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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

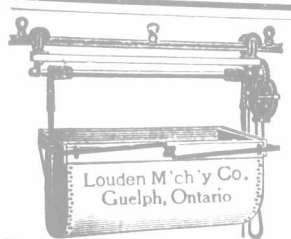
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

Vol. XXXIX WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 19, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 630



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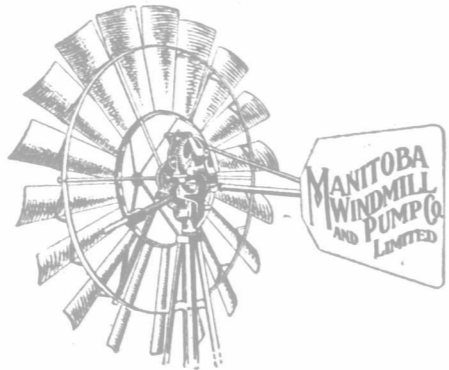
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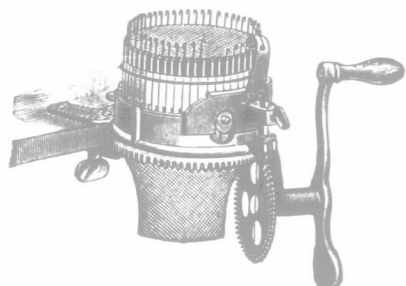
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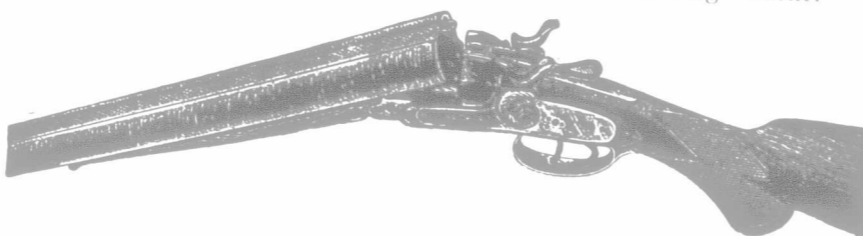
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The outfit contains this 12-gauge Spencer "Interchangeable" Gun, double barreled, machine made, with top snap, Damascus barrels, pistol grip, choke bored left barrel, extension matted rib, rebounding locks, etc.; a set of Loading Tools, comprising a Turnover, a Loader, Recapper, Shell-Extractor, Powder and Shot Measure, and 25 Loaded Shells. Express charges paid to any station west of Fort William. For this decidedly low price,

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This price covers all and puts this outfit in your home at much cheaper than city prices, and for the least dissatisfaction your money will be refunded. Any part of this "interchangeable" gun can be replaced at any time by us at a small cost. Take advantage. Write now for Outfit A.

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Pastures green all the year.

An ideal dairying and mixed farming country.

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

Schools, churches, stores, condensed-

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

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Apply to ALEX. CRUICKSHANK,
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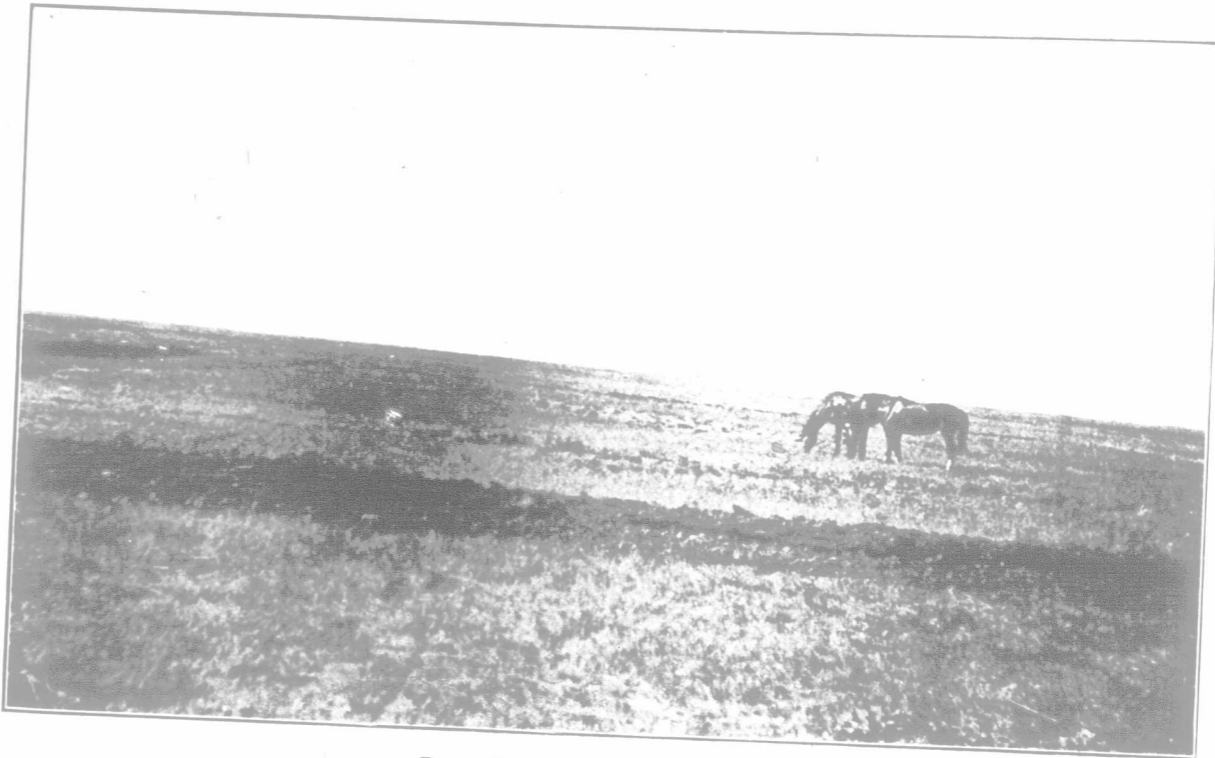
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State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.
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I have the largest list of farms for
sale in this Valley, and would
like to correspond with anyone
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CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

Farms For Sale

Suitable for dairying, hop-raising, poultry and
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For market prices of produce and for further
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JUSTINIAN PELLY, Chilliwack, B. C.

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P. O. BOX 544,
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER 19, 1904.

No. 630

Editorial.

Some Things to Observe in Marketing Wheat.

Every wheat-grower is interested in the conditions governing the market in which he has to sell his staple produce, both as regards the methods by which prices are sent up or down, and also as to the best way to market his main product so as to protect himself.

If he should take seriously the surmises of some of the big buying interests he would be inclined to expect lower prices, but it is well to remember that the amount of wheat needed to satisfy the big milling demands is no small quantity, especially in view of the threshing reports and the evidence of our own eyes, which point to the conclusion that it is doubtful if one half of the crop will go two northern or better.

The farmer owning a good grade of wheat will need to do some thinking, and estimate how much milling wheat the country will yield this season, and then set against that the amount that the milling companies must have to grind in order to fill their orders. By so doing he can settle for himself whether to sell or hold.

There are not a few who say hold good grades, but the trouble is the bull has a lot to sell and wants a good price, and the fellow (the bear) who says the crop is a big one, probably has to buy a lot of wheat, and wants it cheap. The farmers' sympathy is naturally with the bull, although owing to wheat speculation it is not a whit safer to trust one than the other. We heard the suggestion made recently, that the farmer who thinks wheat will go higher should sell now, and in place of holding the actual grain to lose interest, storage, shrinkage and insurance on, should buy futures equal in quantity to the amount he would otherwise hold; against which we should never forget that the wheat pit was intended for, and is, a place to shear lambs.

An important point, however, that farmers shipping through country elevators should bear in mind is to order their wheat right out, and demand the bill of lading, otherwise they only get the elevator receipt.

BY ORDERING THE WHEAT RIGHT OUT, THE FARMER GAINS IN TWO WAYS: First, the wheat is inspected, and he then knows the grade, dockage, etc.; and, second, he prevents the elevator company using his (the farmer's) wheat to speculate with and help depress the market prices. The elevator company, otherwise, may ship out to Ft. William or Port Arthur, get the bills of lading, and then use such (bills of the farmer's own grain) against him on the market here to depress prices, and thus enable themselves to buy wheat to put in the place of that stored, at a cheaper figure; thus the wheat of one farmer may be, and is quite frequently, used to depress the price of the wheat of his neighbor, or the farmer's first car is used to lower the price on subsequent cars that he may have to sell. By ordering the wheat right out, and demanding his bill of lading, the farmer stops that game, and has the wheat stored at the lake. He has to pay storage wherever the wheat is, and might better have it at the water-side than hundreds of miles inland.

We note from many local exchanges a disposition of some of the elevator companies to force farmers to do as they wish, in order to crowd out the farmers' elevators. We showed how, in an article last spring, this warlike move might be counteracted, and would advise farmers where such antagonism is shown, to use the farmers' elevators, or, where there are no farmers' elevators, to load wheat right on the cars, and ship themselves, rather than sell to the elevator companies.

BY DOING SO, THE FARMER GAINS IN THREE WAYS: He gets more accurate weights, his wheat is graded, and the amount of dockage stated by the Dominion Government Inspector, Mr. Horn. It should be borne in mind that complaints made regarding wheat by the foreign buyers have always been against the wheat that has passed through the elevator companies' hands; wheat shipped direct and graded by the inspector and sold on the grade given by him has always given satisfaction.

The Spread in Wheat Prices.

One of the grievances of the wheat-growers which is especially marked this year, is the spread in price between two contiguous grades of wheat, viz.: No. 3 Northern and No. 4, the difference (spread) in the price of the two grades running between eight and ten cents all fall. Last spring, the Territorial Department of Agriculture secured the services of Prof. Robt. Harcourt, chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, to investigate, experimentally, the relative values for bread-making of different grades of wheat, the results of which a bulletin will disclose. This subject (spread in price between two contiguous grades) will probably be a subject for discussion by the grain-growers, and data such as is to be had from the baking experiment made by Prof. Harcourt should be of much value.

The Dominion Government might well institute another set of experiments along the same lines, and the grain-growers might well push for such experiments to be conducted this winter. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture cannot be expected to set such experiments on foot, as the agricultural college matter has crowded out a mid-summer crop report, work in farmers' institutes, etc., so far this year.

The Territorial bulletin can be had on making application to Regina.

The Eastern Critic of the Winnipeg Fair.

The Canadian Magazine for October faults the Dominion Exhibition lately held here, and the West, for its newness and optimism, and compares our big fair with Toronto's big show.

The criticism and comparison are equally unreasonable, for, obviously, no person in the West has seen fit to assert that our big 1904 show was perfect; in fact, many, including the "Farmer's Advocate," have deemed it fitting to point out sections of the fair that might be improved or omitted altogether. Comparisons are odious, yet, as the Toronto journal has seen fit to make such, we would remind that publication that the Winnipeg Industrial, held at the center of Canada, has not a city of a quarter of a million to draw from, and that the prize money at the Winnipeg Show very closely approximated that of Toronto (according to the Magazine, \$35,000). Just a short time ago, a shrewd American business man, with branches at Winnipeg and Toronto, informed us that "the Torontonians have hardly awakened to the fact that they had had a fire."

We are objected to, forsooth, for our optimism and newness. The latter we cannot help, and it seems we are only partially responsible for the former, as the atmosphere is charged with it.

It is fortunate for Canada as a whole, including Toronto, that such optimism does exist here. Had the West depended on such as Toronto for development, it would not have reached its present

stage fifty years hence. Preserve us from pessimism, that symptom of decrepitude and dyspepsia.

No other section of Canada produces as much wealth per capita as does the country from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, and the opening up of the country by the new transcontinental line, the G. T. P., will increase our producing areas and enlarge the market for the goods that Toronto manufactures. Take away the Northwest market from Toronto, and hard times would be felt at the Queen City.

The writer of the paragraph we refer to does not yet know his Canada, or he would count as an asset that glorious optimism, without which no new country can be developed. The Department of the Interior would do well to refuse advertising of Western lands to this Toronto publication until it looks at Canadian matters in a broader light. We opine the optimism of its circulation manager is as glorious as that of the Great Northwest.

The Future of B. C. Fruit-growing.

It is not uncommon to hear persons in B. C., who ought to become more greatly interested in fruit-growing, say: "Oh, there are so many trees being planted these years that the market is sure to become overstocked and the industry an unprofitable one in years to come." To expressions of this kind we have listened for several years, and yet it is a question whether fruit-growing in B. C. ever was more profitable than at the present time. Nor has the future anything else in store for Canadian fruit grown in the West. Upon the plains of Western Canada there is today a large population who have learned to eat and enjoy fruit. Their numbers will be rapidly increasing, as will be also, as years go by, their supply of cash for buying the choice edible products of their sister Province to the west. There will be no better fruit market on the continent in years to come than the wheat-growing plains of the Canadian West, and no country is in better, nor, in fact, as good, a position to supply that demand as is B. C.

If there are those at present who are attempting to grow fruit and market it at a profit without success, it is because they either have not the proper varieties, are not giving their orchards or vineyards the proper attention, or are not presenting their fruit in the best possible condition to the consuming public. The time is not very far distant when B. C. fruit will move east by the trainload, instead of the earload, and when that time arrives a market will be easier obtained and the profits will be correspondingly greater. The city of Winnipeg, this year alone, received and distributed over one thousand carloads of fruit, and with a population rapidly increasing in numbers and in wealth, the demand for all classes of fruit will be greatly increased.

If, therefore, behooves those of the Pacific Province who have choice lands in favored districts to not hesitate when the question of fruit-growing is being considered. The great point is to plant no more than can be profitably cultivated and otherwise cared for, and to select only varieties that have been already tested in the Province and found suitable to local conditions.

Some men are making an extra spurt this month to get their land in shape for spring seeding. One of the best methods to make a short season long is to have the land ready for early seeding, which usually results in earlier harvest, higher grades, more time for fall work and preparation for the following year.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.

W. J. BLACK, B. S. A., AND A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITORS.

M. D. GRIDDERS, CALGARY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year).

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, per week. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

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8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.

11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Horses.

Wounds.

(Continued.)

CONTUSED AND LACERATED WOUND.—A contusion is a bruise, or other injury, inflicted with a blunt object, without perforation of the skin, and the consequences are: (1) A degree of concussion or hemming which may be severe without further mischief, as, for example, when a horse strikes his leg with the opposite foot, goes lame for a time, but is soon all right again. This is called interfering or brushing, and a repetition of it will cause some structural change in the part contused. Horses that interfere can, in many cases, be prevented by careful shoeing, while in others it is necessary to wear a boot for protection. This infirmity is commonly seen in the hind legs, where it is not so serious as in the fore. Horses that cut or brush in front are generally bad-legged ones, with round fetlock and turned-out toes, and they should be considered unsound, as they may be brought to the ground at any time if the limb be severely struck. It is an exception to see an animal with this conformation well marked without broken knees, if he has done any considerable work.

The second effect of contusion is a structural injury, varying in degree: First, there may be rupture of a small blood vessel, and infiltration of the blood into the surrounding tissues; second, a large vessel may be ruptured, and the blood extravasated in considerable quantity, tearing up the connective tissues, in which it coagulates.

The third effect, and a most common one, is the formation of a circumscribed abscess containing a greater or less quantity of thin, reddish fluid.

The fourth effect may be suppuration, or disorganization, and consequent mortification of the parts, more or less deeply, included. Repeated contusions by interference are succeeded, especially in the fore legs, by violent inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, and the formation of abscesses, which, sometimes, are very severe and

endanger the animal's life, and in some cases a joint becomes involved, when the case becomes very serious.

The treatment for contusions is that calculated to suppress inflammation and suppuration. If the wound be very severe, there may be little pain shown at first, on account of a partial paralysis of the nervous supply of the part, and this is calculated to deceive the owner. He must, therefore, take into consideration the character of the accident, if it be severe or otherwise, and the general condition of the animal; if there be shivering, debility and partial collapse shortly after the accident, he may expect the reaction to be proportionately severe. The local treatment for contusions is the application of hot water or hot poultices, and an anodyne liniment, as one made of two ounces laudanum, one-half ounce acetate of lead, and a pint of water, to allay inflammation and prevent suppuration. The constitutional treatment during the state of partial collapse consists in administering stimulants, as two-ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water, or four to six ounces brandy or whiskey, diluted, every two hours, as long as necessary; when reaction sets in, the patient should be given a moderate purgative, as six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and this followed by two to four drams nitrate of potash, three times daily, and light food.

If much blood be imprisoned, or if a serous abscess is formed, the contusion must be lanced, and the contents removed, after which it should

Two Copies of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine Needed in Some Homes.

16 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1904.

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.: Gentlemen,—I like the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine better

each day, and consider it to be the very best all-round agricultural and family paper published on either side of the water. It is just what the people need, and should be in every home. I have just one objection to your paper, and that is in regard to the Home Magazine Department. It is too interesting, as I never have any opportunity of reading the paper until after Mrs. Kennedy has thoroughly read every item in that department. Wishing you continued success, I am, Very truly yours,

W. J. KENNEDY.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—One way in which our friend Prof. Kennedy (who is just now making a European tour as agricultural expert for the U. S. Government) and other heads of families who have the same trouble can overcome the difficulty mentioned, is to have two copies of the paper ordered and coming to the house, one for each branch of the household.]

be treated as a punctured wound, viz.: flushed out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or other antiseptic. Where pulpification and sloughing are present, the same treatment is adopted. During the process of sloughing, the animal's strength should be kept up by good food and tonics, as dram doses each of gentian, ginger and nux vomica, three times daily.

LACERATED, CONTUSED WOUNDS.—When the skin is divided, lacerated and torn by the contusion, the lesion is called a lacerated wound. The edges of such wounds are ragged and uneven, the parts being bruised and torn rather than cut, and accompanied by much straining of the surrounding tissues. This dragging and bruising weakens the vitality of the part. The loss of vitality and the depression of the nervous system may prevent the manifestation of much pain until reaction sets in. There is always less hemorrhage than from an incised wound, because the vessels are irregularly divided, torn or twisted.

The treatment of wounds in which laceration is the chief characteristic consists in the removal of partially detached tissues, thoroughly cleansing the wound, using the antiseptic dressings already mentioned, and, if possible, keeping the tissues in apposition by the use of bandages or compresses. Sutures are seldom applicable. The liberal application of cold water tends to hasten union. The patient must have absolute rest, and the constitutional treatment should be the same as for contused wounds.

How Compensation for Glandered Horses is Secured.

A new ruling of great moment and interest to horse-breeders is the order-in-council recently passed (Sept. 19th) at Ottawa, by which compensation will be paid for horses slaughtered on account of glanders detected by means of the mallein test, but the Department of Agriculture will NOT pay compensation for glandered horses showing clinical symptoms (such as discharge from the eyes and nostrils, enlarged glands between the jaws, or farcy buds over the body), an attitude undoubtedly correct, because, as stated in a previous editorial, a discharging (showing clinical symptoms) glandered horse has NO value whatever. The decision to pay for reactors to the mallein test, with a view to stamping out this fearful equine and human scourge, is a wise arrangement, and should receive the enthusiastic co-operation of those whom it is destined to benefit. The exact text of the order-in-council is as follows:

1. Every owner, breeder or importer of or dealer in animals shall, on perceiving the appearance of glanders among the horses, mules and asses owned by him or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture, and to the nearest Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid.

2. Every veterinary surgeon practising in Canada shall, immediately on ascertaining or suspecting that an animal is affected with glanders, give similar notice to the Minister, and to the nearest Veterinary Inspector.

3. In the Northwest Territories the notice required to be given by the two preceding sections of these regulations shall be deemed sufficient if given to the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, or other officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, or to one of the veterinary staff sergeants of the said force.

4. Horses, mules and asses showing at any time whatever clinical symptoms of glanders, shall, on an order signed by a duly appointed inspector of the Department of Agriculture, be forthwith slaughtered, and the carcasses disposed of as in such order prescribed.

5. No animal which is affected with or has been exposed to glanders shall be permitted to run at large or to come in contact with any animal which is not so affected.

6. Any veterinary inspector, or other duly authorized person, may declare to be an infected place within the meaning of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903," any common, field, stable, cowshed, or other place or premises where the contagion of glanders is known or suspected to exist.

7. No horse, mule or ass shall be removed out of an infected place without a license, signed by an inspector or other duly authorized person.

8. Veterinary inspectors are hereby authorized to inspect and to subject to the mallein test any horses, mules and asses affected with glanders, or suspected of being so affected, or which have been in contact with animals so affected, or suspected of being so affected, or which have been in any way whatsoever exposed to the contagion or infection of the disease of glanders, and for the purpose of making such inspection or test, to order any such animals to be collected, detained and isolated.

9. Inspectors are hereby authorized to order the slaughter of horses, mules and asses which react to the mallein test, but do not show clinical symptoms of glanders, and to order the disposition of the carcasses of such animals, and the Minister of Agriculture is hereby authorized to order compensation to be paid to the owners of such animals, at the rate set forth in subsection 2 of section 12 of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903," as amended by chapter 6 of the statutes of 1904.

10. Inspectors are hereby further authorized, should the owners prefer it, to order that horses, mules and asses which react to the mallein test, but do not show clinical symptoms of glanders, be isolated and subjected to a second and third test with mallein, such second and third tests to be made at the expense of the owner, and to be completed within four months of the first test; provided, however, that any animal which shows clinical symptoms of glanders at any time during the period between the first and third tests shall be slaughtered without compensation.

11. Horses, mules and asses reacting to the third test with mallein, shall be forthwith slaughtered on an order signed by an inspector, and the carcasses disposed of as ordered, and the Minister may order compensation at the rate aforesaid, to be paid to the owners for any of the said animals which have at no time shown clinical symptoms of glanders.

12. Inspectors are hereby authorized to permit owners of horses, mules and asses which give no reaction to the third test with mallein, and which have at no time shown any clinical symptoms of glanders, to retain and use such animals, subject to the conditions contained in the order or notice signed by the inspector.

13. Before ordering compensation to be paid in any of the cases aforesaid the Minister shall require the production of a satisfactory report, order for slaughter, certificate of valuation and slaughter, and certificate of cleansing and disinfection, all signed by an inspector.

14. The certificate of an inspector to the effect that

an animal has reacted to the mallein test or has shown clinical symptoms of glanders shall, for the purposes of the said act and this order, be prima facie evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified.

15. Every yard, stable, outhouse or other place or premises, and every wagon, cart, carriage, car or other vehicle, and every utensil or other thing infected with glanders, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner or occupier, in a manner satisfactory to a veterinary inspector or other duly authorized person.

Manitoba people and veterinarians will do well to note that on ascertaining (and if a V. S., suspecting) that an animal has glanders, they shall immediately give notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, or to the nearest Dominion Veterinary Inspector, and if in the Territories, to an officer of the N.-W. M. Police, or a veterinary staff sergeant of that force.

This regulation will remove a lot of trouble from municipalities, and will tend to overcome the confusion in Manitoba which now exists as a result of the Prairie Province's attempt to deal with animal contagious diseases.

Before Your Horses go into Winter Quarters.

During the winter days it is unnecessary to keep all the horses on the farm on as heavy a grain ration as that given during seeding, plowing, harvesting or hauling grain to market. Horses with their teeth in bad condition, such as sharp edges on the outside edge of the upper molars (grinders), or the inner edge of the lower back teeth, with a foul breath and tendency to drop quids of food partially chewed from the mouth, or that turn the head up to one side when drinking cold water, should be looked after by the veterinarian who does your work. Have such attended to before the real cold weather starts—horses are more easily handled, and so are instruments, than when zero temperature is ruling. Attention to the horses' teeth means money saved in grain and flesh, and may mean the avoidance of an attack of colic. Do not monkey with the teeth yourself, neither let the travelling horse dentist (?) injure your horses' mouths and drain your pocket.

Stock.

How About Pigs ?

Feed wheat and coarser grains are in abundance this fall, and will be all winter. The pig is a profitable means of marketing feed grain, and it is time to prepare now for next spring's litters. Brood sows should be secured of the lengthy, vigorous kind, with many-teated udders, that indication of successful muscs, and should be bred to the best boar (a pure-bred, it is hardly necessary to say) obtainable in the district. If a suitable stock-getter of the porcine tribe is not available, buy one. Our advertising columns contain the names and addresses of all the breeders of note, and, we believe, of reliable men. You can buy to better advantage now than months later.

Encourage Winter Feeding.

The present season again demonstrates the necessity of grain-feeding range cattle for export purposes. Taking range conditions as a whole, cattle have done better this summer than for years, and still but few of them are fit for export purposes. A few scattered individuals are realizing the necessity for better feeding during winter, and these few frequently practice feeding more liberally than is commonly done, by providing abundance of hay and sheaf feed. This is a step in the right direction, and, perhaps, all that under present conditions can be expected from the large ranchers. However, the mixed farmer and small rancher can easily stall-feed a percentage of his steers at a profit, both to himself and the Western country as a whole.

Present methods are extremely injurious to building up a good export trade, and a broader view of the situation should be taken by ranchmen than merely disposing of their cattle without losing thereby.

Where can feed be grown cheaper than in the West? And where can cattle be raised at a smaller cost? We know no place where feed and stock can be produced more cheaply, and yet a great many half-fat animals are being shipped eastward, while that class is a drug on the market, whereas had they been in export condition they could have sold readily at a remunerative figure.

