overdo a good thing by making it too cheap!"

### How the Value of Cream is Estimated by the Buttermaker.

The rapid increase in the use of hand separators on the farm, and the consequent result of the shipping of cream in place of whole milk to the creamery has brought problems of its own to both creameryman and patron; and has, in many cases, in the latter person, bred a feeling of mistrust regarding the accuracy of the returns given by the creamery operator. Such mistrust is not unexpected, and is bound to arise when the contributing party (the patron) is more or less ignorant of the amount of raw material (cream) he furnishes the buttermaker with, on whose honesty he has to depend for an accurate account of the amount of cream furnished. Mere weight of cream is not the determining factor as to the returns, the farmer should get, so that he is entirely at the mercy of the man receiving the cream for equitable returns for the material furnished.

Creameries nowadays arrive at the value of the raw material (cream) furnished in one of two ways—the oil test or the Babcock test—either of which, if carefully worked out, give sufficiently accurate results, but neither of which are satisfactory if slovenly performed. In the Dairy Department we give a synopsis of a recent bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture regarding the fat-testing of cream by the Babcock method, which sheds a lot of light on this subject of testing, and should be of value to the buttermaking industry, as amongst other things it should tend to remove the distrust of creamery operators, unfortunately, too prevalent, but which is, we are glad to note, growing less and less in those districts where creameries are being operated year after year. The selection of various statements and conclusions arrived at in the bulletin are all that we have space for. The excerpts made, however, will be of value to our readers, and for those desirous of studying the matter in its entirety we would recommend to send for the bulletin, which is No. 58 of the B. A. I.

One of the lines along which Western agriculture must and will develop in the near future in many sections is dairying, in spite of the fact that farmers seem at present wedded almost entirely to wheat-growing, and for that branch (dairying) of agriculture to reach its fullest and most satisfactory development it is essential that the farmer should be possessed of the fullest knowledge of the subject in the feeding and selection of his cows, and, amongst other things, each seller of any quantity of cream should thoroughly understand the Babcock test, a test of value to him in the marketing of cream and as an aid to the selection of cows, a test easy to learn, and low in cost for an outfit.

### Around the Grain Elevators.

Grain elevators that contain little or no grain bought by the elevator companies are not few in number this year. A great many have been doing a large business in storing and loading grain for grain-growers at the regular rate of one and three-quarter cents per bushel. In many respects this suits the grain-grower very well. If he lives some distance away from the railway, much time is not lost in watching for cars, as is sometimes the case in track-loading. It is convenient, too, for those who are not in a position to market a full carload within the specified time by track-loading.

Loading through an elevator is generally one of the most satisfactory methods of disposing of wheat, and at points where there is not sufficient elevator capacity to accommodate the district it should prove an incentive to the construction of farmers' elevators.

### Should Farmers Discuss Farming?

It is not often in this country that anyone is heard to say that farmers should not discuss farming, and yet there are some who incline to the belief that it is not necessary for them to spend time listening to what the other fellow has to say, much less act upon his suggestion. The extreme individual of this type will not become a member of the Grain-growers' Association, and he is not to be found identified with the local agricultural society, nor with any other movement in which the general good of the community is concerned.

It is well individuals of this calibre are few in the Canadian West, and that those who bring dollars from the soil are, in general, actuated by nobler sentiments and loftier ambitions than the mere enrichment of self. But, after all, is it not the public-spirited citizen who makes the most of life, and, in general, accumulates the most wealth? He is the man who puts thought into his business, and who brings business intelligence to bear upon every transaction. He, too, is the man who is not afraid to discuss the best methods of work with his neighbor, and is always pleased when anyone can benefit by his experience.

It was one of the greatest English statesmen of the present generation who said that every day brought some new lesson to him. He developed the student habit, and was ever on the alert to brighten his intellect by obtaining some information of value that he never before possessed. As steel sharpens steel, so minds that are active improve one another by contact. Who is there who has not been able to suggest an idea new to himself through a conversation with some bright person.

It is the same in the operations of the farm, and those who are engaged thereon. The men who give it most thought and study are the men who are most desirous to hear its various problems discussed. Some may not care for the Farmers' Institute because some speaker whom they have heard on the circuit was not master of his subject on the platform, or in practice at his home, but that should not turn anyone away from the farmers' meeting entirely. Like all institutions of the world, there have been talkative fellows in Farmers' Institute work sometimes whose right to be engaged therein was open to question, but it is not often nowadays that he makes his appearance, and when he comes he is not difficult to identify, and no one who appreciates the advantages of live meetings for the discussion of farm subjects will not allow anyone to keep him away.

It is the young men who obtain most benefit from discussions in agriculture. Every young man can, and does, learn a great deal by actual practice, but experience is an expensive teacher, and, although always a safe one, it is, nevertheless, slow. We learn by contact with others, and the experience of those who have gone before is always worth knowing.

### A New Departure.

We take pleasure in announcing the commencement in this issue of a new department, "Best Thing," in our "Home Magazine," relating to "Life, Literature and Education," which we believe will appeal to a large and influential class of readers specially interested in these themes. We shall from time to time publish therein contributions from the foremost authorities on educational, literary and kindred subjects. We should be glad to hear from our readers as to their appreciation of this new departure, with any suggestions they may be disposed to offer.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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## They are All at It.

Already our offer given last week, as per  
page 1748 of this issue, is being taken ad-  
vantage of, and many of our friends are  
showing their appreciation of it by sending  
us in new names.

This is very gratifying to us. Moreover,  
it shows that the people of the West appre-  
ciate a high-class agricultural journal.

We expect to receive thousands of new  
subscribers in the course of the next few  
weeks. Secure your new names at once.  
If you don't get your man somebody else  
may. Don't take chances. Canvass your  
friends at once.

Legal, Alta., Nov. 10th, 1904.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Gentlemen,—I would not like to be without  
your paper. Enclosed find \$1.50 for renewal sub-  
scription to the end of 1905.

Yours very truly,  
LEON SAVOIE.

Britannia, Sask., Nov. 10th, 1904.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Gentlemen,—Let me right here congratulate you  
on your splendid paper. You are full alive and  
alert regarding the farmer's interests.

Yours very truly,  
ALFRED TIMEWELL.

## "O. K. Knives."

I have received the farmer's knife, and am  
highly pleased with it. I think every farmer  
should be a reader of your valuable paper; also,  
should have one of your O. K. knives. I here-  
with send you another new subscriber for the  
"Farmer's Advocate." Enclosed find \$1.50.  
Send me another knife as premium; my boy  
wants one.

AARON EIDT.

## Farmhouse Plans and Descriptions.

### PRIZES OFFERED.

The "Farmer's Advocate and Home Maga-  
zine" has noticed, of late years, a more striking  
improvement being made in the barns for live  
stock than in the dwellings for the farmer and his  
family. Progress should be made simultaneously,  
and to encourage the building of better homes, we  
hereby offer two sets of prizes, "A" and "B,"  
for complete plans and written descriptions, in-  
cluding statement of cost, and details of the wall  
construction (whether of brick, stone, wood,  
cement blocks or cement concrete), heating, venti-  
lation, dimensions, size of rooms, arrangements  
for domestic convenience, etc., of farmhouses  
erected in 1902, 1903 or 1904.

"A."—Houses costing over \$1,500; first prize,  
\$5.00; second prize, \$2.50.

"B."—Houses or cottages suitable for the  
new settler until he has saved enough to con-  
struct a more commodious dwelling, and costing  
as high as \$1,500 or under; first prize, \$5.00;  
second prize, \$2.50.

All the plans and descriptive articles must  
reach this office not later than December 25th.  
In every case, mark name and P. O. address on  
back of plans, as well as on the manuscript of  
article, and whether in "A" or "B" competi-  
tion.

## "Doing Things" at our Fairs.

As excursionists were leaving an outside city  
park one evening last summer, a "hot-box" on  
the rear end of one of the trolley cars caused  
some delay. The workmen fussed around a lit-  
tle, and in the end decided to cool it by pouring  
on cold water. Three children, two girls and a  
little boy, jumped up and leaned eagerly over  
the side of the car. "Come back and sit down,"  
said the father. "Oh," pleaded one of the girls,  
"let us see the men do it," and they had their  
way, watching with great interest until the sim-  
ple performance was over. It is one of the in-  
stincts of our nature, that we like to watch when  
something is being done. We may know that  
"something is going on" wherever we see a  
crowd.

The claim was made for the World's Fair at  
St. Louis, that it was an exhibition of processes  
rather than of products. In part that was true.  
There was a mining gulch where rock was drilled  
and real metal smelted. Cotton was being spun  
on spinning jennies and on machines of more  
modern device. There were two shoe factories in  
operation, where the whole process of manufac-  
ture from the tanned hides up to the finished arti-  
cle could be seen. In the educational depart-  
ment a real kindergarten was conducted, with live  
children, brought each day from the St. Louis  
public schools. Every afternoon the U. S. Life-  
saving Service showed by actual performance how  
shipwrecked persons are brought by rope and bas-  
ket from ship to shore; how a lifeboat may be  
overtaken and filled, and yet rise none the worse,  
and how a drowning man who has gone under the  
second time is rescued and revived. A monster  
locomotive on a turntable whirled around con-  
tinually. Silk looms were in operation, weaving  
suspenders, handkerchiefs, shawls. The various  
machines used in the manufacture of steel pens  
were at work day by day. These and many  
other operations that were being carried on in  
full view, show that an honest attempt was made  
to justify the claim concerning processes rather  
than products. But, in spite of all, what was to  
be seen being made was only a very, very small  
part of the whole exhibit. This, however, must  
have been noticed by all visitors, that it was to  
the general public the most interesting part.  
Wherever a particularly large crowd was congre-  
gated, there it would be found was some practical  
operation in progress. Even the scroll sawyer  
cutting wooden puzzle blocks was always sur-  
rounded by a lot of people, and his sales were  
vastly larger because of the interest excited by  
the sight of him at work. In all this there is a  
plain hint to fair boards who are studying how  
they may keep up or increase interest in their  
shows. At a slight expense, or even by only  
judicious management, much more might be done  
in the direction indicated. The large crowds  
that have been attracted by the buttermaking

contests and other competitions at our fairs,  
show how the efforts of the directors in that line  
have been appreciated, and how the public would  
welcome more of the same nature.

We direct attention to another means by which  
interest in exhibits and the instruction derived  
therefrom might be much increased, and that is  
to have the exhibitor or attendant give talks  
about them. At St. Louis in many places could  
be seen this placard, "Please do not handle; the  
attendant will be pleased to give any information  
desired." This was very good. It was noticed,  
however, that when any question was asked a  
little knot of people always gathered about to  
hear what was being said in reply, showing that  
people were hungry for more than they were get-  
ting. It is the same at all shows. Wherever any  
one is talking, the veriest fake not even excepted,  
there are sure to be a number of listeners. Why  
should not this characteristic be turned to more  
account in our agricultural fairs? Have not  
only objects, but object lessons. This is being  
worked out to some degree with great acceptance  
in the instructive lectures at the Winter Fairs,  
and this feature might with profit be introduced  
at our fall fairs as well.

## Horses.

### The Age of a Horse.

To tell the age of any horse  
Inspect the lower jaw, of course,  
The six front teeth the age will tell,  
And every doubt and fear dispel.

The middle "nippers" you behold  
Before the colt is two weeks old;  
Before eight weeks two more will come;  
Eight months, the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear  
From middle two in just one year;  
In two years from the second pair;  
In three the "corners," too, are bare.

At two, the middle "nippers" drop;  
At three, the second pair can't stop;  
When four years old, the third pair goes;  
At five, a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view,  
At six years from the middle two;  
The second pair at seven years;  
At eight, the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw,  
At nine the black spots will withdraw,  
The second pair at ten are white;  
Eleven finds the corners light.

As time goes on the horsemen know  
The oval teeth three-sided grow;  
They longer get, project before  
Till twenty, when we know no more.

## Horse-breeding Problems of the West.

A movement towards the breeding of horses  
systematically has recently been set on foot by  
the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, the loca-  
tion selected for the breeding experiments being  
Colorado, the object, we believe, being to produce  
an American (?) carriage horse. There is much  
to be said in favor of the location for the exper-  
iment to be worked out, as the desirable climatic  
conditions seem to exist in that particular State.

Here, in Western Canada, we have large areas  
particularly well suited to horse-breeding, especial-  
ly of the medium weight and lighter types.

Our climate is such as to militate against suc-  
cessful breeding of the heaviest horses, unless such  
are raised under artificial (if we may so term it)  
or farm conditions, and even then every attention  
must be given if maximum size and weight are  
to be obtained.

Natural conditions enter largely into the suc-  
cess or non-success of live-stock breeding, especial-  
ly so when the range or ranch method of raising  
stock is followed. Under natural conditions we  
can classify the influence of (a) temperature, (b)  
atmospheric moisture, (c) pasture, (d) retention  
of water by soil, and (e) the presence or absence  
of lime in the soil.

Temperature, as is well known has quite an  
effect on body growth, low temperatures tending  
to diminish size, the body taking for purposes of  
heat nourishment that would otherwise go to in-  
crease growth. The diminution in size from  
cold is noted in the shortening of the limbs,  
whereas authorities on horse-breeding in hot  
climates state the effect there is almost the op-  
posite, the size of the body and comparative  
strength diminishes, leaving the limbs at the nor-  
mal length, the result being an appearance of  
legginess.

A heavy (moist) atmosphere is inimical to



horse-breeding, as such an atmosphere prevents that freedom of perspiration so essential to health in horses.

The influence on equine growth of the pasture on which the colts spend their early years is very marked, pastures covered with succulent grasses being the ones which induce the sappy, weighty horse. It is well known that the Shire is a product of the low, heavy, succulent-grass lands of Great Britain. We might also cite the habitat of the Flemish horse, etc. A noted authority, the late Capt. Hayes, writing on the influence of the pasture and soil on horse-breeding, states: "During all my travels, I have never seen a natural breed of heavy draft horses produced on dry soil."

The retentiveness of water by the soil has largely to do with the succulence of the pastures, so that little need be said under that head.

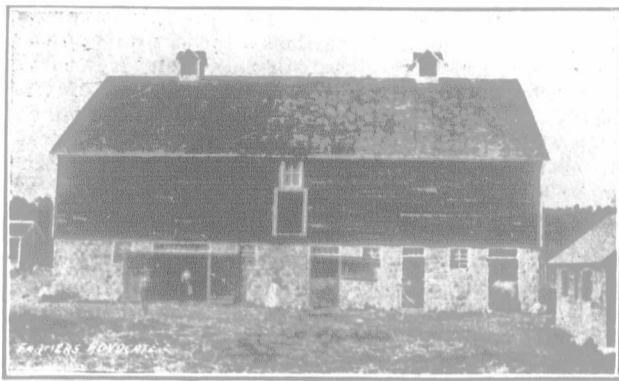
As regards lime, such is essential to size and quality of bone, and, from various authorities, geological and others, we find that the sweetest grass is found on the limestone soil. Primrose McConnell, in his Agricultural Geology, claims that milk from cows pastured on limestone soil is superior to that from cows on clay, and all have heard of the superiority of Kentucky pastures, which have a limestone foundation.

The problems of horse-breeding in the West, as far as the natural conditions are concerned, resolve themselves into the following essentials: If we wish to breed the heaviest types, we must protect the young and growing horse against cold by supplying him with adequate feed and shelter during the winter, and during the summer must supply succulent pastures. Our natural conditions are such that the light of the horse-breeder will always be to keep up the size and weight, which he can only do by meeting, as far as possible, the natural conditions as suggested above, and by the judicious introduction of fresh blood from time to time. Our climate is distinctly favorable to the breeding of the medium and lighter weights, and there is no good reason why Western Canada should not become noted for its horses, especially those of the harness and saddle types, provided careful selection, both of mares and stallions, rigidly discarding all unsound animals, is systematically and continuously carried out.

**Wintering Idle Horses.**

The season is close at hand when, on many farms, there will be little work for horses until next spring, and, as a consequence, just a sufficient number will be kept in condition for work to do the required work, and the remainder will be allowed to run idle. In such cases, the object to be considered is how to winter these horses as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not allow them to become too much reduced in condition. One point that should be carefully observed is to not make a too violent change in food. This is a point that is too often not thought of or neglected, and the veterinarian reaps a harvest in consequence. Especially is this the case in season when hay is scarce or a high price. Horses accustomed to regular work, and fed highly on hay and oats, are, when the work is all done, or the severity of the weather prevents its continuance, suddenly changed to a ration of straw and a little grain. The sudden change from hay to straw will, in many cases, in a few days be followed by cases of constipation. The digestive system has for months been accustomed to digest and assimilate hay or grass as a bulky food, and it requires some time to safely make a change. In cases of this kind, or in any case where a radical change in the nature of the diet is contemplated, it should be done gradually—a little straw and considerable hay fed at first, and the quantity of straw increased and that of hay correspondingly decreased daily, until, in a few days, a full ration of straw may be given. In this way, the digestive organs become gradually accustomed to the change, and illness and discomfort is generally avoided. The same precautions should again be observed in the spring, when the change will be from straw to hay. While idle horses can be wintered on little food that is valuable on the market, it is wise to not endeavor to feed them too cheaply, as there is a danger of the animals becoming so reduced in flesh and constitution that it will be difficult and expensive to fit them for work in the spring. The object in wintering them should be to keep them in fair condition, and not allow the muscular system to lose tone to too great an extent. It is wise to give them a regular but not necessarily a large grain ration. Oats certainly is the best. The bulky food may be such as is not of high marketable value, but it should be of good quality. It is very dangerous to feed horses on food of poor quality, such as poorly saved or overripe hay, or dusty or musty food of any kind. Such food is very liable, on account of its indigestibility, to cause disease of the digestive organs, and where this is avoided it is very productive of heaves. Clean wheat or oat

straw, the former preferred, makes a cheap and safe ration. Where machinery for the purpose is kept, it is well to cut the straw; if a little hay can be spared to cut with it, all the better. Then, if a little chopped oats and bran, with a few pulped turnips, or a small percentage of silage, be mixed with it, it makes it more palatable. Wheat chaff is certainly better than cut straw, but cannot always be obtained. Clean straw of any kind, except barley straw, makes good food. The latter, on account of the beards, is very unsatisfactory. It goes without saying that the horses should have plenty of good water. The horses should also have plenty of exercise, by being turned out into the yard or paddock for at least a few hours every day, but unless very comfortable quarters are provided, into which they can go at will, they should be stabled at night, as if exposed in severe weather they will certainly become depleted. The feet also require attention.



**Barn with Basement Stable.**

Owned by Sam. Ferguson, Kinlon, Man.

Unless in a case where the feet are very brittle, the shoes should be removed in the fall, and the animals allowed to go barefooted until the following spring. In the meantime, the feet should be cleaned out occasionally, and carefully watched, and if they are breaking up too much light shoes should be put on; while if they are growing too large and of an abnormal shape, they should be trimmed with rasp and knife to the proper form and size. If any of the horses are tender or sore-footed, their coronets should be blistered repeatedly, say, once monthly. This encourages the growth of horn, enlarges the foot in all directions, and thereby relieves pressure on the internal structures, and lessens or sometimes cures the lameness. "WHIP."

**"Your Paper is Just What the Farmers Need."**

Over and over again we read this in letters from our subscribers. It is just the compliment which we are pleased to receive. We are glad to know that our paper is a help—just the help needed—on the farms, and in farm homes, and we wish to place it in just as many more homes as possible. In doing this you can assist us if you will, by showing our paper to your friends and securing their subscriptions. We do not ask you to do this for nothing. We are offering valuable premiums to all who work for us in this way, and you may choose your premium by referring to page 1747 of this issue. If you prefer to have your subscription advanced instead of obtaining a premium, see our offer on page 1748, which will tell you how to get your Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine free for 1905. You can help us, and it will enable us to give you still better service.

**How to Oil Harness.**

As a preservative of leather, oiling the harness is a very useful thing. But there are many ways in which harness is oiled, and not all are good ways. The following, however, may be vouched for to be all right: Take the harness to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely. Wash each part well in lukewarm water, to which has been added a little potash. Scrub well with a coir brush until all grease and dust has been removed. Work the pieces well under the hand until they become supple. It won't do to oil it until it becomes so. Let the parts dry in a place where they will do so slowly. When just moist, oil. For this purpose use cod liver oil. It is the best for the purpose. Besides, if you were to use neat's-foot, the rats and mice are your enemies at once, while they will not touch a harness oiled with cod liver oil. Give a good dose of oil to all parts, then hang up to dry. When dry, rub well with a soft rag. You will have a splendidly-oiled harness.—[Horse World.

**Stock.**

**Hogs in Okanagan Valley.**

There probably is no district in Western Canada where a larger number of hogs is kept than in the Okanagan Valley in B. C. In the same territory, intelligent dairying has been giving good profits, and as the hog always thrives where the by-products of the dairy are to be found, so Okanagan farmers find his porcine majesty a profitable adjunct around the farmstead.

While passing that way during the past fall, we were somewhat surprised to find that, in a place where so many hogs were kept, the breeding stock was not of better quality.

This may appear as a severe criticism of the methods of Okanagan hog-raisers, but it is not so intended. It must be remembered that the industry of raising hogs in any extensive proportions is not an old one in this country, and, like every other undertaking, it requires time to become stocked with facilities for producing the best results. In looking the swine herds over carefully, we found that sufficient care had not been exercised in the selection of brood sows. A great many were seen that were either small in size, light in bone, lacking in any indication of thriftiness, or combining all of these defects. As a result, a great many growing pigs were seen of a very unthrifty character, and unfitted to give much, if any, profit to their owner, who was otherwise favorably situated for making money from hogs. In their breeding, many mixtures were apparent. In one case, a large bunch was observed that were red in color, and with drooping ears, a combination that would indicate Duroc-Jersey blood, but enquiry elicited the information that they were a cross between the Tamworth and the Poland-Chinas. A considerable number of Poland-China grades, short in the side, and thick and heavy in the shoulder, just the opposite to the favorite bacon type, were noticeable.

The remedy for this situation is in the hands of the hog-raisers of the Okanagan country themselves, and in a great measure it applies to some districts in Manitoba and the Territories as well. It can only be found in the introduction of pure-bred Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires or Chester Whites of the most approved bacon type. The most money cannot be made from the short, thick, fat, or the rough-boned and open-shouldered hog. Good blood and smoothness of form are required. Then, again, the grade brood sows that are to produce store hogs must be carefully selected. A small, runty-looking sow will not produce large hogs at profit. Neither will a big, rough-boned, open-shouldered and coarse-haired female produce smooth porkers of the profitable bacon type.

**Scottish Shorthorn Sales.**

In the following table are the general averages and the highest individual prices at the leading Scotch sales of Shorthorns in 1904, as compiled by the Aberdeen Free Press:

	Average.	Highest Price.
Collynie (draft) (118)	£226 12 6	£651 0 0
Uppermill (disp.) (113)	156 5 4	1260 0 0
Holl (draft) (12)	116 12 9	826 0 0
Sanquhar (draft) (41)	100 6 3	315 0 0
Burnside (draft) (6)	64 11 6	131 5 0
Newton (draft) (20)	62 11 7	136 10 0
Pirriesmill (draft) (22)	60 1 9	189 0 0
Auchronie (draft) (17)	51 0 4	173 8 0
Whiteside (draft) (19)	49 19 1	99 15 0
N. Anguston (disp.) (31)	46 7 4	105 0 0
Fingask (draft) (11)	39 0 9	75 12 0
Perth, joint bulls (260)	36 13 6	420 0 0
Lessendrum (draft) (31)	31 8 8	64 1 0
Craigwillie (draft) (20)	31 8 8	105 0 0
Inverness, joint (33)	30 18 2	68 0 0
Abdn., joint (spring) (137)	26 18 11	189 0 0
Mulben, Neish (draft) (6)	25 14 6	45 3 0
Westside (draft) (31)	24 16 6	54 12 0
Elgin, joint (M. G. Co.) (14)	24 16 6	35 0 0
Elgin, joint (N. A. C.) (17)	24 16 0	38 17 0
Perth, joint (females) (57)	22 17 0	69 6 0
Abdn., autumn (joint) (19)	21 13 9	33 12 0
Suttie (dispersion) (35)	20 10 8	39 18 0

**Wool Values Rising.**

The condition of the wool market at present is very gratifying to sheepmen. The demand for domestic wool, at least, is greater than the supply, and there is reason to expect that prices will continue to advance for some time, and those who have wool to sell feel very bullish on the situation. Eastern buyers are so confident that spring prices will be higher, that they have agents out West making contracts for wool at prices ranging from sixteen to twenty cents. In the face of future prospects it looks foolish for sheepmen to make such contracts, in spite of the fact that such values are tempting. If the eastern woolmen did not feel certain that the market would advance they would not be so anxious to close contracts at present.—[Chicago Live-stock World.



### The Selection of Feeders.

In order to make a profit in the feeding of cattle for beef, two things are necessary: First, that the intending feeder shall be able to select cattle of a type that feed easily and profitably, or have some competent person to select such stock for him; and, secondly, that given feeders of the right type he shall know how to feed the cattle to secure the greatest gains in the shortest time at the least possible cost. In addition, we might add the ability to market the cattle when finished counts for something; the scales and careful frequent study of the market quotations, however, render marketing a minor consideration as compared with the other two essentials. The Farmers' Gazette has the following to say on the selection of feeders, which are pertinent, hence its reproduction:

"The practical stockman knows that some animals cannot be properly fed. They consume large quantities of food to little purpose, and are kept hanging on to the last in the hope that some finish may be attained. Often when they come to be sold only lean condition is shown. On the other hand, there is a different class of stores that feed off at once. They appear to improve daily, and make the best of every ounce of food. When a man has a batch of the latter animals in the stalls he may safely count on making more than his own out of them. If he happens to invest in a lot of the former his chances are scarce—only a boom can redeem him. Needless to say, then, it is not wise to buy up the first lot of two- or three-year-olds one meets. Every animal should be closely eyed, and all stumpy, hide-bound and scraggy specimens must be culled. The best beef producers are the stores which have received good treatment from birth up. Starvation in early life does not conduce to rapid development later. When animals that have been badly treated in the days of their youth are tied up, instead of laying on flesh, nature begins to restore lost ground in other directions. When a man meets a lot of stores whose history is known to him, he should not be afraid to pay a little extra for them if they are of the right type.

"A good store animal possesses a proportionate body, plenty of bone, a mellow hairy hide, a clear eye, and a dewy snout. Its active and healthy bearing are apt to strike even the novice, and, needless to say, animals of such a type are quickly bought up. Familiarity with the points and characteristics of store cattle likely to make good progress in the stalls is only acquired by experience. A trustworthy dealer will often succeed in obtaining a batch of suitable animals, where the average farmer may only pick up a lot of spendthrifts. Doubtless, the best cattle for feeding are those reared on one's own farm, which have been well bred and well treated from birth up."

### Canadian Export Beef Trade.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—I note that you are advocating packing-houses in the West. Speaking as a late retail butcher in a fashionable suburb of London, attending Smithfield market five days out of the seven in every week, I have often remarked on the poor condition of Canadian beef, while the States beef ranks very near the best home-grown article. Since resident here I have often heard it remarked that the Old Country is slow and not up-to-date; but it is plainly evident that on the beef question your own house needs putting in order. Sixteen years' experience in the trade has convinced me that to get a good connection you must study your customer. London will take and pay a good price for all the beef that Canada can send her, providing it is of the right size, shape and quality, and arrives in regular shipments daily. It is simply absurd to glut the market once a year with shapeless, wasted carcasses. I do not think that the U. S. stockmen have greater natural advantages than we; they are simply smarter business men.

This is a great wheat and cattle country, and thereby should be a very wealthy country.

Very little prejudice now exists regarding chilled beef. Now is the time to thrash the subject out; find out exactly what is needed, and educate the cattleman to produce it.

ALFRED TIMEWELL.  
Britannia, Sask.

### A Plea for the Aberdeen-Angus.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

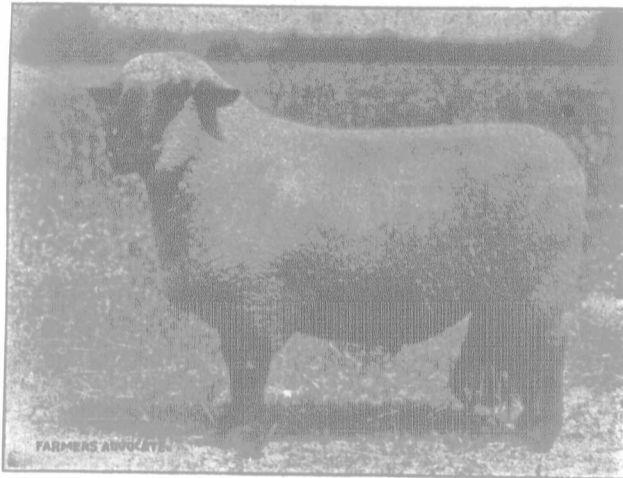
Sir,—In a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" an enquirer asks whether he should start in Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus cattle. I would say in reply that there is a far better field with the Angus than with the Shorthorn, for the following reasons: They are hardy, hornless, early maturers, good rustlers, and no breed will fatten with less lumpiness and waste, according to the opinion of some leading live-stock experts. They have been sold at public auction in the Union Stockyards, Chicago, during the four International Expositions held in Chicago; 261 carloads of fat cattle, one hundred and twenty-three, or nearly one-half the entire number being grade Aberdeen-Angus, that sold for an average of \$7.09 per cwt.; eighty-one carloads were Herefords, and sold for an average of \$6.36 per cwt., and fifty-seven were Shorthorns, and sold for an average of \$6.53 per cwt. Three out of four of the grand champion dressed carcass prizes of this show have been awarded to Aberdeen-Angus and their grades.

These figures are facts, from the greatest stock market in the world. If this young man will go to this year's International he will have the best chance in the

world of comparing the Angus with the other breeds, and I am certain he will decide in favor of the Angus. They are becoming more popular in Canada every day. Rounthwaite, Man. S. MARTIN.

### Hampshire Down Sheep.

The Hampshire Down originated in the counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Berkshire, and is the outcome of the improved Southdown crossed upon the old Wiltshire horned sheep and the old Berkshire Knot. Both the Wiltshire and Berkshire breeds were strong limbed, had Roman noses, and were hardy, enduring folding closely in large numbers, but were hard feeders, and somewhat slow in maturing. About the beginning of the nineteenth century their improvement was commenced by the use of Southdown rams upon native ewes, but sometimes native rams were used on Southdown ewes. A careful selection followed, and, after a time, cross-bred rams of the progeny were chosen. In this way a breed was formed which combined the hardihood of the old native breed with the good-feeding qualities of the Southdown. To Mr. William Humphrey, of Oak Ash, Newbury, is due, in great measure, the perfecting of the breed. His work commenced about 1835, and he used, with excellent results, some of the largest and best Southdown rams from the flock of Mr. Jonas Webb, one of the principal improvers of that breed, paying as high as £60 for the service of a ram for a season. The new breed were exhibited at the first show of the Royal Agricultural Show at Oxford, in 1840, as West Country Downs, a name they retained for some time, but were soon after recognized by the Royal Society in the prize list as a pure breed, under the name of Hampshire Downs. They are, perhaps, more popular with the average farmer of a larger area in England than any other breed for folding on green forage crops and turnips, being especially



Hampshire Down Ram.

suited for that purpose, gaining rapidly in weight, while enriching the land, and making it more productive of all farm crops. The rams are also much sought after for crossing upon long-wooled ewes for raising early lambs, the lambs growing rapidly and maturing earlier for the market, either pure-bred or when crossed, it is said, than any other breed. Hampshires were imported to Canada in limited numbers as early as the sixties of last century, but have not been widely diffused in this country, which is hard to account for, as in these days of demand for juicy, lean meat they should fill the bill admirably. Associations in the interest of the breed have been formed, both in Great Britain and America. The Hampshire Down Breeders' Association of America was organized in 1889, of which Mr. C. A. Tyler, Nottawa, Michigan, is at present the secretary. The first volume of the Record was issued in 1890, and over 9,000 have been recorded. Hampshires are now distributed in twenty States of the Union, and small flocks exist in Ontario and Quebec. In size, they are second only to the Oxfords among the middle-wooled breeds, and they are a close second to them in average weight, which for rams at maturity, in good breeding condition, may be put at about 250 lbs., and for ewes at 200 lbs. Their feeding qualities are excellent, as has been amply proven by their winnings at the leading fat-stock shows in Britain. The quality of their meat is of the best, being juicy, tender, and the lean and fat ordinarily well mixed. The ewes are regular breeders and excellent milkers, bringing their lambs along rapidly. The wool is nearly as fine as that of the Southdown, and they shear somewhat heavier fleeces, averaging probably seven to ten pounds unwashed wool. The color of their face and legs is dark brown or black. The head is rather large, and the nose Roman, the ears moderately long and thin, the body long, the back straight, quarters long from hips to rump, broad in hips and rump, with full hams, the inside of the thigh also being full. The Hampshires are worthy of more general adoption in this country, being a good, substantial, prolific and useful breed, either as pure-bred or for crossing.

### Ringworm on Cattle.

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture of Ireland, ringworm on cattle is described and treatment prescribed as follows:

The disease is not caused by a worm, as its name might suggest, but by a parasitic plant which lives in the skin and hairs and produces crops of "seed," or, as they are technically called, spores, just as the potato blight is caused by a parasitic plant which grows on the potato plant and spreads by its crop of spores. Ringworm spores, like those of the potato disease, are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. When brought into contact with the skin they germinate, and, under favorable conditions, will develop a fresh patch of the disease. The ease with which ringworm spreads can, therefore, be easily understood. A healthy animal can be infected by contact with a diseased one, or by rubbing against walls, posts or other fittings against which diseased animals have previously rubbed. The disease may also be transmitted in many other ways, such as by the spores being carried on the clothes or hands of those in charge of the stock. The disease sometimes attacks both horses and men.

It is obvious that to prevent the spread of ringworm stock-owners must adopt means to destroy its spores. This can be done by regularly dressing each diseased spot as soon as ringworm appears, and by disinfecting the walls and fittings of the houses in which animals suffering from ringworm are kept.

The Department have found the following treatment successful: Rub the diseased patches every second or third day, until a cure is effected, with a mixture composed of one pint of train or fish oil and half a pound of sulphur, or with a mixture of lard and sulphur. The mixture should be rubbed on and around the effected spots with a stiff brush of convenient size. Each of these mixtures is inexpensive, and perfectly safe. Other dressings sold by chemists will usually be found efficacious if applied regularly and persistently; some of them, however, are poisonous, and care should be taken that the animals do not lick them.

### Market Cattle of Poor Quality.

The burden of the weekly reports from our large cattle markets has been "too much stuff of poor or ordinary quality, best exporters and butchers' cattle in demand." This complaint, repeated week after week, should impress the men who raise steers which finally reach the large markets. The situation is serious. We cannot ignore these constant reflections upon the quality of our market cattle, nor can breeders and feeders afford to handle such cattle in competition with countries that are producing a better class of exporters. The source of these cattle that go begging on the larger markets is, no doubt, upon the farms where cows are kept for the dual purpose of raising a calf for beef and giving milk for the factory or creamery, and this practice has paid fairly well the past few years, in spite of the low price of such cattle for beef, and the comparatively small amount of milk given by many of the cows. The cows have been fairly good milkers, and have returned some revenue, while the young cattle have been raised upon the skimmed milk and cheap roughage. Young cattle can be raised upon such fare comparatively cheaply, but, with their hereditary tendencies to dairy form, and with the slim feed given, or in spite of better feed, they come up to the market in anything but good condition, and, unfortunately for the export beef business, the raisers of many of these market cattle are introducing more and more of the blood of the dairy breeds into their herds, in order that the returns from the milking cows may bulk larger. This condition at present puts the cattle-raising business into a transition stage. Later, when the herds which to-day are termed dual-purpose, but are tending toward the dairy type, have received a larger infusion of Holstein, Jersey or Ayrshire blood, their progeny will not be foisted upon the beef-consuming public, but will either be kept for breeding, fitted for veal, or destroyed. Such a result would also imply the development of other herds toward the beef-form type, and, ultimately, the reduction of the numbers of the so-called dual-purpose cows that are supplying so many poor-quality beef steers to the markets. Of course, it is objected to such a course that part of the revenue of the herd will be sacrificed, but it must be remembered that, for dairy purposes, very many of the popularly-known dual-purpose cows are only returning profit after the value of the calf as a stocker has been added to the value of the milk produced. Such cows are dangerously near being a dead loss, rather than a remunerative source of income. Very many such cows do well to give from three to five thousand pounds of milk per year, while in reality milking cows ought to produce from seven to ten thousand pounds, and when they do this their owners can well afford to make other disposal of the young stock than to market it for beef or feeding cattle. The same principle of specialization and increased returns will hold good with the herd that is being graded up to a better type of feeders at the expense of milk production. Taking the market reports, we see that the high-grade beef steer that goes on the market fit for export will bring, quite frequently, twice the figure that his brother of the dairy type will, even



though both have roamed the same pastures and eaten from the same mangers. It's a demonstration of the principle of specialization for economy in production, a principle that is irrevocable, and that is operating in every branch of productive enterprise to-day.

There is one other possible reason why the big markets are flooded with such a large percentage of dairy-type steers, and that is that butchers in the local centers secure the best of the cattle in their neighborhoods for home consumption. This is as it should be, and as we hope always will be, but it is also to be hoped that, year by year, fewer steers of the dairy breeds, and those of other breeds, but of the dairy type, will find their way to the larger markets, and this must be the result if cattle-raisers bend their energies toward developing special-purpose herds, rather than to the maintaining of the less profitable dual-purpose cows so general throughout the country to-day.

Farm.

Clover-growing, and Bacteria.

In his bulletin on alfalfa clover in Illinois, Prof. Hopkins has some very useful information in regard to the distribution of clover bacteria in the soil. Prof. Hopkins is recognized as being farther advanced in the science of soil bacteria than any agricultural professor on the continent, and his conclusions should be of special interest to Western farmers, now that an interest is being aroused in clover-growing:

The facts are that the bacteria are certainly present in some places in the State, while in most other places they are not present in sufficient number to become of appreciable assistance to the alfalfa within three or four years, and the question naturally arises how it happens that some fields are already infected, while others are not. Of course, a definite answer to this question is not possible, neither is it necessary. The most logical theory, and probably the correct one, is that a few bacteria are always carried with alfalfa seed, and that if the alfalfa be grown continuously or repeatedly in any place the soil will finally become thoroughly infected, and the bacteria, will then be carried by flood waters, dust storms, etc., over adjoining fields, and possibly for long distances, especially along river valleys. A single bacteria, or possibly a hundred, in an acre of alfalfa, might not multiply and develop sufficiently to make their presence noticeable for several years, and yet when we consider that a single alfalfa plant, under favorable conditions, may have many hundred tubercles upon its roots, and that a single tubercle may contain many million individual bacteria, we realize the possible rapidity of their multiplication.

There are many other ways than by the overflowing of rivers in which the bacteria may be scattered from one place to another. Besides surface drainage waters and dust storms. If one part of a field becomes infected, the bacteria would almost certainly be carried to other parts of the same field by the agricultural operations, as in plowing, crigging, harrowing and cultivating the soil, in making hay, etc.

It seems certain that some bacteria are carried in the seed, and, no doubt, many more are carried in alfalfa hay, and probably also in manure made from a alfalfa hay.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the bacteria naturally live in the soil, and it is only by chance that they are carried with the seed or hay, and the cleaner the seed, the smaller the number of bacteria. In any case, we can hardly afford to pay six to eight dollars a bushel for alfalfa seed, and run the risk of failure by depending upon a few bacteria which might by chance accompany the small amount of dust and dirt in the seed. There is no doubt that one hundred pounds of soil from an old alfalfa field where the root tubercles are present in abundance contains more alfalfa bacteria than are contained in a thousand bushels of alfalfa seed, and

the infected soil costs practically nothing, except for transportation. Furthermore, when once started under favorable conditions the bacteria develop so rapidly that within a year or two a small plot will become so thoroughly infected that the soil from it can be used to inoculate larger areas. If well-infected alfalfa fields are started on the water-sheds or higher parts of the farm, it is very evident that the entire farm will soon become infected with the alfalfa bacteria by surface washing.

Prospects for Clover-growing.

When asked, a short time ago, what he thought of the "Farmer's Advocate" clover-growing competition, Superintendent Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, said he believed it would do a great lot of good in arousing a greater interest in clover-growing in Manitoba. He has no doubts as to the possibility of its being generally grown in the Province. For nine years he has not had a single failure in his test plots, which were sown without a nurse crop. This year about an acre each of red clover, alsike and alfalfa were sown, at the rate of about twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, with barley, sown at about one bushel per acre. When the latter had headed out, it was cut for green feed, and a long stubble left to afford winter protection for the young clover. The plots were seen by a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" a short time ago, and found to be in excellent condition. In every part of the three acres a good catch had been secured.

In the test plots, clover of the above named varieties two years old was seen, which presented as close a sod as anyone would find in the clover-growing districts of the south and east.

These facts all go to show that the time has come when Manitoba farmers should be preparing to enjoy the benefits to be obtained from growing clover on their farms. It is not likely that everyone who tries it will be at first successful. It will take time to learn to grow good clover, the same as it did in the early days to grow good wheat, but just so surely as the once scoffed at possibility of successful wheat-growing on the plains has become a very living reality, so will the fair hopes which some entertain of clover-growing in this country be seen in fields of this valuable legume.

There is not the slightest doubt but all Manitoba soil requires is to be inoculated with those organisms which science has demonstrated is necessary to the success of clover-growing. In some spots along the railroads, as well as on some farms, bacteria are to be found in large quantities already, but unless means are taken to have them spread over the country no general benefit will be obtained for some time. Even where pains may be taken to inoculate the soil it will be probably two or three years before they will

have become plentiful enough to produce a really vigorous growth of clover. In this connection, the experience of Prof. Hopkins, of Illinois, in alfalfa clover growing in his State will afford interesting reading in another column.

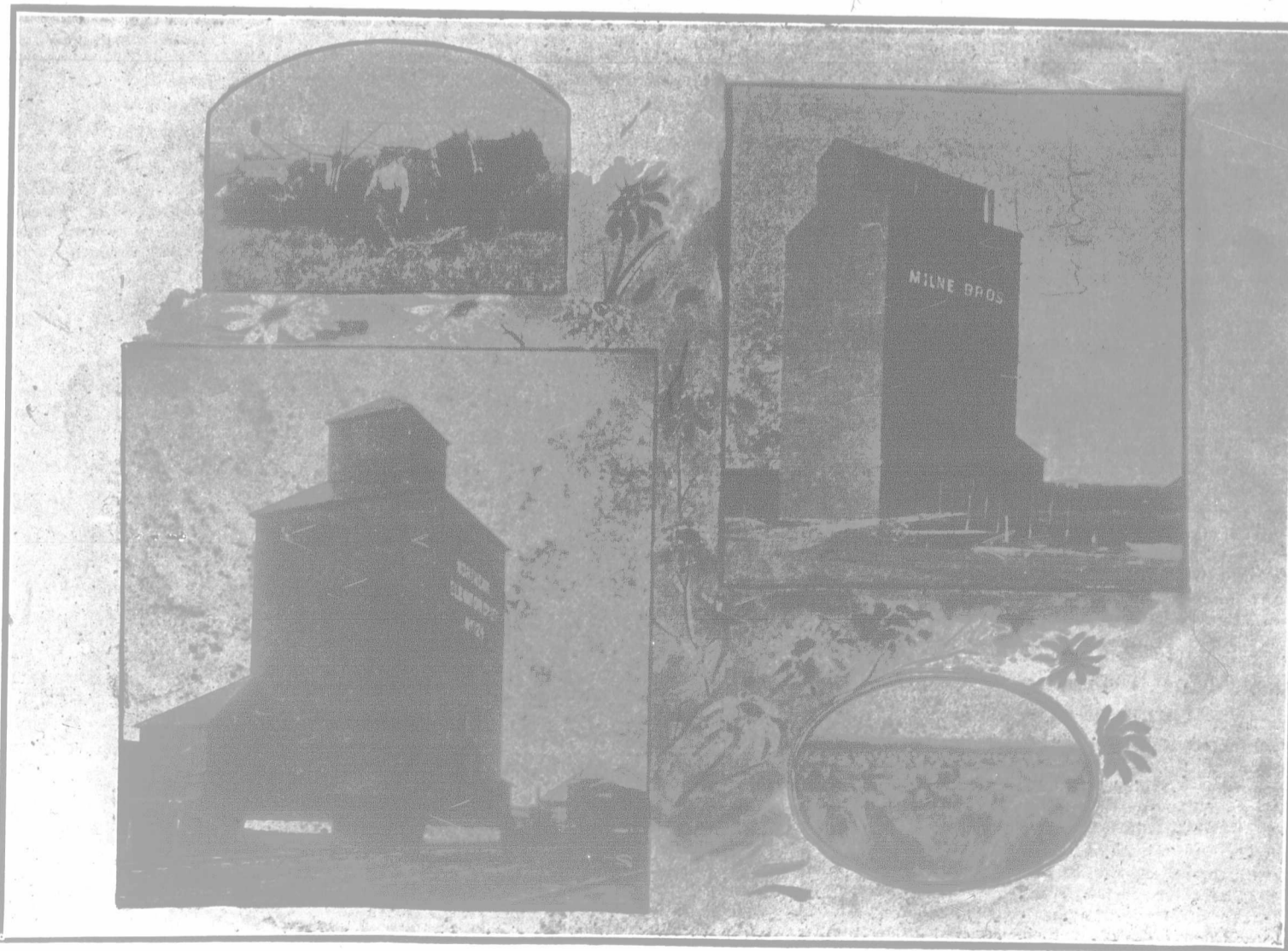
Failures in Potato-growing.

"A grain farmer once said to me," said the superintendent of an experimental farm, "if I thought I could grow half as many potatoes on an acre as I saw you harvesting I would go into the business on a large scale, for there would be money in it." Previously, he had grown only about half an acre—enough for his own use—but the next year he tried five acres. A nice loamy soil was selected, and the seed was well planted in good time. After that, however, they appeared to be forgotten, until some weeds were up about a foot and a half high. Then an effort was made to destroy the weeds and mould up the potatoes. But the weeds had consumed a great deal of soil moisture, and the potato plants had begun to grow spindly, and were past redemption. That fall a small crop of potatoes of inferior quality was harvested, and there is one more who says, "potato-growing doesn't pay."

There were many grand crops of potatoes harvested in this country, from Manitoba right through to the Pacific Coast, this year, but there was the usual number of failures, due principally to lack of care during the growing season of the crop. To grow potatoes successfully, it is necessary to plant good seed early, on well-drained soil, and cultivated well, until the weed crop has been destroyed and the season's moisture has been conserved.

A Windmill that Paid.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm a twelve-foot wheel power windmill was erected seven years ago. Since that time it has been used for grinding grain, cutting feed, and various other odd jobs of a similar character, and Supt. Bedford reports that the entire cost for repairs up to the present has been only twenty-five cents. The windmill, as a farm power, may have its limitations, but surely no one could hope for any better results than this. Wind does not cost much in this country, and it can be easily harnessed by means of a good power-mill to do a lot of useful work at a nominal cost. One of the most prominent signs of progressiveness in some districts of the West to-day is the great number of windmills that can be seen.



Elevators at Rapid City, Man.



### Fall Work Rushed at Regina.

Fall weather has extended into the winter season, and to-day, November 16th, plowing and harrowing can be seen on every side of Regina. While driving north and west of the Territorial capital on the 14th and 15th, through the Condie, Cottonwood and Pense districts, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" was impressed with the amount of fall work which is being done. Threshing is done, and, in most portions of these districts, the returns have been very satisfactory, a considerable portion of the grain grading No. 1 Northern, with reported yields of from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre common. Some were not so fortunate, however, for the early frost played some strange freaks throughout the district, nipping grain here and there, then skipping a considerable portion before its icy breath concentrated, blighting the prospects of honest labor. Upland, early-sown fields, especially those with a slightly northern exposure, were uninjured.

Some farmers postponed cutting unduly long. The proper time for cutting can never be definitely set to suit the varied conditions of the West. A late spring, a season of backward growth, indications of early frost, and many other things, in addition to the ripeness of the grain, must be considered. Those who cut early last fall in the Regina district have great reason to be thankful.

The ground, although slightly frozen in the mornings, was mellow and dry in the afternoons, being in perfect condition as a seed-bed, and several enterprising farmers were seriously thinking of sowing a portion of their spring wheat. They reasoned that the berry would lie there uninjured until the warmth and moisture of spring would cause it to grow. The greatest trouble in the past has been inability to get the wheat in sufficiently early. This method would, in a measure, overcome that difficulty, and, we believe, would be a reasonably safe plan in any late fall, with conditions similar to the present.

The Territorial winter in the Regina district is not subject to thawing and freezing, so that wheat sown in a well-worked, dry seed-bed, late in November, runs little danger of being injured. The advantage which it would give towards having the majority of the crop in early, and thus lessen the danger of frosted grain, would more than overbalance, in the writer's estimation, any danger of a light crop, owing to the seed being injured during winter.

We trust a few of the farmers will test the scheme, and report.

If the experimental farms in the West have not tested fall sowing under such favorable conditions it might prove helpful to the country should they do so.

### No British Preference in this Case.

The following from the Toronto News is about as good evidence as it is possible to get of how hopelessly out of touch some University professors are with the proper aims and workings of an up-to-date agricultural college. The opposition of President Creelman is well taken, and evidences that progress is being made at the O. A. C. In earlier days the college was much hampered by the infatuation on the part of the principal for the newly-imported Britisher, with checked breeches and a strong accent. It is evident saner ideas now prevail:

"Concessions to make easier the entrance of British agricultural students to the Ontario Agricultural College were discussed at the meeting of the University of Toronto Senate last night. They were introduced by the report of Prof. Lefroy's committee, which recommended principally that the clause making it necessary for students to have spent at least one year on a farm before entering the college be struck out. Principal G. C. Creelman, of the O. A. C., opposed the report, and said he would undertake instead to secure positions with farmers for all young men who desired to emigrate to Ontario to attend the college. The matter was finally referred to a committee of eight to decide upon the proper course to be pursued."

As we understand the Ontario taxpayer foots the bill for the O. A. C., and we see no reason why any favors should be shown to a person from across the water any more than to an Ontario man or farmer's son from any other Province.

### Railways Must Cease to Discriminate on Lumber Freights.

The Manufacturers' contention before the Railway Commission, that the rate of 10 cents per hundred imposed upon cedar lumber in excess of the rates charged upon other lumber was an unreasonable and excessive rate, and unjustly discriminates against cedar lumber, was upheld, and the board orders that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and all other railway companies do hereafter desist from charging a higher or greater rate of freight upon cedar lumber than is charged by them on pine, fir, spruce, and other lumber of like class; and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and all other railway companies are hereby charged forthwith to give effect to this order.

## Dairying.

### The Fat Testing of Cream by the Babcock Methods.

(From Bulletin 58, B. A. I.)

Men who used the test daily were found to be at fault in many particulars, and in some instances not the first idea of the principle underlying the method seemed to be in the mind of the operator. Much of this has grown out of carelessness on the part of the user, and much is due to improper instruction given for the use of the test as applied to cream.

It may be stated that a large part of the creamery men are gradually departing from the rules for operating the Babcock test, as prescribed by standard works on the subject. There are various reasons for this, but uppermost is the shortage which these creameries are experiencing in the overrun or churn yield. In many cases the test is read lower than the instructions would warrant, and in others the methods of sampling and measuring the cream into the test bottle are modified in one way or another. In practically all cases this is not done with any thought of "robbing the patron," as the phrase is commonly put, but it is done with a conviction that present methods are somewhere at fault, and the attempt is made to even things up and still give everybody his due.

Instances were found where the creamery, as operated under the hand-separator system, was getting considerably less butter from 100 pounds of butter-fat from cream than they had formerly obtained from the same measure under the whole-milk system. This seemed to indicate plainly that the method of testing was at fault, for it was justly argued that 100 pounds of butter-fat should make the same amount of butter, whether bought as cream or as whole milk.

The three vital points in making a test are: (1) A true sample of the cream to be tested; (2) an exact quantity of the sample in the test bottle; (3) reading the test accurately. These three statements seem simple enough at first glance, but they are more complex in actual practice, as many a creamery man has been brought to believe when the month's business was checked up.

#### HOW TO GET A UNIFORM SAMPLE.

When the can of cream arrives at the weigh platform, there are some things of importance to be noted. If the patron has used water to flush or wash out the last of the cream after separating, in most cases this water would be in a layer on the bottom of the can. It is possible that thorough stirring at the farm would overcome this difficulty, but usually this stirring is not done, and the water is in the bottom of the can. The portion richest in butter-fat is on top, and there is a gradation which varies with every inch of depth from the richest cream down to the water. The cream may be thick because of the great amount of butter-fat in it, it may be thick because it is sour, or it may be thick from age. The first and most important thing in getting a true sample in any of these cases is to make the cream to be sampled uniform throughout in richness and in physical condition. If this is not done, the first step has gone wrong, and every succeeding step will be wrong just to that extent. The final result will be wrong, and in nearly every case the creamery is the loser and the patron the gainer.

This uniformity of the cream can best be obtained in either of two ways—pouring or stirring. It can never be properly done by shaking. Pouring from one can to another is the best way to do it.

These methods will answer the purpose in every case except three: (1) The cream may be so thick it will not pour; (2) it may be frozen, or (3) it may be churned. Warm the thick cream until it will pour. If no heat is available for this work, the creamery operator will have to make a guess at the richness of the cream, or test it, and probably overestimate the amount of butter-fat it contains. When the cream freezes, it is the water which crystallizes out, leaving the richer part of the cream in the center of the can. If a test is made of this central portion the result may be from 1 to 20 per cent. too high. It must be thoroughly thawed out and mixed. When the cream is churned, if such cream is received at all, test the buttermilk and estimate the butter.

If a tester by careless methods of sampling makes his average test one-half of 1 per cent. too high, the result will be astonishing. This amounts to five pounds of butter-fat per 1,000, and at a creamery making 5,000 pounds of butter per day the loss would be 25 pounds, or \$5 per day, figured at 20c. per pound; in a creamery making 20,000 pounds per day it amounts to \$20 per day. Combine this with the loss previously mentioned and it means a total loss of over \$900 per month, if there be 5,000 patrons and a make of 20,000 pounds of butter per day. These losses have actually occurred in many instances, at the above ratio per thousand patrons.

There are two general methods of procedure in practice after securing the correct sample, namely, by testing each delivery as it is made, or by making a composite sample, which is tested each week or semi-monthly, or in some cases only once a month.

This is for many reasons a better method than taking a composite sample. The cream is in better condition to test. There is no chance for loss by evaporation, and an absolute check can be kept upon the work each day. The chief objections to it are the

extra time and greater amount of acid required for doing the work.

#### THE COMPOSITE SAMPLE.

There are several things leading up to the measuring of the sample into the test-bottle, which will be considered first, as they have a direct bearing on the final result.

The Sample Jar.—When a composite sample is kept, the sample jar is of great importance. It must have a perfectly tight cover to prevent evaporation.

In the summertime composite samples will sometimes show a separation into layers, the lower portion being whey and the upper part fat and casein. Such samples do not look well, but so far as observations go this does not to any appreciable extent influence the test, provided they are thoroughly mixed before the sample is taken. In the winter season it has not been shown that a preservation other than the cold weather is needed. In shaking composite samples to mix preservative and cream, always give a rotary motion to the hand, as this causes the cream to flow around the bottle. A violent agitation will often churn the contents, thus destroying to a great extent the usefulness of the sample.

#### READING THE TEST.

This seems the simplest step of all, and yet it has been proven the hardest. Mention has been made of the fact that creamery men were reading the cream test lower than standard instructions warranted. They doubtless reasoned that the test must be too high, or they would get an overrun equal to that obtained under the whole-milk system.

If we calculate that about the same amount of fat is held back in the bulb of all bottles, regardless of size of the neck, it will be seen that the differences regularly increase as the necks of the bottles increase in diameter.

Therefore, the shortest rule that can be given to correct the error due to the meniscus (crescent-shaped surface of the fat in the neck of the bottle) is as follows:

Read the test from the extreme top to bottom of fat columns; deduct from this reading four-fifths of the depth of the meniscus, and add 0.2 per cent. to the result.

In view of the fact that nearly every error in sampling and making tests tends towards a larger reading than the correct one, the addition of the 0.2 per cent. might safely be omitted and no injustice done to either party of the transaction.

There has been an objection raised against the long-necked cream bottle, to the effect that so long a column of fat necessarily shows more expansion, and greater care must be exercised to have the temperature just right. A careful consideration of the expansion table will not bear out this assertion. Butter-fat expands volumetrically. Cream-test bottles are graduated volumetrically, and will take care of any expansion, no matter what the shape of the neck. With the long scale and the narrow neck the expansion is measured in just the same proportions as in a short scale and wide neck.

The hand-tester will, as a rule, give nearer the right results than the steam-turbine tester, because the fat from the hand-tester is usually read nearer 120°. The steam machine may heat the bottles to 160° F., and if read at this temperature a little calculation will show the nature of the results. If the steam machine is run with the lid raised an inch or two, better results will be obtained. This will allow an air current to be drawn through the machine, and the temperature will thus be kept down. If bottles are placed in a water bath to bring them to the right temperature for reading, they should remain in the bath for twelve to fifteen minutes before being read to insure an even temperature of fat and liquid below the fat, and to insure a straight line between the two.

#### INCORRECT READING OF TESTS AND THE FINANCIAL RESULTS.

It has been stated before that a difference in test of one-half of one per cent. would amount to \$1.00 for every 1,000 pounds of butter made, if valued at 20c. per pound. In the preceding discussion it is shown that in the matter of reading the test alone a difference of 1.7 per cent. can be made. Figured on the same basis as the above, this would equal \$3.40 per 1,000 pounds, or \$68 per day on an output of 20,000 pounds.

The methods of operating and the basis of paying for butter-fat in the centralizing plants give the farmer all there is in it. In other words, the farmer in most cases gets a price for a pound of fat or the cream containing it, which, together with the transportation charges on this cream, will equal the selling price of a pound of butter. The creamery must make its profits and pay its running expenses out of the overrun it is able to obtain. If this overrun is cut down through mismanagement of any kind, profits are gone. Instances are now on record where concerns have become bankrupt through bad management along these very lines. The test question is but one item in the way of successful operation, and the things pointed out in this bulletin are not all the corners that must be watched in getting a proper overrun; but so far as the testing goes, this bulletin points out the dangers which are of vital importance to the creamery manager.

The butter-fat paid for and the butter-fat received are found by testing at the station and at the factory. Where this was checked against a low churn yield, this and the difference between the test called for an invest-



tigation. Not all of it can be laid at any one thing, but with careless sampling, loss of cream by spilling, etc., reading the test at too high temperature, and reading the full meniscus, the losses may be found. The differences between the station and the factory tests are in the main due to poor work in sampling and testing at the station. It is a noteworthy fact that the tests at the factory are made more carefully than those at the station. The station tests, as a rule, are made by pipette rather than scales. In most cases a correction table is used to correct the errors made by pipette measure. Although this method gives lower results than with the scales, the faulty methods of sampling, combined with too high reading, still give the station a higher test than shown at the factory, where the samples are usually weighed and more carefully read.