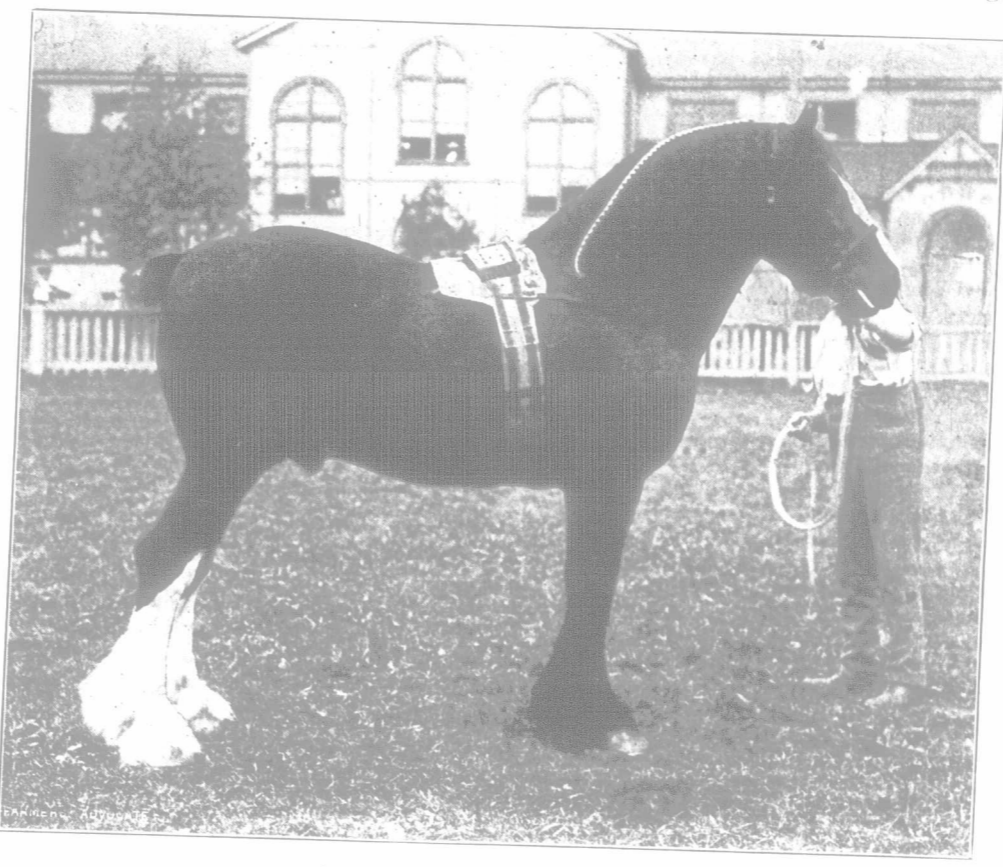
It is high time that some fat stock shows were started in the West as a means of educating the producers up to the high standard that ought to be set up. Such shows could be held in late winter or early spring—one, perhaps, some time before the Easter trade, and another in conjunction with the Calgary bull sale, or a trifle earlier, if deemed advisable. By beginning soon, there is

little doubt but numbers would prepare for it, especially if cheap rates could be secured to the fair, and we have reason to believe suitable rates could be had, for both the C. P. R. and the Territorial Department of Agriculture at Regina are alive to the benefits which the West would derive if a better class of export cattle were fitted for shipment.

Stock-Judging Schools in the N.-W. T.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture took advantage of the presence of the expert live-stock judges at the Saltecoats Fair to hold a school in judging cattle and horses at this point on the day following the fair. Being a fairly good day for stacking, the attendance was not as large as it would otherwise have been. However, about 40 gathered round the animals, and used the score-cards in trying to score them. George Harcourt, the Territorial Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, conducted the work of instruction in cattle, using two very fine cows brought in by Mr. A. Weir. After explaining the points called for by the score-card, those present were asked to score the animals, after which they were criticised and scored by the instructor. The same line of work was followed with heavy horses by C. D. McGilvray, D. V. M., of Binscarth. Great interest was aroused, and if another school is held a much larger attendance can be counted on.

A similar school of instruction was held at Churchbridge on Monday, Oct. 3rd, by the same



Royal Baron (imp.).

Winner of first in the Clydesdale Stallion class, four years and over, National Exhibition, Toronto, 1901. Owned and imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

gentlemen, but the attendance was small, only about 20 being present. The same line of instruction was followed, and the interest taken in scoring the animals bespeaks a very large attendance if a school is held instead of the regular spring institute meeting. Votes of thanks were passed at both meetings.

Dipping for Mange.

Stockmen are busy these days, either dipping or completing their vats. The weather has been fine, and the work in many districts is progressing very satisfactorily. Many good stockmen fully realize what Raymond Knight, the large rancher from Raymond, said at the meetings last spring, when referring to the advantages of dipping. He said: "Even if my stock had no mange, the benefits derived from dipping, through ridding them of lice, etc., more than counterbalances cost and trouble." He maintains that, under similar conditions, the average dipped animal will weigh from sixty to one hundred pounds more at three years of age. Animals must have quietness to gain flesh, and any vermin greatly hinders good returns.

A Pork-packing Establishment Talked of.

Wetaskiwin is agitating for a pork-packing establishment at that point, and in discussing the question the Times of that town states that 7,500 hogs are shipped from Wetaskiwin annually, and that about 20,000 pounds of cured hams and bacon are imported each month by merchants and dealers. The Times thinks that the freight both to and from packing-houses at distant points might be saved thereby.

Steer and Heifer Beef.

In the Old Country, it is usually considered that heifers are to be preferred to bullocks for beef production, the claims put forward in support of this view being that they feed faster, their beef is of superior quality, and the selling price higher. In America, steers are looked upon as the better beef producers, and, with the object of ascertaining how far this supposition is correct, a series of trials have been carried out at the Iowa station.

For the first test, fifteen Shorthorn yearlings were used, five being steers, five spayed heifers, and five unsplayed heifers. The heifers were all thought to be clear of calf when bought, but four of the unsplayed and three of the spayed calved during the spring and summer, and this, of course, placed them at a disadvantage as far as gain was concerned. They were dried as soon as possible, and began to make satisfactory gains. The experiment lasted eleven months. The steers made an average gain of 806 lbs. each, equal to 2.44 lbs. per day; the open heifer, clear of calf, gained 775 lbs., equal to 2.35 lbs. per day; four open heifers that had calves gained an average of 628 lbs., equal to 1.9 lbs. per day; two spayed heifers, clear of calf, made an average gain of 736 lbs., equal to 2.23 lbs. per day; three spayed heifers that had calves averaged 645 lbs. each, equal to 1.95 lbs. per day.

The steers were sold at 1c. per lb., live weight, more than the heifers, but the latter killed nearly as well as the steers, the average proportion of beef in the carcass being 63.2 per cent. for the

steers, 62.4 for the unsplayed heifers, and 62.8 for the spayed heifers.

From the weight of different parts of the carcass the heifers gave a higher percentage of prime cuts (ribs and loins) and a correspondingly lower percentage in the cheaper cuts than the steers. The difference amounted to one per cent. more in weight and 5 per cent. more rib in the spayed heifers than in the steers.

The open heifers were also better in these parts than the steers, though the advantage was not so marked. Crediting each lot with the actual value of the different cuts and the by-products, and not including the expense of killing and handling, it was calculated that at the prices which the butcher paid, he made three times more profit on the heifers than on the steers.

The second trial was made with fifteen calves, steers, spayed and open heifers, and lasted fourteen months, during ten of which the animals were in the yards. The steers made an average daily gain of 1.71 lbs. for the entire period, and 2.07 lbs. when in the yards. For the open heifers the gains were 1.86 lbs. and 2.26 lbs., and for the spayed heifers 1.7 and 2.03 lbs. The conclusions drawn from this and previous work are that the merits and relative value of heifer beef have been underestimated. The heifers made a slightly greater average gain from correspondingly less feed, and at less cost, than the steers. Carefully conducted slaughter and block tests showed hardly any material difference in the character, composition or quality of the meat from the steers and heifers, but in both the experiments the heifers gave more profitable carcasses on the block, even when granting the higher valuation put on the leading cuts from the steers. So far as can be gathered from these experiments, little, if any, benefit is derived from spaying.

Macleod Fair.

The Macleod Fair was by no means a success. Neither exhibits or attendance was equal to last year, and the directors and all interested persons, whether in charge or not, must put forth all possible effort to arouse more interest in this agricultural event will become little more than a name.

J. Horner had a small bunch of Shorthorns, and Mrs. W. Stewart showed Clydes and Standard-breds. Several other exhibitors had a few animals entered, but the racing feature was the main attraction. Boys' saddle ponies made a good class. Messrs. Will Moodie, of D. Winton, Alta., and Wm. Sharman were the live-stock judges.

Farm.

Victoria Exhibition.

To hold a successful show is the aim of every enterprising exhibition executive; that such had been done was the happy realization pictured on the faces of the officers of the British Columbia Agricultural Association at the close of their exhibition, held in Victoria during the week ending Oct. 1st. The attendance was greater than at any previous exhibition in the Island City, so said the "old-timers," and in most cases the exhibits were very creditable. The main building, which is large and of artistic design, was well filled on all three floors. On the first was to be found the district exhibits, which proved to be one of the most interesting features of the show. There were three competitors, Chilliwack, Saanich and the Islands, and the winning was in the order named. To anyone who does not believe that British Columbia is one of the most productive Provinces in the British Empire, an inspection of these exhibits was most instructive. To see the choice fruits, both fresh and bottled; the grains and agricultural seeds of the finest quality; roots and vegetables of immense size; the forage plants of great variety, that would please any stock-raiser, and dairy products, the delight of the most fastidious epicure, was a sight not soon to be forgotten by any visitor to the Pacific Capital. In the arrangement of these exhibits considerable skill was manifest. The judging was done according to a scale of points, and in some cases a total score was recorded for a particular feature of the exhibit. In this, however, the judging was in error, because although the displays were especially creditable, perfection was as usual not to be found.

The commercial fruit exhibit in the main building attracted a great deal of attention, and rightly so. British Columbia is already laying claim to the distinction of being a great fruit country, and the wonderful possibilities of the future were well revealed in the competition for the Stewart Challenge Cup. Each display had to be of commercial varieties, the product of one exhibitor, packed for market in standard packages, not less than two boxes or crates of each. The exhibits covered considerable space, were very attractively arranged, and all the fruit was grown within a radius of a few miles of Victoria.

Another specially interesting feature of the exhibits in the main building was the display of fruit, grains, vegetables, fodder, corn and roots, made by the Provincial Experimental Farm, Agassiz. Over one hundred varieties of apples were to be seen, and each one was nicely arranged and plainly labelled, so that persons desirous of becoming familiar with the name of each might readily do so. Altogether it reflected great credit on the farm superintendent, Mr. T. E. Sharp, who was in attendance.

LIVE STOCK.

In live stock the entries were larger than in previous years, and in general the quality was well up to the mark. In fact, when it is remembered that not many years ago the first pure-bred found its way into the Pacific Province, it was particularly good.

In the cattle classes Shorthorns led. J. Tamba-line, Westham Island, had both the sweepstakes male and female, but in both cases he had close competitors. R. K. Bennet, Rushford Ranch, Calgary, went over the Rockies with a few choice representatives of the reds, whites and roans, and deserves credit for his enterprise. In the aged cow class his Imp, Olive Wenlock II, stood second, and there was not wanting good judges who would have placed her first, and even given her sweepstakes for animals of her gender. Among the others who had good ones was W. J. Ladner, H. W. Vasey and T. W. Paterson. Of the other beef breeds Herefords and Angus were each represented by one herd. There was also two herds of Red Polled, and all the dairy breeds, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Holsteins, had some fair representatives.

The exhibit of horses was about up to the usual mark. In some of the heavy draft, as well as a few of the classes for light breeds, there were horses that had won honor in shows of national importance.

The sheep exhibit was probably the best of the live stock classes, but, unfortunately, the judging was not performed in a manner calculated to give inspiration, even to those who secured the red ribbons. The time should be past when any man who does not know enough about sheep judging to get his hands into the wool and examine the form of the animal, would be allowed to pass on a ring at any show, much less one that is as strong as was Victoria this year. The so-called sheep and cow who can make his awards by observation, or by the use of a walking-stick as a measuring stick, should be given a passport to the land where live stock is not known, and where the natives make no pretense at knowing things. There is no excuse for allowing such incompetency at any show in Canada, and we hope it will not be our painful duty to refer to such an occurrence again. No doubt some of the awards at Victoria were correct, but they were only so by accident.

Oxfords were out very strong, and in the two flocks

shown by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, and H. M. Vasey, Ladner's, were some that would carry the brightest ribbons at any sheep exhibition on the continent. In Shropshires, J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson were leaders. Suffolks, Hampshires, Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and even the very rare Tunis sheep, were to be seen in the sheds at this show.

The swine pens were likewise well filled. Yorkshires were, perhaps, most numerous, and they were indeed a very good lot, with fair length and depth, combined with a good deal of smoothness, just the kind to produce good bacon. Berkshires were not in evidence to the same extent as the latter, but in the case of some individuals were no less worthy of mention, while Tamworths came in about the same list. There was also a very good herd of Chester Whites, showing rather more length than is usually found in the breed, and much better in that respect than the Poland-Chinas, of which there were several shown. It is a mistake to continue breeding a very short, thick hog, even though he may fatten readily. Experience as well as experiment has proven everywhere on this continent, even in the corn belt of the middle West, that a hog of that type is not a profitable one.

Of the attractions that proved to be both educative and instructive at Victoria show, we must mention the sham battle, engaged in by the marines and the Royal Engineers. Also the rock drilling contest, and the lectures and demonstrations in fruit packing, for market, given each day in the main building. Any fair criticism of the show, however, would be incomplete that did not draw attention to the undue prominence given to horse-racing at Victoria Exhibition. Western people may be fond of a race, and from everything seen by the writer the races at the Capital City were as clean as could be expected. Yet it is always unfortunate when a people in an agricultural and industrial country are led to be educated in this direction. No doubt the horse-race was to some extent responsible for the big crowd, and, consequently, a large gate receipt, but a greater effort to emphasize agricultural and live-stock features would, no doubt, in time create an attraction for Victorians. The public go to see what they are taught to expect and appreciate. We believe the farmers of the Island, and those of the mainland as well, who go to Victoria Exhibition, would appreciate a live-stock judging contest, and a few talks on live-stock judging. The public, too, would take a much greater interest in the agricultural end of the show if there were a greater opportunity of learning something of the exhibits. The writer more than once during an inspection of the cattle stalls, heard the question asked, "What breed is that?" And while the little card on the stall might have told the enquirer what he wanted to know, had he known it was there, yet there was no very apparent source of information. It would be a decided advantage also, and one which brings any live-stock show more up-to-date, to have a printed list of the entries for circulation when the judging begins, and compel each exhibitor or attendant coming into the ring to carry in a conspicuous place the same number under which the animal was listed. Then by procuring a copy of this list any visitor could at once learn the name and who was owner of the animal, as well as a note concerning its breeding.

It seems plausible in some instances to say that an exhibition cannot be made to pay without a big race card, but we have yet to learn of a show that failed where modern educational features in agriculture and live stock were emphasized.

It would be likewise a great improvement to have the side-shows either entirely cut out or relegated to some distant corner of the grounds. The first impression that a visitor got upon entering was that he was in a circus. Around the principal entrance to the main building, and facing the main gate, is a location altogether too conspicuous for attractions which some of the directorate wisely characterized as a fake.

Notwithstanding these criticisms, which we deem necessary in the interest of the development of one of Canada's greatest shows, we would congratulate the executive upon their splendid effort, and the people of Victoria upon the very liberal support which they gave to one of their grandest institutions. With proper management it undoubtedly has a great future.

Cutting Wheat on the Green Side.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in your issue of September 28th, that Mr. W. Laughland has written a lengthy article re cutting wheat on the green side. Now, while I agree with this gentleman, that it is a bad thing to do, I should like him to tell us which is the greater of the two evils, cutting it on the green side, or leaving it standing to get frozen black? If cut green, we get a good color and shrunken grain, but if left standing until ripe, the chances here are that we will get frozen wheat. Around here, this year, the majority of the wheat was cut very much on the green side; in fact, I know of quite a lot that was only five weeks headed out when it was cut, but, in spite of this, it appears to be a very fair sample. Now, if this wheat had been left standing another week it would have, undoubtedly, got badly frozen, and would have had to be sold in the feed class. As it is, it will, no doubt, grade in the northern class.

Ellisboro, Assa.

JOHN R. GARDEN.

Saltcoats Fair.

The Saltcoats district has for years enjoyed the reputation of having a good fair, and especially for its display of high-grade cattle. The show this year again upheld the reputation of the district, and although a fine day, yet the untoward harvest weather kept many visitors away, and some of the exhibitors, who never failed in past years to bring in a contingent of choice cattle as their contribution to a successful show. One thing can be truthfully said about this agricultural society—everyone seems to have the interest of the fair at heart, and brings out a good exhibit of the best he has for the sake of showing it, deeming the honor of winning worth much more than the money prize offered. This is the right spirit, but it is far too rare in the country. It is not surprising then to know that over 700 entries were made, that over 150 head of horses were on the grounds, and over 125 head of choice cattle. The vegetable exhibit was a very large one, a special feature of the exhibition being no less than 204 entries in this one class alone. The large hall was filled to overflowing, and all were more than surprised at the fine quality shown. Just imagine 16 half-bushel entries for potatoes, and three collections! What a row eleven quarter-dozen exhibits of swede turnips made; or seventeen half-dozen lots of table carrots; or fifteen quarter-dozen heads of cabbage; or eleven one-dozen lots of seed onions; or thirteen half-dozen carrots; and other entries equally as large all along the line!

The choice quality of the show, however, lay in the very superior class of cattle that were brought out. Over forty head of pure-bred Shorthorns were shown, and nearly all in fine bloom. Such a wealth of fleshing was somewhat surprising, but it indicates that some good bulls have been used. Mr. George Harcourt, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, placed the awards, and stated afterwards that he was surprised at the very fine display and its general high quality. The leading breeder was J. G. Einboden, who has purchased the Lippington herd of Shorthorns. His cattle were brought out in fine bloom, and well fleshed. He had most of the awards in the pure-bred class. F. Kirkham had a fine aged bull, shown in the pink of bloom, and as active as a kitten, but he had to give first place to the superior fleshing qualities of Einboden's aged bull. The latter's aged females were invincible, in a ring of ten of them. Shorthorns were the only breed for which prizes were offered, and the grades were practically all by Shorthorn sires also. Evidently the directors believe that all the good things in the beef line are to be found in this useful breed, and, consequently, prizes are not offered for other breeds.

Grade cattle made a magnificent showing, over 80 head being out, and all in prime flesh. The rings of beef cows, both dry and giving milk, and dairy cows in milk, each contained from 10 to 12 cows—all of the large sappy kind, that are good producers, and drop calves that make good beef animals. The judge had no easy task in working through these sections. For the most part prizes were well distributed. Messrs. A. R. and W. Weir, Taylor Bros., T. Lane, R. Turr, J. G. Einboden, J. Einarsson and R. McNichol were the principal prizewinners.

There were only a few head of sheep out, J. Kerr, J. Hughes and J. Purvis being the only exhibitors. In pigs W. E. Porter, E. Elliott, Taylor Bros. and R. McNichol were the leading exhibitors.

There was a very large showing of poultry, some of which were of good quality. R. McNichol was the largest exhibitor. Plymouth Rocks made a great show. Spring chickens were well grown. Turkeys, geese and ducks were well entered.

The judge of horses for the Territorial Government was C. D. McGilvray, D.V.M., of Binscarth. He too was surprised at the quality of the horses. The agricultural class had out five good teams in harness, W. T. Thompson having the lead. In a fine ring of brood mares, with foals at side, Porter Bros. had first for a very sweet animal, and also first for foal. The younger classes were well brought out. The general-purpose class was the best filled, but the quality was not quite so high as in the agricultural class. No less than nine teams were shown, all good ones, M. Farrell, Jr., securing the first award. In brood mares twenty lined up for judging, all with foals at foot. Alex. Weir had first for mare and second for foal, and A. Thompson second for mare and first for foal. These two mares were very choice ones. A special class for horses, 14½ hands and under, has a place at this show, the idea being to encourage settlers to breed up from ponies, but it has about outlived its usefulness, as the entry was not what it should be. Carriage teams were fair, but the drivers in harness were indifferent ones. S. J. Cahill won with a nice chestnut in the saddle class, and again as a single driver. In all, 152 head of horses were exhibited.

The exhibit of grain was indifferent, threshing weather not having been any too plentiful; in fact, much of the grain shown, while plump and all that could be desired otherwise, was damp. W. Paulger had the lead for Red Fife, and F. Kirkham for White. An interesting exhibit was made by J. Hughes, being an exhibit of grasses, clovers and rape from the experimental plots he is conducting in connection with the society. That clovers could be grown and would stand the winter was a surprise to many. The rape was over two feet in height.

Butter made a brave showing, and prizes were well distributed. Homemade bread, buns, preserves, pickles and cakes were an excellent display. Ladies' work

was well to the fore, and much interest taken in the school exhibits by the younger generation present. On the whole, though the attendance was not so large as in former years, and the number of exhibits was not quite so numerous, it was a most successful fair. No attractions were provided, other than the judging, which was closely followed by the onlookers. A solitary ball man set up his dummies, but from all reports not a single ball was thrown.

Medicine Hat Fair.

Ideal weather, a good crowd, and exhibits superior to any ever shown at Medicine Hat, made the fair of 1904 a marked success. The horse exhibit was a strong feature of the fair, both in numbers and quality, but, apart from it, the live stock showing was not as it ought to be in a stock district like that of Medicine Hat.

The hall exhibits were a revelation to strangers who had the idea that Medicine Hat was only suitable for stock. Vegetables of all kinds made an excellent showing, and apples of good size and color, drew many favorable comments from the crowds of interested onlookers. T. McKay had the best collection of fruit. He showed a large plateful of the Russian Duchess of Oldenburg variety, also some beautifully formed and colored Hyslop crabs, which would hold their own in any competition. He also showed plums. W. E. Porter and Mrs. Crawford showed some nice plums and crab apples. Ripe tomatoes were plentiful, some measuring fourteen inches and a half in circumference. Then, there was corn of several varieties, and fine solid potatoes. Tested by the knife and tape, one of the latter measured thirteen inches by nineteen and a half inches in circumference, while another measured twelve and a half inches by twenty-one inches. Cauliflowers, cabbages, onions, and, in fact, all garden vegetables were of the choicest. Citrons, squash and pumpkins were very numerous and of large size, one of the latter measuring four feet three inches in circumference. Mangels, sugar beets and turnips also made a grand showing. Large, well-shaped swedes were the admiration of many, one of them, by no means much bigger than its fellows, measuring three feet one inch in circumference.

Ladies' fancywork, butter and homemade cheese also made a good display, and the homemade bread, buns and cakes made from flour manufactured by the Medicine Hat flour mill made a splendid showing.

The poultry exhibit, although not large, was of good quality.

HORSES.

As previously mentioned, horses made a strong showing. Clydes and Shires were classed together. Medicine Hat breeders prefer the Scotch draft breed, so Clydes had no opposition. With aged stallions, the sweepstakes horse of a year ago still holds the championship. He is owned by the Canada Land and Ranch Co., Stair, and was an outstanding winner, being exceptionally clean in the bone. J. Rae won second with a horse of more upstanding make in the class of four. In the two-year-old section, H. Gobbett won the red ticket; Robertson & Son got second. The Canadian Land and Ranch Co. won all prizes in the three-year-old filly section, and also the female sweepstake. D. Cargill's yearling filly, which won first in that ring, pressed the championship mare close. Cargill has some very fine Clydesdales. His brood mare and her sucker led in their respective classes in strong competition. H. Gobbett's entries got second.

There was strong competition in the unregistered drafters class all through. H. Gobbett was the lucky man in the team section, W. Houghton following. Seven two-year-olds made a strong ring. D. Fenton's gelding, a fine big bay, full of quality, led, Aitchison's entry capturing the blue ticket. A. B. Carle showed several nice brood mares, foals and yearlings, and although competition was keen he won all the prizes in these sections, except second with yearlings, which went to D. Fenton. The general-purpose class was strong numerically, also strong in quality, but, taken as a whole, favor leaned considerably towards agricultural type and weight. A. B. Carle had the largest exhibit, and won all firsts, except two, H. Gobbett winning one, and J. J. Tait the other.

Topsawyer (imp.) was the only thoroughbred on the grounds. He is owned by J. Johnston, sired by Balmoral. Mr. Johnston is a Thoroughbred enthusiast, and recently imported from England another well-bred stallion.

W. S. Currie, one of Medicine Hat's leading horsemen, showed the only team in the roadster class, and with them won the red. They are a fine team, and could have stood considerable opposition. Single drivers made a good showing, and after the judge's critical eye had looked them over the order was Jas. Rae, Mr. Glenn. Messrs. Littleford and Gobbett won with three-year-olds, Hugh both placings with two-year-olds, and first in yearling section, followed by Aitchison. A. B. Carle and Littleford won with brood mares and foals, no order named.

SADDLE HORSES.

This class was outstandingly strong; in fact, a better lot has never been seen by the writer at any except the leading fairs. Best saddle horse: first, Jas. Mitchell; second, Robinson & Trent; third, A. Hughes. Best lady rider: first, Miss C. Armstrong; second, Mrs. Clayton. Best cow horse, exhibition of training and utility to be given before judge: first, Robinson & Trent; second, Benwell; third, J. Nesbit. The exhibition given was exceedingly good and the competition keen.

In swine, J. J. Tait had a few good Berkshires, and Alf. Avery some Yorkshires. One of the

per cent. Southern Alberta produces beets rich in sugar, so that should the irrigated crop average sixteen per cent., those who grow under conditions which produce a still better grading receive no extra remuneration. However, the water rates would partly, if not entirely, reduce the increased income.

Supplies of Wheat from India.

Students of the British fiscal question will be interested in learning that British India, for three weeks in succession, has been the chief source from which the importing countries have drawn their supplies of foreign wheat. India's shipment this week has not only exceeded the Argentine or Russian quota severally, but has exceeded the contributions of the U. S. A. and Canada combined. Looking ahead through the whole season, it seems likely that India may compete with Argentina closely for the second place as a shipper of wheat, Russia taking the first place again, as she did last season.

The following are the exact quantities shipped from the principal sources of supply since the opening of the current cereal year three weeks ago, viz.: 783,000 qr. from India, 612,000 qr. from Russia, 571,000 qr. from the U. S. A. and Canada, 499,000 qr. from Argentina, 483,000 qr. from the Balkan Peninsula, 212,000 qr. from Australasia, and 89,000 qr. from North Africa, Chili and other minor sources of supply.

It is true that these figures are not conclusive; but they appear to have some value as indications of what may happen, for it now seems as if the British Empire were about to prove itself practically independent of foreign and in the matter of its bread supply; the 26,000,000 qr. which the mother country requires annually, may, under conceivable circumstances, be forthcoming during the current season from India, Canada and Australasia. It is particularly noteworthy that this result has been brought about without any special inducement such as the present high prices, for when the crops of those countries were planted wheat was still selling very cheaply. G. J. S. BROOMHALL, Editor of Corn Trade News, Brunswick Street, Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

A Very Good Suggestion.