During the past year the creamery companies that have kept any records of their work have been cutting down this difference between tests, and helping to correct the low-churn results. It is hoped that the ideas given in this bulletin will be of some benefit to them; along this line and the great probability that they have sustained it, although ignorant of the fact.

**Breeding as a Business.**

[Address delivered by Hon. John Dryden, in Congress Hall, St. Louis Exposition.]

To be able to plan and carry to completion a modern city building without a mistake or misfit, or to build one of the great floating palaces now used for commerce on the ocean, are feats worthy of the twentieth century. Scientific knowledge is essential to those who undertake such tasks; and accuracy in every detail of workmanship can alone lead to success. The whole world gives its meed of praise to those who undertake and carry forward such enterprises to completion.

But these men are dealing with dead matter, which can be seen, which can be measured to the closest fraction, and shaped according to the will of the builder. How much more credit, therefore, is due the man who, dealing with living matter, shaped under influences which he can only indirectly control—trying to build what his eyes cannot see, and yet with an ideal in his mind, and working year by year nearer its approach—eventually succeeds in presenting for your inspection a living animal, healthy and vigorous—developing for you thick flesh in the most desirable parts, and, withal, keeping an eye to beauty and symmetry, so that the animal delights you as you gaze upon it. I assert that such a man deserves far more credit, and is, in the highest sense, a more worthy builder than he who deals only with stone and wood and iron.

Especially is this true when it is remembered that the ideal cannot be reached in one generation. A single individual may be produced, but that is but a beginning. What the breeder aims at is uniformity in his whole herd or flock, all being of one type, and that type of the greatest excellence possible.

Let it be conceded at the outset that this will never be reached by accident or in any haphazard way. It must be by carrying out a well-considered course, intelligently planned by one conversant with all conditions with which he has to deal. The man who builds a herd or flock or stud, is in precisely the same position as he who erects a building or a ship. The result or outcome of his work must first exist in his own mind. The chief difference in the two lies in the fact that in the first case the builder will be able, before he commences his building, to place his model on paper, while the latter cannot do so, nor can he perfectly show it to another. But, I repeat, the ideal towards which all his work continually points, must be ever present in his own mind.

I am not setting forth the course of the ordinary breeder, but rather of the man who has, by diligent application of correct principles, reached such results as prove to the onlooker his sound judgment in the selection and mating of his animals. Such men, I admit, are not numerous, but they have lived in the past, and have shown to the world marvellous results. I have had the very great pleasure of coming in contact with a few such men, who have been prominent in successful work of this character in recent years. The late Mr. Cruickshank, of Siltiton fame, was admittedly one such man, working with a definite plan for the perfecting of his Shorthorns. Andrew E. Mansell, had he continued in England, would undoubtedly have proved his right to be classed in the same list, as he perfected his flock of sheep. Others are working along the same lines at the present day, but they have not yet reached their conclusions. The vast majority, however, are working entirely at random. How many men in any given township in your State could give you an intelligent reason why they are using a certain horse, or what they expect to produce by the mating proposed? They hope to produce a living colt, but the precise type is a mere guess. I am not going too far when I say that the vast majority of the breeders of live stock on this continent are following, in part at least, the same happen-chance methods. To some extent good results are seen, but my point is that it is not

generally the result of any definite plan. A male animal is selected which happens to be a wonderfully prepotent animal, and the result is satisfactory; but he is probably followed by one which tends to spoil the former success, and it may be years before the owner can happen on another.

I am ready to assert that the results of mating animals together are controlled by certain definite principles, and it should be our constant study to discover what they are. The subject ought to be more frequently discussed, so that by a comparison of ideas from different individuals, wise conclusions may be more rapidly reached. After all you can do, the fact will remain that the most successful breeder must depend on his own judgment and intuition for success. So much must be taken into consideration; such nice balancing of points. For instance: A grand and masculine head against a weakness of the loin, where the choicest of the cuts are obtained; a noble carriage, but a lacking in width of chest;—which ought to be taken? An unlimited number of problems are always facing you, and that close, keen judgment which always chooses the best under the circumstances, is seldom found in one man. It is so natural for most men to see always one or two points, and miss altogether others that may be of greater value. The color of the horn or its peculiar shape, seems to some more important than the covering of flesh, the quality of which they may not feel competent to judge. Others may be enamored of a level rump, while they do not see a narrow chest; and still others with entirely different points, which are always in view while others are unnoticed. Such persons can never reach anything like perfection. The whole animal must be considered, and as none are absolutely perfect, the greatest ability to evenly balance the various points always wins in the result.

There are some things which, in my opinion, ought to be considered as essential. A horse which is used to draw or travel, no matter how handsome, is useless without sound limbs and good feet. A cow kept for dairy purposes, with beautiful conformation, but no milking propensity, is utterly useless. A beef animal which cannot be brought to selling-time under four or five years, is but a cumberer of the ground, and gives no profit. The essential points ought always to exist, but if not, then the skill of the breeder must supply them by proper selection and mating, or his breeding operations will prove a failure.

The essential points cannot well be named in this address, for the reason that they differ in different species. For instance, an essential point in a dairy cow is ability to give milk in sufficient quantity and of proper quality; no matter what else exists, this must always be essential. A beef animal must be of the early-maturing kind, in order, in these days, to give profit. This is not essential in the dairy cow, but certainly it is for beef production. It is essential that the horse which is to show great speed, must possess entirely different characteristics to those just mentioned—great breathing power as well as strength

of muscle and bone; and so on as to other animals.

Suppose, then, it is desired that we should embark in the business of breeding; how are we to proceed, and what are the principles which govern? (In discussing this matter further I shall use the term "herd" alone, as covering also flock and stud.) The herd consists of two parts, the females, and the male with which they are to be mated. In its commencement, it is well that the proprietor should have a definite idea of what he wants, and make his selection of the females first, so that in the beginning the herd may show some degree of uniformity. This is specially important where only one male is needed. Then the male may be selected with a view of improvement, and considering the needs or weakness of the females. When the herd is sufficiently large, so that several males are required, a greater opportunity is afforded for complete success. It is said that the male is half the herd. I go farther and say that, if he is of the right sort, he is frequently far more than half the herd, and his selection becomes of the greatest importance, because in this there will frequently lie success or failure.

Suppose you have decided what is needed in conformation in your sire, and you are fortunate to find him, will he certainly fulfil your expectations? He may prove a complete failure, because he does not, when mated with your females, either improve them or reproduce himself. What is the matter? I cannot certainly answer, but I venture to assert that it will most frequently be found in lack of one or both of two characteristics. First, a lack of strength in blood lineage, or, second, a weakness in impressive character, which precludes the possibility of accurate reproduction. In order to discover the character of the blood lineage, it becomes necessary to examine the breeding. This can only be ascertained by a study of the pedigree. Here the young beginner meets another difficulty. The pedigree conveys to him no information. There are some who would improve it by extending it so as to show a more complete lineage. Still it expresses nothing which gives complete information as to the power of the animal to transmit his own excellence. If it is to be of any value, there must accompany the pedigree a statement of the history of the individual animals mentioned in it. An extended pedigree will not furnish this, and to him who is well informed, it is not needed. To a man well versed in modern Shorthorns, the name of "Heir of Englishmen," or "Champion of England," or his son, "Lord Lancaster," "Perfection," "Scottish Archer," and others, is sufficient. The line of breeding as well as the individual characteristics are at once before the mind, aiding in forming a correct judgment. If these ancestors are known to carry the same useful qualities, then it may be taken for granted that the animal being considered will have a much better chance of prepotency than if a diversity of qualities is seen to exist in the ancestry.

But the pedigree is not alone sufficient; the individual character of the animal must be under inspection also. All of us have seen animals



British Dairymaids at Work at Dairy Institute, Reading, England.



carrying a pedigree which could not be questioned, and yet the results from their use were entirely disappointing. It is evident that the individual qualities must first be considered, and if these are satisfactory, then the pedigree may be studied with a view of ascertaining the probable prepotency of the animal as a sire. What I am now seeking to impress on you is that, both in individual character and pedigree, the animal should please you. You will then have a double reason for his use. Yet it is true that occasionally an animal inferior in quality, but tracing to a splendid ancestry, will give greater success than another with less intensity of blood, but much superior in appearance.

I presume that Champion of England was the most prepotent bull among Scotch Shorthorns in recent years. He was well bred, but he was not intensely bred. His appearance, to the practiced eye of his owner, indicated from the beginning his value in this respect. His sons for many years were selected in the same way, then his grandsons, until the blood of every animal in the herd possessed great power to reproduce a similar type.

Someone will want to know what are the marks of such an animal? Can he be always distinguished from his inferior mate? I believe it is impossible to fully and completely describe him. He should be looked at all at once, and not merely point by point, so as to balance the whole animal; defect against strength, and strength against weakness, in the different parts. There is a kind of intuition, developed by experience and observation, which aids in right conclusions, but which cannot well be described. It is no doubt true that a sire cannot be properly selected unless a knowledge already exists of the females with which he will be mated, and it is quite possible that two men standing at the ring-side may purchase two animals, quite different in special characteristics, and yet both be abundantly satisfied.

In a general way, a female should be feminine in character, while the male should be entirely the opposite. He should not be coarse, although he may be large. Experience proves that the very worst results are seen from the service of a large, coarse animal. He should be straight in his lines, with compactness of body; fairly strong in his limbs, but of good quality. He should have a brave, gentlemanly bearing, with clear evidences of intelligence and docility, as indicated by width of forehead, and a short, rather than a long face; a bright, keen eye; a neck not too long, and well joined to the body, and good width of chest. It is impossible to fully describe a strongly prepotent animal. He needs to be seen, when the expert is at once attracted, and the learner can only in that way really begin to be seized with a knowledge of the essential points of a prepotent sire. If we are to perfect these living animals, it can only be by intelligent action and not a chance conclusion. Our best men and our college professors should study and discuss the breeder's problems, so that here and there shall be seen young men who, receiving a right start in this great field, shall develop that innate intuition which is hard to describe, but which seems essential to success.

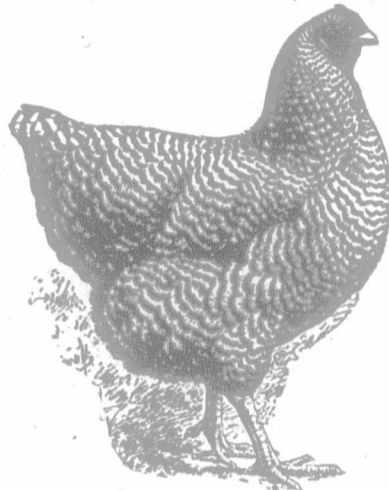
There is no good reason why there should not be developed American breeds of live stock suited to the climate conditions in which they are placed, and producing results suitable to supply the needs of our own people. In this connection, let me say how pleased I was to learn that, under the approval and assistance of your national government, an effort is to be made at the Agricultural Station in Colorado to establish an American breed of carriage horses. It may not reach immediate success, but it should be followed with intelligent persistence, as the proper result when reached, will be a great blessing to all the people.

A great many problems not mentioned here will inevitably face the breeder. A red sire and a rich roan female produce, when mated, a white calf, or a well-bred pair with beautiful muzzles present you with a black-nosed calf. How does it come? Who can answer? Yet, I have a firm conviction that both are controlled by some (to us) unknown law. I feel sure that, with continuous observation and experience, under differing conditions and by different men, and with frequent discussions of such questions, the truth will some day be found.

Again, there is the difficulty in determining what really exists under the skin. Is it mere tallow or rich, juicy flesh? A practiced hand may discover it for you, but the young beginner is lost, and too frequently those who are older are in the same predicament. I remember on one occasion asking the late Mr. Cruickshank when he could distinguish flesh from fat. His answer was characteristic: "I can aye tell in my ane beasts, but I dinna ken whether I could or no in others." Many cattle look plump when fully grown, but it is a filling up of fatty tissue and not flesh, and the killing in such a case is very disappointing.

There is in the business of breeding an open field and an abundant scope for our wisest and best men. The way in many places has never yet been trodden. In following it, let us always remember that we seek to produce an animal of

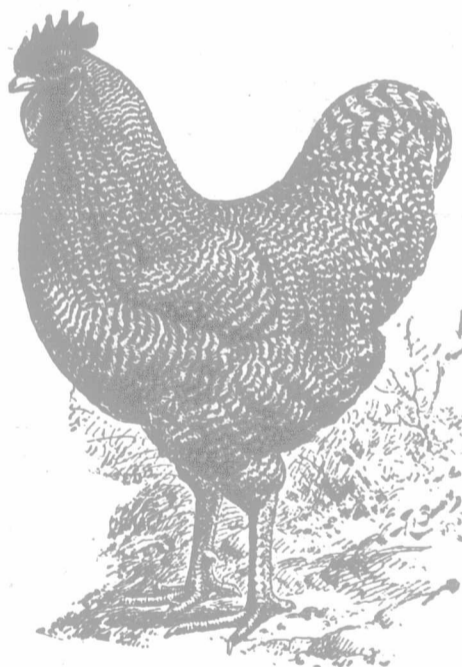
commercial value; an animal which the world needs and will appreciate; animals which will greatly add to the comfort, happiness and success of our people. It is not, therefore, what you or I may like, or for which another may have a fancy, but rather what the world needs and demands at our hands. Our minds must not be filled with fads or mere notions without reason. We ought to throw aside all prejudice brought about either by education or historical reminiscences, and seize at once the real object aimed at. If you are breeding for milk, then let milk always be present, or discard your animal at once. Don't, I beg of you, listen to the argument, so often thrust upon you: "Just look at the pedigree!" Remember, you cannot draw milk from a pedigree, no matter how perfect, or what its



A Plymouth Rock Hen.

length may be. And if you insert the name of your milkless cow in the continuation of such a pedigree, and her history is written with it, as it should be, you are surely fastening on it that which destroys its value, for opposite this milkless cow there can be placed as fully descriptive only two letters, "N. G." (No good).

If you are seeking to produce a road horse, then you will keep in mind that which is under the horse—his feet and limbs. But that is not enough; you will want to know whether he can properly use them. They are not intended merely to be looked at, but to take you from place to place without too much wear and tear, and in reasonable time. If the road horse cannot do this, then, I fear, however handsome he may be, I shall be obliged to label him also "N. G."



A Plymouth Rock Male of the Correct Type. Thick and Plump.

If you are producing beef or bacon, you must secure the quality desired and demanded by the commerce of the world. But that is not all; you will be bound to consider the cost. The value of the animal is commercial. Can it be produced at a profit? Does it grow fast enough to give quick returns? If not, you ought to secure another. The great value of the pedigree of such an animal is not warranted by the results reached.

I might multiply instances as illustrating my point, but these are sufficient. This is a practical age, and the successful breeder must be practical also. The main issue must be kept always to the front. In conclusion, let me say that he who succeeds in improving any branch of our livestock industry, will not only give pleasure and satisfaction to his fellow-men, of whatever calling, but deserves that his name shall be held in esteem as one of the great of the earth.

## Poultry.

### The Farmer and the Hen.

There are few farmers who have a fondness for poultry, and many who are not even willing to give the hen any quarter on the farm, thinking (or saying without thinking) that she is not profitable, and a nuisance generally to the convenience and comfort of himself and the other animals he has. To this class of men, true enough, there is not much profit accruing from hens, and certainly a great deal of annoyance, for the hen will dig out her living, and so often gets into trouble when she is not thought enough of to be given care, and when she is left to do business for herself she cannot show very much profit. The intelligent farmer, however, is on the lookout for profits, and is willing to turn his attention to anything that will pay. The man who is so stuck on himself that he will only adopt notions and fancies will not make money very fast in this age of changes and uncertainties. There is no one in a better position to make poultry-keeping pay than the farmer, if he will only take the pains to plan his place so the hens can have a home and proper food in sufficient quantities.

To make a success of poultry, one should plan ahead the same as with anything else. It is too late now to arrange for getting eggs this winter, but now is the time to plan for the spring hatch, and now and next spring the time to lay plans for next winter's laying. All the hens which have served two winters should be disposed of, and nothing but healthy young stock kept. It is a simple matter to know the age of each hen in the yard by marking the chicks each year when hatched. The simplest way is to cut a certain toe off at nail on either right or left foot. The back toe would be the best, for the nail on it is not used for scratching. The operation is simple, and if done when the chicks first come from the nest, there is no loss of blood, and the wound is soon healed. In this way age record of the whole flock is easily kept.

A good many think the hens eat more than they can pay for, but if a person would bag up a sack of feed and feed it carefully, there would be a good many surprises as to the number of days it would last. Besides, the hens should be fed much that would not sell for any price on the market, and turn it into valuable market commodities, such as fowl and eggs.

One place where the hen interferes with the farmer's peace is in the garden; this makes a famous place for her to dig and get what she is in quest of. Different firms are now advertising 150 feet of wire netting, six feet high, for \$3.50, and at this rate it would not cost much to fence all the garden a farmer would require; and, besides, it is a good fence for all kinds of stock, except hogs, and a very little extra at the bottom would make it secure for them. This done, it is done for years. The increase in garden stuff will soon pay the cost.

In most cases where the farmer and the hen are enemies, we will find that no provision is made for the latter, and there is no branch of farm work that requires more to be prearranged. So often the hen is set or let sit herself without any thought of where or how the brood is to be sheltered until the chicks are upon the scene, then there is a scurry for a box or a barrel to put in some corner, and often the little fellows have to house themselves and take chances, and in a dry season, with absence of hawks and other vermin, the chances are not so bad, and sometimes a good number can be raised, but if the reverse conditions prevail the chances are for only a few if any of the brood surviving.

Every farmer should during the winter make as many coops as he expects to require, and make them of a strong, durable nature, so the work is done for a number of years to come.

A coop should have a tight bottom and tight sides, with the end slatted. The slats allow the hen to look around and spy hawks, etc. When she sees danger near, she always gives the warning, and in an instant the chicks hide, so the loss from this source is very small. There should also be extra fastenings for the front; one of board, to keep the coop warm during cold or rainy weather, and a wire front to put up nights in warm weather; thus the air can get to the brood, and by the coop being tightly built the wire front keeps out rats, weasels and minks, which are sometimes a source of great loss. This tight bottom should not be nailed fast, but held in place by cleats, so that the upper part of coop can be lifted off occasionally and the floor scraped clean, after which a little chaff should be given to make the hen and chicks comfortable, and something to scratch at. This is especially necessary in early spring, when cold, damp weather must be expected and guarded against.

One reason the hen on the farm is in such disfavor is the fact that she has no home of her own. Horse stables, sheds and pigpens are not suitable



places to house poultry. Among so much filth it is hard to believe that the dressed fowl and eggs will be of good quality. Besides the detriment to the fowl, that to the other stock is even worse. The food wasted and soiled so as to make it unpalatable and unhealthful to the animals is a very great item. There are no farm buildings complete without a henhouse. This need not be, neither should it be expensive, but it should be suitable. I have not room here to describe a proper henhouse, but there are many good plans; however, what I want to impress mostly is the importance of the hen's home. Besides the house there should be a yard a couple of rods square at the least, and then the hens should be confined to this home until one o'clock or after each day. Free range is essential, but it is not necessary for ranging all day. They can range enough in three or four hours. There should be a good supply of litter, and in the morning, during summer, the allowance of grain should be scattered in this, which will keep the hens busy all forenoon. A light feed of mash early in morning is all else they will require, more than a supply of fresh, clean water. By close observation, I have found that the majority of the eggs are laid before one o'clock. When a hen or pullet lays her first egg in her season's lay, she almost invariably lays in the morning, and if housed during this time she starts laying in the nest. After she has settled down to a nest she is apt to stay with it, providing it is clean and has a nest egg. The most vexatious part of the hen business on the farm is that the hens are apt to lay where the eggs cannot be gathered regularly. They are sure to steal away, and no eggs can be relied upon as first-class which are not gathered every day. Nothing will turn a person from the use of eggs as quickly as uncertainty as to their freshness, or the certainty that they are not fresh. So to have a reliable article there must be some regularity. When the article is first-class the use of it becomes a pleasure.

Canada has a market for many times its present supply of poultry and eggs, and as the quality increases the demand will increase; also with the demand the price will be satisfactory. See the situation as shown by the past few years. We were desirous of opening up a greater trade with the motherland, and when we got the article to suit the taste of John Bull and his wife, lo, it suited the taste of the worthy Canadian as well, and although our productions increased, yet the exports decreased, because the Canadian consumers were willing to pay a price high enough to prevent exportation. There is nothing on the list of foods more nourishing or more palatable than first-class poultry and eggs. No class of people in the realm deserve better food than the farmer, and with a little expense and reasonable attention and forethought, he can have plenty for his own table and some to spare, which will yield more money for the investment than anything else he can undertake. J. R. H.

**Feeding for Eggs in Winter.**

On this subject I have spent a great deal of time and study in the past few years. In the first place a person wants good, healthy, vigorous stock; then a good, warm, comfortable house for fowls to roost in with a good scratching shed attached.

My buildings are boarded up and down, lined on inside with three-ply tar roofing paper. The hot summer following the winter after I lined my buildings, melted the tar sufficiently to completely seal every lap, making the building practically air, wind, frost and water proof.

My way of feeding for winter eggs is as follows: In the morning I take small grain, feed and scatter in the litter in the scratching sheds; the fowls set to work scratching for their breakfast. This starts circulation, warms them up, and they are happy. Then at noon I throw in another half feed, and they set to work with renewed energy; they simply scratch from noon I throw in another half feed, and they set to them a feed composed of corn, oats and middlings or any ground feed, scalded and fed warm in troughs. I give them all they will clean up in ten or fifteen minutes.

Two or three times per week cabbages are hung up in buildings for them for green food, or raw potatoes, beets, turnips, or most any garden vegetables will answer for green food.

Oyster shells, water warmed in severe weather, is kept in easy reach of them.

From above way of feeding I have obtained excellent results. There has only been one day for a year just passed but what I have had eggs to gather.

I have been practicing this mode of feeding for several years, and from my Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes I have secured 28 eggs in 31 days in January and February weather per pullet.

Last winter was a severe one on poultry. My hens laid well all winter, and neighbors around me didn't get an egg.

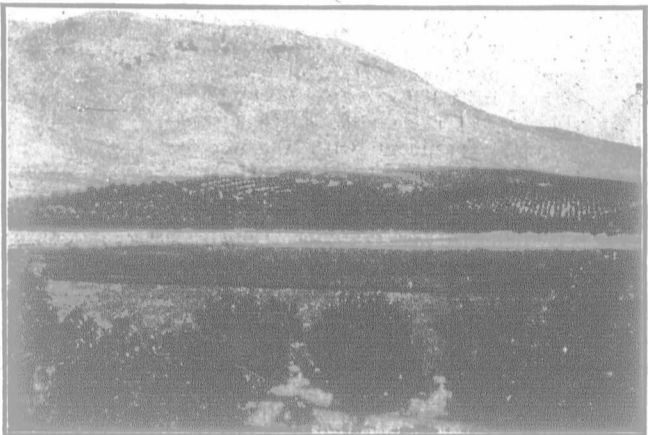
I have been breeding for winter eggs for some time,

and I believe I have bred up to-day as good a strain of winter egg-laying fowls as can be found.

A great man once said, "the time to commence to educate a child is one hundred years before it is born." And I am of the opinion that if one wants a flock of winter layers he must commence to breed for winter layers several years ahead.—[Cor. Am. Poultry Advocate.

**Manitoba Poultry Association and the Farmer.**

If the Provincial Poultry Association of Manitoba wishes to have the poultry industry of the Province develop as it should they must pay more attention to interesting the farmers in poultry. A great many people believe there is money in poultry-raising, but because they know they are not familiar enough with the best system of breeding and management they do not care to invest money in a new venture. It is, therefore, the duty of the Provincial Poultry Association to see that adequate means of interesting the pub-



Apple Orchards, Vernon, B.C.

lic in poultry is provided. One way in which this may be done is by holding a live exhibition, at which lectures in poultry are delivered and the utility side of the show emphasized. To go on from year to year giving exhibitions of poultry that do not place more importance upon the utility breeds than upon others that are in no way fitted to meet the market for commercial fowl is calculated only to keep the poultry industry of Manitoba in the undeveloped position which it now occupies. Let us hope for a good live exhibition this winter, one that will awaken the uninterested public to an understanding that Manitoba Poultry Association is a live organization.

**Who Will They Be ?**

It will be interesting this week to see who the poultry exhibitors will be at the Cat and Dog Show in Winnipeg. The poultry end of this show is entirely a private enterprise, not being recognized by either the provincial or local poultry association. Those who obtain prizes will receive premiums that will carry with them no special credit. Surely the number who are more anxious for money prizes than the honor of having good stock is few.



"The Melancholy Days Have Come."

**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**Tree Selection for the Prairie.**

Trees are divided into two classes by foresters, according to the amount of light required by them in order to make healthy growth. These are known as light-demanders and shade-bearers. In early youth all trees are more or less shade enduring; that is, they will grow under the shade of other trees, and, in fact, many varieties require a certain amount of shade when seedlings, but cannot live under the same conditions after they are a few years older. There can be no hard-and-fast line drawn between these two classes, as the one merges very gradually into the other. In the group of trees generally classed as shade-bearers, some are more shade enduring than others, and the same is the case with the light-demanders, some requiring more light than others. The white and black spruce are instances of very heavy shade-bearing trees; that is, they will continue to grow under very dense shade. The birch and green ash are samples of light-demanders. The ash-leaved maple and elm will bear a fair degree of shade, but require plenty of light for their best development.

As a rule, light-demanding trees should never be set out in pure plantation, for reasons already given, unless it is intended that after a few years the trees should be under-planted with some other variety capable of maintaining a suitable soil cover. Shade-enduring varieties may be safely planted without mixture, as far as keeping the soil in good condition is concerned. There are other considerations, however, which might make it advisable always to set trees in mixture in preference to pure plantations. A mixed plantation suffers less from insect and fungus attacks, because, as a rule, each particular insect and fungus has a preference for a certain variety of plant or tree, and unless extraordinary conditions exist, do not care to attack other varieties. A mixed plantation of rapid and slow growers or light-demanding and shade-bearing trees will, in most cases, give a larger continuous return per acre and per annum than one made up of only a single variety.

The main questions then to be considered before planting are these:

1. What trees are hardy in the district?
2. Of these which are adapted to the particular locality?
3. What varieties are most suitable for the purpose for which they are to be planted, namely, wind-break, snow-break, fencing, or fuel?
4. Will these if planted alone form a suitable ground cover?

After it has been decided which varieties be planted, the next thing is to procure the seedlings. These may be obtained in three ways: from the natural woods, from a commercial nursery, or may be grown by the planter himself.

**Grapes for B. C.**

A Kelowna, B. C., subscriber wishes to know the best varieties of grapes for B. C.

According to Supt. Thos. E. Sharpe, Agassiz, the best varieties of grapes for B. C. are as follows: White-Poughkeepsie. Red-Wyoming, Delaware and Worden. Black-Moore's Early, Concord, and Champion. White-Saunders' Seedling, Kensington, Niagara,



Lady, and Jessica. Concord and Niagara are recommended as the most suitable for the upper country. In districts of B. C. where grapes have not been tried long enough to prove whether they can be grown profitably, it is well to go slow. It would be a mistake to plant very many of any one variety.

**Raspberry Bushes in Winter.**

Raspberry bushes that are expected to produce a heavy crop next year should be bent over and covered with straw manure, to a depth of five or six inches. It does not take long to do this, and it serves as a protection against severe freezing and drying out of the canes. If not protected in this way they are apt to be killed back too far. In the early springtime the manure should be removed from the top of the canes and allowed to remain between the rows, where it will serve as a mulch to conserve moisture.

After the manure has been removed the bushes should be carefully gone through, those that are more than two years old removed entirely, and the younger wood trimmed back to about two to two and one half feet in length.

**Events of the World.**

**Canadian.**

As the result of a terrific explosion of coal gas, fourteen men were killed at the Carbonado mines near Morrissey, B. C., on November 18th.

Rev. Anton Weiler, who has for the past 19 years been a professor at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ont., has resigned to go to Rome, Italy, to become director of the College of the Fathers of the Resurrection.

The Minister of Marine has ordered the hiring of a tug in Port Arthur and another in Fort William, for the purpose of keeping the harbors open and facilitating the shipment of grain to the seaboard.

As a result of a conference between Hon. Raymond Prinfontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co., an experiment will be made in December with the ice-breaker, with which it is thought navigation on the St. Lawrence may be kept open after the end of the usual season.

An automatic brake, devised to prevent engineers from running their trains past closed semaphores, has been successfully tested on the road between St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, and has been highly approved of by practical railway men. The brake is the invention of Mr. James Doyle, U. S. Customs officer at Niagara Falls.

The Algoma Steel Company has bought 10,000 tons of Spiegel at Liverpool, to be used in the manufacture of pig-iron at the Soo, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has contracted to bring it over. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also contracted for the carriage of a large amount of ore from the silver-lead mines in British Columbia to the English refineries.

A movement is afoot to establish a consumptive hospital for the use jointly of a group of Ontario counties, embracing Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Oxford, Brant and Huron. The mortality statistics read at a meeting held in connection with the scheme, show that the number of deaths due to tuberculosis amounts annually in the Dominion to 8,000, and in Ontario alone to 2,600.

**British and Foreign.**

The Japanese army staff pronounces the report of General Kuroki's death false.

It is reported that a Russian torpedo boat stopped a German steamer off Saigon, and forced it to hand over fourteen tons of coal.

A serious rebellion has broken out in Southern China. The rebels have repulsed the Imperial troops, and have captured five towns in the Province of Kroangsui.

Many newspapers of Alabama are agitating in favor of cutting off the State's appropriation to Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee institution, on the ground that Washington is going into politics and attempting to build up a political machine.

The inquiry into the North Sea incident began at Hull, Vice-Admiral Bridge and Butler Aspinwall conducting the investigation. Their report will form the basis of the British case before the International Commission which will meet at Paris.

The Great Siberian Railway is to be double-tracked, five million dollars having already been assigned for the beginning of the work. The speedy conclusion of the work is looked upon as the surest means of bringing the war to an early conclusion.

At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as a result of riots because of a compulsory vaccination law, the militia was

called out, seven people were killed, and thirty wounded. It is believed that the opposition to the law is only a pretext for underlying political discontent.

Five submarine boats arrived at Yokohama on November 23rd. It is thought that these are the boats which were shipped from Quincy Point, Mass., early in October, and which were understood to be for Japan. They were valued at nearly \$4,000,000.

The second Baltic squadron is now en route for the Far East, and the formation of a third is under consideration. A strong effort may be made to get the Black Sea fleet out, in order that it may join with the others.

It is now known beyond doubt that the Japanese General, Kuroki, is dead. He was struck by splinters from a shell, and died at Liaoyang on October 4th. The actual command of the army has fallen to General Nodzu.

Five Japanese, the advance guard of a colony of forty or fifty families, have arrived at San Francisco, by the steamer Manchurian, on the way to Dade, Fla., where they intend to cultivate 67,000 acres of land. The colony will raise silk, cotton, tobacco, and pineapples, and experiment with them.

The lifeboat, Urad of Lesund, Norway, which sailed August 7th with her designer, Capt. Brude, and three others aboard, arrived in the harbor at St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16th. She was three months and nine days in crossing the Atlantic. The boat was built to compete for the prize for the best lifeboat at the St. Louis Exposition. She met stormy weather, but proved an excellent sea boat. The Urad will re-provision here and proceed to New York.

The Anglo-French treaty re Newfoundland was ratified in the French Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority on November 12th. The ratification succeeded a ten days' debate, in which Foreign Minister Delcasse strenuously fought for the ratification, and for his policy of a rapprochement between France and Great Britain. The effect of the treaty is to terminate French sovereignty over the Newfoundland shore.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the occurrence of Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, on October 22nd, closed at Hull on November 17th, and the commissioners' report will be made as speedily as possible. Dr. Woodhouse, representing the Russian Government, conveyed Russia's regrets in regard to the incident. The fishermen who were injured and the skippers of the trawlers put in their claims for damages, the amounts demanded ranging from \$250 to \$16,000.

M. Perloff, the millionaire merchant of Moscow, has received a pathetic letter from Madame Stoessel, wife of General Stoessel, dated Port Arthur, October 24th, appealing to the rich Muscovite for money to assist the helpless wounded defenders of the fortress, some of whom have lost both arms, others either an arm or a leg, some of them being blind, and others suffering from wounds in the spine, and who will be cripples for life. There are, she adds, very many such unfortunates.

A despatch from Vienna says: The Allgememe Zeitung says that the Pope, in an interview, declared that the Russo-Japanese contest was no longer war, but butchery. It was most regrettable that all the civilized powers were indifferent instead of combining in great common action to end it. He hoped that Divine Providence would soon stop the bloody struggle. He had intended to issue a manifesto against war in the abstract, war in these modern times being an absurdity, but glory was both blind and deaf.

Another week has passed, and again from Manchuria comes the unchanged story of continuous fighting without any marked results. From the north the Russian general, Danchenko, writes: "We have practically not advanced at any point on the south-western frontier. On the contrary, in several places we have been obliged to retire several versts." . . . The fortifications of the Japanese are acknowledged by all competent persons to be skillfully constructed. Their trenches in many places are so cleverly concealed as not to be noticeable a short distance away. The general position causes a great tension on both sides. On the other hand, details of the fighting which occurred on November 17th and 18th at Pouteloff Hill (Lone Tree Hill) show that the Japanese there received a repulse, losing over 500 men by shells, which burst in the midst of their advancing columns. The Russians evidently gained a strong point of vantage in obtaining possession of this elevation. . . . At Port Arthur the same incessant bombardment goes on, the Japanese continuing to burrow tunnels toward and under the fortifications, while the Russians, evidently encouraged by the fact that the Baltic fleet is on the sea, hold out in the face of impending starvation and constant death. Recent reports state that the latest disaster in the town is an extensive conflagration, caused by a bombardment from Japanese naval guns. The fire extended close to the arsenal, and at last reports was still burning.

**Field Notes.**

The young people of Killarney have organized a debating society.

The conditions of clover production in five sentences: Clear the soil interstices of stagnant water; fill the soil with humus by plowing under stable manure or rye and vetch; apply caustic lime, five hundred to one thousand pounds per acre; prepare a deep, fine seed-bed, and thoroughly cover the seed; give the field wholly to the clover as early in the season as practicable.

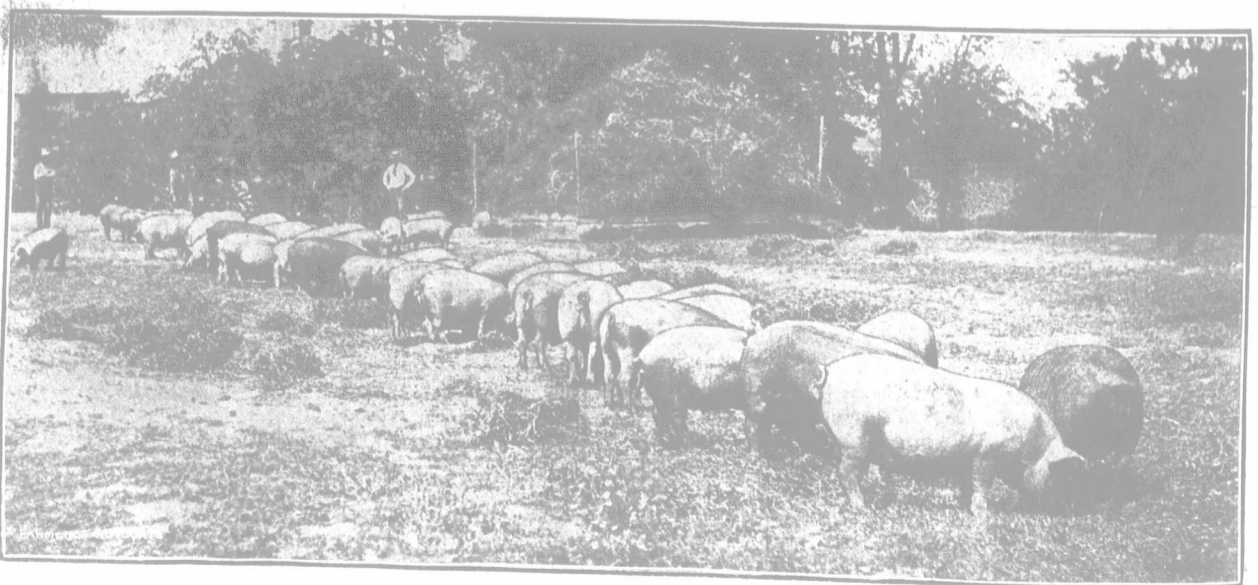
The Bank of Nova Scotia has embarked upon a vigorous campaign of moral reform among its staff. The last effort in that line was in the form of a circular issue from the head office to all the branches, forbidding any employee under twenty-one years of age using tobacco in any form. The rule applies not only to office hours, but is supposed to be adhered to at all times.

In the court of the West Block of the Parliament Houses at Ottawa there was erected recently a portable asbestos house for inspection by the Northwest Mounted Police Department officials. The department uses these portable buildings for outpost work, but has never used any constructed of asbestos, which, it is claimed, are both fire and water proof. The Marine and Fisheries Department is also investigating asbestos as a possible material for the construction of movable lighthouses.

Work, to be economical, must be done at the exact time necessary, and must never be done poorly. Don't feed your cattle two hours late, or leave them parching with thirst for an hour. Don't leave your fence un-mended until cattle break in and do some damage. Don't leave your machinery or vehicles out until rain and frost have put them well on the way to ruin. Don't cultivate your fields poorly or neglect to fertilize them as they need. Remember, only thorough work done at the right time pays as work will and should pay.

**President Cumming.**

Melville Cumming, B. A., B. S. A., who for the past three and a half years has been Professor G. E. Day's assistant in live-stock husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, has resigned his position, to become President of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, N. S.



The [Gentlemen] who Pay the Rent.  
Grown on grass and one feed of grain per day.



**The Sooner You Subscribe the More for Your Money.**

Time is passing, but our offer in regard to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine still holds good—the balance of this year and all of 1905 for \$1.50. Subscribe at once and get the full benefit of it.

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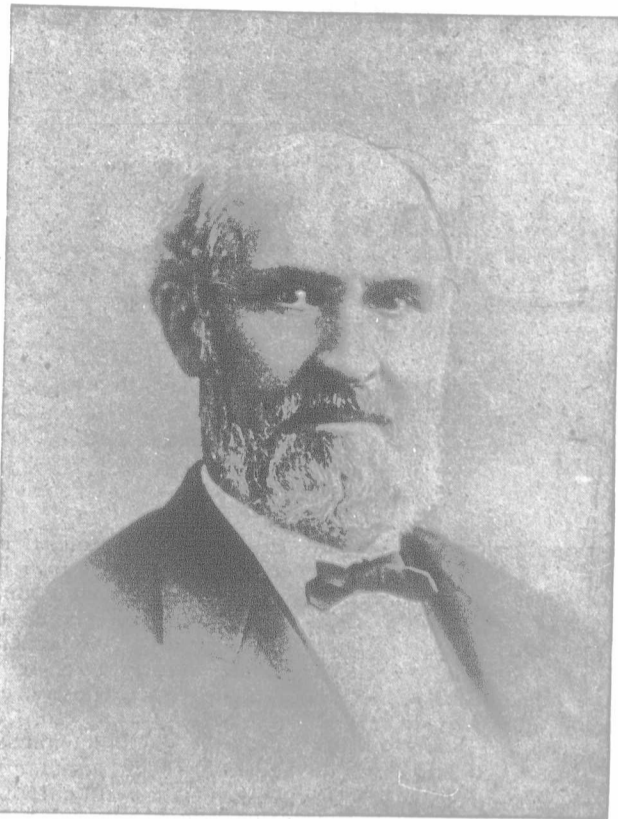
For one new name and \$2.25 we will mark your subscription to the Farmer's Advocate up one full year. So that, by just taking the trouble to find us one new subscriber you get your own for just 75 cents. Could you wish a better offer?

**Want Canadian Wheat.**

A Minneapolis correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: "Minneapolis millers want Canadian wheat, and want it terribly. They have already resorted to various devices to get it. They imported some of it in bond, made it into flour and shipped the flour abroad, thereby avoiding the duty, which the Government does not impose upon grain to be exported again. But that has been cumbersome and full of red tape; and it has had one most serious disadvantage: When the wheat was imported, in order to escape the duty, not only the flour made from that wheat, but also all siftings, must be exported. And there is no market for the by-products abroad. The millers suggest—and Congressman Lovering, of Massachusetts, has already introduced such a bill into Congress—that whenever a certain bulk of wheat is imported the duty on the wheat shall be refunded. But what solution of the question will ultimately be made remains to be seen. Perhaps the millers will do as the farm implement manufacturers have done within the past two years, build branch factories in Canada to supply the Canadian trade. And thereupon the millers will become, as these farm implement manufacturers have become, the most active opponents of reciprocity. Meanwhile, Canada's wheat goes east by Canadian railways to Canadian ports. Meanwhile, the greatest grain elevators in the world are being built at Port Arthur and Fort William, Canadian lake ports which no one east has ever heard of, but which will loom large on the map within a few years. Meanwhile, Canada is preparing for the autonomous domestic handling of her own wheat crop, and looks forward to sit on America's throne as queen of the wheat world. Meanwhile, the Minneapolis mills languish."

**The Western Wheat Crop.**

Estimates of the Canadian West's wheat crop are generally expressed in millions of bushels. Last year it was 51,473,000, and the year before 63,833,000 bushels. This year numerous estimates have been made, one of the latest of which is that of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, based upon the reports of seven hundred of the bank's correspondents, which puts the yield on October 20th last at 60,000,000 bushels. Comparing the prices paid this year with those of the two previous seasons, the crop for this year is valued at \$43,800,000; for 1903, at \$33,457,000, and for 1902, which was a banner crop, at \$35,108,150. From these figures it is evident that even with the dry season and the prevalence of rust, there will be a pretty well satisfied lot of people on the Canadian prairies.



**Sir William Macdonald.**

The millionaire philanthropist who is behind the proposed Montreal Agricultural College project.



**Prof. James W. Robertson, L.L.D.**

The agricultural educationist who will direct the School of Agriculture to be established by Sir Wm. Macdonald, near Montreal, P.Q.

**Markets.**

**Winnipeg Markets.**

Wheat—Market for wheat is continuing the up-and-down movements of last week, with practically no marked improvement in price to the farmer. Quite a number of cars are being inspected daily, but the bulk of the wheat is being stored. Exporters claim prices are too high to do business. No. 1 northern is 90¢; No. 2 northern, 87½¢; No. 3 northern, 83½¢; No. 4 extra, 74¢; No. 4, 72½¢.

Oats—A few oats are coming forward, at 28c. to 32c.

Barley—Barley of malting grades is worth 38c. here; lower prices for feed.

Hay—\$7 to \$9 per ton.

Dairy Products—No advance in prices. Eggs are 23c. here.

Poultry—In fair demand. Chickens, 10c. to 12½¢; ducks, 11c.; geese, 11c.; turkeys, 15c. to 16c., the Thanksgiving demand being over.

Live Stock—Trade is slow. Extra choice exporters, \$3 per cwt.; seconds, \$2.75; butchers' are plentiful, at \$1.75 to \$2.75. Sheep are \$3.50. Hogs, according to weight, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per cwt.

**Good Shires for Alberta.**

At an auction sale of imported Shires, held at The Repository, Toronto, on November 22nd, J. W. Forster, of Bassano, Alta., secured some splendid bargains. In the lot purchased are, the stallion, Thornton Tip-Top (\$425); the brood mares, Caria (\$350) and Dorcas (\$410); the three-year-old fillies, Abigail of Holdenby (\$310), Alice of Holdenby (\$415), Judy of Holdenby (\$235); and the yearling filly, Maudie of Holdenby (\$310). These make a splendid collection, and Mr. Forster must be complimented upon securing so many real top-notchers.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$7.15; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.10; western steers, \$3.50 to \$5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.55 to \$4.75; good to choice, heavy, \$4.70 to \$4.75; light, \$4.50 to \$4.65. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.35 to \$5; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.30; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal—Export cattle, \$4.50; export sheep, \$3.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; good, \$2.75 to \$3; medium, \$2 to \$2.50; sheep, butchers', 2½¢. to 3c.; lambs, 4c. to 4½¢.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8½¢. to 11½¢. per pound; refrigerator beef, at 8½¢. to 8½¢. per pound; sheep, 11½¢. to 12½¢. per pound.

**Cars and the Grain Act at Hamiota.**

Hamiota Grain-growers met recently, and took action to urge the C. P. R. to give a better service in moving out the wheat crop. A resolution was also carried, pledging the association to defend its members as far as possible against any infraction of the Grain Act on the part of any individual or corporation.

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Husband—You are not economical. Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is like.

In the course of a case in which the magistrates were asked to decide whether or not a certain dog was dangerous to the public, an amusing little incident occurred. The owner of the animal objected strongly when a man who lived in the neighborhood stepped into the witness box.

"Why?" demanded the magistrate.

"He's prejudiced, sir."

"Against you?"

"No, sir; against the dog. It bit him."

And even the court smiled as they told witness to go on with the evidence.





## Best Things

A Department Devoted to Life, Literature and Education.

*"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth. Lo, before us glow her lampfires! We ourselves must pilgrims be; Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter's sea, Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's blood-rusted key."*

The reader will observe at the outset, that we have designated this new department of our "Home Magazine" "Best Things"—not "The" Best Things. The student will perceive the distinction made by omitting the definitive article. It is not that all the best things of the periodical will be found here, for every department has its best things, that through the length and breadth of the land have won a host of life-long and appreciative friends. During the season and the year upon which we are about entering we would enhance that appreciation, and by stepping into new fields of thought and helpfulness, widen the circle of our readers and friends. The second or explanatory line of the heading of the department gives the clue to its scope and purpose. Life, as affected by literature, education, and so on, is a very large affair, and with the assistance of those who by nature and training are qualified to present some of the "Best Things" in this domain, we shall soon organize a very large "thinking-cap" class in every community where the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" pays its weekly visits. We are satisfied that in the education of the people, using the word in its broader sense, the future weal of this and other lands is largely wrapped up; but we must remember that while the human mind and human nature, primarily, have not changed, the conditions have and the means of education are constantly varying and progressive, as every true teacher knows.

### The Purpose of Poetry.

The dictionary tells us that poetry is that form of literature that embodies beautiful thought in rhythmical and metrical language. Derived from the Greek, poieo, to create, it came to mean the artistic productions of the imagination expressed in language. It is not necessarily verse or rhyme, but may find expression in elevated prose; yet the meter or rhythm of words heightens the emotions which their meaning is calculated by the poet to produce.

Here is an example of poetic prose from Longfellow:

"The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection—itsself a broader shadow; we look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. Then stars arise, and the night is holy."

We should disabuse our minds of the notion that poetry is merely a product of imagination—something unreal—and poets only dreamers. Poetry is an expression of what its author really sees in nature, or it is the interpretation of life as the poet discerns it. Bliss Carman, our fellow Canadian, himself a richly endowed poet, who is winning renown in literary fields tells us [in "The World's Best Poetry"] that poetry is the study of life which it interprets, and to which it ministers. Burns reveals to us the daisy and the field mouse, and touches the chords of universal human sympathy; Wordsworth, with a passionate susceptibility to the beauties of nature, pictures them to us, and shows—

How verse may build a princely throne  
On humble truth.

Tennyson inspires the spiritual aspirations of the people, and compels us to believe with Curtis, that "Not until we know why the rose is sweet, the dewdrop pure or the rainbow beautiful, will we know why the poet is the benefactor of society." Poets voice the national aspirations of the people, and give utterance to the cry of the enslaved for freedom; with instant skill, says Hillis, they lay hand upon the disease spot in social or national life, as in the warning to Britain of Kipling's "Recessional." In every enlightened land and age the poets have been the seers, and woe betide the people if their poets perish or their voices be unheeded.

### "Best Things" in Public Men.

Look at the great modern statesmen who have shaped the politics of the world. They were educated men; were they, therefore, visionary, pedantic, impracticable? Cavour, whose monument is United Italy, one from the Alps to Tarentum, from the lagoons of Venice to the Gulf of Salerno; Bismarck, who has raised the German Empire from a name to a fact; Gladstone, the incarnate heart and conscience of England, they are the perpetual refutation of the sneer that high education weak-

ens men for practical affairs. Trained themselves, such men know the value of training. All countries, all ages, all men, are their teachers. The broader their education, the wider the horizon of their thoughts and observation; the more affluent their resources, the more humane their policy. Would Samuel Adams have been a truer popular leader had he been less an educated man? Would Walpole the less truly have served his country had he been, with all his capacities, a man whom England could have revered and loved? Could Gladstone so sway England with his fervent eloquence, as the moon the tides, were he a gambling, swearing, boozing squire like Walpole? There is no sophistry more poisonous to the State, no folly more stupendous and demoralizing, than the notion that the purest character and the highest education are incompatible with the most commanding mastery of men and the most efficient administration of affairs.—George William Curtis.

### "Best Things" in Country Life.

"There are one hundred thousand children in Chicago who cannot tell a rose from a dandelion, but who can give the names of popular pugilists, gamblers, and thugs."—Dr. W. H. Hincks.

This statement, made some weeks ago by a well-known divine, brings to one most forcibly what it means to a great mass of children to be born and "schooled" in the tenements of a great city. It should, moreover, impress upon farmers strongly the fact that they can never be too thankful for being able to bring up their children in an atmosphere in which "pugilists, gamblers and thugs" are despised, and where "roses and dandelions" are free as the winds

that blow. There is no controverting the fact—there is some power about the "land" that elevates, morally and emotionally, if not intellectually. Vices, all too well known in the cities, even in the towns, are scarcely heard of in the "real" country, and the moral leper is there a leper indeed. The warden of a great penitentiary not long ago made the statement that the convicts in his charge who are placed on the prison farms invariably make the best record. "Once I get them on to the land," he said, "they begin to improve." If, then, the very fact of working on a farm, though it be a prison farm, flanked by the rifles of ever-watching guards, can suffice to soften and raise men, the

lowest or weakest of their kind, what must the glorious freedom of land, and woods, and sky, do for the youth who comes clean-handed, clean-souled to his heritage of Lord of the Soil.

As farmers of the Dominion we should not, at least, underestimate our advantages. There is much wisdom in the words of the optimistic philosopher, that "Everything good is on the highway." At the same time it must be recognized that everything bad is also on the highway, and that the man who is a man must continually exercise his power of choice. Invariably, however, the path with the fewest pitfalls is the safest, even for the strong, otherwise we should not have been taught to pray, "Lead us not into temptation." City life, for many, has its advantages. No one who is unprejudiced can gainsay that. At the same time, the country should have its compensations—and it certainly has fewer pitfalls. May we who live in it, then, gather the "roses and dandelions," and reach out for more. We cannot have too much of the real good that may be found, by him who will look for it, "on the highway."

### What is War?

"What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successfully selected, during the French war, say, thirty able-bodied men. Dumdrudge, at her own expense, had suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest man stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or, say, only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted.

"And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending, till, at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and Thirty stands fronting Thirty, each with a gun in his hand. "Straightway the word 'Fire!' is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty brisk useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses, which it must bury, and anon shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart; were the truest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out, and, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot." —[Carlyle, in Sartor Resartus.



Bliss Carman.

A Canadian who is winning distinction in literature.



Lullaby.

Little Man! Little Man! come to me now!  
Come let me hold you tight!  
I will fold you away in the nest of my heart,  
Far from all harm to-night—  
Deep in my heart is a garden  
Of lilies of love, and they glow  
In the light, looming into an Eden  
That only a mother can know.

Little Man! Little Man! close your dear eyes;  
I'll sing you off to sleep,  
While mystical elfins of babyhood dreams  
Hover about you, and creep,  
Ever so lightly to lead you  
Into the realm where love  
Dimples your pathway with kisses  
As pure as the dew from above.

Little Man! Little Man! now you are safe,  
Forever safe on my breast.  
Your heart in my heart is embedded,  
And night croons a song of rest.  
Rest while the beautiful lilies  
Of love guard your slumber and glow  
In the light of an earthly Eden  
That only a mother can know.

The Missing Treasure.

(S. E. Kiser.)

I know a man who has marble halls—  
But he hasn't you, my boy;  
There are blooded chargers in his stalls,  
His yacht is anchored in the bay;  
He hunts for pleasure all the day;  
He goes where he is pleased to go,  
And there is none to say him no—  
But he hasn't you, my boy.

No master lays down rules for him—  
But he hasn't you, my boy;  
No other's will or wish or whim  
Is suffered to overthrow his plans,  
Yet with the joys that are this man's  
Is one great woe he has to bear,  
No child is given to his care—  
And I have you, my boy.

Joys of the Road.

Now the joys of the road are chiefly these:  
A crimson touch on the hardwood trees;  
A vagrant's morning wide and blue,  
In early fall when the wind walks too;  
A shadowy highway cool and brown,  
Alluring up and enticing down,  
From rippled water to dappled swamp,  
The outward eye, the quiet will,  
From purple glory to scarlet pomp;  
And the striding heart from hill to hill;  
The tempting apple over the fence;  
The cobweb bloom on the yellow quince;  
The palish aster along the wood;  
A lyric touch of the solitude;  
These are the joys of the open road  
For him who travels without a load.  
—Exchange.

A Prayer.

(The Outlook.)

Lord, in Thy Abounding grace,  
Give to me one little place,  
Where earth's beauties I may see,  
With no man to envy me!

Let my children breathe in health;  
Let them know the poor man's wealth  
To live free beneath the sky,  
Shunning, dreading no man's eye.

Let the dear wife of my heart  
Share with me the greater part  
Of my hours, and grant that we,  
Free of care, may worship Thee.

A preacher in a small Virginia church had just announced his text, "Thou shalt not steal."  
As he pronounced the words a burly negro in one of the rear benches slapped his knee vigorously.  
After the sermon the preacher met his parishioner. "Allen," said he, "before my sermon, when I announced the text, 'Thou shalt not steal,' I noticed from the pulpit that you slapped your knee. Why did you do that?"  
The man hesitated a moment before he replied. "You done reminded me, sah, to-morrer's our weddin' anniversary, and I done promise Lize a chicken dinner."



"They" Say.

There's a very wise family abroad in our land,  
The largest I ever have known;  
You have met them I know, for on every hand  
Some branch of this family has grown;  
You may not care in their company to share,  
And try to keep out of the way,  
Still you're under the ban of this numerous clan,  
Who are known by the name of "They."

They've a wonderful knowledge of all your affairs,  
Of your character, business, or health;  
They have known all your family for years upon years;  
Their mistakes, their losses, or wealth;  
And if one of the throng has ever gone wrong,  
The disgrace will not soon pass away,  
'Twill be treasured in store, to repeat o'er and o'er,  
By this meddling family of "They."

If a stranger should come to your village or town,  
He must not in ignorance remain,  
He must know all the failings of Jones or of Brown,  
Though the telling should cause them pain.  
And they seem to arrange, though it looks very strange,  
That in some unaccountable way  
Nearly all do wrong but those who belong  
To this paragon family of "They."

Oh! there's many an unjust prejudice born  
And many a sharp sting given  
By the thoughtless tongue, while hearts are torn  
And truest friendships riven.  
Oft the erring soul that has lost its goal,  
Yet yearns for the good old way,  
Shrinks back from the light into darkest night  
Because of unkind words "They" say.

What a heaven, indeed, this world would be,  
If this troublesome family of "They"  
Would only the good in their fellow men see  
And turn from the evil away.  
If we heed the word of our loving Lord,  
Tell me who will be to-day,  
The sinless one, to cast the first stone  
At those who have wandered away.

Oh! these tongues of ours we should guard with care,  
For our words will have an end,  
And by those words, God's book doth declare,  
We are justified or condemned.  
'Tis a solemn thought, forget it not,  
But drop along thy way  
Only words that are kind, and blessing you'll find,  
Though numbered among the "They."  
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

The words of a talebearer are as wounds.—Prov. xviii: 8.  
"Only a tiny dropping from a tiny hidden leak,

With a feeble contradiction, or a 'hope it is not true!  
A story quite too meagre for naming any more,  
Only your friend seems eager to know a little more.  
No doubt, if explanation, if all was known, you see:  
'One might get information from Mrs. A. or B.'  
Only some simple queries passed on from tongue to tongue,  
Through the ever-growing series has out of nothing sprung.  
Only a faint suggestion, only a doubtful hint,  
Only a leading question with a special tune or tint,  
Only a low 'I wonder?'—nothing unfair at all;  
But the whisper grows to thunder, and a scathing blot may fall,  
And a good ship is dismantled, and hearts are like to break,  
And a Christian life is blasted for a scarcely guessed mistake."

Mrs. Hayward's verses are not only clever, but very true. We are all more or less under the dominion of "Mrs. Grundy," and I am afraid most of us must acknowledge with shame that we have helped to spread some of her evil reports. Over and over again we have made resolutions against this bad habit of unkind gossip, which sometimes sinks to the awful level of scandal, and over and over again the resolutions have been broken. In the sixth chapter of Proverbs is a list of seven sins which God hates, and more than half of these are sins which "talebearers" indulge in—"a lying tongue, a heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that be swift in running to mischief, he that soweth discord among brethren." The love of gossip is apt to degenerate into "bearing false witness," for the evil deeds of others must be touched up a little to make them more interesting. Of course, after a story has passed through many mouths, this touching-up process has usually changed it so that it can hardly be proved to have any truth in it at all. We are playing with terribly sharp-edged tools when we carelessly indulge in idle gossip. The words of a talebearer are compared in the Bible to adder's poison, and also to sharp swords or arrows dealing deadly wounds. People who are said to be very good-hearted, and are really ready to do a neighbor a kindness at considerable sacrifice to personal comfort, are sometimes regular fire-brands, recklessly dealing destruction to the reputations of friends as well as enemies. "He that repeateth a matter separateth very friends," and most of the misunderstandings and quarrels which bring such misery into the lives of men and women, might have been avoided if there had been no busy "friend?" to repeat the matter. God Himself has absolutely forbidden this common practice of talebearing: "Thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among thy people," He says; and makes this command still more emphatic by adding the solemn words: "I am the LORD,"—as though to warn us that He is listening and noting down our everyday conversation. Swift got into a corner once when he was at a party, and amused himself by noting down as far as possible the conversation of every one in the room. These notes he then read aloud, and they did not give much pleasure to the speakers. No matter how secret we may try to be in telling tales, our words can never be recalled. We might give all that we have, but cannot buy back or destroy a word once spoken, nor even keep it from being passed on: " whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops," says the Lord, "so we cannot be too careful what we say, even to confidential friends. "Curse not the king, no not in thy thought; and curse not the rich in thy bedchamber: for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."  
We not only are apt to magnify the defects of others, as well as refusing to mention the temptations which might to some extent excuse them, but we have too many sins ourselves to be in a position to throw stones at our neighbors. Our Lord has shown us that the only effectual cure for the desire to convict others of sin is to turn the search-light in another direction. Instead of



The Dusky Archer.

Amateur photo work by Miss J. Dearness.

With a shake of the head, and a very grave face,  
And a voice mysterious and sad,  
"They" will say, "Did you know such and such was the case,  
I'm sure it is really too bad."  
Then the story will grow, like the ball of snow  
Which the schoolboys roll in their play;  
Getting large and strong as it passes along  
In the hands of this family of "They."