The following, from the Dufferin Leader, is worth considering:

"Speaking to an old and experienced thresher a few days ago, he gave us a few pointers that may be of value to others. When he pulls onto a farm to thresh, and for any reason the machine is laid idle, he

asks the farmer if he would like to have the men go at stacking. If this is agreeable to the farmer, the men and teams are set to work, and everything goes along merrily. The threshing gang is provided with employment, and does not lose time or wages, and by that means is held together. If there is no stacking to do there may be other work, or some neighbor may be glad of the offer of help, which is quite as acceptable as the threshing gang. By keeping his men employed he is saved many worries that would occur if the men quit work and left him."

In a country with short seasons the above suggestion is worth acting upon, and seeing the men's pay is going on there is no reason why, when there is work to be done, the gang should loaf around the barns or around the house, getting into the way of the women-kind.

A Boon to Readers.

I must say I am well pleased with your paper, and would not like to be without it. The weekly publication is quite a boon to readers.

Oak Lake, Man. JOHN D. PHILLIP.



Home of Jos. Duthie, Hartney, Man.

Many trees are planted and other preparations made to beautify this home which could not be included in this photograph.

latter's sows is a very fine sow, straight, deep and even.

Will Moodie, of De Winton, Alta., placed all awards in the horse classes, and Wm. Sharman told where the ribbons should go in the cattle and swine classes.

The cattle exhibit was not large, being confined to Herefords owned by the Minnedosa Ranching Co.; Galloways, from the Canadian Land and Ranch Co.'s place, Stair, and a few grades. In fact, the cattle exhibit was by no means a criterion of the district's capabilities.

Red Clover at Lacombe.

Mr. O. Palmer, well known to most of our readers as Lacombe's Hereford breeder, has become interested in growing clover. By the way, however, the "Whiteface" banner in that neighborhood has received another strong supporter in the person of P. F. Huntley, a newcomer from across the line. Mr. Palmer has a nice sized, thrifty patch of red clover in his hay field, which stood last winter well. It is growing with timothy and some rye grass on a rich black soil, some portions of which are inclined to be sandy and other places damp.

The writer examined the roots, carefully digging them up in various places so as to get a fair idea whether the clover bacteria are at work



Farm Home of J. H. Kinnear & Sons, Souris, Man.

or not. Nodules on the roots were common, which indicates that inoculation is not needed, and, also, that with fair winters the clover has come to stay and prove of great value as a live-stock fodder for the West.

Raymond Sugar Outlook.

The sugar beets in the Raymond district have done well this season. On land under irrigation there will be a considerably heavier tonnage, yet the unirrigated portion is very promising, and experts claim it will yield more saccharine per ton, so that, at present, it is difficult to say which will pay the producer best, as the factory pays on the graded system, at the rate of \$1.00 per ton for beets that test between twelve and fourteen per cent. saccharine; \$4.50, from fourteen to sixteen per cent., and \$5.00 for any that go over sixteen

Lethbridge is to be made a divisional point on the C.P.R. (Crow's Nest branch).

Cutting Wheat on the Green Side.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with much interest an article which appeared in your issue of September 28th, entitled, "Cutting Wheat on the Green Side," from the able pen of Mr. Wm. Laughland, of Hartney, and as you invite further correspondence upon the subject, I thought that, especially as I have never taken advantage of your columns before, although I have been a subscriber to your paper for the past twenty years or thereabouts, I would embrace your offer, and attempt to contribute my small mite of knowledge upon the subject under consideration for the benefit or otherwise of your many readers.

By virtue of being crop correspondent for the Provincial Government, and also from the fact that he has been the most successful winner of prizes for wheat-growing in the Province, as he states, Mr. Laughland claims the right to speak with a great deal of "assurance," which he certainly does.

Mr. Laughland says he has "never yet got a prize for wheat that was cut on the green side." The reader would infer that he never cut his wheat on the green side, and that being the case, it goes without saying that he could not certainly have won prizes with green-cut wheat.

I do not know how it may have been at Hartney, but in this and many other parts of the Province he certainly could not have won a prize some years had he allowed it to stand until quite ripe, for it surely would have been caught with the frost.

The best of authorities on this subject which have come before my notice agree that the proper time to cut wheat is from a week to ten days before it is "dead ripe," and my own experience of over a quarter of a century in this Province confirms this opinion, but I have known it to have been cut much earlier than this and yet command the highest price. This is a question which has interested, and, I may add, puzzled, the farmers of this district probably more this year than any other, and as the first of September arrived, and owing to the heavy rains and rust which prevailed this season, the crop was still unripe, it was not "to be, or not to be," but to cut or not to cut, for our experience is that the chances of escaping frost after the first week in September are rather slim. Some said they would let their wheat stand until ripe, and if Providence saw fit to freeze it, well and good. I may add, that in many cases—too many, indeed—"Providence saw fit." Others said they would cut, ripe or not ripe, and they "cut." Their neighbors who trusted in Providence asked them, sarcastically, when they expected to leave for the Selkirk Asylum, and some of the "greenies" admit that they frequently propounded this important question to themselves while circling their fields on the binder, but I can truthfully say that, with some very few exceptions, those who cut green have very much the best of the argument, for while the green-cut will grade, at the worst, One or Two northern, that which was left standing to ripen until the frosts of the 11th, 12th and 13th of September will certainly be away down below par.

I notice by yesterday's Free Press inspection report that there were over three times as many cars of Two northern as of One northern, and over ten times as many Two northern as One hard, so that the green-cut wheat here is, at least, up to the average.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would be very sorry indeed that anything should appear in the columns of your paper, a paper which is undoubtedly printed for the purpose of advancing the best interests of the farming community, which would have the effect of misleading them to their injury, neither do I wish to pose as an enthusiastic advocate of cutting wheat before the proper time, but my own candid opinion is that there is a sort of happy medium in a peculiarly late season such as this has been, and that of the two evils it is much better in a year when we are more liable than usual to get caught with frost, to cut a little greener than would otherwise be advisable, even though we may lose a little through shrinkage, rather than let it stand to ripen by frost.

Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, admits that wheat may be cut in the dough and sustain only a trifling loss in weight. I may add that I cut some of my wheat this season (less than half) when I thought it was really too green, and I only regret now that I had not cut more.

Mr. Laughland says: "We must not forget the promise that as long as the earth continueth seed-time and harvest shall not cease." Surely he does not mean to say that this is to be taken literally, and that it is a guarantee of immunity from frost or failure of crops from any other cause. While there may not have been a complete failure of crops in this country, we all know that there frequently has been in other countries, and I think the bulk of your readers will agree with me that a wise motto is to "put your trust in Providence, and keep your powder dry."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I may briefly say

that my opinion, and that of very many other observant and experienced farmers, is that if we felt there was no danger of our wheat being frozen it should not be cut until the green cast on the straw has almost entirely disappeared, which is last visible nearly midway between the head and the root, and my observations have shown me that it first ripens at the ground, and afterwards from the head downwards, and that if there is a probability of frost, it is much better to cut a week anyway before it reaches that stage, in preference to having it frozen.

Hoping to hear, through your esteemed columns, the views of other experienced farmers,
Manitou, Sept. 30, '04. "RUSTY KUSS."

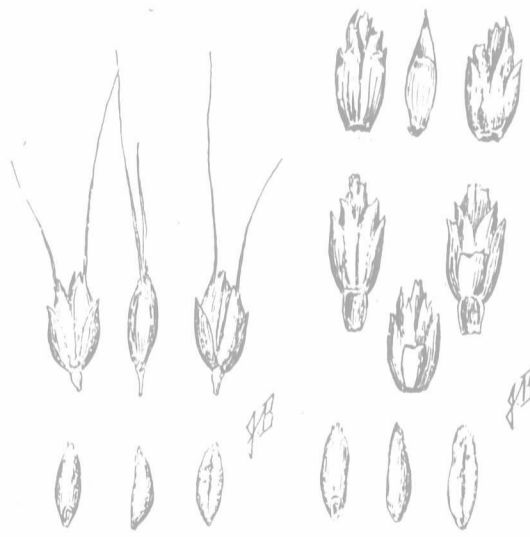


Emmer. Spelt
Two-thirds natural size.

Emmer and Spelt.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Emmer and spelt are two distinct types of wheat, there being a number of varieties belonging to each type. The grain of both the emmer and the spelt is tightly enclosed within the chaff, from which only a small portion is separated in the process of threshing. The heads of emmer are short and compact, and are nearly always bearded; while those of spelt are long, narrow, open, and are usually bald. The spikelets of the emmer overlap each other like shingles on a roof, which thus makes the head close, smooth and regular. The portion of the stem adhering to the spikelets after threshing is much smaller and more pointed in the emmer than in the spelt. The spikelets of the emmer are flattened on the inner side, while those of the spelt are arched. The grain of the former is



Emmer Spelt
Two-thirds natural size.

much harder, and the chaff much softer, than that of the latter. Emmer is considered a very hardy plant, being much superior to spelt in this respect. Some of the differences between these two types of wheat are illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

Three varieties of emmer and ten varieties of spelt have been grown in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. All the varieties of emmer have given decidedly better results than the best varieties of spelt which we have grown. In the average results for four years, the common emmer has given a yield of 2,727 pounds of grain per acre. In the co-

operative experiments throughout Ontario, in 1901, 1902 and 1903, emmer produced a larger yield of grain per acre than the best varieties of oats or the best variety of barley which were distributed. It is quite probable that the emmer will be grown considerably throughout Ontario for the production of good clean straw, and a large yield of grain to be used as a food for live stock. For feeding purposes, the grain and the surrounding chaff are usually ground together in the same manner as oats are ground into meal. The average percentage of hull of emmer is only about three quarters as great as the average percentage of hull of oats.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

Fix Your Pump for Winter Time.

The following is timely advice by H. Cater, Brandon, an expert in the handling of this indispensable farm machine:

"The winter will soon be here, and one of the first things a farmer should look at is the pump. It is usually left till Jack Frost has it nailed up on some cold morning; then it is too late, the damage is done.

"There is no place where the pump is tested so severely as in Manitoba and the Northwest, because of the long, cold winter, and at this time of the year it is wisdom on the part of the farmers, and it is only fair to the pump, if you expect it to do good service all winter, that it should be put in good repair, and it can be done better and for less money now than when the weather gets colder. Not only that, but if you fail to attend to it now, you will likely have to do it some day when it is about forty below zero.

"The leak-pin should be taken out the last week in October or the first of November, and if your well is less than sixteen or eighteen feet you ought to put in a second platform about fourteen feet below the surface, and cover it over with something to make it air-tight—a couple of layers of heavy building paper is good for the purpose. See that your pump is in good condition now, and you will be able to use it all winter."

Dairying.

Individuality in Dairy Cattle.

Everywhere in the animal kingdom we notice that some individuals are much superior to the average of the species. If it were not so, there would be no improved breeds of live stock. In dairy cattle, individuality counts for a good deal. And yet some men persist in thinking that one cow is as good as another, or, at least, their methods would indicate this. This is a great mistake. Dairy cows, even of the same breed, differ as greatly in milk-yielding capacity as do Standard-bred trotters, for example, in their capacity for speed.

There are hundreds and hundreds of cows kept for dairy purposes in this country which do not yield sufficient to pay for the feed which they consume. For they consume as much feed as do the profitable ones, and require as much time and care in milking. There was a time when a dairy cow was not expected to give milk for more than six months in the year, but with the present high prices for labor and feed this condition of affairs can no longer profitably exist. The lactation period should be at least nine months. The amount of milk a cow should produce to be profitable is variously stated at from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds annually, or sufficient to yield from 200 to 240 pounds of butter-fat. This would vary, of course, with the locality, price of labor, feed, etc. However, it is safe to say that a cow which, with reasonably good care, does not produce the lesser of these amounts is not a profitable animal. Yet, how large a percentage of so-called dairy cows will stand this test?

In order to determine accurately a cow's usefulness as a dairy animal, it is well to weigh one day's milk every week or ten days during the lactation period. At the same time, a sample should be taken for testing. The time of freshening should also be noted, in order to determine the length of the lactation period. A good plan is to keep a book account with each cow, charging her with cost of feed consumed and labor expended, and crediting her with value of milk and calf. In this way, it will not be difficult to pick out the non-paying individuals.

There is only one place for the unprofitable dairy cow, and that is the block. The time to cull is at the end of the second lactation period. By this time a cow will have proved her worth or worthlessness as a milker. She will have less free board, and will make better steak than if kept longer. Not only in the case of the dairy cow is individuality to be considered, but in that of the dairy bull as well. It is even more important in his case, since he is one-half the herd in the matter of progeny. The best dairy herds are built up by raising the best heifer calves from one's own cows.

The dairy bull should, of course, be a pure-bred animal, since such a one will more surely

transmit his own characteristics and those of his ancestors to his offspring. And one of the principal things his pedigree should show is good milking qualities in the females.

However, it is not enough that he be pure-bred. He must be a good individual to insure his getting good calves. Someone has said in substance that no scrub is so harmful as a pure-bred scrub. This is certainly true in the case of the dairy bull. For a pure-bred, as before stated, is more prepotent than an animal of nondescript breed, and bad qualities are even more likely to be transmitted than good ones.

Appearances are sometimes deceiving, and only time will tell what a bull is really worth. However, a great deal can be accomplished by good judgment in selecting the animal which is to head the herd. Above all, look for constitution. Nothing is so detrimental in a dairy herd as lack of vitality. Due to the artificial conditions under which dairy cows are often kept, diseases are so numerous and of such variety that constitutional vigor is most essential in order that the germs may not obtain a foothold.—[Iowa Agriculturist.]

Dairy Notes.

Have the byre clean, and have the cow clean, or you can't get clean milk. Lime and whitewash for walls and posts are good.

After a little manipulation of the teats and udders, the milk is ready to "come down." Then is the time to take it, and do not delay.

No definite rule can be given as to how the teats should be handled in milking, as cows differ, and hands differ so much, but be sure of one thing—please the cow if possible.

There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and the milker, and milkers should not be changed, if it can be avoided.

Always milk a cow in the same manner, at about the same time and speed. Any change will tend to irritate and excite her.

Always milk in the same order, and at the same time of day.

When it comes a cow's turn to be milked, she knows it, and expects it, and wants to be milked.

If you disappoint a cow, and milk half an hour late, the chances are that you will get less and poorer milk than if you milked at the proper time.

Always milk the cow dry before leaving her, but do not continue stripping after the milk is all drawn.

The Jersey as a Farmer's Cow.

A correspondent of the London, England, Live-stock Journal writes:

With all the strong points which belong undisputedly to Channel Island cattle, they are still regarded by many as merely a fancy breed, fit only to grace the sheltered slopes of a gentleman's park, or to supply the dairy of the luxurious with rich cream and choice butter. In fact, it would scarcely be putting the case too strongly to say that there exists a widespread prejudice against them amongst tenant-farmers. Now, before saying a word with the object of removing this prejudice, it may be well to disclaim at starting any idea of representing this special purpose race of cattle as being likely to become anything else. Unlike the Shorthorn, they can never, in the nature of things, become the leading national breed, simply because their sphere of usefulness is strictly limited. The writer, however, is convinced that if their capabilities were better known by our agriculturists, that sphere might be considerably enlarged, with considerable advantage to the community. Amongst other fallacies which tell against their reputation for utility is that very common one, which has often been exploded, but still survives in many people's minds, viz., that the Jerseys are not sufficiently hardy for the English climate. Of course, if there were any truth in this objection it would be absolutely fatal, for we do not want exotics which require coddling to keep them alive. To begin with the writer's own experience on this point: I once had a large herd of Jerseys, some of them purchased direct from the Island. The herd was established and built up on a warm upland farm in the Midland Counties, but on removing to a cold, foggy valley with clay soil, in Surrey, I was assured that if I persisted in taking my Jerseys there they would die of lung disease, or, if not so bad as that, the yield of milk must greatly suffer. I persisted, however, against my friends' advice, albeit with some misgivings, in taking them with me, and ran them over the hundred miles' journey in a special train. The buildings, it is only fair to say, were excellent, and as the soil "poached" a good deal in winter, they had to be housed for some months. During six years there was not a single case of lung disease, and the milk yield was quite equal to that obtained at the old farm.

The history of the late Mr. Dauncey's herd is a thrice-told tale, and most breeders know that on his cold clay farm in Bucks he kept Jerseys in a perfectly natural state with the greatest success from the dairy point of view. The animals there were never housed at all, winter or summer, the only shelter afforded being that of the fir plantations bounding the fields. They became as hardy and robust as Ayrshires, while their dairy properties are still highly prized in their descendants.

There is a farm in Sussex of about 120 acres of so poor and cold a nature that it was let some years ago for £14 per annum, or 2s. 4d. per acre. The owner took it in hand and started Jersey breeding, with the following surprising results: The average of each cow's yield of butter gradually rose to 400 pounds per annum; the herd was perfectly healthy, and many prizes were won in the show-yard.

Many more such instances might easily be quoted, but these are sufficient to disprove any charge which may be brought against Channel Island cattle of being naturally tender in constitution. The fact is that, if rationally treated after importation, they soon become

acclimatized, and their offspring will require no more care than should be given to any breed of cattle in this fickle climate. This may properly be called a negative recommendation, but others of a more positive nature are not wanting. It must be understood that what is now being said refers entirely to the practical business side of the question, quite irrespective of fancy points and beauty of form, which are different matters altogether. The farmer who uses Jerseys for dairy purposes may ignore pedigree and recognized "show" points, and should select animals of the old Dauncey type. He will find that such will yield milk of which eight quarts will make a pound of butter, against the twelve quarts required of Shorthorn milk to do the same thing. Carefully-selected cows will give him 600 or 700 gallons in the year, and its value is generally worth 3d. per gallon more than the produce of general-purpose cows. It is, therefore, by no means uncommon for a good Jersey to yield a gross annual return of £30, and I maintain that with skillful selection and management this can easily be reached and sometimes considerably exceeded.

I hold no brief to advocate the claims of these animals to the farmer's attention, but in these days of cheapness and low prices I feel sure that they should be represented in every dairy herd, whether butter is made or milk sold.

Constitution in Cows.

This is the element that produces endurance under great strain of any sort—in the race-horse under the strain of terrific speed, in the milch cow under the strain of enormous production. Under the strain of a severe climate it is called hardiness. The presence or absence of this element is specially manifest in the growth and development of the young of the different breeds. Observe the calves of two different breeds. Of the one they live and grow without special care or attention; of the other, they perish easily if they do not have the best of care. The difference is simply in constitutional vigor or vital force, born in the calves of the one and not born in the calves of the other. This difference continues throughout the lives of these animals. It may not be manifest so conspicuously in after life, yet it affects all their relations to their food, care and productions. In what does it consist? Is it in possessing what is sometimes called the nervous temperament? Not unfrequently we find the offspring of breeds that lay especial claim to this temperament especially lacking in the ability to live and rapidly develop without especial care. It is a secret force hidden in the race, in the breed, and in the animal. Perhaps it may be properly called the vital temperament. The bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed possess this vital force or temperament more strongly than those of any other improved dairy breed. The breeders in Holland and Friesland have always avoided in-and-inbreeding. In proof that this breed has maintained a high standard of vital force, we point to its use in almost every climate, including that of Northern Russia, nearly up to the Arctic Circle. Here in America it is as hardy as our native cattle. Its calves are raised without difficulty. Taken from their dams at three days old, and reasonably fed on skim milk and a little oil meal, they grow like weeds. Given plenty of food, no matter if much of it is roughage, they develop rapidly. The heifers usually drop their calves at about two years old, and henceforward are profitable to their owners.

G. W. CLEMONS.



Ayrshire herds being judged at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904.

Dairying, and the Cows to Work With.

The special-purpose cattle men in the U. S., of which ex-Gov. Hoard is chief apostle, would not allow that any cow could be profitable unless of one of the strictly dairy breeds. Of course, we know such ideas are all buncombe, but we would commend to our readers the following, by Uncle Henry Wallace: "The farmer will stick to his dual-purpose animals, only he will learn to weed out the dead-beat boarders, he will get all the good he can out of the advice of Hoard and Jno. Gould in the way of learning how to balance a ration, but disregard their advice about breeding, and be wise in doing so." The Fairplay Creamery (a successful institution) is supported by the product of farmers' cows which might not be dubbed even dual-purpose, but we opine that the patrons of that creamery believe their cows pay them, or they would not continue to milk them. It is a pity creameries at other points in the Province are not in operation on a similar basis to that of the one near Pilot Mound.

Wages of Buttermakers.

The average wage of the Iowa buttermaker in 1903 was \$59.38 a month, and has been as low as \$50.00, in 1897, the top being \$125.00. Skill, including cleanliness, energy and honesty, always commands a premium in the dairy work, as in other lines.

Poultry.**Our Poultry Trade with Great Britain.**

Bulletin No. 20 of the Extension of Markets Division, refers particularly to the Canadian poultry trade with Great Britain, and also refers to Canadian butter and bacon at Glasgow. The advice given re killing and marketing is well worth remembering, hence we reproduce it for our readers' benefit:

1. All poultry should be starved thirty-six hours before killing, so as to prevent any food being left in the crop and intestines to decompose and spoil the flavor of the meat. This is a point that is very often neglected, with the result that when the birds are landed in Great Britain they are full of sour food, or, as I have seen them, full of maggots.
2. Kill by dislocating the neck, and bleed only by cutting in the mouth; the British importer does not want birds that have their heads chopped off, or are made unsightly in any way. The best class of trade demand bled poultry, as this method improves the color of the flesh; the practice of killing by dislocating the neck and leaving the blood therein is not advisable, as it injures the appearance as well as the keeping quality of the bird.
3. All poultry should be dry plucked, and the cleaner plucked the better.

PACKING.

1. Medium-sized birds, well set up and fleshy, but young, always sell well, and there is a limited demand for large, heavy birds; but there is always a glut of undersized, crooked or short-breasted, scraggy-looking birds. It is good policy, therefore, to ship choice birds only, keeping the poorer grades for home markets and canning factories.
2. All poultry should be graded; that is, birds of the same weight should be packed together.
3. All poultry should be thoroughly cooled before being packed, and while being cooled should be hung, or placed on wire-netted shelves, for if placed on a floor or solid shelf the heat will settle in the part not exposed, which will become discolored, if not putrid. Care must also be taken not to cool too quickly; if warm poultry are placed in a refrigerator at a low temperature (below 28 degrees) they become quickly chilled and frozen on the outside, the remaining heat cannot escape, and is finally driven into the bones, which become dark colored, and as soon as the birds are thawed out they become putrid next the bone. Nearly always when poultry are discharged at British ports in a damaged or partially damaged condition, the exporters ascribe the blame to poor transportation facilities, while, as a matter of fact, the damage has often been done before the poultry left the exporters' hands. Too much attention, therefore, cannot be paid to the proper cooling of poultry before they are packed.

SHIPPING.

1. Ship regular supplies of poultry over as long a period as possible; it is a mistake to ship heavily for the Christmas markets, as there is nearly always a glut at that season.
2. For the Christmas trade only a limited number of very choice turkeys should be shipped in full feather. Poultry should be frozen hard before being shipped. The ideal method is "chilling," which means a uniform temperature of about 28 degrees, but, under present conditions of transportation, that uniform temperature cannot be maintained throughout. While we have a very good system of refrigeration in Canada and across the ocean, the damage is sustained after poultry are landed in Great Britain, where the shipment may be exposed to a high temperature for several days while being taken to the cars from seaport to destination.

It is during this period that the damage is done to chilled poultry, which, if frozen hard, would have been placed in cold storage again before being injured.

Shipments from the United States and Russia are frozen hard, and give general satisfaction, provided the poultry are properly defrosted, which means taking about three or four days to gradually thaw the birds.

Why Farmers Should Raise Poultry.

The following eight reasons why farmers should raise poultry are given by an English poultry writer:

"Because the farmer ought to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market. Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season. Because poultry will yield a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of the farm. Because the manure from the poultry-house will make a vegetable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run, will destroy a large proportion of injurious insect life.

"While cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country. Poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave the farmer free to attend to other departments, and it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when he has the most time on his hands. Finally, to start poultry-raising on the farm requires little or no capital. By good management poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

A Winter Scratching Shed.

A framework of poplar poles and a setting of straw threshed over the top and all sides but the front, which might be boarded up, with a large window in it, the boarded side to face the south, would be infinitely preferable as a poultry shed to having hens bustling around in cow or horse stable. The hens would be able in such a shed to scratch with impunity from being kicked or stepped on by the larger farm live stock. Hens in stables have a tendency to lay in mangers and awkward spots to get at; the result is poor collections, due to hidden or smashed eggs, and winter prices for fresh hen fruit usually rule high.

A hen eats and digests more food in relation to her size than any other known animal. Not even the enormous elephant, with its prodigious appetite, eats more, pro rata, than the busy little scratching hen, whose value, estimated last year by the U. S. Government, in that country amounts to over one hundred and thirty-six million dollars (\$136,000,000), and whose product yielded one hundred and forty-four million dollars (\$144,000,000). This year's poultry earnings would buy all the milk cows in the United States, and leave a handsome margin.

Apiary.**Preparing for Winter.**

After having the right blood to winter to the best advantage there is the question of hive. Upon this not much will be said by me, and argument of no profit might arise. Twenty-odd years of beekeeping, correspondence, and contact with many beekeepers, has convinced me that bees may be wintered in almost if not every hive in use, providing the conditions are right otherwise. A perfect cellar in our Canadian climate will always be ahead of the best outside conditions obtainable. I am convinced of this, and many more have learned this by sad experience last season. But I wish to speak of the condition of the brood chamber. The combs of the hive should be right. Crooked combs, which have been changed from the relative position in which they were in when built, are not desirable at any season of the year, not even in winter. One of many advantages in the use of full sheets of foundation is straight combs, which will maintain a proper bee space, no matter where put. Colonies with combs giving, owing to crookedness, twice the bee space on one side and none on the other, hinder the stock from doing its best, and may even lead to dissatisfaction and swarming out.

Combs clogged with pollen, sometimes due to the colony having been queenless for an abnormal time, should be removed. These conditions should be looked to. Now contract, as soon as the brood latches sufficiently, the brood chamber to the size the bees will cover comfortably, and to give them sufficient room to hold the stores needed for winter and early spring. Each good colony should have not less than 25 pounds of stores for winter and spring. Weaker colonies require slightly less, but not much. Feed granulated sugar, and get the best. The kind found upon the market, which when boiled shows bluing, and, in fact, some of the sugar shows it in the barrel, avoid, yes, more, do not use it, even if it is bounty fed.—[Holterman, in Bee Journal.]

Events of the World.

Mount Pelee is again in a state of eruption.

A reorganization which will increase the army to 1,000,000 men has been inaugurated by the Japanese.

A number of revolutionary pamphlets issued by Jews have been seized at Kishineff, Gomel, Odessa and Vilna.

The town of Glouck, in Southern Russia, has been destroyed by fire, and 500 families are without shelter or food.

Several wrecks occurred off the coast of Newfoundland during disastrous gales which swept the Atlantic coast recently.

Despatches from Thibet state that the British troops are enduring great hardships on their return march towards India.

Prince Mirsky, the new Russian Minister of the Interior, has dismissed the ninety detectives which formed the bodyguard of the late M. Von Plehve.

Preparations are being made for opening up an all-Canadian route to the Yukon. A pack trail will be constructed through to the Pelly River, from which point navigation can be had with Dawson.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Winnipeg broke out in the Bullman Block on the evening of October 11th. The loss will aggregate over \$750,000.

Admiral Fanshawe, commanding the Australian squadron, has ordered two warships to proceed to Torres Strait, north of Australia, to warn the Russians warships, reported to have been seen cruising in that vicinity, against committing any breach of international law.

Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive Party of the House at Tokio, has warned the people to prepare for a long war. He predicts that the cost to Japan of a two years' war will total one billion dollars. Retrenchment of expenses is being made in all departments in Japan, in order that the war fund may be augmented.

Six railway men have been asphyxiated in the great St. Clair submarine tunnel, which connects Sarnia and Port Huron. The accident was due to the breakage of one of the couplings, which caused the train to part, all but three cars being left in the tunnel. The first rescue party nearly all succumbed to the deadly gas, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the bodies were removed.

The latest news from Manchuria is that the Russians have at last assumed the offensive, and that, so far, they have been successful in driving the Japanese back in several skirmishes in the vicinity of Yentai. Otherwise there is little news. In the south the bombardment of Port Arthur has not been renewed since its cessation on Sept. 25th, and although enteric fever is said to have broken out within the walls, General Stoessel is reported cheerful and hopeful.

A terrific battle is again in progress in Manchuria. Fighting was resumed on October 10th, the Russians taking the initiative, and the conflict has now extended along the entire lines, the heaviest carnage taking place about the Yentai collieries. That the engagement is the most equal which has yet taken place, may be judged from the fact that, so far, each side claims to have the advantage, although it is admitted by the Russians that the Japanese are holding their posts stubbornly. It is now stated that Kuropatkin's plan is to cut through the Japanese lines, and, in a desperate onrush, make way south to the relief of Port Arthur, which, it is asserted, can hold out no longer than December. The weather in Manchuria, fortunately, is warm and bright, so that the hardships of cold and rain are not added to the sufferings of the troops.

The Repository Sold.

Mr. Walter Harland Smith, who for the past eleven years has conducted the horse mart at the Repository, Toronto, has sold out the entire business to two local business men, Messrs. C. A. Burns and T. H. Sheppard for the sum of \$115,000.

Western horsemen and others who have transacted business with Mr. Smith will be sorry to hear of his retirement, but the new proprietors will continue the courteous management that characterized Mr. Smith's regime.

The only real sources of national prosperity, apart from the natural advantages of a country, are the industry and intelligence of the people. From the language held in these fiscal controversies it might be supposed that a third source, and one equal in importance to the other two, was the tariff.

Field Notes.

The steamer Admiral, plying between Montreal and the Gaspé Ports, has been burned, the loss being \$35,000.

The C. P. R. has ordered 40,000 tons of steel rails from the Consolidated Lake Superior Co. at Sault Ste Marie.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto, has been called to the Dominion Cabinet, as Minister without portfolio.

The Hon. Donald MacKinnon has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, succeeding Mr. P. A. McIntyre, who has occupied the position since May, 1899.

Now is the time for the farmer to look over his stock. Mark the animal that is not a money producer. A long cold winter will reduce its value if it is not working for you.—[Mass. Plowman.

The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway have approved the purchase by that company of the Canada Atlantic, recently announced in the "Farmer's Advocate."

The Burk's Falls Arrow, a wide-awake local paper, goes straight to the mark when it observes that "The 'Farmer's Advocate' is the best agricultural paper published."

The Massey-Harris Company have purchased the factory and plant of the Kemp Manure Spreader Co., of Stratford, Ont., and intend to continue the manufacture of the manure spreaders in the factory at that town.

The farmers of New York State are determined to prevent automobile road racing. They will occupy the prospective route with their wagons, and, if necessary, will arm themselves to defend their highway. Such racing should not be attempted on the highways, and the senseless practice should be discouraged.

Dr. J. M. Bell, who has been exploring the iron ore ranges of the Michipicoten mining division, reports the discovery of several new iron-bearing areas. The region, he says, is well wooded with spruce, maple, birch, poplar and pine. A considerable extent of agricultural land was discovered in the valley of the Pucaswa River.

How shall a farmer prevent himself from making the same mistake year after year? By keeping records of what he is doing. A man may have soil so illy adapted to a certain crop that he cannot make that crop pay. Yet if he does not keep a strict account with the crop he cannot know whether it pays or not.—[Farmers' Review.

From Berlin, Germany, comes the report that Dr. Koenig has solved the problem of color photography. By his method he claims that photographs showing every shade of color may be completed in a very short time, and at a very slight increase in expense over that of ordinary photography. Dr. Koenig is a chemist of the Color Works of Hoechst.

The inquest on the Eastwood disaster was concluded on October 4th. The evidence brought out the fact that the accident was due to neglect in putting up the semaphore. It was also shown that brakemen, firemen and engineer had been on continuous duty for 36 hours, and it was urged that more rest for the employees and a better signal-lights service might do much towards preventing the occurrence of such accidents in the future.

A. W. Grindly, agent for the Department of Agriculture at Liverpool, says that \$132,099 worth of poultry was shipped into Great Britain from Canada last year. He points out that it is a mistake to ship heavily for the Christmas markets when the market is glutted, but suggests the shipping of regular supplies of poultry over as long a season as possible. John Brown, of Glasgow, reports that all the shipments of butter from Montreal this season have been landed in excellent condition. The demand for Canadian bacon has been steadily increasing.

"OLD HOME" THOUGHTS.—Don't let your heart be troubled by the man who comes back and tells what wonderful success he has had as a result of leaving his home town. It is well enough for the sake of politeness to listen to his stories of immense business deals or fabulous salaries or wonderful offers which he was compelled to refuse because he was offered still more by someone else, but don't swallow the tales. The men who go away and succeed do not need to tell of their success. You hear of their success. It speaks for itself.—[Atchison Globe.

B. C. Farmers' Institutes.

Messrs. Dan. Drummond (Ottawa, Ont.), Robert Thompson (St. Catharines, Ont.), Thos. McMillan (Seaforth, Ont.), and H. G. Reed, V. S. (Georgetown, Ont.), are lecturing in the Pacific Province on subjects pertaining to agriculture, and will, in addition, give outdoor demonstrations. Competent local speakers are hard to get, so far being limited seemingly to Supt. Thos. Sharpe (Agassiz, B. C.), and Mr. S. F. Tolmie, V. S. (Victoria, B. C.). There are doubtless others, men of considerable experience, and it will be a benefit to the Province if such are developed and less reliance placed on imported talent.

The Farmers' Triumph.

Under the above heading the Live-stock World has the following, which will doubtless be of interest to our readers. Fortunately, under the Dominion Grain Act, and the activities of the Grain-growers' Association, things are not in quite as bad a condition here as in the South, yet all farmers should remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—from monopoly!

The fight between the grain-dealers' associations and the farmers' elevator companies, which has been waging



The Stock Parade at Victoria, B. C., Fair.

for years throughout the middle West, is drawing rapidly to a climax.

The regular association, composed of the elevator owners throughout their respective States, planned to make more profits on their purchases from the farmers. To do this they ceased to compete against each other, and formed a "pool." The prices to be paid the unprotected farmer were then made uniform throughout their State.

Committees of the associations met weekly, and agreed upon the margin they would make on purchased grain above the regular quotations given by reliable markets. In some instances it was so wide that the farmers received five cents a bushel below what they really should have been paid. The system was made effective by agents from central points, who sent out dummy bids on postal cards. They were so cleverly worded that they appeared to come from reliable houses, instructing the elevator men what to pay for grain, and gave bids from 2c. to 5c. per bushel below what market quotations demanded.

The farmers soon found that they were losing, and began the formation of independent elevator companies in direct competition with the associations.

The regular organizations then appealed to the railroads to deny "sidings" and proper cars to the independents. When the State Legislatures of Illinois and Iowa forced the railroads to treat both associations



Faithful Friends.

Percy F. Clemons, Maple Hill Farm, St. George, Ont., and his trusty collies, "Perfection," the sire, on his left, and "Bruce," the son, on his right.

The workings of the "dummy bid," as it operated in Illinois, may be seen from the following table. The prices were made Sept. 19th of this year. Column A shows the prices offered the farmer by the dummy firm, and B gives the prices quoted by a reliable commission house of Chicago, determined by the Chicago market:

	A.	B.
No. 3 white corn or better.....	45	47½
No. 3 yellow corn or better.....	46	48½
No. 3 mixed corn or better.....	45	47½
No. 3 white oats or better.....	28	29½
No. 3 mixed oats or better.....	26	27½

The war center in Illinois has been at Mason City. The farmers are gradually growing stronger, and they have now over 170 companies, where two years ago such an organization was almost unheard of.

Selkirk Fair.

The twenty-seventh annual fair of the St. Andrew's Agricultural Society, held at Selkirk, was a success, particularly in the number of exhibits of vegetables, dairy products and ladies' work. The exhibit of the Selkirk asylum was good, both in the class of vegetables and grass, and in the artistic arrangement of these products.

In horses John Linklater secured first for a Percheron stallion. In Standard-breds Good Bros. received the red and Milledge Bros. second for stallions. G. Frank had the first-prize heavy draft horse; W. Gills second. Alex. Campbell secured first for general-purpose mare and foal, Grant Bros. coming in second. Milledge Bros. secured first and second for best single driver in a large class.

Cattle.—In the Shorthorn bulls, three years old, G. Frank was first; W. McDonald second. G. Frank also secured the red for cow any age; C. C. Heaven second. C. C. Heaven secured first for the best cow and calf; G. Frank second. W. McDonald had the winner in fat cattle; C. C. Heaven second.

In the Red Fife wheat, W. Peel received first; he also secured the red in White Fife. In the barley, six-rowed, Jas. White was first; W. Peel second. W. Peel also received first for oats.

The New Members of the Grain Standards Board.

The following men compose the new board, under the consolidated Grain Act:

Peter Ferguson, Kenlis, Assa.; John McQueen, Carievale, Assa.; R. J. Phin, Moosomin, Assa.; W. R. Motherwell, President Territorial Grain-growers' Association, Abernethy, Assa.; J. W. Scallion, Honorary President Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, Virden; D. W. McQuaig, Portage la Prairie; Christian Johnston, Baldur, Man.; Jas. Riddell, Rosebank, Man.; W. F. Sirett, Glendale, Man.; Wm. Lothian, Pipestone; K. Campbell, Brandon; Senator Young, Killarney; S. Spink, Winnipeg; W. A. Matheson, Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Winnipeg; Geo. McCullough, Souris; W. A. Black, Ogilvie's, Winnipeg; T. W. Lines, miller, Strathcona, Alberta; G. R. Crowe, Winnipeg; A. R. Hargraff, Winnipeg; M. McLaughlin, miller, Toronto; T. A. Crowe, exporter, Montreal.

The following are ex-officio members of the board: David Horn, Chief Grain Inspector, Ft. William; C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg. C. N. Bell is re-appointed secretary of the board.

The repeal of the old Grain Inspection Act at last session of Parliament and the adoption of the new and consolidated act cancelled the membership in the various boards established by virtue of the act. The first meeting was held Oct. 12th, a date entirely too late to fully serve the farmers' interests.

The Warehouse Commissioner's Crop Estimate.

The Commercial states that Warehouse Commissioner Castle's estimate of the wheat crop is sixty million bushels for Manitoba and the Territories, which may or may not be correct. Mr. Castle has been on a trip of inspection, and such are his views. It will be interesting when the season is over and the wheat all marketed to note whether the total bushels were standard bushels, namely, of sixty pounds each.

Canadian Sheep at St. Louis.

In the greatest show of sheep ever seen in America, the following are the Canadian winnings in the sections at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Herds, flocks and wethers will be judged later.

SHROPSHIRE.—John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., the only Canadian exhibitor, who lost his best yearling ram, the Toronto champion, from the excessive heat before the judging, wins so far: Ram, two years and over, 1 and 5; ram, 18 and under 24 months, 5; ram, 6 and under 12 months, 3; ram, under 6 months, 4 and 5; ewe, 2 years and over, 5; ewe, 18 and under 24 months, 1 and 5; ewe, 12 and under 18 months, 1; ewe, 6 and under 12 months, 2; ewe, under 6 months, 3 and 5.

COTSWOLDS.—Ram, two years and over, 1, T. H. Shore; 2, J. C. Ross; 5, E. F. Park. Ram, under 24 months, 1, Ross; 2, Shore. Ram, under 18 months, 3, Ross; 4, Shore. Ram, under 12 months, 4, Shore. Ram, under 6 months, 5, Ross. Ewe, 2 years and over, 2, Park; 5, Ross; 4, Shore. Ewe, under 24 months, 2 and 5, Ross; 4, Shore. Ewe, under 18 months, 1, Ross; 5, Shore. Ewe, under 12 months, 1 and 3, Ross. Ewe, under 6 months, 5, Ross.

OXFORDS.—Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., only Canadian exhibitor: Ram, 2 years and over, 3 and 5; ram, under 2 years, 2 and 4; ram, under 18 months, 1 and 3; ram, under 12 months, 1; ram, under 6 months, 1 and 4; ewe, under 24 months, 4; ewe, under 18 months, 5; ewe, under 12 months, 4 and 6; ewe, under 6 months, 4.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Aged ram, 3, Telfer Bros.; 5 and 6, G. A. Drummond. Ram, under 2 years, 3, Telfer Bros. Ram, under 12 months, 4, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Ram, under 6 months, 1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Ewe, 2 years and over, 3 and 6, Telfer Bros.; 4, Drummond. Ewe, under 24 months, 5, Telfer Bros. Ewe, under 18 months, 6, Telfer Bros.; 2, Drummond. Ewe, under 12 months, 3, Telfer Bros.; 4, Drummond. Ewe, under 6 months, 3, Telfer Bros.; 4, Drummond.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, 2 years and over, 1 and 4, A. W. Smith; 3, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Hastings Bros. Ram, under 2 years, 2 and 4, Smith; 3, Whitelaw; 1, Hastings. Ram, under 18 months, 1 and 4, Smith; 3, Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Hastings. Ram, under 12 months, 2 and 4, Smith; 3 and 5, Whitelaw; 1, Hastings. Ram, under 6 months, 1 and 2, Smith; 4, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Hastings. Ewe, 2 years and over, 2 and 4, Smith; 1, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Hastings. Ewe, under 2 years, 2 and 3, Smith; 5, Whitelaw; 1 and 4, Hastings. Ewe, under 18 months, 1 and 4, Smith; 3, Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Hastings. Ewe, under 12 months, 1 and 3, Smith; 4 and 5, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings. Ewe, under 6 months, 2 and 4, Smith; 1, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Hastings.

DORSETS.—Aged ram, 2 and 3, Col. MacGillivray; 6, R. H. Harding. Ram, under 2 years, 1 and 4, MacGillivray. Ram, under 18 months, 2 and 3, MacGillivray. Ram, under 12 months, 1 and 4, MacGillivray. Ram, under 6 months, 1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 5, MacGillivray. Ewe, 2 years and over, 1, MacGillivray; 3 and 4, Harding. Ewe, under 2 years, 1 and 3, MacGillivray; 4 and 5, Harding. Ewe, under 18 months, 1 and 3, MacGillivray; 4, Harding. Ewe, under 12 months, 1, Harding; 3 and 6, MacGillivray. Ewe, under 6 months, 3 and 5, MacGillivray.

LINCOLNS.—Aged ram, 1, J. T. Gibson; 2, Graham Walker; 3, 4 and 5, Patrick Bros. Ram, under 2 years, 1 and 2, J. T. Gibson; 4 and 5, Patrick Bros. Ram, under 18 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker; 4, and 5, Patrick. Ram, under 12 months, 1 and 5, Patrick; 2 and 3, Gibson; 4, Walker. Ram, under 6 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 5, Walker; 3 and 4, Patrick. Ewe, 2 years and over, 1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker; 4 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 24 months, 1 and 3, Gibson; 4, Walker; 2 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 18 months, 1 and 3, Gibson; 2, Walker; 4 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 12 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 4, Walker; 3 and 5, Patrick. Ewe, under 6 months, 1 and 2, Gibson; 3, Walker; 4 and 5, Patrick.

Canadian Swine at St. Louis.

Following are winnings in sections for single animals. Herds and sweepstakes yet to be judged:

BERKSHIRE.—Aged sow, 5, W. H. Durham. Sow under 2 years, 5, W. H. Durham.

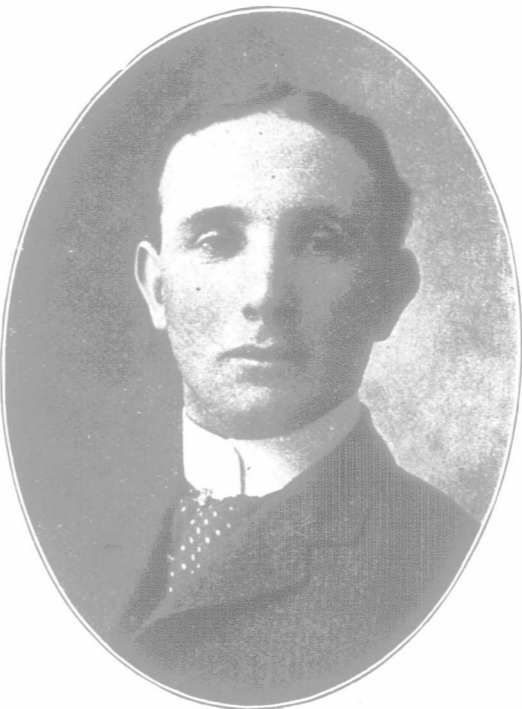
ESSEX.—Jos. Featherston & Son, only Canadian exhibitor: Boar, 2 years and over, 5; boar, under 24 months, 4; boar, under 12 months, 4 and 5; sow, over 2 years, 1 and 2; sow, under 24 months, 2 and 5; sow, under 18 months, 4 and 5; sow, under 18 months, 4 and 5; sow, under 12 months, 1 and 2; sow, under 6 months, 1 and 2.

YORKSHIRES.—J. E. Brethour only Canadian exhibitor: Aged boar, 1; boar under 2 years, 3; boar under 18 months, 2; boar under 12 months, 2 and 4; boar under 6 months, 2 and 4; sow, 2 years and over, 2 and 4; sow under 2 years, 2 and 4; sow under 18 months, 3 and 4; sow under 12 months, 2 and 3; sow under 6 months, 1 and 3.

TAMWORTHS.—D. Douglas & Son, only Canadian exhibitors: Aged boar, 2; boar under 2 years, 1; boar under 18 months, 1; boar under 12 months, 4; boar under 6 months, 3 and 4; sow over 2 years, 1; sow under 2 years, 1 and 2; sow under 18 months, 2; sow under 12 months, 1 and 2; sow under 6 months, 2.

The Toronto Show.

The total receipts at the recent Toronto Exhibition were \$172,838.66; expenses, \$132,630.10; balance, profit, \$40,208.56. The dates of next year's exhibition were fixed from Saturday, August 26th to Sept. 11th. The name applied to this year's exhibition will be retained for next year, viz., Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto.



Mr. G. R. Cottrelle. Associate Canadian Live-stock Commissioner, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.

Death of Dr. W. H. Muldrew.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. W. H. Muldrew, dean of the Macdonald Institute at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Oct. 7th, after an illness of about a day and a half from throat trouble, probably diphtheria. The success which the Macdonald Institute was achieving under his directorship is very well indicated in an article published elsewhere in this issue, and written before the announcement of his death had reached us. Dr. Muldrew was thirty-seven years old, and leaves a widow and two small children.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: "It seems evident that the bulk of the car shipments belong to farmers who are not yet selling their wheat. Therefore, although there is a comparative plenty of wheat moving, there is not much actual business doing, and shippers who get an opportunity of doing a little business find it difficult to buy wheat unless they offer above the recognized market value, and even then the quantity they desire to secure is not easily got. This situation greatly restricts selling for forward delivery, which is usually very extensive at this season of the year when the bulk of the crop is put in motion towards the lake ports. Our prices for wheat in store, like port elevators, are running 14c. to 16c. per bushel under the price of the corresponding grades in Minneapolis, but we are still a little above export basis, therefore our price must either decline a little yet or European prices advance, or we must hold our wheat. The holding of the wheat depends on our farmers, and generally speaking, they are in a position to do so if they see fit. From what we know, very few of them care to sell at present prices, and all can carry their wheat over till New Year's, or have it carried for them. One northern, 95½c.; 2 northern, 95½c.; 3 northern, 90½c.; No. 4 wheat, 80½c.; feed wheat, 60½c. All prices in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

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

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

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

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads, 40c. a bushel here.

Mill Feeds.—Bran, \$18; shorts, \$20 a ton; flour steady at previous price.

Fuel.—Wood, in car lots on track: tamarack, \$4.50 per cord; jack pine, \$4.00 to \$4.50; poplar, \$3.25; birch, \$5.50; oak, \$5 to \$5.25 per cord. Coal, retail here: Penn. anthracite, \$11; Galt, \$8.50; Crow's Nest, \$9.00; Souris lignite, \$5.00.

Seneca Root.—57c. to 59c. a pound.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Creamery: Market firming up, good factory making 18½c. to 19½c. f. o. b. at factory.

Bacon.—Pound bricks bring 18c.; bulk lots, from 9c. to 14c.; selected get ½c. more.

Eggs.—Not large offerings at 19c., the prevailing price.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Export stuff worth \$3.00 to \$3.25; butcher stuff brings only \$2.25.

Hogs.—Supplies limited at 6c.; Ontario stuff said to be used to fill present needs.

Sheep.—\$3.25 is the average.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$6.60; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$4.00; western steers, \$3.25 to \$4.55.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.90; good to choice heavy, \$5.70 to \$5.85; light, \$5.40 to \$5.90.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.00 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are steady at 8½c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½c. per pound. Sheep, 10½c. to 11½c., dressed weight.

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Visitor—You can't make me believe that George Washington kept cider in that barrel. Why, it looks almost new! Guide—Well, you see, the barrel rotted away, all but the bung-hole, so we had a new barrel made to fit the bung-hole. See?



HOME MAGAZINE

Love wore a threadbare dress of grey,
And toiled upon the road all day,
Love wielded pick and carried pack,
And bent to heavy loads the back.
Though meagre fed and sorely tasked,
One only wage Love ever asked—
A child's white face to kiss at night,
A woman's smile by candle-light.

—Margaret Sangster.

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER V.

Expert Testimony.

In the midst of the universal gloom that had now fallen upon all present, there came a sharp ring at the bell. Instantly all eyes turned toward the parlor door, and the officer who had been sent off so mysteriously by the coroner an hour before, entered with a young man at his side, whose sleek appearance, intelligent eye, and general air of trustworthiness, seemed to proclaim him to be, what in fact he was, the confidential clerk of a responsible mercantile house.

Advancing without apparent embarrassment, he made a slight bow to the coroner.

"You have sent for a man from Bohn & Co.," he said.

Bohn & Co. was the well-known pistol and ammunition store of—Broadway.

"Yes, sir," returned the coroner. "We have here a bullet which we would be glad to have you examine. Can you tell us from what make of pistol that was delivered?"

The young man rolled it slowly round between his thumb and forefinger, and then laid it down. "It is a No. 32 ball, usually sold with the small pistol made by Smith & Wesson."

"A small pistol!" exclaimed the butler, jumping up from his seat. "Master used to keep a little pistol in his stand drawer. I have often seen it. We all knew about it."

"That's so," I heard a heavy voice exclaim; "I saw it once myself—master was cleaning it." It was the cook who spoke.

"In his stand drawer?" the coroner inquired.

"Yes, sir; at the head of his bed."

An officer was sent to examine the stand drawer. In a few moments he returned, bringing a small pistol which he laid down on the coroner's table.

Immediately everyone sprang to his feet, but the coroner handing it over to the clerk from Bohn's, enquired if that was of the make before mentioned. Without hesitation he replied: "Yes, Smith & Wesson; you can see for yourself."

"Where did you find this pistol?" asked the coroner of the officer.

"In the top drawer of a shaving-table that stands at the head of Mr. Leavenworth's bed. It was lying in a velvet case together with a box of cartridges, one of which I bring as a sample."

"Was the drawer locked?"

"Yes, sir; but the key was not taken out."

The clerk from Bohn's, taking out the cylinder, held it up. "There are seven chambers here, and they are all loaded."

"But," he quietly said after a momentary examination of the face of the cylinder, "they have not all been loaded long. A bullet has been recently shot from one of these chambers."

"How do you know?" cried one of the jury.

"How do I know? Sir," said he turning to the coroner, "will you be kind

enough to examine the condition of this pistol? Look first at the barrel; it is clean and bright, and shows no evidence of a bullet having passed out of it very lately; that is because it has been cleaned. But now observe the face of the cylinder, what do you see there?"

"I see a faint line of smut near one of the chambers."

"Just so; show it to the gentlemen." It was immediately handed down.

"That faint line of smut on the edge of one of the chambers is the tell-tale, sirs. A bullet passing out always leaves smut behind. The man who fired this, remembering this fact, cleaned the barrel, but forgot the cylinder." And stepping aside, he folded his arms.

"Jerusalem!" spoke out a rough hearty voice, "isn't that wonderful!" It was a countryman who had stepped in from the street, and now stood all agape in the doorway.

Order being at last restored, the officer was requested to describe the position of the stand, and its distance from the library table.