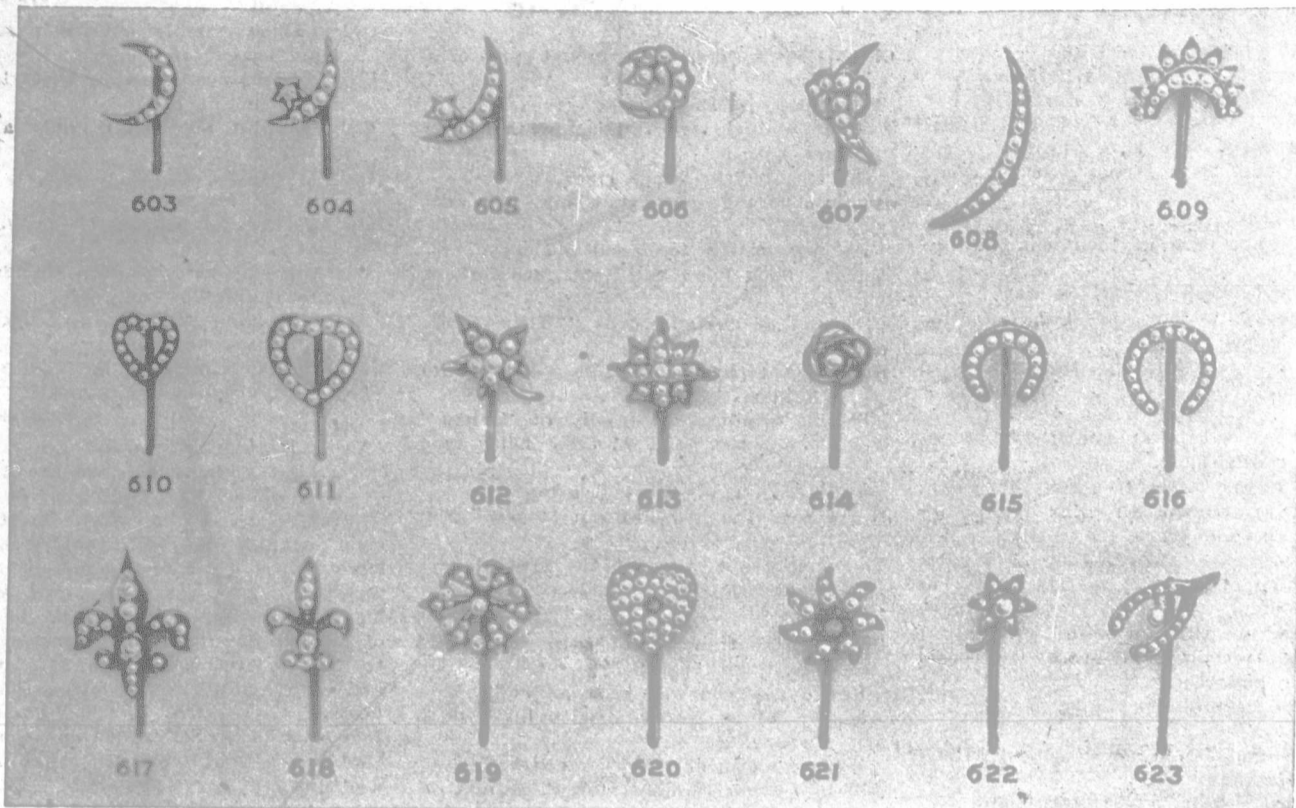
But the flow is never stopping, and the flaw is for to seek.  
Only some trickling water, nothing at all at first,  
But it grows to a valley-slaughter, for the reservoir has burst.  
The wild flood once in motion, who shall arrest its course?  
As well restrain the ocean as that un-governed force.  
A look of great affliction, as you tell what one told you,



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being on the look-out for blemishes, it would pay us better to look in for them. If we are trying to cast the beam out of our own eye, we shall not have time to draw attention to the mote in our brother's eye.

We may not be scientific people, but there is one science we should all find it useful to cultivate—the science of silence. It is said that Count Moltke never made an enemy because, although he could speak seven languages, he could also be "silent" in all of them.

It is indeed an awful thing to be a slanderer, for that is Satan's special occupation. The very word "devil" comes from a Greek word meaning a traducer or calumniator, and we certainly don't want to copy Satan. It has been remarked that "slanderers are like flies, that keep over all a man's good places to light only on his sores," and I think it was Swift who said of a chronic talebearer: "His mouth costs him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others."

But perhaps you are not willing to own any kinship to the meddling family of "They," and yet have suffered or are suffering from its mischievous habits. It is very hard to endure calumny patiently, hard to forgive unkind gossip at our expense. But if we compare our little slights and injuries with those endured so forgivingly by our Master, we too may be strong enough to pray heartily for those who have been unjust to us. And we may be sure of this, that no arrow of slander aimed at a servant of God can do him real harm, for He has declared: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the LORD." Joseph found that false accusation led him straight to a very high position in Egypt. Disgraced in the eyes of men for a little while, he has been honored by the world ever since.

It is very pleasant to be popular, but very dangerous to set too high a value on popularity, or care too much what "They" say. When asked the catch question: "Would you rather be better than you seem, or seem better than you are?" we may profess to wish that no one would give us credit for virtues we do not possess. But, deep down in our real selves, is there not often an exultant feeling when we receive unmerited praise, which is only another name for flattery? And when we are chafing under the criticism of the "They" family, and hotly resenting it, is there not sometimes a sub-conscious feeling that "They" are not so very mistaken after all? Instead of being angry when accused of selfishness, cowardice or vanity, let us take it as a danger signal, and try to strengthen the weak spots, being thankful for the warning rather than resentful that attention has been called to our sins. And then, again, don't let us feel worried if our efforts are not appreciated. God may always be trusted to honor those who honor Him. Honor, like happiness, is not found by those who make its acquisition their chief aim, but rather found by those who aim at duty, regardless of consequences. People who think it a crime to be unfashionable are generally ridiculed by their fellows, while those who trouble their heads very little about what "They" may say about them—caring for God's praise far more than for the praise of the world—are sure to be respected.

The point of this protracted discourse is that it is far more dangerous to belong to the talebearing family of "They" than to be a target for the arrows of slander.

"Self-vindication shun; if in the right, What gainest thou by taking from God's hand Thy cause? If wrong, what dost thou but invite Satan himself thy friend in need to stand? Leave all with God; if right, He'll prove thee so; If not, He'll pardon; therefore, to Him go." HOPE.

"We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors, and render to the world a more lasting service by absence of jealousy and recognition of merit than we could ever render by the straining efforts of personal ambition."—Dean Farrar.



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# With the Flowers

## The Calla.

A deserved favorite with many people, both because of its beauty and the ease with which it may be grown, is the Calla, wrongly called, sometimes, Calla "Lily," for the Calla is not a true lily. It belongs, on the contrary, to the Arum family, whose representatives in Canada are the Marsh Calla of the bogs, the Sweet Flag, the Indian Turnip or Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and the Skunk Cabbage, which grows in the southern parts of the Dominion.

The Calla most frequently seen in the window garden is the C. *Æthiopica*, a beautiful plant, whose name bespeaks its African origin, the first specimens having been, as a matter of fact, sent to England from the Cape of Good Hope in 1731. This species also grows wild in the Island of St. Helena, and is asserted by some to be found along the banks of the Nile, hence the name sometimes given to it, "Lily of the Nile." This last assertion, however, I have not been able to verify.

However that may be, the fact remains that in all of the places to which the Calla *Æthiopica* is indigenous, it is only found growing in marshes or river flats where similar conditions obtain—a rich alluvial soil, and periodical seasons of rain and drouth—of rain when the flats become water-soaked and growth is rampant, of drouth when for months the soil is dry as ashes, vegetation, to a great extent, withers, and the Calla leaves die off one by one until no sprout is left to show where the plump bulbs lie hidden, awaiting the next advent of the rainy season, or the next inundation of the river, as the case may be, which will awaken them again from their months of sleep.

Now, in trying to grow the Calla in the house we must, as far as possible, give it these conditions. A good imitation of its native alluvial soil may be provided by mixing a quantity of leaf mould with a little sharp sand and some mucky soil from the edge of a pond or river. Plenty of drainage material (broken crockery or charcoal) should be placed in the bottom of the pot, which should have a hole in it to allow the water to pass off freely, for although in its growing period the Calla likes to have the soil continually wet, it cannot abide stagnant water in the bottom of the pot.

If the bulb is planted, say in November, it should receive plenty of water through the winter. In spring the water supply should be gradually withheld, and in June the plant should be taken outside and turned over on its side, pot and all, in some out-of-the-way place. Here it should be left without any attention whatever until fall, when the bulb may be dug out of the dry soil, repotted, and treated as before. Little further care is necessary, save to give the plant plenty of pure air, to keep it in a warm room, and to see that all dust is sponged off the leaves. A one-year-old plant may not flower, but a two years' bulb should make a good showing.

In buying Callas, the large white variety, or "Lily of the Nile," is likely to be found the most satisfactory. From time to time new varieties—red, yellow, black—are advertised, but none of these are as good as the old standby. The spotted Calla, however, has very prettily variegated leaves, and will be found a very attractive adjunct to the winter window garden.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

## A SICKLY ORANGE.

Dear Flora Fearnleaf,—Will you please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," what to do with my orange plant? A year ago it was laden with blossoms, but no fruit appeared. This fall I changed the soil, but I am afraid it is too light. Anyway there is not the sign of a bud, and the tree has a sort of un-

thrifty appearance generally. Some of the leaves have grown very large. Should I cut the stocks back? They have a bare look.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—During winter the orange should be permitted to rest, so simply set your plant in a cool place, and give just enough water to keep it alive, but not growing, for a month or two. Then bring to a sunny window, give more water, and liquid manure occasionally. Orange plants—the small Otabete window variety, as well as the larger kinds—bloom best when the roots are somewhat confined, hence do not keep in a large pot.

## Domestic Economy.

Growing children need plenty of sleep; the best rule is to let them sleep until they wake naturally.

The garments worn during the day should always be removed at night, and fresh garments substituted.

Tight gloves spoil the shape of the hand and are unhealthy, because they interfere with the circulation.

For earache take one dram of laudanum and olive oil, heat, moisten a piece of cotton with it and place in the ear.

There can be no health without exercise, and a system of exercise should be practiced that will bring in play all the muscles of the body.

For feet that perspire too freely, put a tablespoonful of vinegar in the foot bath; the soles of the feet may also be rubbed with spirits of camphor.

For a corn or bunion, paint over every day with the following solution: Collo-dion,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; sodium borate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram; extract cannabis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  scruple.

Tender feet should be soaked twenty minutes every night in a bath of warm water, to which has been added a handful of common table or sea salt.

For a sour stomach, add three grains of chloride of lime to a half glass of water.

To increase the weight, avoid acids of all kinds, eat salads with oil, potatoes, and rare meat. Plenty of sleep should be taken; at least eight hours during the night.

Oatmeal and bran water, so often recommended for the skin, is made by simply boiling the oatmeal or bran in enough water to make a thin gruel. This must be made fresh every few days, as it sours quickly.

Cleanliness, ventilation and friction with a good brush or the finger ends are the essential needs of the hair. See that the hair is shampooed regularly and kept perfectly clean. This will relieve much of the tendency to accumulate dandruff.

The best remedy for poor circulation is deep breathing. This strengthens and exhilarates all the organs of the body. Poor circulation, unless from heart trouble, can in most cases be cured in this way.

A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X—, this woman wants washing."

Very shortly the answer came back:

"Dear Sir,—I dare say she does, but don't fancy the job."

"It's getting close to Christmas. Across the plains and dells  
You can almost hear the chiming and the rhyming of the bells."

## XMAS IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER. THE GIFT-GIVING SEASON IS AT HAND.

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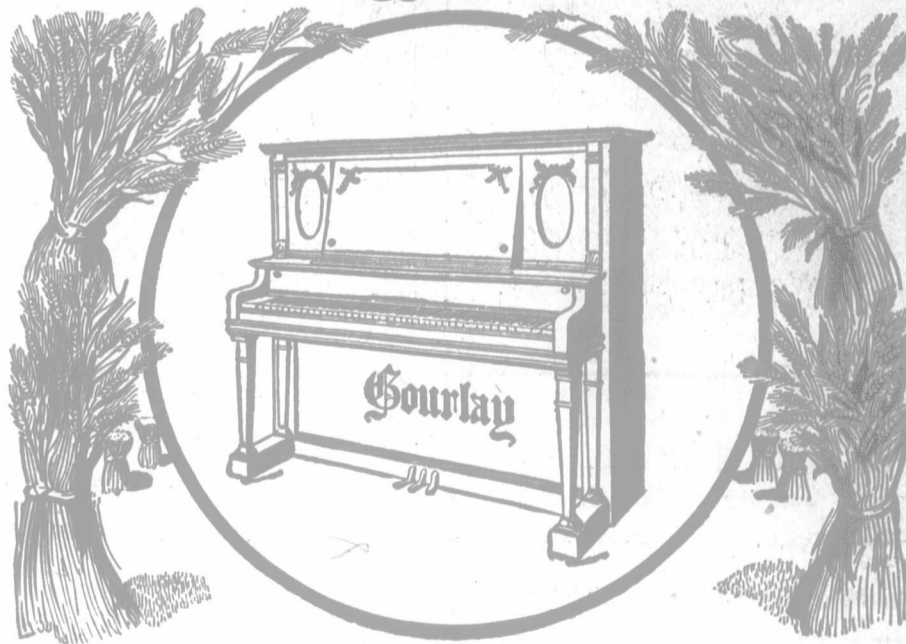
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M.....  
with whom we join in wishing you A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.  
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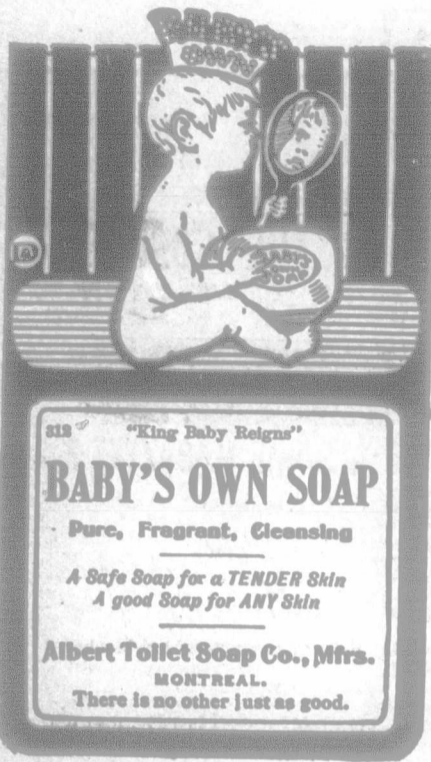
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### A Scratch Pack.

What boy could have a better time than young Teddy, with his dear little pony, and scratch pack of dogs, no two alike? I should think he would sometimes saddle Lion, and ride on him instead of Dandy. The big dog looks as though he would be proud to carry his little master. Do you see that one of the dogs thinks it is his duty to wait for Teddy's father? But his heart is with the jolly crowd ahead, and I am afraid he will sacrifice duty to inclination, as some of the rest of us are very apt to do.

Sixteen years ago, when I was in England, a young cousin of mine, named Freda—which was short for Winnifred—used to ride about on a tiny pony, with a queer string of four-legged creatures flying after her. There were three or four dogs, a goat, and a cat or two, and she would jump on her pony's back while he was galloping, and sometimes rode standing up, like a circus-rider. Then she would dress up in her habit, and ride into town looking like a little lady who never indulged in tomboy tricks.

#### COUSIN DOROTHY.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.  
Alice Simpson's MS. arrived too late for the picture-story competition. Aline Hargitt's story has just reached me, but I have not had time to read it yet. All MSS. should be written on one side of the paper only.

C. D.

### Giving Portions.

"Eat the fat, and drink the sweet, and give portions to many," repeated Amelia Pettus to herself, recalling the chapter she had read that morning as appropriate to Thanksgiving Day. And then sinking wearily back into her "too-easy chair," she went on:

"In my case that is impossible. The last tonic the doctor prescribed for me has had no effect whatever. All I could force myself to take for breakfast was

much to return thanks for in the way of health. Why are you staring at me so hard?"

"I was just thinking that the sight of you was enough to make a Christian man march off to the nearest synagogue and join the men's thanksgiving. 'I bless Thee, O my Creator, that Thou didst not make me a woman.'"

"Why don't you make me look better then?" demanded Amelia, peevishly.

"Because you've got what I can't cure," was the reply.

"An incurable disease?" exclaimed Mrs. Pettus in alarm. "I thought you said it was only nervous debility."

"Nervous debility combined with laziness. That's why I cannot do anything for it. If she were compelled to earn her bread and butter by hard work, she'd soon be able to eat it, and I only wish she had no dinner for her appetite, for then she'd be just perverse enough to get up an appetite for her dinner."

"As it is," murmured Amelia, "I positively dread the thought of sitting down to dinner to-day with the visitors we are expecting."

"Then for pity's sake," returned the doctor, "don't sit down to dinner, but take your share of the good things to somebody that can enjoy them."

"Take them! The idea!" exclaimed Amelia, drawing back the loose sleeve of her silk wrapper. "Look at that arm, will you?"

"Yes, it looks like a shrivelled pipe-stem, and will look smaller still if you don't leave off coddling yourself. Go on with her tonic, Mrs. Pettus. I'll come again on Saturday."

"Old grizzly bear!" exclaimed Amelia after her mother and the doctor had left the room. "He hasn't the least bit of sympathy for me, though my health is so bad that I hadn't energy enough yesterday to attend the wedding of one of my dearest friends. I must see what the reporter said about it."

And taking up the morning paper, Amelia read after this wise:

"Fair bride entered the church, blushing like a rose beneath the gaze of the glittering throng. (Hump! she isn't at all fair, and I never saw her blush in my

her thought, was that at the end of five minutes she resolutely sprang out of her armchair and began to change her wrapper for a plainly-made dress of black serge, evidently not a dinner-dress. Fifteen minutes later she might have been seen issuing from the basement door with a heavy covered basket on her arm, which the staring housekeeper had informed her that she couldn't carry to save her life. She did carry it, though, to the nearest cab-stand, and from there went on wheels across town to the dingy tenement-house, in which was to be found the pitiable case of destitution. Once in the house, it was easy to hire a strong boy to carry her basket up to the fourth floor, where Mrs. Tansy and her five children occupied a single room, and that not over-large. The fire in the stove was the smallest around which six people, including a one-year-old baby, ever tried to warm themselves; but the group were not uncheerful, for a neighbor on the same floor had just given them a ten-cent loaf not more than a day old, and with the aid of some sugarless tea, they were going to have a feast.

"Johnny, go right straight downstairs again and bring up a scuttletful of coal," whispered Amelia to her assistant, handing him money as she did so; and off scampered the boy at full speed, there being nothing more contagious than the spirit of benevolence. Before Amelia had half unpacked her basket, he was back again with a high-piled scuttle, and soon there was a fire crackling in the stove such as it had not known before for years past. If the propped-up pine-table didn't groan (as tables do in books) under the load of eatables placed upon it, it at least came pretty near tilting over when the hungry little Tansies (baby and all) crowded around it. It didn't make them sick to think of eating the fat and drinking the sweet. Amelia's eyes were quick enough to take in the fact that the table and bare floor were both clean, and the children's clothes, though full of neighborly patches, could not be classed as rags. Neither was there any sign of whiskey-jug or bottle, although the visitor's eyes explored every corner of the scantily-furnished room. On leaving, Amelia pinned a five-dollar bill to the back of the chair which Mrs. Tansy had quitted to preside at the feast, and then hastened downstairs, accompanied by Johnny, who, conscious of a silver coin in his pocket, was now disposed to give himself airs, ordering the people they met on the stairs to "git outer der lady's way instead a-trying to make her break her neck." "Me and you has done them folks upstairs a good turn this morning," said he at parting; "and whenever you want to try it agin, you kin always count on me fer to help yer. Does yer want me to whistle to der car-driver yonder fer yer?"

"No, thanks," returned Amelia; "I think I shall walk home."

And walk home she did that bright cold morning, though a two-mile tramp was something she hadn't taken before for many weeks past, and the servant who opened the door for her started in amazement at the sight of her bright eyes and red cheeks, for Amelia had so long been on the invalid list that there had begun to be talk in the kitchen of a probable funeral.

"Well, Amelia, are you able to eat the wing of a bird?" asked her father at dinner that day.

"Yes, I could eat the wing of a turkey," was the prompt reply; "but I'd rather have a slice of the breast. It is a day for eating the fat and drinking the sweet, and I am quite ready to undertake it."

"Because," added approving Conscience, "you have been giving portions to many."  
CLARA MARSHALL.

"Dear Sirs,—I received the wrist bag all right. Am highly pleased with it. It is much nicer than I expected."  
BRUCE MINERS.

"I regard the 'Farmer's Advocate' as fin-de-siècle in every respect."  
J. A. B. SLEIGHTHOLM.

DeRanter—Ah, I saw you in one of the boxes last night. How did you like my assumption of Hamlet?

Criticus—Let me congratulate you, old man. It was the greatest piece of assumption I ever saw.



A Scratch Pack.

(Barber)

about three mouthfuls of dry toast and half a cup of tea, and yet the very thought of a Thanksgiving dinner is fairly sickening to me. I'd dislike to disappoint mamma by not going down, but in my state of health I do think I might be left in peace. No appetite, no strength, no interest in anything, no spirits, no—"

"No-venber the 17th," interrupted a gruff voice.

Turning languidly around—for she was sitting with her back to the door—Amelia saw her mother and the family doctor standing close beside her chair. It was the latter who had interrupted her soliloquy.

"Well, you do look discolorated," observed he, after the curtest of greetings. "Yes," sighed Amelia. "I haven't

life.) 'Arrayed in some white clinging stuff'—(like a man not to say whether it was chiffon or tulle!) 'Stately bridegroom'—(he isn't any taller than she is.) 'Presents said to be magnificent'—(I'd like to know who gave 'em, then.) I hate descriptions of weddings. They are all so—what's this just beneath it? 'Pitiable case of Destitution, in a Tenement House—husband in a hospital; wife and five children without the necessities of life.' I'd hate to have such a thing as that beneath the notice of my wedding, if it was such a grand one. Poor creatures, to be without food on Thanksgiving Day! If I had a 'strong right arm' like that squalling girl in the Mikado, I'd—"

Amelia here ceased to soliloquize, but she continued to think, and the result of



# INGLE NOOK CHATS

## First Conference of the Shades

Dear Friends,—I had a dreadful time thinking out a subject for the Ingle Chat this afternoon. First one subject, then another, was taken up (figuratively speaking, of course), turned over, examined, and thrust back into the pigeonholes to await a more opportune moment. Then I became exasperated, drummed the desk fiercely with my pencil, looked out of the window at the medley of roofs and windows that only exasperated me more, then back again at my desk, and the papers, pencils, books, ink and muddle that form the alpha and omega of the newspaper woman's sanctum. Presently, however, "the scene was changed," and the problem became solved in the queerest way possible. The whole thing was dreadfully eerie and ghost-like, too, and one felt, when through with it, as though one had been passing through a dream; but I must tell you the story.

All of a sudden the papers disappeared, and the pencils, and books, and ink, and muddle; and then out of the dead blank things began to shape themselves, at first mistily, then with greater clearness, until at last there appeared the real Ingle Nook, cat, tongs and all, with a funny fire that never made any noise, darting and flickering up toward the chimney. But instead of a single chair, and that empty, there was a whole row of chairs, drawn up in a huge semicircle about the grate, each one occupied by a figure, a very shadowy figure, it is true. Yet each one distinctive enough, though the faces of most of them looked rather put out over something. Being Dame Durden myself, of course, I couldn't see how she looked; but I had the conviction of not feeling especially annoyed, and was at a loss to account for the somewhat black looks of the others.

The mystery was solved, however, by the observation that various glances were being directed toward the space of wall above the grate. Naturally, I looked up too, and to my astonishment saw that the row of jugs had entirely

as this stuck right up in the Ingle Nook, where we're nearly all women!"

"I declare Dame Durden isn't a woman," sang out a voice from a shadowy figure away down at one end of the semicircle.

I almost jumped, for it was as though a ghost had spoken.

"Who are you?" I asked, in fear and trembling.

"I'm Blacklocks," returned the shadow, "and I say Dame Durden isn't a woman."

"Well, you ought to know," I said, meekly.

Just then an eerie tapping, as of an impatient foot, drew the attention of everybody. Very strangely now, I began to recognize my guests, and knew this one of the tapping foot to be Katharine Blinkbonny. She was gazing at the blackboard in a puzzled way.

"Come, come, we're getting away from the subject," she said. "What I want to know is where that Hbel came from—only a woman, forsooth!—and right in the Ingle Nook, too!"

"The quotation's from Kipling, whoever had the audacity to put it on our blackboard," spoke up Annie Laurie, "and 'Kiplian' enough it is too. He never likes women; you can tell it just by the way he writes about them."

"Well, you know," rejoined a pleasant voice, which everyone knew to be that of Help-on-a-bit, "It isn't much wonder considering the kind of women he seems to have seen out there in India. Had he spent his days in England, or in our own dear beautiful Canada, he must surely have written differently."

Gig-lamps, sitting next to her, shuddered. "Oh, yes. Ugh! to think of those dreadfully brazen Anglo-Indians—Plain Tales from the Hills is full of them!"

"But Dinah Shadd was all right," the soft voice of a bit of a girl murmured, and her next neighbor chimed in briskly, "Oh, yes, Bluebell, she was the one who had to be kissed on the nose, wasn't she? For my part, I never could bear



A Corner in a Bachelor's House.

"For a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

disappeared, and that in its place there was a blackboard, upon which something was written. I rubbed my eyes, scarcely believing my senses, but there the blackboard was, and there were the words coming out each moment more clearly: "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke."

"Hoots!" said I, aloud, "what on earth does this mean? Such a motto

to be kissed on the nose," and then all the shadows laughed.

"Shouldn't think anyone would want to kiss you on the—nose, Daisy," growled a queer voice from the shadows at the end of the grate. Everyone looked to see where it came from, but only a mocking laugh from no one knew where, answered their curiosity.

Again came the tap of Katharine Blink-

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The Handy Hat Fasteners are absolutely the only device which will secure the hat to the head and do away with the use of hat pins. It is a well-known fact that the ordinary hat pin makes a new hole in your hat every time it is used, and in some kinds of material these holes become very unsightly. Not so with the Handy Hat Fasteners. They are sewed to the hat on the edge of lining, as shown in cut, with the curve of the pins conforming to the shape of the head, and when the hat is in place the Fasteners are entirely concealed by the hair. The Handy Hat Fasteners are better than hat pins. Why? Because: They do not make unsightly holes in the hat. They hold the hat firmer on the head. They are much easier to operate than hat pins. They are always in place, the small plates being sewed to the hat, and the pins will not pull out of the plates. They can be used on any style of hat, of any material. They will not break or wear out. They are ornamental, being finely nickel plated. Every pair guaranteed. If any are not perfect or do not give satisfaction, return them and get your money back. Beware of cheap imitations and infringements on our patent. Sample pair by mail, postpaid, 25 cents. Stamps accepted.

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**Southcott Suit Co., LONDON, CAN.**  
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bonny's little shoe. "What about the tobacco part of it?" she said, and the mysterious somebody in the corner laughed again.

"For my part," said Busybee, "I don't think it's necessary to thresh out the tobacco question in the Ingle Nook. To me it always seemed a dreadful waste of money to spend it on tobacco, and the smoking habit is hard on the nerves; but if a man has learned to smoke, will smoke, and takes a comfort in it, I say he ought to have a corner of his own to smoke in."

This aroused the attention of Busybody, Pacific, Desire-to-Help, Wrinkles and others, who were chatting by themselves over their housekeeping affairs. Wrinkles, especially, telling about some of her latest discoveries in the work-saving line.

"Whether a man smoke or not," said Busybody, "I think he should have a den of his own, if possible. It's such a comfort to any man to have a place where he can just leave things around once in a while."

"Such a comfort to his wife, too," added Desire-to-Help, "for if he hasn't a place for leaving things, he's likely to scatter them all over the house. Talk about training women for wives! Half the men need training for husbands, bless them! Yes, I think the man of every house should have his den."

At this someone turned round sharply. It was Linda D, who was still worrying over doing up white shirts.

"Humph!" she said, "I like that, I do! Give a man a place where he can stay off by himself and leave his wife alone!"

But Desire-to-Help smiled cheerily. "No fear of that," she said. "The man like company too well to stay off by themselves any longer than we want them to."

"That's right," spoke up Annie Laurie again; "talk about women talking! They're not in it with the men."

"What slang!" muttered Chatterbox below her breath.

"As for you," rejoined Annie Laurie, turning on her, "you only spoke once all this year, so there'll not be much danger of your using slang. You ought to change your name."

"But I'm coming again."

"Oh," apologetically.

By this time, Busybody was talking very fast, telling how she would fix up the "den." It should have a couch in it, a footstool, and two easy-chairs, a shelf for books, a table without any "ornaments" on it—nothing but a cloth and some newspapers—a desk with pigeonholes, a slipper-case with slippers, and a few good pictures—hunting pictures, maybe.

M. H. R. O. was becoming quite worked up. "Yes," she said, excitedly, "and an Indian Head tobacco-case and pipe-rack."

"Oh! so you're going to let him smoke when you get him," laughed Polly, mischievously, and M. H. R. O. drew back abashed. "I was only thinking of the effect," she said. "You know I've always wanted an Indian Head and wampum cozy-corner, but one couldn't have it anywhere but in a man's den."

By this time it was getting dark, and Katharine Blinkbonny spoke again. "It's nearly time to go home," she said, "and we've settled nothing."