"The library table is in one room and the stand in another. To reach the former from the latter, one would be obliged to cross Mr. Leavenworth's bedroom in a diagonal direction, pass through the passageway separating that one apartment from the other, and—"

"Wait a moment; how does this table stand in regard to the door which leads from the bedroom into the hall?"

"One might enter that door, pass directly round the foot of the bed to the stand, procure the pistol, and cross half way over to the passageway, without being seen by anyone sitting or standing in the library beyond."

The clerk from Bohn's being dismissed, the name of Mr. Harwell was again called. That person rose with manifest reluctance. Evidently the preceding testimony had either upset some theory of his, or indubitably strengthened some unwelcome suspicion.

"Mr. Harwell," the coroner began, "we are told of the existence of a pistol belonging to Mr. Leavenworth, and upon searching, we discovered it in his room. Did you know of his possessing such an instrument?"

"I did."

"Was it a fact generally known in the house?"

"So it would seem."

"How was that? Was he in the habit of leaving it around where anyone could see it?"

"I cannot say; I can only acquaint you with the manner in which I, myself, became cognizant of its existence."

"Very well, do so."

"We were once talking about firearms. I have some taste that way. Saying something of the kind to him one day, he rose from his seat and bringing this from its place in his stand drawer, showed it to me."

"How long ago was this?"

"Some few months since."

"He has owned this pistol, then, for some time?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is that the only occasion upon which you have ever seen it?"

"No, sir"—the secretary blushed—"I have seen it once since."

"When?"

"About three weeks ago."

"Under what circumstances?"

The secretary drooped his head, a certain drawn look making itself suddenly visible on his countenance. He even unfolded his arms and pressed his hands together, looking all the while into the coroner's face from under his half-closed

eyes with an expression that was almost like an appeal.

"Gentlemen," he asked, after a moment's hesitation, "will you not excuse me?"

"It is impossible," returned the coroner.

"I am obliged to introduce the name of a lady," said he hesitatingly. "We are very sorry," remarked the coroner.

The young man turned fiercely upon him, and I could not help wondering that I had ever thought him commonplace. "Of Miss Eleanore Leavenworth," he exclaimed.

At that name, so uttered, every one started but Mr. Gryce; he was engaged in holding a close and confidential confab with his finger tips, and did not appear to notice.

"Surely it is contrary to the rules of the decorum and the respect we all feel for the lady herself to introduce her name into this discussion," Mr. Harwell went on hurriedly. But the coroner still insisting upon an answer, he began in a low, forced tone to say:

"One afternoon about three weeks since, I had occasion to go to the library at an unusual hour. Crossing over to the mantelpiece for the purpose of procuring a penknife, which I had carelessly left there in the morning, I heard a noise in the adjoining room. Knowing that Mr. Leavenworth was out, and supposing that the ladies had gone with him, I took the liberty of looking to see who was there; when what was my astonishment to behold Miss Eleanore Leavenworth standing at the side of her uncle's bed, with this pistol in her hand. Confused at my indiscretion, I attempted to escape without being observed, but in vain, for just as I set foot on the threshold of the door, she turned round, and detecting me, called me by name, and asked me if I would not explain the pistol to her. Gentlemen, in order to do so, I was obliged to take it in my hand; and that, sirs, is the only other occasion upon which I ever saw or handled the pistol of Mr. Leavenworth."

"She asked you to explain the pistol to her; what do you mean by that?"

"I mean," continued he faintly, catching his breath in a vain effort to appear calm, "how to load, aim, and fire it."

A flash like the glare of sudden lightning shot across the faces of all present. Even the coroner showed sudden signs of emotion, and sat staring at the bowed form and pale countenance of the man before him with a peculiar look of surprised compassion that could not fail of producing its effect, not only upon the young man himself, but upon all who saw him.

"Mr. Harwell," he inquired at length, "have you anything to add to the statement you have just made?"

The secretary sadly shook his head.

"Mr. Gryce," I whispered, "assure me, I entreat you—" but he would not let me finish.

"The coroner is about to ask for the young ladies," he quickly interposed. "If you desire to fulfil your duty toward them, be ready, that's all."

I slowly rose, and upon demand being made for Miss Mary and Miss Eleanore Leavenworth, advanced and said that, as a friend of the family—a pretty lie, which I hope will not be laid up against me—I begged the privilege of going for the ladies and escorting them down.

The permission sought being almost immediately accorded, I found myself, almost before I knew it, in the hall, my face aflame, my heart beating with excitement, and these words of Mr. Gryce's

ringing in my ears: "Third floor, rear room, first door at the head of the stairs. You will find the young ladies expecting you."

CHAPTER VI.

Side-lights.

Pausing only long enough on the threshold to compose myself for the interview, I lifted my hand to knock, when a rich, clear voice rose from within, and I heard distinctly uttered these ominous words: "I do not accuse your hand, though I know of none other which would or could have done this; but your heart, your head, your will, those I do and must accuse in my secret mind at least, and it is well that you should know it."

Shuddering and sick, I covered there, my hands over my ears, when suddenly I felt a touch on my arm, and turning, saw Mr. Gryce standing there beside me with his finger on his lip, and the last flickering shadow of a flying emotion fading from his steady, almost compassionate countenance.

"Come, come," whispered he; "rouse yourself; remember they are waiting down below."

"But who is it? Who was it that spoke?"

"That we shall soon see." And without waiting to meet, much less answer, my appealing look, he struck his hand against the door, and flung it wide open.

Seated in an easy-chair of embroidered satin, but rousing from her half-recumbent position, like one who was in the act of launching a powerful invective, I beheld a glorious woman. Fair, pale, proud, delicate; looking like a lily in the thick, creamy-tinted wrapper that alternately clung to and swayed from her richly-moulded figure; with her Grecian front, crowned with the palest of pale tresses, one quivering hand clasping the arm of her chair, the other outstretched and pointing toward some distant object in the room, her whole appearance was so splendid, so startling, so extraordinary, that I held my breath in surprise, actually for the moment doubting if it were a living woman I beheld, or some famous pythonesse conjured up from ancient story, to express in one tremendous gesture the supreme indignation of outraged womanhood.

"Miss Mary Leavenworth," whispered that ever-present voice over my shoulder.

Ah! Mary Leavenworth! and I felt a sudden thrill of relief. This beautiful creature, then, was not the Eleanore who could load, aim, and fire a pistol. Turning my head, I followed the guiding of that uplifted hand, now frozen into its place by a new emotion, the emotion of a direful and pregnant revelation, and saw—but here description fails me; Eleanore Leavenworth must be painted by other hands than mine. I could sit half the day and dilate upon the subtle grace, the pale magnificence, the perfection of form and feature, which make Mary Leavenworth the wonder of all who behold her; but Eleanore—I could as soon paint the beatings of my own heart. Beguiling, terrible, grand, pathetic, that face of faces flashed upon my gaze, and instantly the moonlight loveliness of her cousin faded from my memory, and I saw only Eleanore—only Eleanore from that moment on for ever.

(To be continued.)

A young lady, visiting for the first time in the country, was alarmed at the approach of a cow. She was too frightened to run, and, shaking her parasol at the animal, she said, in a very stern tone:

"Lie down, sir! He down!"

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Friends or Foes.

(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" by Cousin Dorothy.)

"Why, John Maitland, whatever is the matter?" said Miss Kate, turning a flushed face from the stove—for she was frying pancakes for tea. "Matter enough!" answered her brother. "Read that!" he continued, holding out an open letter, and looking as cross as it was possible for such a good-tempered man to look. "Oh, can't you read it to me?" said Miss Kate, tossing a pancake lightly over in the pan. "What has Tom been doing now? I see it is his writing," and she smiled at the thought of the brother who had been the delight and the torment of her life since their dying mother put him into her arms nearly thirty years before.

This was the letter: "Dear Jack,—I can't stand life here without Margaret, so I have sold everything, and intend to try ranching in the Northwest. On Friday Maggie and I travel together as far as Toronto, when I shall ship her on to you by the afternoon train, and take the C. P. R. for the West. Tell Kate not to spoil my little girl; I know she and her Uncle Jack will be fast friends in less than no time. I'll send for her as soon as possible, and enclose an order for \$50 for present expenses. Will send my address when I settle down. Good-bye!"

"TOM." "There, Kate! What do you think of that? Talk of cool cheek—I never heard tell of such a cheeky proceeding! What are we to do with a child? So Maggie and her Uncle Jack are to be 'fast friends,' are they? More likely to be foes, I'm thinking. She is sure to be in mischief from morning to night," and John Maitland almost groaned as he thought of the vanished peace and quiet of his bachelor home.

His sister only said softly, "Poor, motherless bairn!" as she poured boiling water on the tea, and dished up the last crisp pancake. Spotless and neat as the house was, from cellar to attic, it was

brown eyes looked gleefully up into his face.

"Are you my dear old Uncle Jack?" said Maggie eagerly, and the next moment she was in the unknown uncle's arms, and, very much to his surprise, he found himself being hugged—and he liked it too.

As they drove away from the station Maggie remarked: "Daddy said I was to be kind to you, Uncle Jack, because you were a miserable old bachelor, and hadn't any little girl to love you. Are you very, very miserable? You don't look very dreadfully old; you're not quite a hundred yet, are you?"

Long before they reached home the dreaded niece was standing between her uncle's knees, driving old Jerry, and she would hardly let him touch the reins for a moment.

Aunt Kate, who was holding the gate open, was amused to see how soon her big brother had been conquered by the bright-faced child, who was chattering "sixteen to the dozen," as he declared. The next minute she was in her aunt's loving embrace, and then there was a change which quite frightened her uncle. The little head went down on Aunt Kate's shoulder, and the big tears rolled down in a sudden shower, as the tired, over-excited child sobbed, "Oh, I want my own dear daddy! I do! I do!"

John Maitland drove off to the stable, looking decidedly worried; but was quite relieved to see a sunny face at the window as he approached the house after putting the horse away.

Much to his surprise, he found himself enjoying the lively chatter over the teatable; for Maggie's tears had been only a sun shower, and she was never shy with strangers. Before many days had passed her father's promise was fulfilled, for she and her uncle were almost inseparable—in fact, he was never perfectly happy unless his new comrade trotted along beside him. She trailed about after her "dear Uncle Jack" all over the farm, and was often in danger of being trampled to death by the big horses—for she didn't seem to be afraid of anything.

One morning she rushed into the house in great excitement, saying: "Oh, Aunt

gravely scattering crumbs to entice a crowd of unfeeling chickens to attend the funeral of their departed relative. Maggie looked very solemn as she placed the box-coffin in the grave. An hour later Aunt Kate was led out to inspect the tiny cemetery, which was fenced in, and the grave sodded with moss and decorated with flowers. A smooth white stone stood at the head, and printed on it with a blue pencil, were these lines:

This little chick
Was very sick,
And then, poor chap, he died.
For very shame
His friends all came,
And Maggie Maitland cried.

"Uncle Jack made up the poetry his very own self—wasn't he clever?" said Maggie, holding up the headstone so the epitaph could be read and admired. "Of course I didn't cry, but he said that was 'poetic license,' and he couldn't think of anything else that would rhyme with 'died.'"

That afternoon the old bachelor, who had been so unwilling to have a child in the house, beckoned his sister mysteriously to the door. "Come round the corner of the woodhouse, Kate," he whispered, "I want to show you a pretty sight."

And this was the picture that had aroused his admiration: Maggie was on her hands and knees—as you see her now—with Polly on one side and Pat on the other. They were all gazing at a queer creature, which was crouched in front. They seemed undecided whether to welcome it as a new playfellow or attack it as an enemy.

Aunt Kate said mischievously: "They are like you and Maggie—not quite certain whether they are friends or foes."

"Not quite certain, are we?" he answered indignantly. "Come, Maggie!" and he held out both hands to the little girl, who, in another moment, was triumphantly perched on his shoulder. Pat and Polly, left to themselves, soon settled the other question and sent their strange visitor flying off with a terrified hop, skip and jump.

PUZZLES AND RIDDLES.

IX.
I form a part of every church—
The part that holds the people—
Transpose my name, you'll find me then
On almost every steeple.

X.—A Charade.
My first in winter time
Does my second often heat,
And my whole is made on purpose
To be my first one's seat.

XI.—Transposed Plants.
Red anvil.
Miss Jane E.
More rays.
Y shops.
Better wires.
Try elm.

XII.
First stands a pronoun at the head,
'Tis formed of letters two;
And then an instrument, I trust,
Not often used on you.
Put these together, head and tail,
And, lo, before you stands
A king, whose cruel name we hate,
For blood is on his hands.
Now take the final letter off,
And we at once shall see,
Something which always is admired,
And which each boy should be.

XIII.
What goes up the hill and down the hill,
yet never moves?

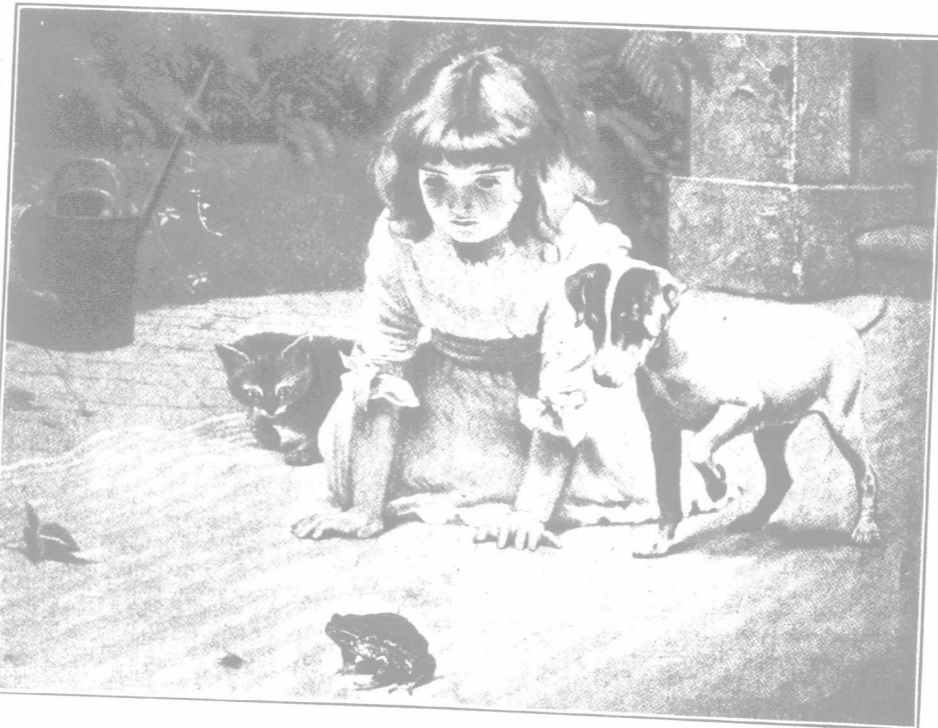
XIV.
What letter occurs once in minute, twice in moment, and not once in a hundred years?

XV.
Why are cowardly soldiers like butter?

Worth Something.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, for which please send your paper for one year. Please send me as premium the lady's waist-bag. I am sure we all enjoy reading your paper very much, and would not be without it for a great deal.

(MISS) ANNIE ARMSTRONG.



Friends or Foes?

(Barber.)

sometimes a little dull, and Kate Maitland was a born child-lover. On Friday afternoon "Uncle Jack" drove gloomily off to meet his little niece, feeling cross and sulky—perhaps he had grown a little selfish, and needed a change from his quiet, easy life. The train dashed into the station, and the conductor carefully lifted a little girl to the platform, saying: "That must be your uncle, little one. Good-bye; tell him I'll adopt you if he doesn't want you."

John Maitland forgot his grumpiness as a soft little hand was slipped into his big brown one, and a pair of dancing

Kate, can I have some bread, please? One of the chickens is dead, and we are going to have a funeral. Uncle Jack has dug the grave, and I want all the relations to come to the funeral. We tried to chase them, but they wouldn't run the right way. I thought if we sprinkled crumbs, all the hens and chickens would come to the grave. I don't believe they are a bit sorry, but we'll pretend that they are crying when their heads are down eating the crumbs." Off she ran, with a big piece of bread, and her aunt laughed as she watched the scene from the pantry window. It was suspiciously funny to see the big man

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

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A New Competition.

Again we are to have a competition, and, since it is such a long time since we have given a competition over to the housekeeping "matrons and misses," this one will be wholly for them. Three prizes will be given for the three most helpful letters in regard to any department of housekeeping. There is latitude enough for you, surely! Don't be afraid because you have never written for the press before, nor because, possibly, you have got a little out of practice in writing and spelling. If you have good ideas, and can give bits of personal experience, practical and helpful, we shall be satisfied. So just forget all about the press, and imagine you are writing to a friend about just those little homelike things that have helped you most of all in your housekeeping. You may help, not only hundreds, but thousands, by your suggestions, for our readers number many thousands, and, you know, the things that seem very common to you may be very new indeed to many others. So do your best, and run your chance of winning one of our prizes. We have just got in a supply of new books, which have been selected with the utmost care, and I am sure we shall be able to send you something you will enjoy. Even if you do not win a prize, so long as your letter is helpful it will be published, for in this competition we shall reserve the right to publish any or all of the letters received. Trusting, then, to find a generous response to this competition, which will close on the twentieth of November.

Yours sincerely,

DAME DURDEN.

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

TRY THESE.

Dear Dame Durden,—I will write you up a few good, inexpensive recipes to-day, as I can think of nothing else just now, and these are really excellent for the "Farmer's Wife," or any other man's wife, if she likes something after the above-named order. Some of them are German dishes, but that renders them none the less relishable, for I have tried them and know.

Noodle Soup, or Strumph-Pennel.—To be boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes in beef stock or chicken broth: two eggs, half a cup of water, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder, enough flour to knead hard. Roll out thin, and put in sun to dry. When dried a little, not too hard, roll up, and cut in small layers and put in pot. A little celery or parsley adds to flavor.

Sponge Cake with Whipped Cream.—Two eggs, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, one small cup granulated sugar, well beaten together, nutmeg, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. This also makes a good layer-cake.

Tomato Chow-chow.—Slice one peck green tomatoes, six green peppers and four onions; stir in a cupful of salt, and let them remain over night. Pour off the water. Put in a kettle with vinegar, enough to cover. Add one cup grated horse-radish (if preferred), one tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon, one cupful sugar. Cook until soft.

DO-YOUR-BEST.

We thank "Do-Your-Best" heartily for sending her recipes. In regard to measuring out spoonfuls, it may be said that salt, pepper, etc., are invariably measured by the level spoonful, while in measuring baking powder, the powder should be rounded as far above the spoon as the bowl extends under. If "heaped" spoonful is specified, more than this may be taken on the spoon. "Do-Your-Best" forgot to tell us how

the whipped cream is to be used with the sponge cake. Perhaps she will write again.

A LETTER FROM ALBERTA.

Dear Dame Durden,—
"I have just been reading, with much interest, the articles on Beautifying the Western Home, and also your thought of the people who come from other lands, where flowers in the garden seem to grow of themselves; and, I thought to myself: 'She is right. We are not practical enough.'"

"Now, it is very often with others, as it is with me, they have a husband, who would be only too glad and willing to help buy the vines and flower seeds, and the shrubs, if he could; but sometimes it isn't the dollars that we have to count and lay by with anxious foresight to pay our debts and get the absolutely-needed articles, but the very cents themselves. And one simply hasn't the conscience to spend four or five dollars—for there is nothing that mounts up like the prices in a seed catalogue, unless it is an order to Eaton's—when it is imperative to get other things. What then to do? We do, all of us, enjoy having pretty things around us.

"What do you think of this plan: Taking the common prairie flowers, and transplanting them in any suitable place in the door-yard? Crocuses would transplant well, I should say. By crocus, I mean the anemone that grows in places in Alberta, but be sure to give them an admixture of sand, if possible. Then, violets transplant well, I know by experience; and wild roses soon assume a decidedly improved appearance, if they are given just the least bit of care by digging and watering. I had one this year that grew over two feet, and put out a great deal of new wood, just with a wee touch now and again as I passed. Wild honeysuckle transplants beautifully, and would be very pretty, I should think. It has long yellow, and, occasionally, pinkish flowers in clusters, seeming to grow out of a leaf, and climbs. You will find it in warm, moist woods. Then there are the common field daisies, the white Marquerites, or ox-eyed daisies, and the Rudbeckia, or arnica plant, which has a whorl of yellow petals around a reddish-brown center. It might work in as a clumping mass, as it grows from two to three feet tall. Then for a mass of brightness in the fall, what could one get prettier than the wild sunflowers? They have a black center, and around that a whorl of clear yellow leaves. Asters might be used, if one were fond of purple.

Then, for shrubs. I have long coveted a rose hedge, and one of snowberry. The latter grows from two to three feet high, and has little pink, sweet-scented blossoms in the spring and early summer, bearing afterwards white berries, which I was told, in my early youth, were poisonous, but which I have never put to the test. There is also a tall shrub with grayish green leaves that grows with willow on dry ground, and has the most exquisitely-scented flowers I have ever smelled. It reminds one of carnations and roses and lilies and mignonette and everything sweet. I don't know its name, but you will know it, if ever you smell it. The flowers are not conspicuous. You will find them in the axils of the leaves—small and yellow. We must not forget the Saskatoon, or service-berry, and the chokecherry. In some places the cranberry tree grows. In the spring, it has beautiful bunches of white flowers. Then, for lovely foliage in the autumn, I don't think anything could be much more gorgeous than the moose-berry, or high-bush cranberry. The berries are a lovely clear red, too.

"But if you can spend four or five dollars, please do it. Poppies—Iceland, Shirleys, and Mikados—I know, by experience, bloom and bloom again, until frost comes. But be sure to give them the south side of the house, with a little shelter in the hottest part of the day, and plenty of water. Mignonette grows very strong and sweet; and pansies are

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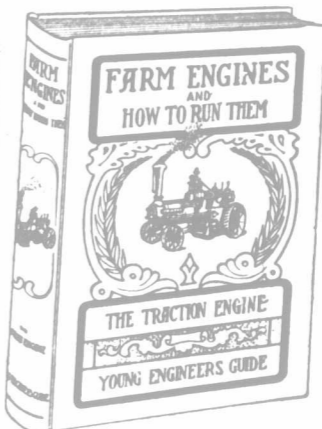
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perfection. All the hardy flowers do well: love-in-a-mist, asters, and, oh, yes, lilacs. We have a Persian honeysuckle here that was planted several years ago, and in the spring it was a mass of pink bloom.

"Now, these are only suggestions, and, after all, deal with only the outside of a home, and often, very often, we have to remember that we housewives have only a limited amount of strength and time; and it seems sometimes as though one has all she can do to cook and wash and bake and iron, and keep the inside of the house neat. Still, by doing a little now, and a little again, things gather and count up much, as the figures did in the seed catalogue: for, after all, two and two always make four.

"Now, just a parting bit of advice, and I am done. Old-rotted sods make the very best sort of ground for plants. And be sure to put your plants into soil as nearly resembling that of their native home as possible."

HELMET-OF-RESOLUTION.

We have been very glad to give space to *Helmet-of-Resolution's* most excellent letter, and feel sure that it will be a source of inspiration to many who would like to improve their immediate home surroundings, but have little money to spare. The wild flowers are very beautiful, and have the advantage of being exactly suited to the climate. Afterwards, when one can afford it, and would like to have a little variety, or to see a few of the familiar flower faces that used to smile at one in the old home garden away "back east," one can invest in a few seeds. I have just been looking over one of the Brandon seed catalogues, and find that scores of varieties of seeds can be bought at five cents per pac'age. So, you see, even twenty-five cents of an investment may add considerably to the delight and interest of the little garden. We heartily invite *Helmet-of-Resolution* to come again with some more of her practical suggestions. We cannot have too many of such letters as this. D. D.

A Boy's Plan.

During his boyhood at school, Bishop Barry in his first term was allowed \$10 as spending money. His mother, on giving it to him, requested an exact account of his daily expenditures. He tried to keep his word, but sometimes forgetting to post the items for days together, it was difficult to recall them, and he invented an abbreviation corresponding very nearly to sundries, which appeared pretty regularly throughout his account. When Mrs. Barry first looked over her boy's account-book on his return, she was much pleased at the most frequently recurring item of expense, and inquired how he had been led to take so strong an interest in the cause of missions. Astonished in his turn, he declared he had not given a penny to missions.

"But surely," exclaimed Mrs. Barry, "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is missionary work, and I find that more than half your money has been given in small sums to S. P. G."

"S. P. G., mother," confessed the future dignitary of the church, "does not mean Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. When I could not remember what I spent my money for, I put down S. P. G.—Something, probably grub."

Many years ago, before the production of grain was equal to the demand, wages of farm hands were high, but as production increased, the prices lowered faster than the rate of wages.

A farmer employed an industrious Irishman for five years, at the rate of fifty dollars a month "and found"—board, lodging, washing and mending. At the end of the term, he said to his man:

"I can't afford to pay you the wages I have been paying. You have saved money, and I have saved nothing. At this rate you will soon own my farm."

"Then I'll hire you to work for me," said the other, "and you can get your farm back again!"



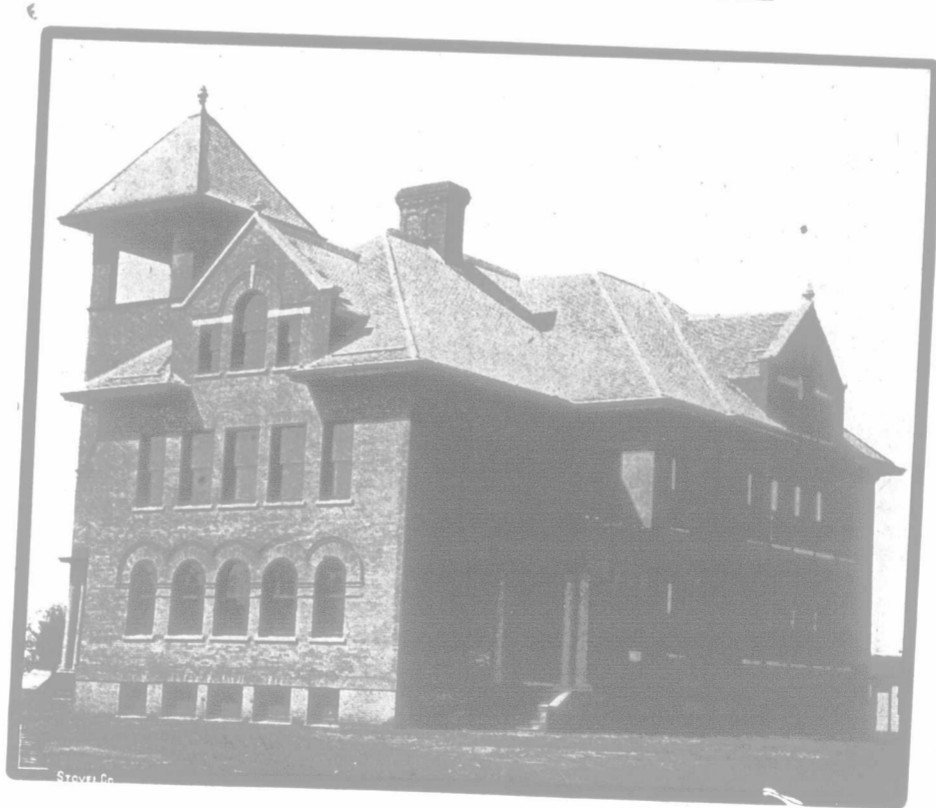
Drawing.

It is a fact which cannot be denied, that too many subjects are already being brought forward as worthy of a place in the curriculum of our public schools. To make room for the new subjects, less attention has been given to subjects already on the programme. One of the first to suffer was drawing. In many schools drawing was, and is at present, taught in a very desultory and haphazard fashion; while in other schools, teachers, misled by sentimentalists in art, try to secure appreciation in children by feeding their minds on madonnas and other forms of romantic art.

At present the trend of education is away from the too bookish idea of education, and deals more with the practical. The advent of manual training in our schools caused a great revival in drawing, for both drawing and manual training are based on the same educational principles. Each seeks to use for educational purposes the inherent natural activity of the child.

If drawing is to attain the end which it should, it must be introduced as soon as the child comes to school, and presented in such a way that it becomes a part of all the leading and interesting activities of child life. To be effective, it must be correlated with reading, numbers, geography, history, nature study, science, and manual training. Unless the subject matter in drawing comes directly from the daily routine work, it lacks the purpose, the thought, the idea which should be behind every drawing, and which should make use of drawing as a mode of expression and a means of fixing these impressions on the mind.

One of the most practical and usable methods of drawing which we have yet seen is the Augsburg System. The author has kept in view the idea outlined above, and has produced a work which should be in the hands of every teacher. It is divided into three parts: The first shows simple and effective methods of teaching drawing to pupils of six, seven and eight years of age. Book II. presents a regular course in freehand, and will lay a broad and firm foundation for any special branch of drawing.



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A series of eight carefully-graded practice books for pupils forms a very valuable part of the system. Throughout this work, the author has given a practical and not a theoretical treatment of the subject. Every part is usable, and can-

not fail to be helpful to the average teacher and pupil.

Careful Preparation an Element of Success.

Usually the teacher who succeeds best is the one who has thoroughly prepared his work for each day, and has mapped out the course which each lesson should take. This begets the confidence and co-operation of the pupils, and the work proceeds with the minimum amount of waste time. A teacher who has a well-defined plan will not fail to take into account the activity which is a necessary element in every child, and which, if not directed into useful channels, will direct itself into all kinds of mischief. I use the word "useful" advisedly, because many teachers provide seat-work solely for the purpose of keeping the child busy. This may be little better than mischief, because it wastes both the energy and time of the pupil. Unless seat-work promotes mental development, it deserves condemnation. Again, seat-work is sometimes not carefully examined, and the teacher fails to notice the pains which the child has taken to make his work worthy of commendation. Let the teacher praise the work when it deserves praise, and show the pupil wherein he might have improved, instead of blaming him for the whole exercise.

Right Methods a Necessity in Arithmetic.

There is no subject in the elementary schools that taxes the teacher's resources as to methods and devices to a greater extent than arithmetic. There is no subject taught that is more dangerous to the pupil in the way of deadening his mind and arresting its development, if bad methods are used. The mechanical side of training must be joined to the intellectual in such a form as to prevent the fixing of the mind in thoughtless habits. While the mere process becomes mechanical, the mind should, by ever-deepening insight, continually increase its power to grasp details in more extensive combinations. DR. W. T. HARRIS.

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Occasional Papers.

SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES.

No. II.

A Way-faring Couple.

I am glad that our editor should have selected and made room in our issue of the 1st September for the insertion in full of one of the sketches by Mary E. Wilkins, from the very series about which, not knowing of her intention, I had already written, but too early for publication, my first little recommendatory article. Seeing that two of us are of one mind regarding these stories of Miss Wilkins, I have the less hesitation in introducing to you another couple, as complete a contrast to Joe Daggett and Louisa Ellis as they are to Adoniram and Sarah Penn, in the "Revolt of Mother." This sketch is called "A Way-faring Couple." Araminta May is waiting for her husband David to return from his work at the cotton mills. Their home is one of a long row of cheap houses stretched on each side of a narrow, dusty street, which had been built for the operatives, and before each was a little square of ground fenced in. Some were miniature vegetable gardens. Araminta had hers all planted with flowers, coarse and gaudy rather than delicate, but her taste ran that way. Some morning glories climbed up on strings towards the front windows, Araminta's great ambition being to have them thickly screened. "Folks can't look in and see us eat then," she said. The whistle had blown—men and girls straggled home, turning into this yard and that with an air of content. Araminta had been one of them before her marriage, but now David had said, "His wife might do his washing, ironing and cooking, but she should not work for other people so long as he had his two hands."

Every cent he could spare went to "rig Minty up." He could not bear to see her in a poor gown, so she dressed as punctiliously as if she had been a fine lady, "against Davy comes home," not, perhaps, in very good taste, for she somewhat preferred the cheaply gorgeous to more simple attire. To-day, when we first see her, Araminta has on a flimsy blue muslin, with a good many flowers and a lot of wide cotton lace upon it. Her father, a country minister on a pitiful salary, had died early, leaving his motherless child to shift as best she could, partly dependent, partly working her way, until at eighteen she married David. Since then all had gone merrily. Araminta hitherto had been more than content with her butterfly life, but opportunity was soon to be given to her to prove the existence of higher qualities, and that through no blame due to David. And this is how it all came about:

She had got ready a little extra tea to-night, a pie and some hot biscuits. "I'm awful glad you've come," she said, when a stout, curly-headed young fellow loomed up in the doorway. "The biscuits is all gettin' cold. What made you so late; it ain't pay night?"

"No," said David, "it's turnin' off night. I've got turned off," and he dropped into a chair, resting his elbows upon his knees and holding his head in his two hands, in an attitude of extreme dejection. "It's some of Lem Wheelocks' doin's. If any fellow but him had been foreman, I'd ha' kept my place. He's always had a spite again' me, and I'll be hanged if I know the reason why."

But Araminta knew the cause of Lem Wheelocks' grudge against her husband. Further on we are told that "there never was the least danger of David May's knowing anything which other people did not want him to know. The motives underlying people's actions were to him as the geological strata beneath the surface of the earth. He simply went along through life looking at the snow or the flowers, but thinking nothing of the fire or the gold which might lie beneath them."

"The boss jest called me in," he continued, "and told me they didn't need me no more, and paid me just what was owing me, ten dollars. I dunno what Wheelocks' been tellin' him, and I don't care. Ef he wants me to go, I'll go. I ain't goin' to whine, and teaze him for work. I've got a little feelin', ef I ain't one of the upper crust! The worst of it is, Minty, I dunno how we're going to live or

where I'll get work. It's mighty dull times now. It's a mean kind of a box I've got you into."

"Now, don't you go to talkin' like that, David May! I don't want to hear it. Get up and wash you now, and eat your supper; the biscuits are all getting cold."

"The poor fellow got up, threw his arms around his wife's waist, and leaned his head upon her shoulder. She was as tall as he. 'Oh, Minty, I didn't know but you'd be fur goin' back on me, and blamin' me because I'd hed such bad luck. Some women do.'

"I ain't some women, then, but I will be, if you go suspectin' me of it again." And this was the episode in their lives which made of them for the time being "A Way-faring Couple," and brought out in both characteristics hitherto unsuspected by themselves, or even by anyone who had previously known them. The casual observer on watching the young couple start out on their hundred-mile tramp would naturally have supposed that the wife would have proved the weaker vessel, and the husband, sturdier of frame and stouter of limb, would have had the greater staying power, but it came about otherwise, the intense affection each bore for the other working diversely, making the weaker one strong and the stronger one weak.

By the magic of her graphic pen, Miss Wilkins makes us almost eyewitnesses of the departure of David and Minty May from their home in the small rural manufacturing town of Saundersville, in the hope of finding work at White River, a hundred miles away, or failing that, at Waterbury, some fifty miles further on.

She shows us Minty, with her basket of eatables, crowded with an enormous bouquet of zinnias, marigolds and balsams. In the pocket of her blue dress she has placed her chief treasures, her little stock of cheap jewellery, and her two keepsakes, in remembrance of her father and mother—a Greek Testament, "father's book," and a tiny pincushion, made from a bit of mother's wedding-dress. David carries the few clothes they could not do without in a carpet bag. He had tried to make Minty draw upon their ten dollars of capital to defray her expenses by rail, whilst he made the journey on foot, an arrangement of which she would not even hear. She laughed at the idea of the journey hurting her; it would be fun. And here, at this crisis of their fate, most reluctantly we leave our story until another issue.



An Interesting Game.

One of Japan's Jewels.

The great attraction of Kamakura and one of the jewels of Japan is the Daibutsu, or great bronze Buddha. We approach it through a tree-lined avenue and get the first and best view of it at a distance of some 200 feet. It is a sitting figure, 49 feet 7 inches high, 97 feet 2 inches in circumference. The face is 8 feet 5 inches long and from ear to ear 17 feet 9 inches wide. The eyes, which are pure gold, are nearly 2 feet long. The circumference of the thumb is 3 feet. These figures give some idea of the size, and the figure is elevated on a stone platform, some 12 or 15 feet above the person approaching it. But no description can convey an idea of the majesty of the face. It is bent gently forward as if in brooding contemplation of the infinite. It represents perfect peace—the repose of the attained Nirvana.—[Sel.]

(To be continued.)

"The great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude." —Emerson.



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Commit Thy Way Unto the Lord.

"Delight thyself also on the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass."—Ps. xxxvii., 4, 5.

"Let those who have failed take courage. Though the enemy seem to have won; Though his ranks be strong—if he's in the wrong The battle is not yet done; For, sure as the morning follows The darkest hour of the night, No question is ever settled Until it is settled right."

I think it is Tolstoi who says that the chief aim of everyone is happiness. Whether he is right in that assertion or not, at least it would be a great satisfaction to anyone to know that he would certainly obtain his heart's desire. Even Christ was nerved to endure, because He knew He should obtain His heart's desire—even the salvation of the human race. The promise could not be broken: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." Because of the "joy that was set before Him," He was strong to endure the cross, despising the shame. We too have a sure promise that God will give us our heart's desire, on condition that we delight in the Lord and commit our way unto Him, trusting in Him and waiting patiently His time for giving it to us. If our hearts are set on wickedness, or if our desires are only for earthly blessings, then we can hardly be said to "delight in the Lord," and so have no right to claim the promise. But if we do delight in Him, then, no matter how tangled life appears to be, we may safely trust Him to settle our affairs in a way which will be perfectly satisfactory to us. It is a fatal mistake to try to gain what we want by wrong means. Pilate found that out, when he condemned the innocent in order to secure himself against the danger of being accused to Caesar. He did not dare to do the right thing, leaving the consequences in God's hands, and, just because he chose his own path instead of committing it unto the Lord, the very danger he was trying to escape came upon him. Judas also, because he set his heart on riches, lost his heart's desire by the very means he took to win it. The 30 pieces of silver he obtained by such awful wickedness were of no use to him, for he at once flung away the money which burned his soul with agonizing remorse; and he died by his own act, even before the Master he had betrayed. Satan gave him his heart's desire—the money he wanted—and, if we don't want the granting of our wishes to bring us misery and make us loathe, as he did, the very things we coveted, we must take care to delight in the Lord and commit our way to Him. I once read a very fanciful sketch, by Edward Everett Hale, which is intended to show the harm men can do by trying to interfere with God's plans. The writer imagines himself to be taking an outside view of the world; and is standing, accompanied by a mysterious companion, watching the drama of Joseph sold by his brethren. He sees the captive steal away from the camp that night, and is distressed because two dogs bark at him. Joseph takes a stone and kills one dog, but failed to hit the other. The looker-on is eager to help, and reaches out his hand to kill the dog, but is forbidden by his companion to touch it. He is told that God will allow no one to interfere with His management of the world, but that he may try any experiments he likes on a shadow world to which his attention is directed, and which looks exactly like the real one. So he kills the dog in the shadow world, and, in consequence, Joseph's escape is not detected, so he

finds his way home, and goes into the tent where his father is weeping over his bloodstained coat. Jacob's tears are changed to smiles; and the brothers, who have already repented, are greatly relieved to see that the consequences of their sin are averted. The looker-on congratulates himself on the good he has done, and everything seems happy and comfortable.

Time rolls on, and the seven years of plenty come, but there is no Joseph in Egypt to store up the grain. The people waste it, even burning some to make room for the next harvest.

Then follow the seven years of famine, and there is no corn in Egypt, so Jacob and his family die of starvation, and the knowledge of the true God dies with them. The few men who survive the long-continued famine are fierce and lawless, so they soon destroy one another. Then the man who had interfered with the management of the world understands how much mischief he has done with his meddling, and is filled with grief, because he sees that he is responsible for the destruction of the whole human race. With the best intentions, he has made a muddle of everything, because he could not see ahead. Then his companion reminds him that the people he thinks he has destroyed are only shadows, and that the real world is all right: God has allowed no one to interfere with His wise management of it. Of course, the story is an absurd one, but no one can fail to see the point of it. If Joseph had been allowed to choose his own lot, he would certainly not have chosen to be sold as a slave. He may have thought that he could have ordered his own life much more satisfactorily, if he had been given his own way. But in God's stern school, he grew noble, both in character and in social position; while, if he had chosen for himself, he would probably have been spoiled by his indulgent father, and would have lost the opportunity of becoming a saviour of men and a type of the Great Saviour, who also went down to the lowest depths that He might save His brethren.

If we really commit our way unto the Lord, we can hardly know the meaning of disappointment or anxiety. The troubles which come—or which we think are coming—are in God's hands; so we know that whatever happens must be best for us. Then, if we delight in the Lord, and trust the desire of our heart to Him, we have the sure promise that "He shall bring it to pass."

"I cannot always see the way that leads
To heights above;
I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
With hand of love;
But yet I know the path must lead me to
Immanuel's land,
And when I reach life's summit I shall know
And understand."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

"All things work together for good to them that love God."—Rom. viii., 28.
Could anything be more satisfactory than that promise? Even though things may seem to be working together for evil—as they certainly appeared to be doing in Joseph's case—we may be quite sure that if God is our Guide, our road must lead straight on to the light. When our Leader walked steadily on towards the Cross, He knew that joy lay beyond it. Sorrow and death are not the end, and all must be well with the world, for God is its King.
Joseph told his brethren that they could not injure him, for when they thought evil against him, God meant it unto good, to save much people alive. In the same way, when wicked men conspired against Christ, they were only able to do "whatsoever God's hand and counsel determined before to be done." Let us then commit our way unto the

Lord willingly, for we have no power to alter His plans. As it has been beautifully said:

"Nothing done out of our daily path of love and duty, no fretting nor chafing, will turn over the next page in the story for us, because a larger, stronger Hand than ours holds the leaves together, and simply in clinging to that Hand must we walk straight on, and never mind our longings to see the end, however intense they may be. Some day we shall read the story from first to last, and see clearly the Divine meaning of the whole; see it with smiling, not streaming eyes, with folded, not struggling hands."

One of our readers has asked for a poem about "a solitary way," so I am publishing the following verses, hoping that they may be the ones desired; I don't know the author.

HOPE.

A Solitary Way.

Prov. xiv., 10; 1. Cor. ii., 2.

"There is a mystery in human hearts, And though we be encircled by a host Of those who love us well, and are beloved,

To every one of us, from time to time, There comes a sense of utter loneliness, Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy,

And cannot realize our bitterness. "There is not one who really understands,

Not one to enter into all I feel," Such is the cry of each of us in turn; We wander in a solitary way, No matter what or where our lot may be,

Each heart, mysterious even to itself, Must live its inner life in solitude.

Job vii., 17; St. Matthew x., 37.

And would you know the reason why this is?

It is because the Lord desires our love; In every heart He wishes to be first; He therefore keeps the secret key Himself

To open all its chambers, and to bless With perfect sympathy and holy peace Each solitary soul which comes to Him. So when we feel His loneliness, it is The voice of Jesus, saying: "Come to Me"

And every time we are not understood, It is a call to us to come again; For Christ alone can satisfy the hungry soul,

And those who walk with Him from day to day Can never have a "Solitary Way."

Is. xviii.; Ps. xxxiv., 22.

And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,

And say: "I cannot bear this load alone,"

You say the truth, Christ made it purposely

So heavy that you must return to Him. The bitter grief which "no one understands,"

Conveys a secret message from the King, Entreating us to come to Him again. "The Man of Sorrows" understands it well;

In all points tempted, He can feel with you,

You cannot come too often or too near, The Son of God is infinite in grace.

The Folly of Being Comforted.

One that is ever kind said yesterday: "You're well-beloved's hair has threads of grey,

And little shadows come about her eyes; Time can but make it easier to be wise, Though now it's hard, till trouble is at an end;

And so be patient, be wise and patient, friend,"

But heart, there is no comfort, not a grain, Time can but make her beauty over again,

Because of that great nobleness of hers; The fire that stirs about her when she stirs

Burns but more clearly; O, she had not these ways

When all the wild summer was in her gaze. O, heart, O, heart, if she'd but turn her head,

You'd know the folly of being comforted. —W. B. Yeats.

A Midnight Storm.

By E. J. Lusty, Saskatoon.

She sprang up in bed suddenly, trembling and perspiring with fear, and feeling unable longer to bear silently the terrific noise of the conflicting elements. Marion Wetherell had always been a coward in time of thunderstorms; but this Canadian outburst, when wind and rain and thunder and lightning seemed combined to do their worst, almost drove her crazy. The darkness was intense, but broken at frequent intervals by vivid lightning flashes, and until she reached out her hand tremblingly for the box of matches and struck a light, the noise outside had prevented her from hearing little streams of water trickling down the rough boarding at her bedside. She lit the lamp, shading the light from a rosy, sleeping face that nestled beside her, then crept out of bed and pulled the homemade bedstead away from the wet boards, and carefully covered the little exposed ear with the white sheet to deaden the heavy thunder peals for the sleeper.

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, "I can't go to sleep again. I must try to read. How lonely it is! I wish Fred were here. I wonder where he is now! Is he all right, or wet through somewhere, out in this dreadful storm, poor fellow, and —" but here two big tears that had been gathering in her eyes brimmed over and rolled down her cheeks. These were followed by others, and the poor lonely little woman cried long and bitterly. "There!" she said at last, "I feel better and the storm's going over; I'll get out my letters and read them all over again, then I shan't feel so lonely." She took the lamp, pushed aside the thick curtains that partitioned off that part of the shack devoted to sleep, and opening a big box by the table, that did duty as a seat, took out a packet of letters. For the next half hour, during which time the rain poured incessantly, she amused herself by reading over every letter she had received since coming to Canada three months ago. There were her mother's, which she never read without a vivid sense of the fragrance of roses and honeysuckle, the beauty of apple blossom, and the gentle sound of the writer's voice. These she read over and over again, smiling at the account of how the hay in the tiny orchard was ready for cutting, the roses all in bloom, and the peas and beans flourishing; and then sighed because she was not there to see. Then, there were Fred's (her husband's) letters. During the last two months he had been 100 miles away, "breaking" on his homestead, putting up a log house, and planting potatoes; and in his last letter, received a fortnight ago, he was hoping soon, he said, to return for her, and — Hark! the storm had dropped suddenly, the wind calmed, the rain stopped; it was just half-past two by the little alarm clock, and again there came, unmistakably, a knock, as of a man's knuckles, on her door, followed by a man's voice: "Could you please give me shelter a few minutes!"

Marion's face blanched, and her heart seemed to stop beating. She was alone, save for the baby boy who still slept on peacefully. The little shack stood a mile north of the rapidly-growing town; no others were near it, it was alone on the wide prairie. The voice spoke again, pleadingly: "I am wet through, and have lost my way!"

Trembling and frightened as she was, her thoughts flew to her husband in similar plight, and she got quickly to the door.

"Wait a minute," she cried in a loud whisper, "and I'll let you in!"

She slipped on a print wrapper over her nightdress, pushed her feet into felt slippers, twisted up her long hair, pulled the curtains close together, quite shielding the bed from view, and, then, to all appearance fully dressed, turned the button and opened the door.

If the gust of wind that entered almost blew out the lamp, it served also to blow the visitor in; for he looked so ill and exhausted that it seemed a touch would lay him low.

"Oh, dear, dear!" cried Marion in distress, hastily closing the door, as he sank down upon the box seat, "you are nearly drowned; you must change all your things at once." Then, as a bright thought struck her, she held up her forefinger warningly, and leaned towards him,

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nodding mysteriously at the red curtains.

"He's sound asleep," she whispered. "I don't want to wake him; he's tired out."

The young man raised his dark eyes to her face and smiled faintly. "The boss, ma'am," he observed; "all right."

Marion nodded gravely, hoping meanwhile to be forgiven for such a white lie.

"Here!" she said, hastily pouring some English peppermint into a tumbler and filling it with lukewarm water from the kettle. "Drink this, and I'll get you some dry clothes."

She glided behind the curtains, where the supposed husband lay asleep, and reappeared in a minute with a pile of clothing.

"Here!" she said, peremptorily. "Change every single thing; here's a shirt, and vest, and trousers, and coat, and socks. Yes, and here are slippers. Put them all on. I'll just go inside and dress my hair while you change; you can call when you're ready, and I'll get tea in no time."

He stood up to try and thank her. Rivulets poured out of his coat sleeves and trouser legs, and his boots left marks like wet sponges on the floor, and wet drops, not entirely rain, either, dripped from his eyelashes and trickled down as open a countenance as Marion had ever seen.

"Don't thank me," she said, smiling, quick to distinguish between tears and rain drops. "I'm so glad I heard you knock, and she disappeared. Oh! I forgot!" she said, parting the curtains and throwing out a big bath towel.

"You'll want this!" He began thankfully to get out of his wet, wretched things, and seeing an empty tub, which she had placed to catch raindrops from the roof, threw them in one by one.

"I've changed, ma'am," he whispered in a few minutes, and when she emerged again, having dressed under the wrapper, he was giving a last rub to his wringing hair.

"Oh, that's better!" said Marion, "they're not quite a fit, but they'll do, and now I'll light the fire. Oh, don't mind me. I never sleep in a thunder storm, and I'll have tea with you. You must lie down on those boxes; see, here's a thick rug, and here's a pillow; you're tired out, but you'll soon be all right."

He lay down gratefully, watching her through half-closed eyes, as she lit the wood fire, put the kettle over, set the teapot to warm, and laid the table, all so deftly and quietly.

"Well," he thought, "this makes a fellow more sick than ever of 'batching'; the boss is lucky with a wife like this," and he dozed off deliciously until a soft voice asked: "Will you have eggs? I'm sorry I've no meat."

He jumped up. "Oh, anything, please, or nothing, just tea will do. How good of you to take such trouble, beside I'm keeping you up."

"Oh, no!" she said, briskly. "I was up long before; I couldn't sleep in such a terrible noise!" she shuddered. "I detest thunder and lightning."

"And doesn't the row wake the boss?" he asked quietly.

"No!" said Marion, hesitatingly, with a rising color. "He's a heavy sleeper, he's not afraid of it like I am."

"I s'pose not," answered the visitor slowly, noting her flushed cheeks as he attacked the eggs on his plate. "I'll be off soon," he added in a minute, "and try to find the trail. Oh!" he stopped in dismay, thinking of his wet clothes.

"You can't go yet," replied Marion, "I must dry your things; beside, you're not fit to; you're welcome to stay till day, indeed you must try to sleep; it's still pouring, and you'll only get drenched again by going out."

"You're awfully good," replied the visitor gratefully, his appetite not even marred by the raindrops that splashed on his bread and butter from the boarded roof.

"Move your chair a little, please," said his hostess, "this place is rather leaky, you see; it's only single-boarded as yet, though the roof is shingled; it suits all right for a summer residence, but anyone who lives here in winter must have it double-boarded, or perish of cold."

"That's so," he assented. "Have you been here long?"

"Only three months," she replied, and stopped abruptly, before adding something about the homestead 100 miles off, suddenly recollecting her husband was supposed to be asleep behind the curtains. "I came from England a year ago," said the visitor. "I've wished

several times I was back there. I came out, of course, to farm. I got work on a farm for six months; then I took up my own land. I've got a little shanty put up, and I've sunk a well, and done some plowing; but I'm sick of it by myself. It's lonely! It's eight miles from a neighbor, about fifty from here. I thought I'd try to get work in the town through the winter, so I started to walk. I sold my team a little while ago, but I lost my way to-night somehow. Then, the rain started. I got drenched in five minutes. I took off my clothes and wrung them out once, when it abated a little, and put them on again; then it poured again, grew intensely dark, and after stumbling about for some time I saw this light in your window just as I was feeling about done up, and I hardly know what I'd have done but for your kindness."

Marion listened with interest. "And what will you do?" she asked. "Return to your land in the spring, I suppose?"

"I don't know," he replied, doubtfully. "It's not such good land as some."

"You may find some you'd like better," said Marion, thoughtfully; thinking about what her husband had written, the good land he had, and how he hoped some nice neighbors may take up other sections just as good near them.

"Why!" she cried, springing up and drawing aside the blind, "it's daylight, and a sunny morning!" She drew the blind up, put out the lamp, and opening the door, looked out intently towards the west, shading her eyes with her hand.

The young man followed her gaze, which was riveted on a black, moving object in the far distance, slowly coming nearer and nearer. Then, as a cry of delight broke from her lips, and she started off running over the wet prairie towards the object, which resolved itself into a wagon and team, he gave a long low whistle and watched until she met the wagon, clambered up the side, and hugged the wet driver to her heart.

As the wagon came swiftly towards the little shack, he too started out, with a cherry cry of recognition.