Aunt Libbie rose to the occasion. "I move," she said, "that each one of us, who has a room to spare, make it into a den for the men of the house."

"I second that motion," said Busybee, and a very general uplifting of hands signified that the motion was carried all but unanimously.

Katherine Blinkbonny alone did not signify approval. She was blinking in her pretty little curious way.

"But," she said, "that isn't the question at issue at all. We were here convened to investigate and pronounce as to who placed a quotation so calumnious to women on the Ingle Nook blackboard."

"Bless me, I forgot!" exclaimed one, "And I," "and I," "and I," chorused the others.

And then that amused laugh rang out again from the Ingle Corner.

It was too late, however, for further investigation. Cousin Bee was already putting out the lights, and as the last glimmer vanished a mysterious shade disappeared through the door.

"Just like women!" the gruff voice

exclaimed from the darkness beyond, and all the shades inside cried out: "Did I ever!"

"Whoever was it?" said one. "He was the culprit! He wrote that stuff on the blackboard! Follow him, Gig-lamps!"

But Gig-lamps declined. "It must have been Shamrock," she said, "Shure, but I know the tricks av thim," and so the shades disappeared for the night.

How many of them, I wonder, have created the den?

DAME DURDEN.

P. S.—Many of the shades, Helmet-of-Resolution, Wrinkles, Periwinkle, Thyra, Seabird, and others were not present at the "First Conference of the Shades," but we have a presentiment that they will all come to the next one. D. D.

A FEW "MINCES."

Mincemeat.—Two pounds fresh beef, boiled, and when cold chopped fine; three-quarters of a pound of beef suet, minced; five pounds apples, pared and chopped; one pound seedless raisins; two pounds seeded raisins; two pounds currants; one tablespoonful cinnamon; one nutmeg; one teaspoonful ground cloves; one tablespoonful fine salt; two and a half pounds brown sugar; one pint vinegar (or boiled cider); one pint water. Mincemeat made by this recipe and put into a stone crock will keep all winter. Add a little more liquid (if it should dry out), when you make up a batch of pies. Let the mixture stand at least twenty-four hours after it is made before using.

Tomato Mince.—Half a peck green tomatoes, chopped roughly; one pound seeded raisins; one pound brown sugar; juice and grated rind of one lemon; one tablespoon cinnamon; one-third tablespoon cloves; one-third tablespoon allspice; one cup vinegar. Boil tomatoes, sugar and vinegar very thoroughly; adding the other ingredients twenty minutes before taking off the fire. May be sealed for future use.

Quick Mince.—Chop two apples; add two crackers, rolled; one tablespoonful vinegar; one tablespoonful water or sherry; half a cup sugar; half a cup chopped raisins or currants; the grated rind of one lemon, and a teaspoonful of orange juice. Increase quantities as required.

Handy Mince.—Half a pound suet, minced finely; half a pound raisins, seeded and cut in two; half a pound currants; three and one-quarter pounds sugar; juice of four lemons; the rinds boiled and minced. Mix together; put in a crock, and set away in a cool place. When making apple pies, chop the apples, and add some of this mixture. Left-overs of lean beef may also be minced and added.

A LETTER FOR "WRINKLES."

Dear Wrinkles,—As I only know you by your pen name, I hope you will pardon me for taking the liberty of asking you more about your ducks. Your letter in November 9th "Farmer's Advocate" was very interesting to me, as I am a lover of Pekin ducks. I understand raising ducks, but never had the Pekin ducks, and would like to buy a pair or trio. I would be thankful to you if you would write again and tell me where you bought your trio, or I would write you personally if I had your address. Would you mind sending it through Ingle Nook columns? I enjoy your letters very much. I am known to the "Farmer's Advocate" as "Blacklocks."

## LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

6. But the key! What could I say to that? Nothing. With that key in her possession and unexplained, Eleanore Leavenworth stood in an attitude of suspicion which even I, who was so adverse to believing her guilty, was forced to recognize. Brought to this point, I thrust the paper into my pocket and took up the Evening Express. Instantly my eye fell upon these words:

SHOCKING MURDER.

Mr. Leavenworth, the Well-known Millionaire, Found Dead in his Room. No clue to the perpetrator of the deed. The Awful Crime Committed with a Pistol—Extraordinary Features of the Affair.

Ah! here at least was one comfort; her name was not yet mentioned as that of a suspected party. But what might not the morrow bring?

"She must be innocent; she cannot be otherwise," I reiterated to myself, and then pausing, asked what warranty I had of this. Only her beautiful face. Abashed, I dropped the newspaper, and went downstairs with the wild idea, I believe, of encountering on the stoop the telegraph boy, whom I expected every moment with a message from Mr. Veeley. By some great good fortune I did, and taking the telegram from his hand, I opened it on the doorstep. It was from the proprietor of the hotel at which Mr. Veeley was then stopping, and ran thus:

"Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Everett Raymond,—Mr. Veeley is lying at my house ill. Have not shown him telegram, fearing results. Will do so as soon as advisable. Thomas Leavenworth."

I went in musing. Why this sudden sensation of relief on my part? Could it be that I had unconsciously been guilty of cherishing a latent dread of my senior's return? Why, who else could know so well the secret springs which governed this family? Who else could so effectually put me upon the right track? Was it possible that I, Everett Raymond, hesitated to know the truth in any case? No, that should never be said; and sitting down again, I drew out the memorandum I had made, and, looking them carefully over, wrote against No. 6 the word suspicious in good round characters.

And yet after it was all done, I found myself repeating aloud as I gazed at it: "If she declares that she is innocent, I will believe her." So completely are we the creatures of our own predilections.

CHAPTER XI.

The Summons.

The morning papers contained a more detailed account of the murder than those of the evening before. Reading over the evidence given at the inquest, I sought for the one thing I most dreaded to see; but it was not there. Hannah, the seamstress and ladies' maid, whose remarkable disappearance was as yet unaccounted for, was mentioned as the possible accomplice of the murderer, if not the virtual assassin; but Eleanore's name was not so much as hinted at in this connection.

The final paragraph in the Times ran thus:

"The detectives are upon the track of the missing girl."

And in the Herald I read the following notice:

"A liberal reward will be given by the relatives of Horatio Leavenworth, Esq., deceased, for any news of the whereabouts of one Hannah Chester, disappeared from the house—Fifth Ave. since the evening of March 4. Said girl was of Irish extraction; in age about twenty-five, and may be known by the following characteristics: Form tall and slender; hair dark brown with a tinge of red; complexion fresh; features delicate and well made; hands small, but fingers much pricked by the use of the needle; feet large, and of a coarser type than the hands. She had on when last seen a checked gingham dress, brown and white, and was supposed to have wrapped herself in a red-and-green blanket shawl, very old. Besides the above descriptive marks, she had upon her right wrist the scar of a large burn; also a pit or two of smallpox upon the temple."

Oddly enough, I had expended very



Boyhood Days.

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



little thought upon this girl, and yet how apparent it was that she was the one upon whose testimony the whole case in reality hinged. I could not agree with those who considered her as personally implicated in the murder. An accomplice, conscious of what was before her, would have stopped to put what money she had into her pocket before engaging in such an enterprise, and this the inspection of her trunk had proved her not to have done. But if, on the contrary, she had unexpectedly come upon the assassin at his work, how could she have been hustled from the house without creating a disturbance loud enough to have been heard by the ladies, one of whom had her door open? An innocent girl's first impulse upon such an occasion would have been to scream, and yet no scream was heard; she simply disappeared. What were we to think then? That the person seen by her was one both known and trusted? I would not consider that possibility. But who can control his thoughts when over-excited upon any one theme? All the morning I found myself turning the case over in my mind, arriving at one of two conclusions. Hannah Chester must be found, or Eleanore Leavenworth must explain when and by what means the key of the library door came into her possession.

At two o'clock I started to attend the inquest, but being delayed on the way, missed arriving at the house until after the delivery of the verdict. This was a disappointment, especially as I thus lost the opportunity of seeing Eleanore Leavenworth, she having retired to her room immediately upon the dismissal of the jury. But Mr. Harwell was visible, and from him I heard what the verdict had been:

"Death by means of a pistol-shot from the hand of some person unknown."

This result of the inquest was a great relief to me. I had feared worse. Nor could I help seeing that for all his studied self-command, the pale-faced secretary shared in my satisfaction.

What was less of a relief to me was the fact, soon communicated, that Mr. Gryce and his subordinates had left the premises immediately upon the delivery of the verdict. Could it be he meditated any decisive action? Somewhat alarmed, I was about to hurry from the house for the purpose of learning what his intentions were, when a sudden movement in the front lower window of the house on the opposite side of the way arrested my attention, and looking closer I detected the face of Mr. Fobbs peering out from behind the curtain. The sight assured me that I was not wrong in my estimate of Mr. Gryce; and struck with pity for the desolate girl left to meet the exigencies of a fate to which this watch upon her movements was but the evident precursor, I stepped back and sent her a note, in which, as Mr. Veeley's representative, I proffered my services in case of any sudden emergency. This done, I proceeded to the house in Thirty-seventh St. where I had left Miss Mary Leavenworth the day before.

Ushered into the long and narrow drawing-room, I found myself almost immediately in the presence of Miss Leavenworth.

"Oh," said she, with a cry of welcome, "I had begun to think I was forsaken"; and advancing, impulsively, she held out her hand. "What is the news from home?"

"A verdict of murder, Miss Leavenworth."

Her eyes did not lose their question. "Perpetrated by party or parties unknown."

A look of relief broke softly across her features.

"And they are all gone?" exclaimed she in a bright, keen way, that showed me how animate she must have been in former days.

"I found no one in the house that did not belong there," I returned.

"Oh, then we need have no more trouble, need we?"

I glanced hastily up and down the room.

"There is no one here," she cried.

And still I hesitated. At length in an awkward way enough, I said:

"I do not wish to offend or alarm you, but I must say that I think it is your duty to return to your own home to-night."

"Why," she stammered. "Is there any particular reason for my doing so?"

Do you not know that I cannot be in the same house with Eleanore?"

"I do not know that, nor can I stop to consider the question. She is your cousin, has been brought up to regard you as a sister; it is not worthy of you to desert her in the time of her necessity. You will see it as I do, if you will allow yourself a moment's dispassionate thought."

"Dispassionate thought is hardly possible under the circumstances," returned she, with a smile of bitter irony.

But before I could reply to this, she softened and asked if I was very anxious she should return, and when I replied, "More so than I can say," trembled and looked for a moment as if she was half-inclined to yield, but suddenly broke into tears, crying that it was impossible, and that I was cruel to ask it.

I drew back baffled and sore. "Pardon me," said I, "I have indeed transgressed the bounds allotted to me. I will not do so again; you have, doubtless, many friends, let some of them advise you."

She turned upon me all fire. "The friends you speak of would cringe and bow and urge me to do as I please. You alone have the courage to command me to do what is right."

"Excuse me," said I, "I do not command; I only entreat."

She made no reply, but began pacing the room, her eyes fixed, her hands working convulsively. "I feel as though the very atmosphere of that house would destroy me, but—why cannot Eleanore come here?" she suddenly enquired. "I know Mrs. Gilbert will be quite willing, and I could keep my room, and we need not meet."

"You forget there is another call at home, beside the one I have already mentioned. To-morrow afternoon your uncle is to be buried. You are the head of the household, and the proper one to attend to the final offices toward one who has done so much for you."

"It is true," she murmured. Then with a grand turn of her body and a quick air of determination: "I am desirous of being worthy of your good opinion; I will go back to my cousin, Mr. Raymond."

I took her by the hand. "May that cousin have no need of the comfort which I am now sure you will not shrink from giving her if necessity calls."

Her hand dropped from mine. "I mean to do my duty," she responded.

As I descended the stoop, I met a certain thin and fashionably-dressed young man, who gave me a very sharp look as he passed. As he wore his clothes a little too conspicuously for the perfect gentleman, and as I had some remembrance of having seen him at the inquest, I set him down for a man in Mr. Gryce's employ, and hastened on toward the avenue; when, what was my surprise to find on the corner another person, who, while pretending to be on the look-out for a car, cast upon me, as I approached, a furtive glance of intense inquiry. As this latter was undoubtedly a gentleman, I felt some annoyance, and walking quietly up to him, asked if he found my countenance familiar that he scrutinized it so closely.

"I find it a very agreeable one," he returned, and bowing with a Chesterfieldian grace, walked from me down the avenue.

Irritated and a trifle ashamed, I stood for a moment watching him, trying to determine who and what he might be. For he was not only a gentleman, but a marked one; possessing features of extraordinary beauty as well as a form of great elegance. Not so very young, having seen full forty years, he still bore the impress of youth's strongest emotions, not a curve of his chin, or a glance of his eye betraying in any way the slightest leaning toward ennui.

"He can have no connection with the police force," thought I; "nor is it by any means certain that he knows me, or is interested in my affairs."

The summons from Eleanore Leavenworth came in the evening. It read as follows:

"Come, Oh, come! I ——" there breaking off in a tremble, as if the pen had fallen from a nerveless hand.

It did not take me long to find my way to her home.

CHAPTER XII.

Eleanore.

The door was opened by Molly. "You

will find Miss Eleanore in the drawing-room, sir," she said.

Laying my hand on the door, I listened. All was silent. Slowly pulling it open, I lifted the heavy satin curtains and looked within.

Sitting in the light of a solitary gas-jet, I beheld Eleanore Leavenworth. Pale as the sculptured image of the Psyche that towered above her from the mellow dusk of the bow-window near which she sat, beautiful as it, and almost as immobile, she crouched with rigid hands frozen in forgotten entreaty before her, apparently insensible to sound, movement or touch.

Impressed by the scene, I stood hesitating if to advance or retreat, when suddenly a sharp tremble shook her impassive frame, the rigid hands unlocked, the stony eyes softened, and springing to her feet, she uttered a cry of satisfaction, and advanced toward me.

"Miss Leavenworth!" exclaimed I. She paused and pressed her hands to her face, as if the world and all that she had forgotten had rushed back upon her at this simple utterance of her name.

"What is it?" asked I.

Her hands fell heavily. "Do you not know?" she cried. "They—they are beginning to say that I—" she paused and clutched her throat. "Read," she murmured, pointing to a newspaper lying on the floor at her feet.

I stopped and lifted what showed itself at first to be the Evening Telegram. There, in startling characters, I beheld:

(To be continued.)

He Looked the Part.

Some apologies for a blunder are worse than the offence itself. Not long ago, says the Brooklyn Life, a philanthropic lady visited an almshouse, and displayed great interest in the inmates.

One old man particularly gained her compassion.

"How long have you been here, my man?" she inquired.

"Twelve years," was the answer.

"Do they treat you well?"

"Yes."

"Do they feed you well?"

"Yes."

After addressing a few more sympathetic home questions to the old man the lady passed on. She noticed a broad and steadily broadening smile, however, on the face of her attendant, and on asking the cause, was horrified to learn that the old man was none other than Doctor —, the superintendent.

Back she hurried to apologize. "I am so very, very sorry, Doctor —!" Here her sincerity notably increased. "I will never be governed by appearances again."

Japanese Maxims.

Though thou should heap up a thousand pieces of gold they would not be so precious as one day of study.

Thy father and thy mother are like heaven and earth; thy teacher and thy lord are like the sun and moon.

Human ears are listening at the wall; speak no calumny, even in secret.

Human eyes look down from heaven; commit no wrong, however hidden.

From the evils sent by heaven there is deliverance; from the evils we bring upon ourselves there is no escape.

Blobs—Wealth will not buy happiness.

Slobs—Well, for my part, I think I should be happier with wealth than with happiness without it.

The most refreshing sleep is said to be got in the hours before midnight. No sleep can be beneficial or refreshing in a room where there is poor ventilation. Where the bed would be in a draft from an open window in the sleeping apartment, open the window in an adjoining room, leaving the door open between.

Do You Realize That a Neglected Cough May Result in Consumption.

If you have a Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, what you want is a harmless and certain remedy that will cure you at once.

There is nothing so healing, soothing, and invigorating to the lungs as the balsamic properties of the pine tree.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains the potent healing virtues of the pine, with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup checks the irritating cough, soothes and heals the inflamed Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the phlegm, and gives a prompt sense of relief from that choked-up, stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.

The Great West

Requires Business farmers just as much as Business Merchants. We have a special course for farmers during the winter months. Write for catalogue.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

Cor. Portage Ave. & Fort St.

G. W. Donald, Secretary.

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.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO. Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

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## Health in the Home.

### Sleeplessness.

Sleeplessness may be the result of various causes. In children, it may be caused by an injudicious supper, the necessity for a dose of cathartic medicine, or mental excitement too near bedtime. They should have their last meal about five o'clock, and go to bed an hour later, that hour being spent quietly. Romping should be avoided after supper. The child will be more or less disposed to be quiet after the meal, especially if he has been playing up to that time, and if roused into more romping, will become very wide awake, though, at the same time, tired, and will not quiet down for some hours, and then be fretful. Eight o'clock should be the limit for all growing children up to twelve and fourteen years of age, and the longer the habit can be kept up the better the result in the long run. Children and young persons need a great deal of sleep. If deprived of it, they naturally become thin, nervous and irritable. They should go to bed clean, not just tumble out of their clothes into bed, with dirty face, hands or feet, as sometimes happens. Old people also need to go to bed early, as they usually wake early in the morning. Grown people who sit up late need food before retiring, not heavy food, but something nourishing and light. An empty stomach contributes as much as indigestion to sleeplessness, and often without any definite feeling of hunger being experienced. Hot milk has a wonderfully good effect on some people, taken the last thing after getting into bed. A bath at night, not necessarily very warm, adds so much to comfort that it tends to relax and soothe.

### RUBBING, COMBINED WITH HOT MILK,

is very useful for old people; in fact, almost everyone who suffers from insufficient sleep. They often go to sleep during the rubbing. The nurse rubs with alcohol usually, to make the movements smooth, and uses the palm of her hand entirely, rubbing slowly and rather hard in an upward direction, and bringing the hand down again lightly, but without removing it from the part being rubbed. The person being rubbed must relax completely. It is well to begin with the arms, then take the legs, and lastly the back. In rubbing the limbs the stroke should be carried slowly and firmly over the entire length, and be terminated by pressing somewhat firmly at the end of the stroke, which should never end abruptly. Quick rubbing back and forth is of no value, except to increase the circulation in the part rubbed, and is very uncomfortable and annoying. The hot milk may be given either before or after rubbing, as the patient desires. Reading aloud is a good plan also, especially if the voice be made a little monotonous. When the patient drops off to sleep, do not immediately stop, or he will very likely be aroused again by the sudden cessation of the sound; but go on more and more softly and monotonously for a few minutes, letting the voice gradually die away. If possible have everything done beforehand, so that the light may be quietly removed or shaded and the patient left to sleep. This will answer both with children and grown people, and seldom fails. A. G. OWEN.

### When he Killed his First Man.

The killing of a brother man, even in battle, is a painful thing to remember. A soldier of the war thus vividly described his first experience: "My first man I saw but twenty seconds, but I shall remember him forever. I was standing by my gun when a Confederate infantry soldier rushed up. I whipped out my revolver and took him through the breast. He tossed up his arms, gave me the strangest look in the world, and fell forward upon his face. He had blue eyes, brown curling hair, a dark mustache, and a handsome face. I thought the instant I fired that I should have loved that man if I had known him. I tell you war is a terrible business."—[Youth's Companion.



### Municipal Dentists.

An article in a recent number of American Medicine states that in many of the large towns and cities of Germany, dentists are appointed and paid a salary by the municipal authorities, just as we do in the case of the medical health officer. The chief duty of the municipal dentist is to look after the condition of the teeth of public school children. "In Strasburg, for example, 2,666 children were examined last year—699 teeth were filled, and 2,912 extracted. The teacher brings his class to the dentist, who examines each mouth quickly and marks on the card, which each child has brought, whether treatment is necessary or not. If so, the child must come again. Russia is also joining in this movement, and has already fitted up nine such institutions in St. Petersburg alone." The movement looking to the appointment of army dentists, in both the United States and Great Britain, is an indication that we too are beginning to realize that health depends largely upon the condition of the teeth. If army dentists are necessary, and no one doubts that they are, then why should we not have municipal dentists to attend to the teeth of the children who cannot afford to have them looked after in the regular way? This is a case where the old maxim, "an ounce of prevention, etc.," applies with particular force. Besides the direct benefit which the community would receive, there would be an educative influence of immense benefit to generations yet unborn. Gross ignorance is prevalent as to the proper care of the teeth; and the appointment of such an officer should be a means of educating the people in this sadly neglected branch of sanitary science. W. J. S.

### Geography.

#### A SPECIAL STUDY OF WINNIPEG.

Geographical Conditions Which Tend to Make Winnipeg a Great City.

1. Location at junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, which rivers, on the completion of the St. Andrew's locks, can be utilized for the purpose of bringing in logs, wood, building stone and fish.
2. Splendid water-power on the Winnipeg, Red and Assiniboine, which can be used to create electric power for manufacturing and lighting purposes.
3. It is the gateway to one of the largest and finest areas of country in the world.
4. It is the shipping point for the grain and stock farms.
5. Railway center. Contains shops, yards and depots for the three great Canadian railways. It has rapid communication with large American cities, like Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and Duluth.
6. It contains the head Western office of numerous banks, insurance companies, land offices, customs and manufacturing companies.
7. Manufactures flour, lumber, meat, beer, and iron goods.
8. Educational center; Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic and medical colleges. Affiliated with the Manitoba University, Normal College of Music, Law and Dental Schools, Business Colleges, and very soon an Agricultural College.
9. Seat of government for Manitoba.
10. Wholesale and retail center.
11. Headquarters for several newspapers and magazines.

#### QUESTIONS.

How far is Winnipeg from the United States border; from Lake Winnipeg; from the ocean; from Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, Minneapolis, Fort William?

Through what waters should a boat pass in going from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay? Why is it not possible to have boats running regularly on this course? Name several public buildings in the city.

What geographical conditions are favorable to manufacturers?

Account for the scarcity of manufacturing concerns.

Why are there so many nationalities? Of what advantage are the Soo canals to Winnipeg?

Building operations are somewhat retarded by the scarcity of timber near Winnipeg. What natural resource has Manitoba that bids fair to remedy this drawback?

### Conundrums.

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald-headed pig man and the gorilla? The first is an heir apparent, the second has no'er a parent, the third has no hair apparent, and the fourth has a hairy parent.

What is larger for being cut at both ends? A ditch.

What trade should be recommended to a short person? Grocer (grow, sir).

When is money wet? When it is dew (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) in the evening.

Why is a watch-dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

Under what conditions might handkerchiefs be used in building a wall? If they became brick (be cambrick).

If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would "She" have been? She would have "Ben Hur."

Which is the most dangerous season of the year to walk in the woods, and why? In the spring, because then trees shoot, the flowers have pistils, and the bulrush is (bull rushes) out.

If the alphabet were invited out to supper, which of the letters would get there late? All those letters which come after "t."

English lady to Irish girl—How is it that you never speak of belonging to the Irish race, my dear?

Irish Girl—Because it is sinful to boast, madam.

"When I was a student at the University of Virginia," said Surgeon-General Rixey, of the United States navy. "there used to be an old man named Tom Crabbe, who cleaned my boots and ran my errands.

"Tom, one morning, came into my room in an excited and gay mood.

"My daughter, sir," he said, "has a little baby. A fine child. Twelve pounds in weight."

"When was it born?" said I.

"This morning," answered Tom.

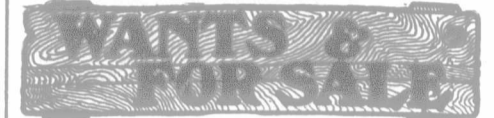
"Is it a boy or girl?"

"Do you know, sir," he said, "I forgot in the excitement to find out whether I was a grandfather or a grandmother!"

### TOBACCO AND LIQUOR HABITS.

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.



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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

BOYS and girls wanted to take orders for photo buttons. Send 10c. for sample. Winnipeg Novelty Co., 333 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

TWO quarter-sections near Regina, first-class land; 70 acres broken. Alex. H. Brown, Regina, Assa.

FOR information concerning 100 improved and 11 unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free. m

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. m

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

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

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

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

VIRGINIA FARMS \$5 per acre and up, with improvements. Address: Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va. om

If you can't stop to do something that needs doing, make a note of it to be done at a certain time.

Change when you see a good reason, but one should make decisions more carefully than to have to change them often.

When Bishop Potter was asked the other day what he thought of woman suffrage, he made the diplomatic reply: "My dear madam, I have gotten away beyond that; I am trying to make the best terms with the sex that I can obtain."

This brings to mind the mot of William M. Evarts when asked by a lady if he did not think that woman was the best judge of woman. He replied: "Not only the best judge, madam, but the best executioner."

#### Opportunities.

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

SEND FOR

## Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

The Largest Ever Issued in Canada.

JOHN LESLIE, 324 to 328 Main St., WINNIPEG

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

**Legal.**

**THRESHERS' LIABILITY.**

1. If a thresher burns a setting of five stacks, is he liable for loss?
  2. Are more than two stacks an illegal setting?
  3. Can thresher collect his charges without furnishing contract? A. C. Virden, Man.
- Ans.—1. Yes; provided it can be proven that the fire was due to negligence on his part.  
2. Not on the same man's property.  
3. Yes.

**Miscellaneous.**

**MOUNDS ON QUARTER-SECTION**

I have a Government quarter-section in the Northwest-quarter of the section in Alberta. Should there be two mounds on the north and one on the south-west? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes.

**Veterinary.**

**APPLICATIONS AFTER DEHORNING.**

What should be used as an application after dehorning cattle with dehorning clippers? W. R.

Ans.—In most cases it is not necessary to apply anything; where healing does not take place in the normal manner, the wounds should be carefully washed, and a lotion composed of one part carbolic acid and twenty parts water applied three times daily. V.

**INDIGESTION IN DOG.**

Colie dog that drank large quantities of milk has lost appetite, bloats and has become very thin. He was in the habit of drinking a bowl of new milk twice daily, and at calf feeding time helped himself. J. S.

Ans.—The new milk should not injure him, but the large quantities of the milk for the calves that he took overtaxed the digestion glands. Continue to give him new milk in small quantities, and add to it half of its bulk of lime water, to which you add five grains of subnitrate of bismuth. Give him in addition a little well-cooked lean meat. V.

**CONSTIPATION IN PIGS.**

Three pigs nearly fit to kill, being fed on buckwheat and barley, one morning would not eat, but stood with their noses in the corner, rubbing them, breathing hard and shaking; get easier for a time, and then have a fresh attack. They die in three days. C. S.

Ans.—The pigs were fed too much buckwheat, the hulls of which are very hard to digest. This caused constipation of the bowels. Treatment should have been purging with Epsom salts or raw linseed oil and changing the food. There would have been less danger of sickness if they had had plenty of exercise and green food. V.

**LAME IN SHOULDER.**

My horse is lame in one shoulder, and wants to go to that side all the time; leans his hind part to the opposite side, and is all twisted up. G. T.

Ans.—There is evidently a soreness on the shoulder, and he cannot bear the pressure of the collar against it. Give him rest; bathe the sore part well with hot water frequently, and after bathing apply the following lotion: Tincture of opium, four ounces; acetate of lead, six drams; water, one pint. When the inflammation is allayed, if he still goes lame, apply a blister of one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, and rub the blister well in. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours, rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and oil every day. If necessary, repeat the blister in a month. V.



TICKET OFFICE  
**391 MAIN ST.**

Next Door to Bank of Commerce.

TELEPHONE 1446.

ROUND TRIP

**\$40**

ROUND TRIP

WITH STOP-OVERS

VIA ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO TO

**POINTS IN ONTARIO**

AND TO POINTS IN QUEBEC, MONTREAL AND WEST.

Proportionately Low Rates to East of Montreal, and

LOW RATES FOR

**OLD COUNTRY EXCURSIONS**

On Sale Nov. 28th to Dec. 31st.

LIMIT THREE MONTHS,

And privilege of extension at destination on payment of small additional charge. Ten days on going trip—15 days returning.

NORTHERN PACIFIC, THE ONLY LINE OPERATING PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS OUT OF WINNIPEG.

DAILY—1.45 P. M.

Reserve Berths and Obtain Full Particulars From

R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agt.

H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt.

391 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**\$40**

FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO

**POINTS IN CANADA**

WEST OF AND INCLUDING MONTREAL, VIA



**FROM CHICAGO**

Tickets on sale November 25th to December 31st, inclusive.

GOOD FOR THREE MONTHS.

Proportionately low rates to

**MARITIME PROVINCE POINTS**

For particulars apply to nearest agent Canadian Northern, Great Northern or Northern Pacific Railway.

DAVID BROWN, Jr.,

Trav. Pass. Agent,

486 Main St., Winnipeg.

**ECZEMA.**

Filly that did irregular work has little lumps all over her body.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is eczema. Clip her and wash the body daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum in water. Give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week. V.

**WARTS.**

A heifer, coming two years old, has warts all over her head and neck and a few on her sides. Some are the size of a twenty-five-cent piece, and some are from one inch to one and a half inches long. She is in good order and otherwise well.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Would advise you to apply strong acetic acid to the warts that are the size of a twenty-five-cent piece, and for those that are quite long, nothing can be better than tying a hair or fine cord around the base, close to the skin, and they will drop off in a few days. You can apply the same drug to the site, which will prevent them growing again.

**SHOULDER LAMENESS.**

Colt got shoulder injured, and is very lame. I bathed with hot water for four hours, and then rubbed with turpentine and oil, and am now bathing again. There is no swelling, but the colt is quite lame. J. F. S.

Ans.—I am inclined to the opinion that you are mistaken in the seat of lameness. If the shoulder were injured, there should be some swelling and soreness to the touch. Examine the whole leg carefully, and it is probable you will detect soreness some place below the knee, probably in the fetlock joint or the tendons or suspensory ligament. Locate the soreness; continue bathing, and after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniments. Keep perfectly quiet until better. V.