"Why, Fred! My old pal! It's never you! Mrs. Wetherell," turning to Marion, "why didn't I ask you your name?" "Why didn't I ask you yours?" she retorted, laughing, as her husband and midnight visitor shook hands long and heartily.

"If you're a friend of Fred's, I've heard of you for certain. But, come in, Fred dear, and change your wet clothes."

"I'll warrant the husband inside the curtains is dry enough," said the visitor, gravely following them in. His laughing eyes met Marion's. "Oh!" she replied, merrily, "you take things too much for granted; just peep behind at the young man who has slept soundly all through the storm."

"And who is not afraid of it like you," he replied, mischievously.

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A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Oh for a booke and a shade nooke
Eytter in doore or out;

With the grene leaves whispering over
head,

Or the streete cries all about,
Where I maie reade all at my ease,

Both of the newe and old;

For a jollie goodie booke whereon to
looke,

Is better to me than golde.

—Old English Song.

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Bulb Culture for the Amateur.

The following article has been condensed from a most excellent bulletin on "Bulb Culture for the Amateur," recently issued by the Horticultural Society of Ottawa:

"The soil (for bulb-culture in pots) should first of all be porous, so that air is freely admitted to the roots. It should also retain water fairly well, and for this reason it is well to have some humus, which is supplied by rotted leaves, rotted manure or sod. Good loamy garden soil is quite satisfactory without the addition of any fertilizer, but if it is a soil that becomes compact, it is advisable to add a little coarse sand to make it porous. The bulbs should be planted as soon as received, as they lose vitality when out of the ground. Hyacinths succeed best in five-inch pots. Three tulips in a five- or six-inch pot are satisfactory. Most of the narcissuses also succeed well with three bulbs in a six-inch pot. Seven or eight freesia bulbs may be planted in a six-inch pot with good success, and other small bulbs (snowdrops, crocuses, scillas, etc.) in the same way.

"To plant the bulbs, put pieces of broken pot or charcoal in the bottom of the pot for drainage, fill the pot with soil and shake it down, but avoid pressing down the soil in the pot before planting the bulb, as if the soil in the lower part is firm the bulb will be forced out of place when it begins to root. Now place the bulb on the surface of the soil, making certain to have the right side up, and press down until the upper side of it is on a level with the surface of the soil; then firm the soil about each bulb and level the surface. When the bulbs are planted the soil should only come to within about half an inch of the top, so that when watering there will be room for a good supply.

"The proper rooting of the bulbs is, perhaps, the most important feature in the successful culture of them. When they are potted, water well and set them away in a cool, dark place. One watering is sufficient, unless the cellar be dry, when they should be watered once a week or oftener. The soil should be kept moist, not wet, and the temperature of the place in which the bulbs are kept, if possible, should be between 35 and 40 degrees F. If kept in a high temperature growth begins before there is a good root development, and this is something that should be avoided.

"The pots should be nearly full of roots before the bulbs are brought upstairs, and it will take from six to eight weeks to bring this about. To find out whether bulbs are sufficiently rooted, turn the pot upside down and strike the edge against something, at the same time holding the hand over the bulbs to receive them with the soil attached to them, for if the soil is of the right texture and fairly moist, it and the bulbs will turn out without any difficulty. If roots show well all round the outside of the soil, the bulbs are sufficiently rooted. The number of pots that it is desirable to force first may now be brought up. At first put them in a cool room, then, when they begin to grow well, bring them into the living room. Sunshine is very essential to successful bulb culture. As soon as the bulbs begin to grow well they should be kept well watered; in fact, the soil should be kept soaked most of the time, while at first, when they are making little growth, it is not necessary nor advisable to give them so much water.

"Flowers will last about twice as long in a cool room as in a warm one. The order of forcing the bulbs recommended for the house is: Freesia, Chinese sacred lily, paper white narcissus, Roman hyacinth, narcissus, Dutch hyacinth, tulip.

"Hyacinths may also be forced in water in hyacinth-glasses. The bulbs should be kept in a cool dark place until they have thrown out roots. It is not necessary to change the water, but

it is important to keep the glass well filled with it. A piece of charcoal is useful in keeping the water pure."

Among many other varieties the following are recommended in the bulletin: "Hyacinths—Single pink, Charles Dickens; deep crimson, General Pelissier; single blue, Blondin; single white, La Grandesse.

"Narcissus—Chinese Sacred Lily, white with yellow cup; Paper White, pure white; Trumpet Major, yellow perianth and trumpet; Bicolor Grandis, white perianth and yellow trumpet.

"Tulips—Yellow, Chrysolora; bright red, Vermilion Brilliant; white and pink, Cottage Maid; orange, sweet-scented, Thomas Moore; white feathered with crimson, Standard Silver.

"The Freesia, which has a delightful perfume, unlike the other bulbs, does not require to be well rooted before forcing. Leave in the cellar for a few days only, then bring into a warm room. The soil should not be very wet until they are growing thriftily, for fear of rotting the bulbs."

Freesias, it may be remarked, take their time about blooming, and should no flowers appear for a long time, one should not be discouraged. Even if started in August, "no flowers need be expected before the last week of December."

It is to be hoped that the above suggestions, coming from so reliable a source, will be found invaluable to the many farmers' wives and daughters who will during this winter make a trial of growing a few of these beautiful flowers in the house. Procure your bulbs immediately, and plant them at once. No time is to be lost now, if you would have your flowers in bloom to brighten up the house during the coldest, dreariest part of the winter.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

Domestic Economy.

CARROTS AS COMPLEXION-BEAUTIFIERS.

Two ladies were slowly strolling up the street one day in late summer, when suddenly one of them stopped in front of a grocery store to survey with evident interest a basketful of handsome orange carrots.

"Just a minute, please," she said, apologetically, and stepping into the store, she ordered a bushel of the carrots to be sent at once to her residence.

"Are you fond of them?" she inquired, laughingly; and without waiting for any response, she continued, "I have brought my family up to love them. They are served regularly at my table two or three times a week. You know, they really are better than medicine or any number of the much-vaunted complexion-beautifiers."

"Really," was the surprised rejoinder. "I have never heard them extolled for such virtue."

"Nevertheless, they are deserving of it. Surely you have read of the woman who took her delicate, anemic daughter to a physician for treatment, and of her amusing mistake about carrots! No? Here is the story, then. The doctor prescribed claret three times a day, but the mother, being rather deaf, understood him to say carrots, and the daughter, poor girl, was compelled through the maternal anxiety to eat carrots three times a day for several weeks! The change was marvelous! From a languid, tired, spiritless creature she bloomed into a rosy, animated, energetic maiden, and her complexion, which before had not been good, soon rivaled the roses and lilies in its brilliant, delicate coloring. Naturally the mother was much delighted, and took her again to the doctor to assure him how excellently his advice had worked. He was a wise man, and when he learned how his prescription had been interpreted, he forbore to reveal the blunder. No doubt, indeed, he made a mental note of it, and cured many another such case in the same way."

GOSSIP.

A man is never in love with a woman until he begins to tell her his troubles.

It is easier to get engaged than divorced, and the expense is about a stand-off.

A writer in the Chicago Record-Herald tells of a city automobile on a rampage that skipped the sidewalk and took a header into a basement, turning a few somersaults and finally stopping with its wheels in the air, revolving and sputtering. The old cobbler was found jammed into a corner of the shop, unhurt, but dazed. "What did you think it was?" his rescuers asked. "I thought," he gasped, "it was a customer vat was mad about heels shoes!"

Science Siftings tells us that if we could see the amount of food one would consume in a lifetime pass before us the sight would be quite appalling. If a man lived seventy years, he would consume during that time about 100 four-pound loaves of bread a year, or a total of 7,000 substantial loaves. Of meat he would consume, if he ate all beef, forty bullocks; of potatoes, an average of 200 pounds per year. If he ate only two eggs a week, it would require about 7,000 eggs to feed him during his lifetime; of tea and coffee on an average a pint a day, or for a lifetime about 3,220 gallons.

The photogravure of the Hackney stallion, Snylett Performer, which appears on another page of this issue, shows this very stylish horse at attention, and well brings out his good quality of bone and substantial body. He is now four years old, and is in prime fettle. When in action, he cuts a very swagger pace, and for attractiveness we do not know his superior. He was imported by Mr. Robt. Beith, of Rowmanville, in 1902, and was sired by His Majesty 2513. Last year he was first as a three-year-old at the International, Chicago, and this year was second in that strong class of aged stallions at Ottawa. His present owners, Stewart & Anderson, of Dominionville, well realize his value in their community, and are taking extra good care of him. His services should be in demand long before the season opens, as he is just the type calculated to get good-selling harness horses by the road mares of Ontario.

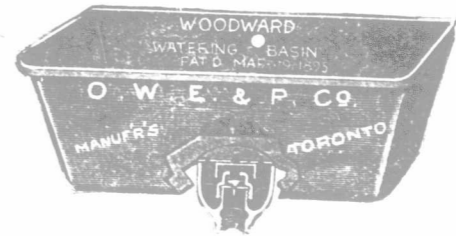
ROOM FOR THE OLD HORSE YET. Though the trolley goes buzzing along the highway And under the blossoming trees, And past the broad fields where the scent of the hay Floats lazily out on the breeze; Though it fills the red steed with suspicion and fear, And causes the goslings to fret, And zips up and down through the once quiet town, There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the automobile whizzes over the scene That once was so peaceful and still, Leaving dust in its wake and the scent of benzine, As it disappears over the hill; Though its zips and its jolts give alarm to the colts, Let us not for a moment forget That, in spite of man's need of excitement and speed,

A thousand inventors are busy to-day Building ships to be sailed in the air; By to-morrow the eagle may flutter away From the gay people soaring up there; The chicken may squawk, seeing men as they flock, As high as the birds ever get, But in spite of the things we may do with our wings, There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the lightning express, with its rush and its roar, Remains but a moment in sight; Though the trip that took months in the wagons of yore Is easily made in a night; Though the engine's wild foot causes hooves to scud, And the country lies under a net Made by long rows of steel for the steam-driven wheel, There is room for the old horse yet. —S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

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.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

A girl is so deceitful she can act as if open-work stockings kept her feet warmer than any other kind.

Most people waste the opportunities of the present in "waiting" for the good time coming.

Better keep an eye on the good time going—it will go fast enough and won't be back your way again very soon.

Police Magistrate—How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket, when it was provided with a safety catch?

Pickpocket—Excuse me, your Honor, but that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for \$10.

Near to nature's heart is the right place to live after all, and the young fellow who likes the rattle of the city pavement better than the song of birds and the wholesome life of the farm, has something the matter with him that needs investigating.

An English manufacturer who has just returned from a tour in Scotland is relating an amusing incident which occurred during his trip.

In a remote village in the lowlands he came across an inhabitant of such venerable appearance that he stopped to chat with him.

"By the way, what is your name?" inquired the traveller.

"Robert Burns," was the answer.

"Dear me; that's a very well-known name."

"Nae doot it is, mon; I've been blacksmith in this village for nigh on sixty years."

WRONG USE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

One of the most prevalent forms of bondage is caring too much in the wrong way what people think of us. If a man criticises me, I must first look to see whether he is right. He may be partly right, and not entirely—but, whatever truth there is in his criticism, I want to know it in order that I may see the fault clearly myself and remedy it. If his criticism is ill-natured, it is not necessarily any the less true, and I must not let the truth be obscured by his ill-nature. All that I have to do with ill-nature is to be sorry, on my friend's account, and help him out of it, if he is willing; and there is nothing that is so likely to make him willing as my recognizing the justice of what he says and acting upon it, while, at the same time, I neither re-ent nor resist his ill-nature. If the man is both ill-natured and unjust, if there is no touch of what is true in his criticism—then all I have to do is to cease resenting it. I should be perfectly willing that he should think anything he pleases, while I, so far as I can see, go on and do what is right.

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

Sale of Improved Yorkshires

Owing to the retirement of Mr. Rigby, the Improved Yorkshires which were owned under the firm name of Rigby & Johnstone are offered for sale at prices actually below cost. There are two spring litters and one fall litter, the latter being from Oak Lodge Royal Princess III., winner of first prize at Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. The above were all sired by Lake Park Victor II., bred by Mr. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn. Lake Park Victor II. and two brood sows are also for sale. All the brood sows were bred by Brethour and Platt. Write at once for prices and information.

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

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Of Bates and Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires
Friday, Nov. 11th, 1904

From Plaster Hill Herds, which are noted prizewinners, on Consisting of 38 head of Pure-bred Shorthorns, 27 females and 11 bulls, including the prizewinning stock bull, Bandoleer=40106=, also a number of our show herd for this year. 44 Pure-bred Berkshires, 32 sows and 12 boars and a number of young pigs by the prize-winning boar, Benjamin's Royal Carlisle, bred at Biltmore, N.C. The animals have all been carefully selected and are a very superior offering. Positively no reserve. TERMS—\$10 and under, cash. Over that amount, 12 months' credit on approved notes, or 6 per cent. off for cash. Lunch at noon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Catalogues and full information on application to

F. Martindale & Son, Proprietors, York, Ont., Haldimand Co.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON. E. J. WIGG & SON. H. B. MERRALL. Auctioneers.
Ilderton, Ont. Cayuga, Ont. Caledonia, Ont.
Trains will be met at York Station at 9 and 11 a.m. on day of sale. (SEE GOSSIP)

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 _____

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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



Money = Money = Money

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

We Mean It when we say we can supply you with the best on the market. No Fakes We guarantee you the best workmanship and best material. Write for Catalogue and Price List on our Pumps and Windmills. Agents wanted everywhere. Address BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS, H. Cater, Prop.



Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD. 172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root in the West. Dealers in Hides, Pelts, Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular. HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS.

GOSSIP.

Wagsley—Did your wife listen to your excuse for not coming home until one o'clock this morning?

Jagsley—Oh, yes; she listened patiently for ten minutes.

"And then what?"

"Then it was my turn to listen for a couple of hours."

At the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield, last week, W. S. Vannatta, the well-known Hereford breeder officiating as judge in the Shorthorn class, the World's Fair champion bull, Choice Goods, was placed second to Frank Harding's Whitehall Sultan, who was second at St. Louis.

THE CARGILL-PETTIT SALE.

The advertisement appearing on another page in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" tells the story in brief of the character of the cattle in the interesting auction sale of the year's crop of bull calves, together with a draft of young females, from the two great herds of Scotch Shorthorns at Cargill and Freeman, to take place at Hamilton, Ont., on November 10th. It is a new departure, and in the nature of an experiment in this country, and is entitled to a fair trial. There is no good reason apparent why this sale should not prove a success in the interest of both sellers and buyers. The probability is that through the coming months, the owners could sell these young bulls, and the females, too, for more money than the auctioneers will get for them, as there is no place where cattle look so well and make so favorable an impression as in their own stables, but in the case of such large herds as these, even though the stabling is extensive, the coming of another crop of calves at this season taxes the accommodation to its limit, and young bulls require a good deal of room. Then, this is the season of all seasons when young bulls should be finding the new homes in which their services will be required at the end of the year for breeding fall calves, which are acknowledged to be the most desirable, either for showing or for breeding purposes; and, as before remarked in this issue, it is a serious mistake to postpone the purchase of a bull till he is needed for immediate service, the stress of shipment and change of diet and environment all tending to render him for a time unfitted for the most successful service. He should be feeling at home and in thriving condition when put to service, in order to get the best results. While the young bulls in this sale will be found to be a thrifty, well-fleshed and well-haired lot of desirable type and quality, they have not been forced as for show purposes, and are all the better for this in the buyer's interest, as there will be no difficulty in carrying them along with improvement. They are, with very few exceptions, of uniform type and character, the low-set, thick-fleshed, smoothly-turned sort so much in favor at present, and when their breeding is taken into account, they may be confidently relied upon to prove impressive sires of the right class of progeny. The strongly-bred sires in service in these herds and their high-class individual character is a reasonably good guarantee that their sons will prove prepotent as progenitors of a similar sort as a result of the individual excellence and judicious breeding of the list of bulls behind them in their pedigree. The leaven of Scotch blood is fast leavening the whole Shorthorn breed the world over. There are now not many English herds that have not a Scotch-bred bull at the head, and English breeders were among the principal buyers at the dispersion sale of the Uppermill herd in Aberdeenshire this week. The records of prizewinning in all leading exhibitions in America tell the same tale—it is the story of the pre-eminence of Scotch blood in producing winners as read in the reports of the shows. The females in this sale will also be found a desirable lot, most of them being bred from imported sire and dam, and in calf to first-class imported bulls or having calves at foot sired by imported Scotch bulls. It will be a rare opportunity to secure a foundation for a herd of the right sort, or to introduce new blood by the purchase of a young bull or cow. Everyone interested should make application for the catalogue, study the breeding of the cattle in the offering, and arrange to attend the sale.

All Over the World

you will find Beecham's Pills famous because of their good works. People of all classes and nations have for over fifty years kept their Livers right and Digestion good by using

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
- JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
- L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.
- C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- A. DAMSON WROS, Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from Stn.
- JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
- WM. 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., Landseer 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.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

PARTIES wishing to secure land in the Dauphin District will do well to write to A. E. Iredale. I have over 100 Improved and Unimproved Farms for sale. Circulars and all information mailed free of charge. A. E. Iredale, Real Estate Agent.

11,080 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS WHEAT LAND

in a solid block (not alternate sections). Railway survey from Lethbridge to Calgary runs through this township, 20 miles distant from railroad at the present time. An exceptional opportunity for colonization purposes. The land is all clear prairie and reports on it state that it is admirably adapted for wheat raising. This is well worth looking into and the price is only \$6 per acre on block, one-half cash.

FRED C. HAMILTON
433 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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

Important Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

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

WILL SELL AT THE

Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1904

30 YOUNG BULLS AND 27 FEMALES

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

W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

AUCTIONEERS: COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments. This department, not heretofore published in these columns, is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.

STE. ROSE DU LAC, Man.—Ten dollars reward will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of two colts that strayed from my premises near Ste. Rose du Lac last May. One is a bright bay horse, three years old, branded lazy JH on left jaw, and half diamond J on left shoulder. The other is a brown mare, three years old, pony-rumped, and brand C Y on left thigh or rump. R. Morrison.

GOSSIP.

A young man who was working for the railroad company went to one of the directors and asked for a pass to some distant point. "You have been working for us for some time?" inquired the official. "Yes, sir," the young fellow answered. "Have you ever had any complaint to make?" "No, sir," answered the employee. "Well, if you were working for a farmer, would you have the nerve to ask him to harness his horses and take you to a certain part of the country?" the director asked. "No, sir. But if he had his horses all ready and was going to that point, I would call him a very mean farmer if he refused to take me," was the young fellow's reply. He got his pass.

Opportunities.

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

IMPORTANT

Combination Sale

OF

50 Pure-bred Herefords 50

WILL BE HELD AT THE

FAIR GROUNDS, BRANDON,

ON

Wednesday, Nov. 16, '04

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

There are thirty-five females and fifteen bulls. For further particulars and catalogue, apply to

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer and Manager, GRISWOLD.

GOSSIP.

It is almost as easy to persuade a girl she can sing as it is to make her believe she is handsome.

Forget your neighbors' faults.
Forget the slanders you hear.
Forget fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provokes it.
Forget anything that belittles another.
Forget the bad qualities of others and only remember the good points that make you fond of them.
Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident and which, if repeated, would seem much worse than they are.
Forget as far as possible the annoyances of life; they will come and will grow larger when you remember them.
Forget all acts of meanness and malice, for by thinking of such things one becomes familiar with them.

THE INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec, proprietor of the noted Ingleside herd of Herefords, writes: Our cattle are once more safely home from their rounds of the fall fairs. It is needless to refer further to their success, which has been so well recorded by your valuable paper. The season closes with the Ingleside Herefords once more at the top, having won the first herd prize and championship for best bull any age at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and the female championship at the latter two exhibitions, a fact equally pleasing to my numerous and valued patrons as to myself. Owing to the recent loss of my house, and as the same will not be rebuilt until next spring, I have decided to curtail my farm operations this winter as much as possible, and spend the winter in England. With this end in view, I am disposing of all my young bulls at special prices, but retaining all my females during the coming season; in other words, my intentions are to stock the farm with registered Herefords only. Pastures have been in exceptionally fine condition this season, the old and young matrons are in splendid order, and the present crop of calves are a fine, lustrous lot.

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



RAYMOND CABINET.

THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES

Have no superior on the market to-day for Style, Workmanship or Finish.

Sure satisfaction backed up by forty-three years' experience and a ten-year guarantee with every machine.

Speedy Silent Simple

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

OVER FORTY YEARS' PERFECT SATISFACTION IN CANADIAN HOMES.

Write for free circulars and information regarding RAYMONDS to

Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Man. BOX 518.

GOSSIP.

If the selfish person only knew enough he would try to think well rather than ill even of his enemies.

If indulgence in jealous, hateful thoughts was only wasting time it wouldn't be so bad, but it is wasting vital energy and peace of mind.

Sportsman (from the bog)—Confound you, didn't you say there was a sound bottom here?

Shepherd—Zo there be, maister; but thou 'aven't got down to un yet!

Angus Pointer, the Canadian-bred pacer, by Sidney Pointer, lowered his record at Cincinnati to 2.04½. This horse is one of the real good things in the racing line.

MISTAKEN IN THE FRUIT.

Said he: "You're a peach. Fly with me!"

She replied, as she dashed all his hopes: "You're mistaken. A 'peach,' did you say? Well, I'm not—I'm a cantaloupe."

A Russian immigrant of tender age was being registered in a downtown Philadelphia school. The teacher questioned, "What is your name?"

"Katinka," replied the child.

"And your father's name?"

"I never hat one," came the quick response.

"Then tell me your mother's name?" again said the teacher, kindly.

"I never hat no mudder neither," answered the little child, seriously. "I was born off my gran'mudder."

Dean Hole, the noted English clergyman who died recently, was the leading figure in many humorous stories. On one occasion he was crossing the channel after a visit to the continent, the voyage being very stormy. The dean was a bad sailor, and had suffered a great deal on the trip.

At Dover he was looking over the railway company's rules on the station wall as a fellow-passenger came up. Said the dean: "After that stormy voyage, we have at least one advantage in making the subsequent trip to London. I see the company carries returning empties at reduced rates."

KINGSTON
TORONTO
WINNIPEG

GRAIN, GRAIN

Jas. Richardson & Sons (Until recently represented by the late EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq.)

Get our prices for all kinds of grain in car-load lots. Write for shipping instructions to our Winnipeg office.

GRAIN and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ROBERT MUIR & CO. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

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

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

REFERENCES:
Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Commercial Agencies.

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

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

YOU

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

YOU

YOU

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

YOU

IT'S THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

YOU

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

YOU

FREE FOR THREE MONTHS

YOU

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

YOU

SAMPLE COPIES FREE UPON REQUEST.

THE TRIBUNE, Winnipeg.

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

Women who Are Weak

AND SUFFER THE DERANGEMENTS PECULIAR TO THEIR SEX, FIND THAT

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

CURES SUCH ILLS PERMANENTLY BY STRENGTHENING THE NERVES AND MUSCLES.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stands high in women's favor because it is especially successful in overcoming ills peculiar to their sex.

When, on account of a run-down condition of the system, the muscles and nerves fail to control the action of the feminine organism, there is bound to come much suffering.

Headaches, pains in the back and limbs, indigestion, feelings of discouragement and despondency, weakness and irregularity rob life of the joys which would otherwise be possible.

Stimulating medicines cannot possibly be of more than slight temporary relief. To be of lasting benefit, the nerves and muscles must be fully restored by such treatment as is afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not only is the action and vigor of the bodily organs fully restored, but new firm flesh is added, the form is rounded out, the weight is increased, and pallor gives way to that healthful glow of complexion which tells of the full enjoyment of health.

MRS. SYMONS, 42 St. Clair Street, Belleville, Ont., states: "Some weeks ago I began a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and have found it a very satisfactory medicine. I was formerly troubled with nervous exhaustion and a weak, fluttering heart. Whenever my heart bothered me, I would have spells of weakness and dizziness, which were very distressing. By means of this treatment my nerves have become strong and healthy, and the action of my heart seems to be regular. I can recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as an excellent medicine."

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.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

Central Correspondence College, 215 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

Popular Books

The Standard American Poultry Book. Illustrated; 5 1/2 x 8 in., 300 pages. 50 cts.

Webster's Pictorial Dictionary, containing over 35,000 words. Illustrated; 384 pages. 43 cts.

Home Physician, by Dr. Doolittle. Cloth. 75 cts.

Fortune Telling by cards. 25 cts.

The Cocker's Guide. How to Train Game Cocks. 35 cts.

The Dog Pit. Training Fighting Dogs. 25 cts.

Any of the above will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price. I can secure any obtainable book on earth. Send me a list of what you want, with a two cent stamp for reply.

Raoul Renault, Box 318, Quebec, Can.

STUMP PULLERS SEVEN SIZES \$17.50 UP WE PAY THE FREIGHT CATALOG FREE W. SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS

GOSSIP.

Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, dropped dead at the World's Fair, St. Louis, from an attack of apoplexy. He was there attending the international pure-food congress.

Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., intimate in their advertisement in this issue their intention to establish an annual auction sale of their Shorthorn bull calves, and will hold their first sale at Rockland some time in January, 1905, the exact date to be announced later.

After the jury in a Texas case had listened to the charge of the court and gone to its room to deliberate upon the verdict, one of the twelve men went right to the point by saying, "That thar' Pike Mulrow orter be convicted on gen'ral principles. He's bad as they make 'em."

As the hum of approval went around a weazened little juror said: "I heard that Pike guv it out that he'd go gunnin' fur us if we sent him up, jes' soon's he got out, an' fur the Jedge, too."

"We must perfect the Jedge," they agreed, and the verdict was "not guilty."

A CONCERN WHICH WENT TO THE WALL.

The Western Farmers' Live-stock Insurance Company, which had already earned itself such a bad reputation in this district, is now being wound up, and court notices have been sent to a large number of men that judgment will be summarily entered up against them unless they file affidavits by October 5th. Many would not understand the importance of this notice, and many would not get the notices in time. Everyone who receives one should arrange to defend at once, even if they are not in time.—[Morden Chronicle.]

A HEALTHY MAN NEEDS NO STIMULANTS.