**LAME FILLY.**

Three-year-old carriage mare sprained her coffin joint running in the field four weeks ago. I have kept her quiet, and blistered her twice.

1. Is there any cure for coffin joint lameness?
2. How should it be treated?
3. How soon will she be fit to drive?

H. O.

Ans.—1. If you are correct in your diagnosis, that she has sprained her coffin joint while running, it is quite curable, as this is entirely different from the condition known as navicular or coffin joint lameness, which appears gradually from hard work, or driving on hard roads, etc.

2. You are treating her properly. Continue to give rest, and blister once every month, until the lameness disappears.

3. Not until the lameness disappears, and it is not possible to say how long that will be.

As you value the filly highly, and your diagnosis may not be correct, I would advise you to consult a veterinarian. V.

**BONE SPAVIN.**

I have a mare three years old which had a bone spavin, and was fired last May. She stood in the stable until three weeks ago, and now seems a little sore. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly inform me through the earliest issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" as to whether you think it to fire her again, or to rub some lotion, or any other treatment you deem advisable.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your veterinarian should be given a chance to inspect this mare, as to whether another firing would be of any benefit. As a rule, a good firing, followed by blistering pretty thoroughly, and a lengthy rest, effects a cure; but there are some cases that are refractory even to this treatment, and in some rare cases are relieved by an operation performed on the nerves supplying sensation to the parts; and in some cases by removing a piece of the tendon which may be under tension, the result of the enlargement quite frequently present in such cases. At this mare's age, it might be advisable to give a second firing, and follow with a biniodide of mercury blister, strength one to six, which you can secure from your druggist or veterinarian.

What you suspect is liable to come true, even if it was never thought of before your "suspicious" set the thought going.



GOSSIP.

At a village school in Suffolk a boy was detained from school to assist in sorting potatoes. The schoolmaster, as usual on such occasions, desired the boy's father to write and state the cause of his absence. The next morning the boy appeared with a note from his father, which contained but one word, "Keptomatatering." The schoolmaster, astonished at such an unheard-of word, puzzled over it for some minutes, and at last discovered it to signify that the boy was "Kept at home a-tatering."

NEW PLOW.

The great problem with the farmer of the plains is the plow. The illustration given recently on the farm of J. K. McInnis was certainly an eye-opener to those present. The attraction was the first trial of a combination disc plow patented by Messrs. Hinch and Harrison, two South Regina farmers. The machine is practically a combination of the old walking plow and the disc plow which is now in use in this country. The share travelling in front of the disc makes a nice clean cut, and the revolving disc, instead of turning the ground over in flakes as is the usual thing, pulverizes the land, and leaves it as though it had been done by hand with a fork. The invention is certainly a good one, and will prove a boon to the farmer. The trial was made with one disc, but can be used as a two or three disc plow. Reid Bros., of this city, cast all the parts.—[Regina Standard.]

A WASCANA PIONEER.

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called at the home of Mr. Neil Martin, in the Wascana district, north-west of Regina, shortly ago. Mr. Martin reports a very favorable season. He had finished threshing, and was busily engaged with fall work. His wheat crop this year exceeded 7,000 bushels, and averaged 36½ bushels per acre. Over six-sevenths of the crop graded No. 1 northern, so Mr. Martin has reason to consider this a favorable season.

His Clydesdale stallion, Prime Minister, has grown considerably since the writer saw him last—as winner of third in the three-year-old section at Winnipeg in 1902. Now he weighs a ton; yet is very active. He is a thick, fine-looking horse of good breed type, and has proven to be a good sire.

Mr. Martin has an excellent lot of healthy-looking, clean-stemmed Manitoba maples, also a few crab-apple and cherry trees that are doing well. Raspberries, currant (some of the white-grape variety) and gooseberry bushes that are looking well. They bore exceedingly well last summer. Mr. Martin is one of the farmers who understands and appreciates a good garden.

BIG ROUND-UP OF CATTLE IN B. C.

Two parties of cowboys, each about thirty in number, have commenced operations on what will be one of the largest round-ups of cattle ever held in the interior of British Columbia.

The herds which are to be rounded up comprise all the cattle belonging to the late Mr. John Wilson, Savona, whose will was admitted to probate in Vancouver a few months ago. No one knows exactly just how many head of cattle he owned, as they have not all been collected on his ranches near Savona for a number of years. The cattle have been variously estimated at from six to ten thousand, and as the grazing lands extend for miles on both sides of the river, the undertaking will be a big one.

When the cattle are all rounded up in two large specially-constructed corrals, one on each side of the Thompson River, they will be divided up among the heirs to the estate, three in number. Here is where the main work of the big round-up comes in, for before the cattle are liberated again, each will have to be freshly branded, and each of the heirs will have to have a new brand of his own. What animals are overlooked and not rounded up—and these will be quite a few in number owing to the extent of the country over which they are scattered—will be sold as soon as found, and the proceeds also divided equally among the heirs. It is estimated that it will take fully a year before all the stray cattle are gathered in, the herds freshly branded, and again turned loose to range over the hills.—[Columbian.]

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
  - Stallions—3 years old and under 4..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
  - Stallions—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
  - Stallions—1 year old and under 2..... 1st Prize
  - Mares—3 years old and under 4..... 1st Prize
  - Mares—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
  - Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed..... 1st Prize
  - Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
  - Sweepstake Mare—Any age.
- On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirlie's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

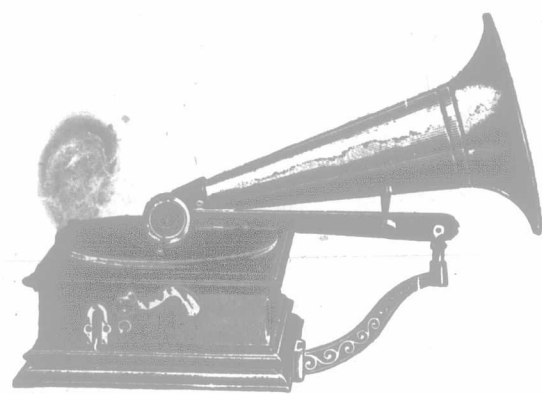
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NICOLE FLAT DISC RECORDS

40 cents each.

\$4.50 per doz.

"UNBREAKABLE."



These new process, extra loud, unbreakable 7-inch disc records will fit and work on any DISC TALKING MACHINE. They were never before offered by any one at less than 50c. Hundreds of selections to choose from. Guaranteed the highest quality and BETTER, LOUDER and CLEARER than any other record on the market. Have no scratching or horny. To prove this we make the following

SPECIAL OFFER:

Send us 25 cents in silver, stamps or postal note, and we will mail you, postage paid, a sample NICOLE UNBREAKABLE RECORD.

We are selling agents for all kinds of records and all kinds of machines.

Edison's Gold Moulded Phonograph Records and Machines. Lambert's Instructible Phonograph Records. Pathe (of London and Paris) Diamond Phonograph Records and Machines. Nicole Unbreakable Disc Records and Machines.

CUT THIS OUT. SEND TO-DAY.

DOMINION MUSIC AND PHONOGRAPH CO., 2100 St. Catharine St., MONTREAL, P. Q.

A lawyer was examining a witness in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an aged woman, had testified to finding the testatrix failing, childish, and that when she spoke to her she looked as though she did not understand.

The cross examining attorney tried to get her to describe this look, but she didn't succeed very well in doing so. At last, getting a little impatient, he asked: "Well, how did she look?" Did she look at you as I am looking at you now, for instance?"

"Well, yes," replied the witness, softly; "kind of vacant like."

A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk. "What do you want?" he asked. "Want me pay raised?" "What are you getting?" "Three dollars a week." "Well, how much do you think you are worth?" "Four dollars." "You think so, do you?" "Yessir, an' I've been thinkin' so fer three weeks, but I've been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it."

Seymour Green, of Moose Jaw, N.-W. T., in writing concerning his Macaroni wheat, says: "I believe I am the first in Canada to try this variety. This has been found, as stated this spring in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' to be the best variety of the Macaroni wheats. Prof. Shaw, the great authority on wheat in the States, says that this is the only wheat not found rusted in Dakota. I found, by experimenting, that this wheat was not affected by smut, and did not require treatment. I also found that it took only about half the time to cut, owing to the fine straw. It matured from five to ten days earlier than Red Fife. I have had this graded in Minneapolis, where it graded No. 1 Macaroni. I have also found that a good market can be obtained for it. It is a great resister of drought, and should be the wheat for the dry regions of the West. I found that this wheat sown side by side with Red Fife yielded from twenty-five to fifty per cent. better to the acre."

GRAHAM BROS. CLYDES.

In paying a flying visit to the Cairnbrogie Clydesdale Stud, the property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, the "Farmer's Advocate" field man was impressed with the fine healthy appearance of their horses, especially the string being prepared for the International show at Chicago, where they will doubtless hold the reputation they already have as winners in Canada as well as the Old Land they have recently left.

Messrs. Graham Bros. have just shipped the largest consignment of high-class stallions to J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, Man., that they have ever shipped to one stable. This shipment numbered five head. Among the lot is King's Crest (imp.) 11385, a four-year-old that won second at Toronto this fall in a class of 24, only being beaten by Royal Baron, a stable mate. This grand young horse was sired by Up-to-Time (10475), said to be one of the best breeding horses in Scotland, sired by Baron's Pride. His dam, Tara 9500, is also a noted prize-winner in Scotland. King's Crest won first at Port William as a foal, first at Wigton, and first at Dalbeattie as a yearling, first at Castle Douglas, Edinburgh, and the R. A. S. E. Carlisle, as a two-year-old, and was a Lanark premium horse in 1903 and 1904. If style and substance counts for anything, this horse will cause a sensation among Western breeders. These, together with Foremost (imp.) =3364= (11339), by Prince Sturdy (2881); Gallant Baron (imp.) [4283] (11713), bred by A. & W. Montgomery, sired by Baron's Pride (9122), dam Graceful, by Macgregor (1487). Rival (imp.) =4285= (14878), from Cecelia, sire Cour de Lion (10180), and Royal Ranger, a three-year-old, Canadian-bred, by Royal Cairnton (imp.), from Bonnie Bess (imp.), constitute the lot. They are certainly a large, up-to-date lot that will very materially add to the Brandon stud, and Mr. Macmillan is to be commended for his enterprise in securing such a superior consignment. The following are other sales that have been made since the Toronto Exhibition by Messrs. Graham Bros.: To Glough & Legg, King City, Ont., that very showy horse, Discoverer (imp.) (11680), by Harbinger (4390), dam Maggie 4571, by Goldfinder (2907); to J. C. Witt and C. C. Willard, Mt. Morris, N. Y., MacAirlie's Best =4320=, by MacAirlie (8782), dam Maud Montrose. This colt was good enough to secure sweepstakes in the Canadian-bred class at Toronto, 1904; to Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Lord Roslyn (imp.) [4766], a choice two-year-old, by Macmeekan (9600). M. E. Beebe, Owen Sound, also secured two, viz., Yester (imp.) (12409), by Baron's Pride (9122), dam by Macgregor (1487). This quality colt won first at the Toronto Spring Show, and second at the fall exhibition. The Hackney three-year-old chestnut stallion, Demeter (imp.) =208= (8118), sire Leinster (6085), dam Dinah (6574), also went to Mr. Beebe's stables.

"I have been using Zenoleum Dip and Disinfectant for the past six years, and take great pleasure in stating I have found it to be the most effective dip I have ever used. It is safe, clean and cheap. As a disinfectant for farm use, we do not think it can be excelled. I can urgently recommend its use to all farmers and stockmen. R. P. Snell."

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





## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Save \$10.00 per Cow every Year.

IF IT'S worth while milking your cows, it's up to you to secure every ounce of butter-fat, in order that no part of your time, labor and expense should be lost. Nothing but a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR can give perfect protection to this investment and every dairyman owes it to himself to test the claim that A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR SAVES \$10.00 PER COW EVERY year. We are ready to demonstrate the fact now. Talk with your local agent. If you don't know his name, ask us.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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## The Weekly Telegram's Great Premium Offer

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, With Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES, 22x28 Inches, in Colors.

### Our Unparalleled Offer:

We will forward The Weekly Telegram and the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine from now to January 1, 1906—15 months—together with our new Dominion of Canada Map, and either the Map of Manitoba or the Territories, for only \$2.00. The balance of this year's subscription is FREE. Both new and old subscribers to The Weekly Telegram may participate in this great offer.

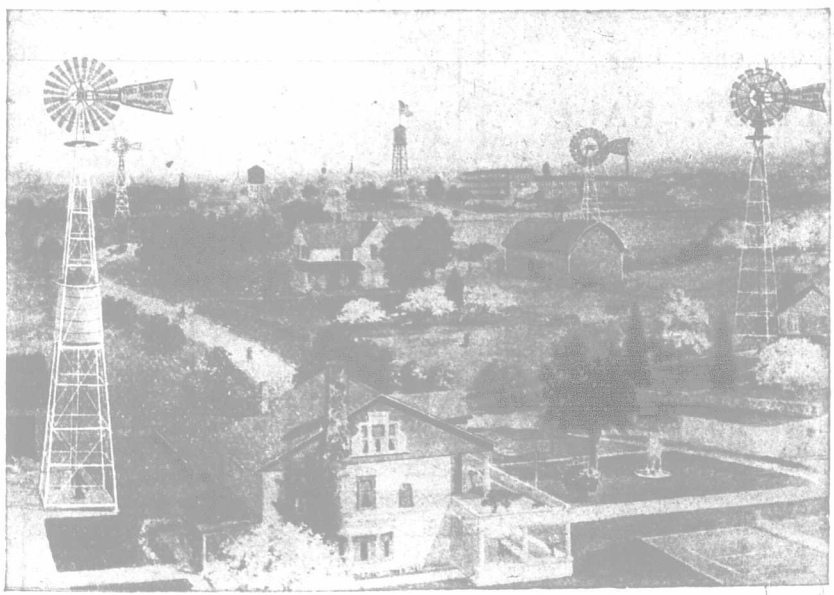
### Cut This Coupon Out.

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.:

Enclosed please find \$2. Send to address given below, The Weekly Telegram and the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of \_\_\_\_\_ (Write Manitoba or Territories.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## STAR WINDMILLS and CATER'S PUMPS

Are the Best in their Line.

Cater's 20th Century Stock Pump is the fastest pumper made.

Send for our new catalogue and price list to day.

AGENTS WANTED.

**BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS**

H. CATER, Proprietor.

Brandon, Man.

Box 410.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Something you have known you ought to do for a long time. Stop dreading and dig into it, and see how foolish you have been.

If you can keep serene through little annoyances, you need never fear great trials. They may come, but you will always be prepared.

"Standing off" the thing you ought to do now, means that you may put twice as much time into dreading it as it would take to do it.

How did you get your father to let you take painting lessons?" asked the first Chicago girl. "I couldn't get mine interested at all."

"Neither could I when I talked of paints," replied the rich pork-packer's daughter, "but when I called them 'pigments' he cocked up his ears."

Gladstone, once, appealing to Earl Granville as to how the latter had voted on a certain long-forgotten bill, was astonished by the reply that the matter had escaped memory.

"You have forgotten!" exclaimed Gladstone, "Why, it was only forty years ago!"

"Did you vote?"

"Yes, but it won't count."

"Why?"

"Well, yesterday when I left the house my wife gave me a letter to stamp and put in the mail box. When I reached the polling place I took my ballot, went inside, pulled out a stamp, placed it in the circle, folded the ballot and saw it placed in the box. It was not until I had been at work a couple of hours that it dawned upon me what I had done. I just posted the letter now."

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

Frederic Remington recently met a young Englishman who is travelling in this country and is not averse to acquiring information. The subject of bucking bronchos came up, and the Englishman said:

"I've read that in riding those wild horses of yours the main thing is to keep cool. Has a good moral effect on the beasts, I've been told. Is it true that your riders sometimes roll a cigarette and light and smoke it while riding a vicious buck?"

"Oh, that's an ordinary occurrence," replied Mr. Remington, easily. "But when I was in the West if a cowboy wished to subdue a particularly dangerous animal, he would mount him with a razor, brush, hand-mirror and so forth, and while the creature reared and kicked, the man would proceed calmly to shave. That's when you get your fine moral effect."

A Boston entomologist, who has shown the toad to be one of the farmer's friends, said recently: "The toad has been misunderstood in the past, as much misunderstood as a certain friend of mine, who was taking a walking tour."

"One night he put up at a small country hotel. The next morning, at breakfast, the landlord said to him:

"Did you enjoy the cornet-playing in the room next to yours last night?"

"Enjoy it!" my friend sneered. "I should think not. Why, I spent half the night pounding on the wall to make the man stop."

"It must have been a misunderstanding," said the landlord, sorrowfully. "The cornet-player told me that the person in the next room applauded him so heartily that he went over every piece he knew three times."

## Veterinary Advice FREE



Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

### TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Calfs, Curb, recent Shoe Bells and Callosities. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bells, Cockle Joints, Grease Heel, Scratches, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

## 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; 1/4 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Marobison, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

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

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

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Galloways.

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

A. DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders 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 pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords, Stock, both sexes, for sale.

E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales, Stallions for sale.

"REGINA STOCK FARM"—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regt. a, Assa.

## HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

E. B. CURLETTE.

Dreading is always harder than doing.

Few people who are worth while, have any time to listen to tales of woe.

To dread an unpleasant job, is to double its difficulties in advance.

Sometimes it's less work to do a thing you don't want to do than to dodge it.

Get up early enough in the morning to have a deliberate, pleasant breakfast. It will pay all day.

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



THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The great opportunity you are awaiting is apt to be like to-morrow and never come, unless you peg away to-day with all the little opportunities you can command.

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun and spend much of his time hunting, says a representative from that State. One day the bishop was out with his dog and gun and met a member of his parish, whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties.

"You should attend church and read your Bible," said the bishop.

"I do read my Bible, bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No," replied the bishop, "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."

Daniel J. Sully, the dethroned cotton king, made a trip through the south, and when he came back he told a story of an old negro, who had been working for a cotton planter time out of mind. One morning he came to his employer and said:

"I'se gwinter quit, boss!"  
"What's the matter, Mose?"  
"Well, sah, yer manager, Mistah Winter, ain't kicked me in de last free mums."

"I ordered him not to kick you any more. I don't want anything like that around my place. I don't want anyone to hurt your feelings, Mose."

"Ef I don't git any more kicks I'se goin' to quit. Ebery time Mistah Winter used ter kick and cuff me when he wuz mad, he always git 'shamed of hisself and gimme a quarter. I'se done los' enuff money a'ready wid dis heah foolishness 'bout hurtin' ma feelin's."

Mr. Nesbit, who had painted a picture of the noble redman in war-paint and feathers, wanted an unbiased opinion of his work. His wife said that the picture was the best thing of the kind that she had ever seen. His dearest friend, too, was decidedly enthusiastic. Both declared, in short, that anyone would know at a glance that it was intended for an Indian.

"To tell the truth," said Nesbit, looking somewhat doubtfully at the picture, "I haven't a great deal of confidence in either of you. You always praise everything I do. Now, I'm going down to the street to see if I can find some person who can be depended upon to give me an absolutely unprejudiced opinion of this picture—a child for instance Children always tell the truth."

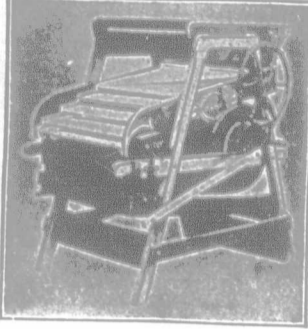
Five minutes later Nesbit returned with three small boys, whom he had found playing in the street.

"Now, boys," he said, "take a good look at this picture. I'll give each of you ten cents if you'll tell me just exactly what you see."

"A rooster!" shouted the three boys, simultaneously.

# 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.



WILL COMMENCE TO SELL

**EASTERN CANADA \$40 EXCURSION TICKETS**

NOVEMBER 28th, 1904,

And continue sale until December, 31st, 1904. TICKETS VALID FOR THREE MONTHS. GOOD TO STOP OVER.

CHOICE OF ROUTES

By the Canadian Northern Railway, The Short Line

TO EASTERN CANADA VIA ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.

Further information from our Agent.

"Have you heard from your son?"  
"Yes, got a letter this morning."  
"How does he like college?" "Great. He's on the football eleven already."  
"Is he a good player?" "I should say he was. He wasn't on the team two days when he had a rib cracked, and to-day's letter informs me that he broke his leg in Saturday's game. I guess that's going it some. Why, Jones' boy has been at college two years, and has never had his hair mussed."

"I read in the paper the other day," said "Tom" Dunn, "where a German over in Hoboken left \$25 in his will to treat his friends after his funeral. Of course, the Germans never did anything that the Irish could not equal, and so that story reminded me of another of a Hibernian friend of mine. The doctor told him he had only a few hours to live. He called me over, and says he: "Tom, I want you to take \$10 of me money that's in me wallet and treat me pallbearers."

"It was a touching moment. Struggling with my emotions, I said to him: "I'll do it, Billy. But shall I treat 'em going out or coming back?" "Treat 'em going out," says Billy, a sport to the last. "I won't be with you coming back."

Among the many good stories told by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, is the following:

A gentleman in the south was one day in conversation with a Yankee who had brought letters of introduction from a friend in the north, when it transpired that the northerner was a veteran of the civil war.

"Yes," said the Yankee, "I was a participant in the late unpleasantness. You see this?" he added, pointing to a scar in his face—"I got that at the second battle of Bull Run."

"How in the world did you get hit in the face at the battle of Bull Run?" mischievously asked the southerner.

"Oh," responded the Yankee, with the utmost nonchalance, "I suppose I got careless and looked back."

In a court-room of one of the blue grass counties of Kentucky, General H—, a prominent lawyer of that region, was defending a prisoner charged with horse-stealing, and the witness was swearing as to the identity of the stolen horse.

"How do you know this is the same horse?" asked General H—.

"Well, I just know it is," said the witness.

"Well, how?" again asked General H—.

"I can't tell exactly how; but I know it as well as I know you, General H—."

"Well, how do you know that I am General H—?"

"Because, just before dinner, I heard Mr. C— say, 'General H—, let's go and take a drink,' and you went."

YOU

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YOU

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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.

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IT IS THE BEST.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

HIP LAMENESS.

An aged horse while working put his right hind foot in a badger hole, and seemed to sprain it pretty badly. I worked him for about three weeks after accident, but he did not improve any, so I turned him out to pasture for about three months, when I started him on a little light work, but he was just about as lame as when first hurt. There seemed to be a wasting away of the muscles or flesh on rump between tail and hip. He won't stand on that leg if he can help it, and, in fact, at present time the leg seems useless. What would be the matter, as he has apparently been getting worse all the time? Accident happened about June last. I rubbed in a blister about a week ago. What treatment would you recommend? We did not notice before about three weeks ago that the muscles on top of rump were wasting away. H. H. B.

Ans.—Injuries in the region of the hip joint as result of slipping are usually serious and cause a lameness which is sometimes very difficult to overcome. You might repeat the blistering again, using bismuthide of mercury, one part, to eight parts of lard or vaseline. However, if no improvement is noticed from the effects of blistering in the course of a few weeks, then it would be advisable to have a couple of setons inserted over the region affected, and allow perfect rest for six weeks.

When one gets very tired he sometimes thinks he would like to be in a position never to do another stroke of work. Such a "position" would get mighty wearisome after one had gotten thoroughly rested out.

At a recent public function in Washington, Miss Roosevelt's appearance was greeted with a cheer, and one enthusiastic man shouted, "Miss Roosevelt forever!"

"Thanks, very much," said the young lady, smilingly, "but, really, I don't want to be MISS Roosevelt for ever."

**Lump Jaw**  
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use  
**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

**Spavin and Ring-bone**  
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free Illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

**Central Correspondence College,**  
215 Temple Chambers,  
Temple Avenue, London, E. O.

**KUBANKA MACARONI WHEAT**

A few bushels of this wheat FOR SALE.

Yield 25 to 50 per cent. better than Red Fife. Prof. Shaw says: "This is the only wheat I found not affected with rust in Dakota."

Does not need dressing, as it is not affected with smut. Ripens five to ten days earlier than other wheat. Can be readily marketed. For sample and other particulars, apply to

**SEYMOUR GREEN, Moose Jaw, N.-W. T.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

Mare was all right Sunday night. On Monday morning I noticed a swelling larger than a saucer on her withers, where the collar barely touched it. Now the swelling has extended forwards, and she cannot work. J. P. P.

Ans.—The withers have been bruised in some way, and it is probable pus is forming, deep-seated, and an operation will be necessary. If no pus is forming, blistering in the ordinary way so often described in these columns will remove the swelling, but it is very probable an operation will have to be performed, and I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian. V.

STIFLED.

What is the best treatment for a horse that is stifled? I. J. R.  
Bracecrest, Assa.

Ans.—The term stifled is very often misapplied to embrace all diseases of the stifle joint and region, but, properly speaking, a horse is only stifled when the patella or small whirl bone keeps slipping out of place. The stall floor where the horse stands should be raised so that it is higher behind. A good blister should be applied around the region of the stifle, and repeated in two or three weeks if necessary. A stifle shoe may also be put on by your blacksmith, but remember that the stifle shoe goes on the sound limb and not on the affected leg.

HEAVES—ECZEMA.

Pair of drivers have heaves. They show it especially in the morning and when driven at night, or on damp days.

1. Can they be cured?  
2. If not, can the symptoms be checked for a time, to enable me to dispose of them?

3. Driver has skin disease. Her body, especially mane and tail, are itchy. She rubs the hair off in patches. It is worse in winter time. J. B. C.

Ans.—1. Heaves cannot be cured, but the symptoms can be alleviated by feeding small quantities of bulky food, clean wheat straw preferred, and grain in proportion of work performed. Dampen all food given with lime water, and, if possible, avoid driving soon after a heavy meal.

2. This can be done, but it is dishonest to dose a diseased horse for such purposes, and our function is to discourage dishonesty.

3. Clip hair, wash well with strong soft soap suds, and then dress the itchy parts twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum. Give internally one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic daily every alternate week. Of course he must be blanketed. V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

1. Have a colt four months old, with an enlargement at the navel; when I press on it can feel a small hole leading to the inside. Can or should anything be done with it? If treatment is necessary, when is the best time to commence?

2. A valuable Clydesdale stallion has had a sore on his fetlock for about two weeks. There is a lump about the size of a small egg, and it seems to run a little bloody water. He gets some exercise every day. FARMER T.  
Lyleton, Man.

Ans.—1. Your colt has an umbilical hernia (rupture), or "breach at the navel," and can be cured. The safest plan for you to adopt is to reduce the enlargement by manipulating it with your fingers, pressing upwards until it has escaped inside through the little hole, and then to retain it thus by means of a broad suspensory bandage around the colt's abdomen, so that it presses upon the navel and supports it. This bandage should be buckled or tied over the colt's back, and kept in place by means of a little breast collar and breeching. The bandage can be kept on for any length of time, so long as it does not chafe the skin too much. If this method should not prove effectual in keeping it reduced in two or three months, then it would be advisable to have your colt operated on by a properly-qualified veterinary surgeon. The operation is both reliable and efficient.

2. Procure a good, two-ounce metal or hard rubber syringe and some antiseptic sublimate tablets from your druggist; dissolve one tablet in a pint of warm water and syringe well into the opening twice a day until it has healed.

Horse Owners! Use  
GOMBAULT'S  
Caustic  
Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blisters. Every bottle 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 circular.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The

Empire  
Cream Separator

makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is always ready, skims closely and is made to last. Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairymen. Send for them. They are free for the asking.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.**  
Sloomfield, N. J.  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,  
Special Selling Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM FOR SALE

Comprising north half Sec. 14, and east half Sec. 23, Tp. 7, R. 22, situated in the greatest wheat district in Manitoba. 500 acres under high state of cultivation. No noxious weeds. 1 1/2 miles from school, 3 from Monteth Junction, 5 1/2 from Souris. Good soil, good water, good buildings. Apply  
J. WENMAN, Souris.

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GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

AND BARRED ROCKS.

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

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

CLYDE STALLIONS  
and FILLIES

1, 2 and 3 years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Apply

**ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.**

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.  
WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

**BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.**

Poplar Grove  
HEREFORDS

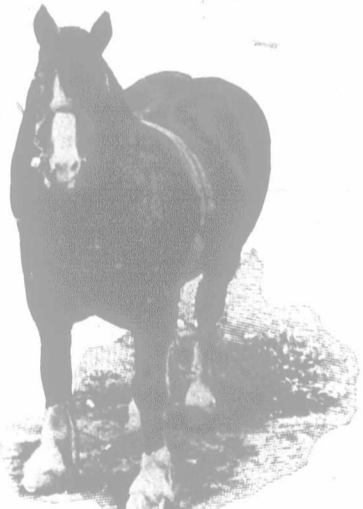
Western Canada's leading herd.  
Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

**J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.**

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.  
Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.  
Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60.  
Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.  
Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.  
Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.  
For full particulars write to

**J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.**  
Box 11.



Still at the Front

For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

Clydesdale, Shire,  
Suffolk or Percheron

it will be to your interests to correspond at once with  
**JAMES SMITH, manager for**

**Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.**  
70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

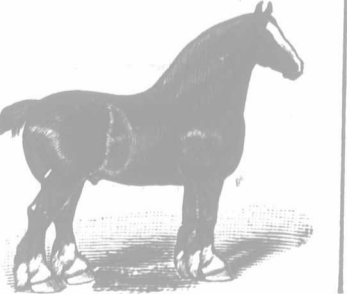
**WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.**

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

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

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




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**FREE**

**A \$3000 Stock Book containing 183 large engravings and a large Colored Lithograph of "DAN PATCH," 1.56**



**3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT**

IS THE COST OF

**"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"**

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration, to promote digestion and aid assimilation. It is sold on a positive guarantee to save you money over the ordinary way of feeding. It is in use by over 1,000,000 farmers and stockmen. Our arguments boiled down show that "International Stock Food makes Stock raising Profitable"

The cover of the Stock-book is a beautiful live-stock picture without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches and cost over \$3,000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an up-to-date Veterinary Department which will save farmers and stockmen hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all ordinary diseases and tells how to cure them. The colored picture of "Dan Patch", 5 1/2, the world's champion harness horse, is 22x28 inches, and is worthy of a place in any home.

Write us at once and answer the following questions:

1. Where did you read this advertisement?
2. How much stock have you?

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,**  
TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00. Largest Stock Food Factories in the World.

**TRADE NOTES.**

A GOOD INSURANCE CO.—The following letter, received by the Central Insurance Co., Brandon, Man., is a splendid illustration of the businesslike methods employed by that valuable institution:—

Dear Sirs,—I have received to-day from Mr. John Walker, your agent at Grenfell, settlement in full for loss of my Clydesdale stallion "Rushbrook," insured under your policy No. B 1052, to the amount of \$1,000, and which died on the 19th inst. of pneumonia. It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merit of an insurance that provides for such prompt adjustment and payment of losses, and I cannot recommend too highly to the owners of valuable pure-bred stock the protection afforded by a policy of insurance in the Central Canada Insurance Company.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sgd.) E. B. W. SERJEANT.  
Grenfell.



**Ogilvie's Ayrshires**

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

**Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.**  
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

**Special Announcement**

If taken soon, we offer a special bargain on a mixed bunch of

**15 Shropshire Breeding Ewes**


accompanied by a splendid imported ram. Also a few imported yearling ewes safe in lamb.



**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**

**SPECIAL OFFERING:**

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



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

**In Cruickshank Shorthorn Bulls**

we can satisfy the most critical. Write for particulars. om

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON,**  
Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.**



Apply

**T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.**

**Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.**


Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

**M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.**

**Grandview Herd.**

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057 = and Trout Creek Favorite Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

**JAN. WILSON,**  
Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.



**SHORTHORNS**


Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-winning record made by the herd.

**GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.**  
Five miles from town.

**13 First-class Young Bulls**

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

**All Scotch Cattle.**



**M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.**

**TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM**

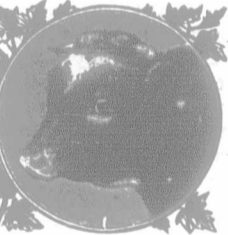
**HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE**

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m

**SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS**

Headed by Baron's Herd (88487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. For Sale: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the low-set, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right.

**S. K. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.**



**SHORTHORNS**

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

**JOHN CLANON, Manager.** om

**H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONTARIO.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**

**GREENWOOD, ONT.**

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.**

**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.

**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.** om



**RED POLLS**

The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to

**Harry V. Clendenning**  
BRADWARDINE, MAN.

**FOR SALE**

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (Imp.) 28861, (68583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairn brogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. R. om

**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

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

**Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of**

**Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.**

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

**FOR SALE—A thoroughbred**

**JERSEY BULL CALF**

five months old, sired by Jas. Washam's bull, "Golden Prince of Brampton," dam "Daisy of Portage." "Golden Prince of Brampton" took diploma at Ottawa and Winnipeg. Apply to

**Chas. J. Robertson, Portage la Prairie, Man.**

**SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.**

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls: General = 30339 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

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

**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

**Jerseys**—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They stable room. Must be sold to make 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

**MR. STILLINGFLEET VISITS MANITOBA.**

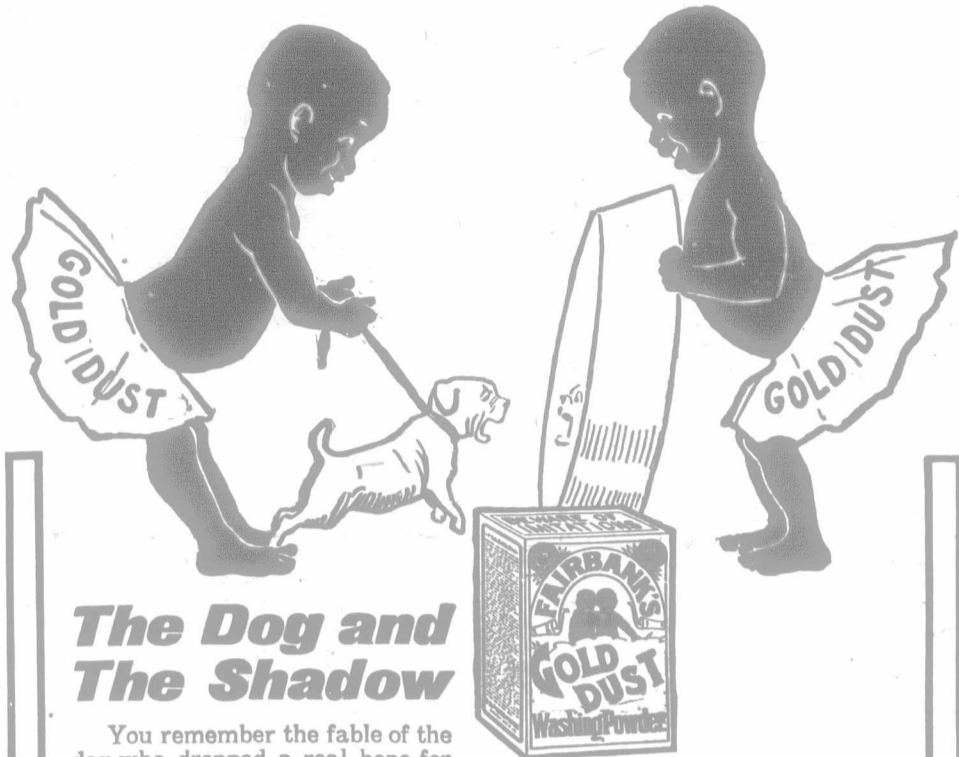
The other day the "Farmer's Advocate" was favored with a visit from Mr. Stillingfleet, of Sutherland & Stillingfleet, the prominently-known real-estate firm, of Kelowna, B. C. While in Manitoba Mr. Stillingfleet put through a big land deal with characteristic business acumen and enterprise. Though very modest in referring to the successes which his company has achieved, he spoke enthusiastically of the Okanagan Valley and its tremendous possibilities. There was no doubt in his mind that the day of big things had dawned for this California of Canada and its multitudinous interests. Sutherland & Stillingfleet represent the Okanagan Fruit & Land Co., Ltd., the proud history of which is fast becoming household knowledge throughout the West. The Okanagan includes the whole country between Sicamous and the International Boundary Line, and includes Vernon, Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland and Penticton. Kelowna is on the east side of the lake, thirty-five miles south of Vernon. The lake is seventy-five miles long and one to five miles wide. Besides being one of the largest agricultural districts in the province, it is also one of the oldest, being a thriving settlement forty years ago. The valley where Kelowna is situated, consists of the delta of two large streams, which supply abundant water for irrigation purposes. The soil is an alluvial deposit, exceedingly fertile. Two annual crops of hay have been grown on a meadow for thirty-five consecutive years, giving an annual average of five tons. Over four-fifths of all the fruit and farm produce of the whole lake district is grown around Kelowna. This statement can be verified by referring to the C. P. R.

The climate is dry, with more sunshine than any other part of Canada. Surrounded by hills, the district is free from winds and storms. Previous to February, the lowest temperature last winter was sixteen degrees above; during February it fell to the zero mark on two occasions, but only for a few hours each time. On the 20th of October the roses and other flowers were in full bloom, and the grass as green as in June. Previous to the construction of the C. P. R., cattle-raising was the only industry. Since then, fruit, hay and vegetables have received more attention. In 1902 there was shipped 431 tons of fruit, exclusive of the express; in 1903, 700 tons were shipped; this year there has already been shipped over 1,000 tons. Comparing the area of the bearing orchards with those that have been started in the past few years, 10,000 tons is a conservative estimate of the fruit to be shipped from Kelowna five years hence. The present area will be doubled in 1905; and, in expectation of better shipping facilities, a much larger proportion of the softer fruits, such as peaches, cherries, plums and grapes, will be planted. One party has arranged to set out 3,000 grapevines. Most of the capital has been subscribed for a canning factory at Kelowna, and the promoters hope to have it in operation for the crop of 1905. All varieties of fruit do equally well. Peaches grown here took the gold medal at the World's Fair, Chicago. The climate is particularly adapted for grapes, tomatoes, and berries of all kinds. T. W. Stirling sold 145 tons, or nearly 7,000 boxes of fruit off 17 acres of an orchard, set out

(Continued on next page.)



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



**The Dog and The Shadow**

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. Bear in mind that all is not

**GOLD DUST**

that glitters under the name of "Washing Powder." Don't accept a shadowy substitute, but get the real Gold Dust, with The Gold Dust Twins on package.

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

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

**GOLD DUST makes hard water soft**

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

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

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

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

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

**Weekly Free Press**  
AND  
**Farmer's Advocate**

**\$2.00**

TO JANUARY, 1906

**Special Clubbing Offer.**

Free Press, Winnipeg:

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

Name.....

Address.....

**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.

**Blacklegine**  
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.  
**PASTEUR VACCINE CO** CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

**TRADE NOTE.**

(Continued from page 1742.)

as follows: seven acres nine years ago; five acres seven years ago, and five acres five years ago. J. L. Pridham picked twelve tons per acre of eleven-year-old spy trees. A. B. Knox picked forty-two boxes of apples off a tree fourteen years old.

Good cigar leaf tobacco has been grown in large quantities during the last seven years.

In the month of January, 1904, The Okanagan Fruit & Land Co., Ltd., purchased the entire property of A. B. Knox, consisting of 4,000 acres of land. Experience has shown that ten acres of a bearing orchard is all that one man can properly handle; the property has, therefore, been divided into blocks of ten to twenty acres, a large number of which have already been disposed of, the record sales being during the first week of October, \$18,450.

The best feature of these sales is that with a single exception, they have been to residents of the valley, mostly old-timers. At present the Company has over 200 acres on the townsite for sale, from \$100 to \$350 per acre, on easy terms. The Company grade the streets and put in sidewalks free of charge to purchasers, and also supply irrigation free of charge. Land farther from the town can be purchased at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre, depending on the location and amount of improvements. The Company will arrange with any purchaser to set out his land in fruit trees, and cultivate them for three years if required. Kelowna has good schools and churches, and as a pleasure resort has few equals, having good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting, and is an ideal place for men to combine occupation with pleasure.

**GOSSIP.**

"Oh, my friends!" exclaimed the orator, "it makes me sad when I think of the days that are gone, when I look around and miss the old familiar faces I used to shake hands with."

At an auction sale on November 4th, of Berkshire pigs from the herd of Mr. A. Hiscock, Notcombe, Dorset, England, 42 head sold for an average of \$50, the highest price for a boar being \$130, and for a sow \$262.

E. T. Griffith, of Moose Jaw, owns a fair-sized Shorthorn herd, and in addition has a few very fine Clyde mares. His Clydesdales have frequently given good account of themselves at the shows, firsts and seconds being allotted to Mr. Griffiths on more than one occasion. Some very nice suckers were also seen at the Griffith farm.

The old friends had had three days together. "You have a pretty place here, John," said the guest on the morning of his departure. "But it looks a bit bare yet." "Oh, that's because the trees are so young," said the host comfortably. "I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again. Then you'll see how much improved the place will be." And they shook hands with mutual affection and good will.

**J. M. MACFARLANE'S CLYDESDALES.**

J. M. Macfarlane, of Moose Jaw, has his Clydesdales looking in excellent shape. His young stallion Lorne Prince (imp.) has developed wonderfully since the writer saw him last June. He is a massive, short-legged colt, yet sixteen hands high. He is only two years of age, is extra well ribbed, strong in the heart-girth, and stands on good limbs. His sire, Prince Priam, is by the champion Prince of Albion, sold for \$15,000, and sired by the renowned Prince of Wales. Lorne Prince's dam was Lorne Peggy; his grandam, Keir Peggy, was the mother of Darnley. She is considered one of the best mares the breed has ever produced. Bred on both sides from such excellent strains (his dam being a sister to Darnley) it is no wonder that he is such a promising young horse. He combines substance, weight and quality. Mr. Macfarlane has a nice bunch of mares, and some good suckers which are looking well. He not only believes in feeding well (many do), but he practices his belief, and his Clydesdales allow it.

**The Source of Health,**

STRENGTH AND VITALITY IS THE FOOD SYSTEM.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

ENSURES PERFECT DIGESTION AND ASSIMILATION

It matters little how much food you eat so long as the digestive system is not in condition to convert it into blood and nerve force.

When the nervous energy is consumed by disease or by excessive mental or physical exertion, the nerves and muscles which control digestion are unable to do their work and the food is allowed to ferment and become a burden instead of a benefit to the system.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD IS THE MOST RATIONAL TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA THAT WAS EVER CONCEIVED.

By forming new blood and creating new nerve force it strengthens and invigorates the nerves and muscles which control the flow of gastric juices and the contracting motion of the stomach which is necessary to digestion.

It would be impossible for any treatment to go more directly to the cause of trouble.

While revitalizing and re-energizing the principal organ of digestion—the stomach—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food also sharpens the appetite, enlivens the action of the liver and has a gentle laxative effect on the bowels.

MRS. E. J. FORSYTH, 62 Elm St., Toronto, says: "My trouble has been acute indigestion and severe attacks of headache, as well as nervousness, and at times spells of dizziness. After having thoroughly tested Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I can say that it has cured my stomach troubles, and, as a result, the other symptoms have also disappeared. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the best treatment for indigestion, as well as being a splendid general tonic."

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

**AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.** 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.**

**LEICESTERS**

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

**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.

**YORKSHIRES**

We have for sale now young stock from six weeks to four months old. They are sired by Summerhill Darnley 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.

T. E. M. BANTING BANTING, MAN.

Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**BRONCHOCELE.**

Sheep have lumps in throat on each side of the windpipe. R. F. C.

Ans.—These lumps are enlarged thyroid glands. Chop the wool off the lumps, and rub well daily with compound iodine ointment. V.

**BURSAL ENLARGEMENTS.**

Colt has lump on outside hock. It is too low for thoroughpin. The front and inside are also enlarged. J. H. B.

Ans.—Bursal enlargements of this nature are usually called bog spavin and thoroughpin, but it makes little difference what we call them; they are bursal enlargements. Bathe well, long and often with cold water for a few days. When the inflammation is allayed, blister every month as long as necessary. V.

**LEUCORRHOEA.**

Twenty-year-old mare has a white slimy discharge from vulva. She was bred once this summer, but did not conceive. She has been this way four months or over, and while she eats well, she is in poor condition. H. M. W.

Ans.—Leucorrhoea is always hard to treat, and especially so in very old mares. Treatment consists in flushing the womb out every second day with an antiseptic solution as a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum, or phenyle, heated to about 100 degrees F., and about two gallons injected into the organ with an injection pump. In the meantime feed well, and give tonics, as one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica three times daily. It requires a great deal of patience and perseverance to affect a cure in cases like this. Rare cases yield to treatment readily. V.

**FATALITY IN CALVES.**

Eight calves were on good pasture. Recently five of them took sick. They breathed hard, and grunted at each breath, and were quite gaunt. On Thursday morning a veterinarian was called, and he diagnosed the disease as indigestion. He treated three of them, but they became worse, and on Friday two were dead. A post-mortem revealed the lungs near the heart mortified. The bowels appeared all right. Is it contagious? J. F. R.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate indigestion, caused by eating frozen grass, and the depletion thereby caused, with the severity of the cold nights, involved the lungs, the appearance of which became worse in the lung that was on the underside of the animal when dying, from becoming congested with blood. The disease is not contagious. Those that are badly affected will probably die. If the others are moved to comfortable quarters and given a slight purgative of four to eight ounces Epsom salts, according to size, they will do all right. V.

**LONG COAT—SCRATCHES—SALIVATION.**

Pregnant mare has long, staring coat. She has scratches, and salivates all the time when working. She eats well, and has to work hard. A. K.

Ans.—The long coat is due to exposure and insufficient grooming and stable clothing. All that can be done now is to clip her. This should be done at once, as if not done until really cold weather it is dangerous. As she has to work, she will do much better clipped, but, of course, will require more attention in regard to clothing while standing either outside or in the stable. Beefy-limbed horses are predisposed to scratches, and either this peculiarity, inattention or too high feeding is the cause. As she is in foal, it will not be wise to purge her. Give her one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic three times daily every alternate week as long as necessary. Poultice the heels with warm linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights; put fresh poultice on every eight hours, and then dress three times daily with the following lotion: One ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash the legs at all. If they get wet, dry them dry; if muddy, allow them to dry, and then brush. The salivating is due to irregular teeth. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth. Use an easy bit. V.

## What is a Short Circuit?



City folks have a good idea of the effect of a short circuit. They know that if on an electric car the motor is short circuited the car stops—sometimes with an explosion. A short circuit happens when the electricity, by means of some conductor, is allowed to reach its natural magnet, the earth; immediately it rushes through its outlet and in its great excess of energy burns and melts the fuses leading to the motor—lucky if it does not burn out the motor itself.

**ARE YOU SHORT CIRCUITED?**

Is Your System Short Circuited? Have you, by the traditional burning of the candle at both ends, exhausted your vital energy and find yourself like a burnt-out motor—no longer responsive to the calls of will; find nerves and muscles and will-power lacking, or working out of harmony—a state which quickly brings with it disease?

You need electricity and re-galvanizing, and the way to achieve this is by the wearing of

### DR. McDONALD'S ELECTRIC BELT

The finest Electric Belt in the world is what I offer you. My improved Belt is superior to any other made. It is not charged in corroding vinegar. It gives a stronger current of electricity than is possible with any "vinegar belt." It is guaranteed for three years. One does for eight persons.

**IT CURES** Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Losses, Debility and Varicocele. I am practically giving this splendid Belt away on trial, as the price has been put at the lowest possible figure, so that it is within the easy reach of everybody. Our prices are from \$3, and there is nothing at all to pay till you are cured. We send, absolutely free, to every person writing us, our beautiful illustrated Medical Book and the best Electric Belt on trial. We offer a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us receive immediate and skilful treatment. In every case we undertake a legal guarantee to cure you or refund money.

**FREE.** What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise free, together with our best Belt on fair trial. Remember, our Belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made, and it will cure you. Write to-day. It costs nothing to try it. Address

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.

## CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

### Keep Stock Safe Winter Long

In order that your animals may thrive and survive severe winter weather, it is necessary that they be full of strength and vitality. They cannot be if they are persistently annoyed by lice, parasites and mange, and this vitality is drained by these parasites. Start to protect them now by the use of

### CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

It kills all germs, parasites and pests. Keeps them in prime condition. Enables them to get all the good out of their feed, and keeps them healthy and vigorous.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is positively guaranteed to cure mange and kill lice, thus keeping your stock in good shape throughout the blizzard season. Non-poisonous.

Sold concentrated in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$6.75; 10 gallons, \$12.50. Send for free booklet.

**WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK**

## Catarrh of the Bowels

Horses and cattle suffer a great deal from this complaint here in the West. The best known cure is give

### ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

regularly, and moderate exercise; do not overfeed. Of course you know that there is nothing better in the world for horses and cattle than

### ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 25c.

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

## Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

### Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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.

**IMPOUNDED.**

BALCARRES, Assa.—Since October 17, 1904, bay mare, white stripe down face, three years old, branded I V on right shoulder, hind feet white. R. A. Welsh, (S. W. 2-22-12 w 2).

MACDONALD, Man., Blythfield P. O.—One two-year-old bay mare, black mane and tail, and white star on forehead. Richard Greenway, poundkeeper.

ST. BONIFACE.—In the town of St. Boniface, on November 4th, 1904, one heifer, color brown, little white under the belly, about one year old, no visible mark. Lig Gagne, poundkeeper.

ELI P. O., Man.—On October 20th, 1904, one spotted red-and-white spring calf, top of right ear clipped; also one red heifer calf, and one red bull calf. James Kelly, poundkeeper.

PRAIRIE GROVE P. O.—On November 3rd, 1904, in Prairie Grove Pound, one red steer, rising three years old, right horn loped down, otherwise no marks. Henry McQuade, poundkeeper.

LaSALLE P. O.—On November 5, 1904, on section 27-8-2, east, one red steer, about one and one-half years old, with white flanks, three white feet, and horns; no visible brand. Thos. Comeau, poundkeeper.

REGINA, Assa.—Bay pony gelding, white face, aged, leather halter on, hind legs white, no brand visible. Josiah Gilbert (N. W. 34-16-18 w 2).

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Since October 22, 1904, dark bay pony mare, white face, between 800 and 900 pounds weight, indistinct brand on right hip, heavy mane and tail, hind feet white to hocks. D. Copeland (N. E. 10-17-26- w 2).

SEDLEY, Assa.—Brown mare, about nine years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, indistinct brand resembling J bar, monogram, on left shoulder, left hip lower than right hip, black legs. John Meisel (30-15-14 w 2).

AVONHURST, Assa.—Brown horse, branded H I L on left hip. W. A. Owen (10-20-16 w 2).

ROSEVIEW, Assa.—Since October 28, 1904, sorrel horse, branded L K on left shoulder, cut on left hind leg.

Since October 28, 1904, black mare, brand resembling V 2 on left shoulder. Since October 28, 1904, black colt, about four months old. J. G. Robinson (N. E. 12-4-6 w 2).

OLDS, Alta.—Since November 4, 1904, roan cow, branded 4 running G, bar under, on left ribs, indistinct blotch brand high up on left ribs, calf at foot.

Spotted heifer, branded 4 running G, bar under, on left ribs. J. Fisher Williams, poundkeeper.

**ESTRAY.**

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Since November 6, 1904, dark brown stallion, branded D over lazy S on left flank. James Smith (S. E. 10-13-23 w 4).

BATTLEFORD, Sask., Western Colony.—Since August 1, 1904, bay mare, about four years old, branded W. Isaac Adams (23-43-16 w 3).

ARCOLA, Assa.—Buckskin pony, about 600 pounds weight, branded lazy t on left shoulder, branded B 1 on right flank. W. Fred Maxwell.

STRATHCONA, Alta., East Edmonton Settlement.—Since June last, yearling muley steer, black-and-white, no brands. F. H. Herbert.

RAY, Alta.—Mouse-colored cayuse mare, white face, branded U L on left shoulder, left front foot and hind feet white. Angus McDonell (S. W. 3-55-26 w 4).

CLARESHOLM, Alta.—Since September, 1903, bay colt, branded O bar 1, monogram, or O I, on left jaw, in poor condition when taken up. David G. Rose.

SALTCOATS, Assa., Burway Farm.—Since November, 1903, small red yearling heifer, little white under body, indistinct brand or mark on right ribs, in poor condition when taken up. Wm. Hewitt.

CANNINGTON MANOR, Assa.—Red-and-white yearling steer, large white

(Continued on next page.)



ENDED 1866

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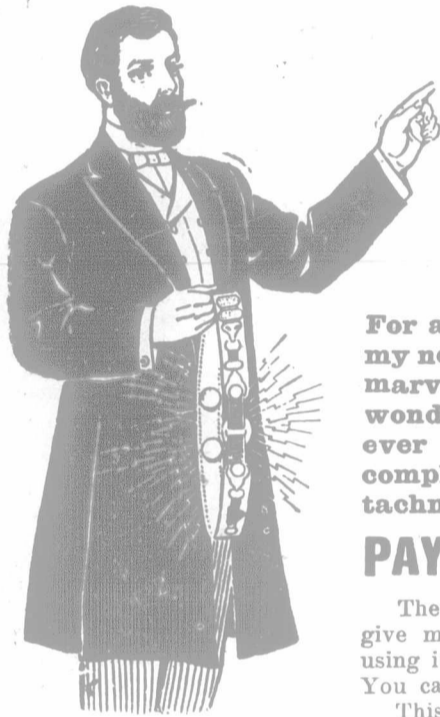
— Red- white



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT, The source of all Power, discovered in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr. The Fountain of Youth. The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00. (7)

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7) Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.

MEN, I HAVE THE CURE



For Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation or any Weakness, and

I WILL PAY \$1,000 FORFEIT

For a case which I cannot cure with my new Improved Electric Belt, the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced. This Belt is complete with Free Electrical Attachment, and you

PAY ONLY WHEN CURED.

The only condition I impose is that you give me security for the Belt while you are using it as evidence of good faith on your part. You can then use it on the above conditions.

This Electric Attachment carries the current direct and cures all weaknesses, varicocele, etc. It develops and expands all weak nerves and checks a loss of vitality. No case of Failing Vigor, Varicocele or Debility can resist this powerful Electric Attachment. It never fails to cure. It is free with Belts.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him, no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to the early loss of nature's reserve power. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may as well be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Attachment (free), will restore your health. It will check all losses and affects every organ of the body. Most ailments from which you suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use. Put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of seventy says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. Banishes pain in a night, never to return.

EVIDENCE LIKE THE FOLLOWING COMES TO ME EVERY DAY :

"I was a chronic sufferer from Rheumatism for 16 years. Your Belt cured me four years ago, and I have never had a pain or an ache since."—S. NICKERSON, Niagara Falls South, Ont.

"Two years ago your Belt cured me of sore back and weak kidneys, and I have never been troubled since. The cure is permanent."—GEO. S. WEBB, Aberdour, Ont.

"Your Belt strengthened my nerves and built me up, and I am well and strong for the past three years since wearing your Belt."—WILLIAM PORTER, Bredenburg, Assa.

"The benefits I received from your Belt are lasting and permanent. I have had none of my troubles since I stopped wearing it in 1901."—G. L. SAVAGE, Chesley, Ont.

CAUTION—Don't be misled by concerns offering you something in the form of an electric appliance for a few dollars. You may get a Belt, but in name only. No reliable business man will advertise a good article for nothing. Such an offer is merely a catch. The best is none too good when you want a cure. This we guarantee to give you.

FREE BOOK—If you can't call write for my beautiful descriptive book showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it TO-DAY. Address

DR. M. D McLAUGHLIN, 139 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

patch on forehead, white stripe down nose, tail cut. Humphrey Bros. (10-9-1 w 2).

DIDSBURY, Alta.—Red cow, branded 5, inverted round top T, with quarter circle over on right hip, has a calf. James Cruickshank (S. E. 28-31-3 w 5).

SPRING LAKE, Alta.—Since about May 1, 1904, dark gray mare, branded JP, monogram, on left shoulder; bay mare, small white stripe down face, branded JP, monogram, on left shoulder, hind feet white. W. W. Russell (N. W. 32-45-14 w 4).

ROSEISLE P. O.—Strayed onto section 31-6-7, one white sow pig. David Wilson.

LOST.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Dark iron-gray horse, five years old, brand resembling round top T on right shoulder, had leather halter on and about one foot of leather shank. \$10 reward will be paid for the recovery of the above animal. J. Sexsmith (16-18-10 w 2).

KRONAU, Assa.—Since the middle of October, 1904, roan mare, four years old, weight 900 pounds, branded LD, had harness and blanket on. \$5 reward offered for information leading to recovery, or \$10 for return of animal. George Wolbaum.

AVONHURST, Assa.—Since about the end of last winter, sorrel mare, two years old, white uneven blaze on face, some white on foot or feet, light mane and tail, no brand. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery, or \$10 for return of the above animal. E. S. Kent.

PLAIN VIEW, Assa.—Since about October 1, 1904, dark brown horse, white star on forehead, about fourteen years old, hind legs white; bay horse, white stripe down forehead, branded 7 on left hip, about fourteen years old, right hind foot white, mane clipped; bay mare mule, ear split, ten years old; dark bay mare mule, two white spots on back, ten years old. E. Ruthven (16-24-8 w 2).

MINIOTA, Man.—Strayed from the farm of D. J. Campbell, one bay mare, white spot on both sides, 14 1/2 hands, four years old; also one mouse-colored horse, 13 hands, three years old. Information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded by D. J. Campbell, Miniota.

GOSSIP.

Thos. Elliott, Regina, is working into a nice Hereford bunch. At present he has eleven head, all looking well. Besides the Herefords he has a few Clydesdales, one of the number being Black Guide, winner of third in the three-year-old section at the Winnipeg Industrial this year. This colt is a thickly-made, clean-limbed fellow, sired by the noted Baron's Pride. He is a short-backed, tightly-ribbed, well-quartered horse. Mr. Elliott is quite a pig fancier, and has a lot of well-graded Yorkshires, headed by a lengthy, smooth boar of that excellent bacon breed.

REGINA WHITEFACES.

Robert Sinton, Regina's noted Hereford man, has ninety Whitefaces, all looking well. He has twenty-five young bulls in excellent growing condition, which he is fitting for the Calgary spring sale. He has a large building, with convenient feeding accommodation, where they are housed at night. In this they run loose. They have a large, well-sheltered yard, where they exercise during the day. Mr. Sinton believes in feeding well, and at the same time allowing abundant exercise to fully develop the muscles of the youngsters, and increase their constitution so that they will be active and vigorous when the time comes, whether it be on the range or in a pure-bred herd. Quite a percentage of the twenty-five are nearly two years old, so by sale time they will be the best size and age to please the ranchmen.

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 J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt., 25 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.



Hungry Hogs

The hungrier a hog gets, the better—provided he digests and assimilates all he eats. The good appetite means more weight, quicker finishing and greater profit.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

gives a sharp appetite, and by toning up the digestive and assimilative organs, insures that the maximum amount of the food eaten will be turned into weight. It also expels worms and prevents disease.

It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Good alike for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$3.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

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., 74 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

HAD TO GIVE UP ALTOGETHER AND GO TO BED.

DOCTORS DID HER NO GOOD.

By the time Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N. B., had taken Three Boxes of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS She Was Completely Cured.

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