The first thing for every young man to study is his health. Without that he can do nothing. He must first learn not to eat too much. He must then discover that neither liquor nor tobacco is necessary in any form or quantity, however small.

On the contrary, a young man in good health will make so much more steam and vitality than he needs that instead of stimulating he ought to avoid any kind of stimulant, and work off steam in his vocation and by proper recreation. He should be thorough in his work.

A man who fills in his time properly acquires after a while the habit of turning his mind from this to that, from one thing to another, which is in itself a sort of recreation. Such a man when he has disciplined himself will accomplish more in a day than his disorganized collaborer will in two, and better. The other fellow can never understand how this man gets on. He may not have the same ability, but the fact that he organizes himself to what he is doing, and does it in a limited time, pushes his way ahead of the more brilliant person, who, never having his time so divided, never has time for anything.

Now, health is diet, exercise and sleep, and that is within everybody's power to get. He should have a vacation if he can secure one, no matter how small it is, within the course of a year, and a day off now and then is a mighty good thing, provided he does not carry his business and worry with him.

A young man should not get married until he is sure he can support his wife. The income necessary to support his wife should be settled between the two people themselves. The woman has quite as much to do with that as the man, because she regulates the expenses.

I know a man who married when he had \$1,200 a year, and he was perfectly happy. When he got \$50,000 a year, he spent the whole of it, and was not nearly as happy. In other words, he was in a business which kept growing steadily, and he kept enlarging his style of business and expenses as he went upward.

I said to a rich man the other day, "What were your best days?" He answered, "When I was a station agent at \$40 a month, and while I sold tickets and my wife sold cakes and pies over the counter and rocked the cradle with her toe."—[Chauncey M. Depew.]

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.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

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

Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc. 3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager. Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these Saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws. Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.



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



EXCURSION RATES

TO
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS

THE WAY TO GET THERE
IS BY

"The Twin City Express"

Leaves Winnipeg daily at 17:20k; arrives St. Paul 8:05k.
Direct connections with all lines in Union Depot, St. Paul.

Choice of Routes Beyond St. Paul to St. Louis

- VIA DIRECT LINES, or
- VIA CHICAGO, or
- VIA KANSAS CITY, or
- VIA MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMERS

THE TWIN CITY EXPRESS has reduced the time and added to the comfort of travellers between Winnipeg and Minneapolis and St. Paul without extra expense. . . . THE TWIN CITY EXPRESS is the most comfortable train in the West.

For Sleeping-car Berths and full information, apply to City Offices.
COR. MAIN STREET and PORTAGE AVE. 'Phone 1066.
WATER STREET DEPOT. 'Phone 2826.

5 Daily Trains
St. Paul to Chicago

And each has a good connection for St. Louis, also for New York and all Eastern points. They leave St. Paul at 8.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m., 7.20 p. m., 8.35 p. m., 11.00 p. m., via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Three of these are electric lighted; all of them thoroughly equipped. The Fast Mail goes at 7.20 p. m. The Pioneer Limited at 8.35 p. m.

W. B. DIXON

Northwestern Passenger Agent
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL

WRITE FOR RATES TO ST. LOUIS

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

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.
Northern Furs and Senega.
Highest Prices. Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE SPICE OF LIFF.

Stranger out West—"Do express trains stop here?"
Station Agent—"Only for railway officials an' train robbers."

Alice—"Mr. Bjenks is a man of fine presence, isn't he?"
Maude—"I don't know. He never gave me anything."

Grace—"Oh! Stealing jam! I'm going to tell mamma!"
Freddy—"Couldn't you rather have some jam?"

Sanford—I can't understand how a great iron monster like that engine could be crushed like an egg!

Merton—You must remember the locomotive's tender.

Mabel—"Where does Madge get her good looks from, her father or her mother?"

Edythe—"From her father. He keeps a drug store."

General Kuropatkin's slogan is now "On to Harbin." The only trouble with this is that Field Marshal Oyama has a better one. He is "On to Kuropatkin."

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 afterward the answer came back:

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

The fallacy of asking too many questions is generally followed by much embarrassment.

I was stopping at a large hotel, and one day as I came out and took my hat from the hands of the hatkeeper, I said to him:

"How do you know that is my hat?"

"I don't know it, sub," said the boy.

"Then, why do you give it to me?" I insisted.

"Because," replied the boy, "you gave it to me!"

It is not often that the stage aspirant manages to reach the office of Wells Hawkes, who is the right-hand man of that Napoleon of theatrical managers, Charles Frohman. Of course it was a woman who did the trick. She apparently created a fair impression, for the generally busy Mr. Hawkes asked her:

"Are you married or unmarried?" as he prepared to book her application.

"Unmarried; four times!" was the reply that so startled the placid manager that he found no time to ask other questions.

Just after the Russian Admiral Alexieff departed from Port Arthur a member of Congress met Admiral Dewey and discussed the situation.

"What made Alexieff quit in such haste?" inquired the statesman.

"I will answer that by relating an anecdote of our civil war," replied Admiral Dewey. When General Hood left Nashville on one side of the city just as the Federal troops were entering upon the other, his colored servant was captured. When asked why his master quit in such a hurry, the old darkey answered:

"Well, boss, 'spect Massa Hood don't think he kin do hisself justice in this yere town."

"Why wasn't I awakened at 7.30?" asked W. J. Hummel, of Minneapolis, brusquely, as he approached the hotel clerk's desk. The clerk explained that he had been called, but failed to respond to the knocking on his door.

"No, I wasn't either," said the indignant guest. The clerk looked up the call sheet.

"What room were you in?" he asked with an air of soon proving to the guest that the boy had done his duty.

"Parlor B," was the answer.

"There is no call on the sheet for parlor B," said the clerk. "There must be some mistake."

"Of course there was," said Hummel, triumphantly. "Here I've been lying awake for an hour or more waiting for the boy to come and call me, and he never came."

Tuttle's Elixir



is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle sores, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer

\$100 Reward

for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Splints, recent Shoe Bolts or callous that it will not cure.

Tuttle's Family Elixir

is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Only 100-page book, "Extraordinary Experiences," free. Send for it. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 65 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations. For Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



Kidney Disorders

Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly. A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC." They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25 all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.



WRITE NOW

Winter Excursions

TO **PACIFIC COAST** and **CALIFORNIA.**

WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS.

8 days \$35.45. 60 days \$39.40.

FROM WINNIPEG. Finest Equipped Trains. The Only Line with Pullman Cars out of Winnipeg Daily.

Low Ocean Rates on all Lines. Call or write to 391 MAIN STREET. H. SWINFORD, R. CREELMAN, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg, Man. Ticket Agent.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

By inserting any advertisement on this page kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

Elixir

permanant cure
founder, lameness
hemorrhoids, thrush,
colic and saddle
bruises, etc. It is
sold by the Adams
Company.

Eward

Colic, Curb, Con-
densed Cords, Spilts,
etc. or various that

Elixir

can be used for
coughs and aches,
etc. Our 100-
cent. Send for it.

Boston, Mass.
only genuine. For

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De Laval Separators

The World's Best.

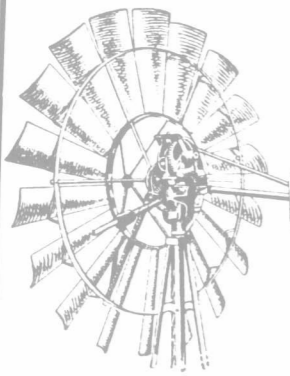
Others are following a long way back, making use in one form or another of old De Laval Patents abandoned by "The De Laval Separator Co." from time to time on their march of progress.

DE LAVAL MEANS UP-TO-DATE, and it don't cost any more to be up-to-date in cream separators than to be behind the times.

The pamphlet "Be Your Own Judge" is interesting. Ask for it.

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

OUR WINDMILLS



are the heaviest, strongest and easiest running on the market.

The Bronze and Graphite Bearings

are the finest bearings in the world. They run without oil, as they are self-lubricating.

Adopted by the U. S. Government

No one will deny their superiority. They cost a trifle more, but

LOOK AT THE RESULTS!

Get our price for a complete outfit, up and running. We finish everything, and take all responsibility for one year. Write us.

See our other ads in this issue.

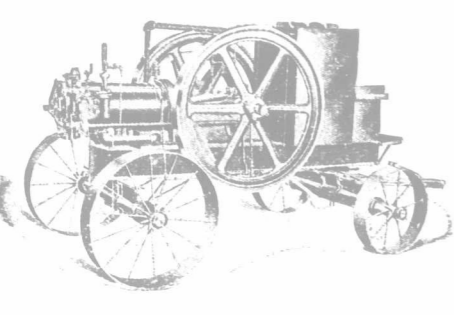
Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., Ltd. Box 301, Brandon, Man.

STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Made of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and with a lock that cannot slip, it is the strongest and most durable woven wire fence manufactured. A style for every purpose.

Write to-day for Catalogue of Fencing and Gates—Free.
The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.



THE "OHIO" Portable Gasoline Engines

are well made and easy to start in the coldest weather. We have them in stock from 14 to 28 h. p. Also stationary engines in stock from 3 h. p. up. We carry "Columbia" Dry Batteries in all sizes.

BURRIDGE-COOPER Co., Ltd.
Henry Ave. East WINNIPEG

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.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

DISTEMPER IN A DOG.

We have a dog, which, we think, has distemper. His eyes ran matter for awhile this summer, but are getting better now. He will hardly eat anything any more, and goes around with his head and tail down, and doesn't take any interest in anything. When he breathes, there is a rattling sound in his nose, and he pants all the time. What is the matter with him, and how would you treat him?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Feed oatmeal and soup. Get some Easton's syrup from your druggist, and give the same dose as would be given a child from three to five years old. Your druggist will tell you the dose.

TYPHOID INFLUENZA.

Have a horse, ten years old; off hind leg became very much swollen inside of thigh, very hot and sore, sheath swelled, also under the belly, up between fore legs, also lips and throat swelled. Gave him a physic ball made up by a druggist. It acted freely; swelling gone. But the horse does not seem to have any appetite; is working, but very little; looks thin and gaunt all the time. What is the best thing to do to help him to improve?

SUBSCRIBER.

Assa.
Ans.—Careful nursing, avoidance of drafts and good feeding should bring this horse around; no work. Get two ounces of quinine, four ounces strong perchloride of iron tincture, add to one quart of water, and give, with a syringe or bottle, one tablespoonful morning and night.

Miscellaneous.

SHOULD HE FALL PLOW OR BURN THE STUBBLE AND DISK?

I have some land that has grown only one crop of wheat since backset and broken. What way would you advise to put next crop in? Would it be advisable to turn stubble and disk it in, or would it be better to plow it this fall, and how deep? This land was backset about six inches deep and well worked down.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It depends largely on the kind of land you have and the season, whether the first method would be entirely satisfactory. Not knowing the nature of the soil of your farm intimately, would, if it was our own case, prefer to fall plow from five to six inches deep. In the first case would not burn the stubble off this fall.

JERSEY WINNERS AT TORONTO.

Please state, through the columns of your valuable paper, the Jersey winners at Toronto in 1903; females in the two-year-old, yearling and calf sections, both junior and senior, also yearling bull winners. Please give numbers as well as names.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Strathcona.

Ans.—Following are the winners as given in the published prize list. The record numbers are not given in this list, nor in some cases in the official catalogue of entries for the show. We do not vouch for the accuracy of either. One-year-old bull—1, Bull & Son, Brampton, Nameless King 64445; 2, Bull & Son, Brampton Monarch O. K.; 3, Bull & Son, Brampton Mack 65279. Two-year-old heifers—1, Mrs. Massey, Flying Fox Brunette 162085; 2, Bull & Son, Crusoe's Bella 173937; 3, Mrs. Massey, Russell's Fox of Dentonia; 4, Bull & Son, Brampton, Fancy Maid 173836. Heifer, one year old, in milk—1 and 2, Bull & Son, Brampton's Monarch Fern and Brampton's Bettina; 3 and 4, Mrs. Massey, Napoleon's Golden Crown 165077 and Dentonia's Idol 168079. Heifer, one year, out of milk—1 and 3, Bull & Son, Brampton's Queen and Brampton Monarch's Son; 2 and 4, Mrs. Massey, Kadothakis of Dentonia 168789 and Dentonia's Fancy 169115. Senior heifer calf, under one year—1, Bull & Son, Brampton Monarch Beam; 2 and 3, Mrs. Massey, L. Nellie 13015 and Anna Dobbins 173017. Junior heifer calf—1 and 2, Mrs. Massey; 3, Wm. Willis; 4, Bull & Son.

Spavin

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

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

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



Range Cattle

are particularly hard to guard against the spread and bad effects of diseases that once get started in the herd. Spanish Itch, Texas fever, mange, lice, ticks, sarfett, eczema and all skin diseases are effectually prevented and checked by the timely use of

Zenoleum

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Endorsed and used by Government authorities, Agricultural Colleges and leading stock breeders everywhere. The only disinfectant and preventive of disease used at the International Live Stock Expositions held annually in Chicago.

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

Used as a spray, wash or dip on all animals.

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50. Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25. Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co., 114 Bates St. Detroit, Mich.



FEVER

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

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

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

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

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND. **GEO. E. MACLEOD,** P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Ristons, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed in the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

GOSSIP.

Industrial Note.—“Oo-oo!” shudders the fair young thing who is going through the iron-works. “What makes that awful squeak every time they start the metal through those monster rolls?” “That,” explains her guide, “is the pig-iron.”

F. Talbot & Son's Shorthorns at Lacombe, when recently seen by a “Farmer's Advocate” man were looking well. The matrons are blocky, yet of good size, and the young stock growthy and possessed of good quality. One two-year-old heifer, a roan, is a hard one to beat outside the large fairs, for which stock are specially fitted. These gentlemen have a bunch fit to command close inspection even in that noted Shorthorn center, “Lacombe.”

Briardale the second-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Winnipeg and Brandon, has been sold to a company at Neepawa, by Galbraith & Son. The first-prize Coach horse at Winnipeg has been sold by the same firm to a company at Dominion City. The Kelowna Land and Orchard Co., Kelowna, B. C., after an inspection of many horses elsewhere, came to Brandon and bought the second-prize Percheron, Vulcan (1,900 pounds), at Winnipeg this year. A Foxwarren syndicate also took a Percheron stallion from the Galbraith barns recently.

POULTRY AT STRATHCONA.

W. F. Cameron, of Strathcona, has some extra fine Brown Leghorn chickens. He is a bird fancier, and quite an authority on many of the breeds. White Wyandottes were quite noticeable around his buildings as well, also Light Brahmas of no mean order. Quite a number of his birds are prizewinners—some of them at Toronto, others elsewhere.

HEREFORDS AT MEDICINE HAT.

The Minnedosa Ranching Co., located near Medicine Hat, with John Ross as manager, made a good showing at the recent home fair. At present the herd numbers over 60 pure-bred Herefords, with Dixie 1st, a smooth, compact young bull, at the head. Mr. Ross has five young bulls fit for service, and a very nice lot of females, some of them for sale. Besides the Whitefaces, this company have over 200 head of Shorthorn grades. These are being bred to Hereford bulls. The stock, Mr. Ross says, has done exceedingly well this season, considerably better than last year; better, in fact, than the last several years.

TRADE NOTE.

A MAGNIFICENT JEWELLERY STORE.—Mr. D. A. Reesor, the energetic Brandon jeweller, is putting the finishing touches on what is destined to be one of the finest stores of its kind in Western Canada. His old premises have been merged with another store adjoining them, and thoroughly modernized. Among the features of this up-to-date establishment is an optical room, the black walls of which are indicative of the very latest ideas. The manufacturing department is replete with the most modern machinery, all of which will be operated by electrical power. Shipping, as well as general stock-rooms, have been provided with an eye to securing the maximum of convenience in handling goods. The store proper has a beautiful metal ceiling, and all the fittings are of an elaborate design. Mr. Reesor's private office is situated at the front of the store, where he will be in a position to supervise every detail of the business, and give to his rapidly-increasing patronage that courteous personal attention for which he is so well known.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway in connection with the C. R. I. & P. Railway will run a through tourist sleeping car every week to San Francisco. Leaving Minneapolis at 8 p. m.; St. Paul, 8:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Oden; arrive San Francisco Friday at 12:50, noon. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, 611 N. A., Chicago, Ill.

SEE ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON'S

New Importation of

Clydesdales

Arrived in Brandon, September 19th, 1904.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY. THE SAME CHOICE BREEDING.

Let us know your wants.

JAS. SMITH, Manager.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

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.

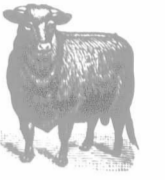
R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



Woodmere
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
AND BARRED ROCKS.



On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred rigs 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.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES



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

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, Ontario.

A Drugless Cure for Weak Men



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. Now, you are in error, as I can prove by the thousands of testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every state in the Union, and as I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are people who came to me as a last resort and have gone away cured. You can be cured, too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No man is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is by overwork, exposure or dissipation. I can restore to you your lost strength, fill your nerves with Electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed man. Come to or write me to-day and I will cure you with my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It is a pleasure to wear my Belt. You put it on when you go to bed and get up in the morning with increased strength and glad to begin your day's work. My Belt never burns and blisters as do the old style (so-called electric) belts. I have a Special Electric attachment which I give free to every weak man who wears my Belt. This attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm, vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I have such confidence in my treatment that I will pay \$1,000 for a case that comes in my line of treatment which I can't cure with my recently perfected appliance. I am now curing troubles which I would not touch before.

I want you to give me credit for what I prove. There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I cured them, you know that I can cure you.

HERE IS PROOF OF MY ARGUMENTS:

- "I considered mine a very bad case, as I have been troubled with my back a great deal, but I have found a cure in your Belt." GEORGE STANLEY, Perth, N.B.
- "I feel stronger in every way and the rupture is entirely gone; it is everything you say and more, for it is a sure cure." WM. E. GOOD, Indian Head, Assa.
- "I have found out for sure that medicines are a failure. Your Belt has cured me, and I believe my present good spirits due to your directions and treatment." P. J. RYCKMAN, Macleod, Alta.
- "It will be a great pleasure to me to recommend your Belt to anyone suffering from stomach trouble or weak back." JAMES LYNN, 751 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Can.

FREE BOOK. CALL TO-DAY. Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. Don't delay, as I can help you.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m. DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CAN.

ere
S. YORKSHIRES
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C.P.R. & C.N.R.
sitors met.

SALES

IMPORTA-
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GOSSIP.

CABBAGE AT LACOMBE.

While in Lacombe a short time ago, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" was shown as fine a sample of cabbage as he ever saw, grown by Wm. Craft, of Bullockville, which is some 30 miles south-east of Lacombe. Quite a number of these cabbages weighed between 20 and 25 lbs., and one tipped the scales at 30 lbs. They were a uniform, well-hearted lot.

MAPLE CREEK FAIR.

The fall fair held at Maple Creek proved only a partial success, largely owing to ranchers being so busy, either dipping or preparing to dip, according to mangle instructions. The Canadian Land and Ranch Co. had some horses at the fair from their headquarters at Crane Lake. Their Clydesdale stallion, Sonsie's Lad, led in his class. He was sired by Grandeur, and out of the noted Sonsie's Lass, winner of sweepstake at the Dominion Fair, held in Winnipeg recently, besides many other worthy prizes. Sonsie Lass was shown at Maple Creek Fair, and is now owned by Chas. McCarthy. She won highest honors going.

Besides horses, the Canadian Land and Ranch Co. also had a nice bunch of Herefords at the fair. H. H. Faugner had some Shorthorns and various other breeds, a few of the bovine species of one kind or another.

There were quite a few heavy draft horses, some of which were scarcely a credit to the ring. The lighter breeds only made a fair showing. Wm. Moodie, of DeWinton, Alta., picked out the equine winners, while W. Sharman, of Brandon, Man., performed the same duties with the bovines.

Vegetables and roots made a fine display, calling forth many commendatory expressions from the onlooking visitors.

GRANDVIEW HERD.

Jas. Wilson, Innisfail's noted Short-horn man, is building up a choice herd. At present he has over 60 females, without counting calves. His cows are of good size, uniform and well bred. For years he has won the majority of Short-horn prizes at the home fair. Grandview young stock are in excellent condition, and judging by the preparations which are being made for winter feeding, they will continue in like form. Mr. Wilson believes in so handling stock that they retain any gains which have been made. Too frequently breeders, and especially in a new country, adopt the plan of allowing undue rustling during winter. The proper method is to keep young stock growing all the time, and this is the plan practiced at Grandview. Four acres of turnips were grown, being sown broadcast, then cultivated, thus leaving them in drills, then thinned, and they have turned out an excellent crop. Mr. Wilson is one of the few farmers who enjoys the luxury of a good garden. One of the finest things on the farm is to be able to get whatever vegetables are required, fresh daily at first cost. Beets, cabbages (white and red), carrots, parsnips, celery, cauliflowers, etc., were all good. Onions by most farmers are considered extremely hard to raise advantageously. However, Mr. Wilson understands how to grow them, for while there our representative saw some of the best he has seen for a long time.

Potatoes seem to be Mr. Wilson's specialty. He has three excellent varieties at present, all of good size and splendid eating quality. They are Lee's Favorite, Rose of the North and Early Puritan, the latter being procured from the Indian Head Experimental Farm. They are grand, flaky cookers, of large size, and heavy croppers.

Crimson Chief =24057= has been his stock bull for several years, and largely to him can be traced the increasing high standard of the young stock. He is a large, thick, low-set bull, strong in heart-girth, broad on the back, and well proportioned.

Recently Mr. Wilson purchased from W. D. Platt, of Hamilton, Ont., Trout Creek Favorite, a richly-bred yearling, to assist Crimson Chief. This young bull was sired by the noted show and stock Marshall bull, Spicy Marquis (imp.) Village Maid 29th (imp.) is the dam of Trout Creek Favorite. With such sires, Mr. Wilson will still continue improving, and this is his purpose.

Feeding For Profit

Means the use of Dr. Hess Stock Food—nature's splendid aid to rapid growth, physical vitality and perfect health. It means weight without waste and the rapid conversion of food to fat. It means the 250 lb or 300 lb hog in the least possible number of feeding days.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic, laxative and reconstructive, that the medical institutions of the land endorse for promoting digestion and assimilation. If these institutions of medicine know of nothing better than Dr. Hess Stock Food it must be good.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) at any time. Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-co-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Pandora Range

Strong Grates

"Pandora" grates are composed of three bars, with short bull-dog teeth, which grip, chop up and throw down the gritty clinkers, but squeeze the hard coal upwards.

The two outer bars work on the centre one, and all three are held together in one strong iron frame, which can be removed by merely unscrewing one bolt. This is a great point in a range. Most range grates require expensive experts to take out old ones and put in new grates. You can do the trick on a "Pandora" in ten minutes, with a ten cent piece for a screw driver. Isn't that simple, convenient, inexpensive?

The more you know about the "Pandora" the better you'll like it.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET.

McClary's

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

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

Send stamps for samples and booklet.

W. G. FONSECA:
Dear Sir,—The roof of my block, corner Main and Jarvis streets, was covered five years ago with the All Wool Mica Roofing you handle. I am pleased to give my testimony to the superior quality of the roofing. It is both wind and water proof.
EX.-ALD. D. A. RITCHIE.

W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

A Live-stock Market

NOW ESTABLISHED
at Calgary.

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

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

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

Live stock handled on commission.

Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Nov. 4, 1904, of cattle; Oct. 28, 1904, of horses.

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

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS BY ONE MAN

RUNS EASY; NO BACK ACHE. EASILY CARRIED. SAWS DOWN TREES

Forced to cut fast by large coil springs. Springs can be adjusted to suit a boy 12 years old or the strongest man. Folds Like a Pocket Knife.

With our Folding Sawing Machine, saws any kind of timber. Instantly adjusted to cut log square on rough or level ground. Operator always stands straight. One man can saw more with it than two men can in any other way, and do it easier. Saw blades 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2 or 7 ft. long. Champion, Elmond or Lance Teeth, to suit your timber. GUARANTEE.—If any part breaks within three years, we will send a new part without charge. Send for Free Catalogue showing latest improvements, and testimonials from the same. First order secure agency.

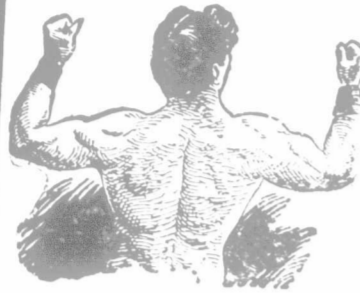
FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 16 and 18 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

AN ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY can be had and plenty of money made by using our Well Machir

LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN

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

FREE TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS



Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicose, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD
2362 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

Preparing for the Future.

The Manufacturers Life Endowment Policy is one of the best investments you can make.

Consider what it gives you:

1. Insurance protection for your family for 10, 15, 20 or 25 years, according to the duration of the policy chosen.
2. The return of all the premiums paid for this protection, and good interest on the investment so made, thus providing for your own old age.
3. Ample protection against loss in the meantime.

Write for particulars to

DEPT. A.
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Toronto, - Canada.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. G. Hill, of Newmarket, Ont., and formerly of Sintaluta, Assa., has added the handling of Shorthorns to his former business, the breeding of fine Clydesdales. He spent a day in Winnipeg this week on his way West with a car of fine Shorthorns for sale at his old home, Sintaluta. In the car were five cattle, three females and two bulls, that were imported by Sir Wm. Mulock from some of the most famous Old Country herds. Among these were: Lamp of York (imp.), bred by Talbot-Crosbie, of Ardert, Ireland, whose dam was a Medora-Isabella; Earl of Aylesley, a young bull, sired by Diamond Beau (imp.); York Queen (imp.), a fine young cow, of Bates blood, from Lord Polworth's herd at St. Boswells, Scotland. Carol (imp.) is another typical Shorthorn cow, has Bates blood in her veins. York Carol (imp.) is her daughter, by Crown Prince. All these cows have been bred to Patriot, whom Sir Wm. Mulock imported from King Edward's celebrated herd. Ontario herds were well represented, there being Spruce Grove Nell and Spruce Grove Laddie, from John Cowieson's herd, at Queensville; Lady Avenell 6th, and bull calf, sired by Statesman 2nd, from Zephyr; Macgregor, sired by Macintosh (imp.), from Mount Albert, and Sunshine Duke, bred by Lopp, of Uxbridge.

Conspicuous among the many striking exhibits in the Manufacturers' Building at the Dominion Exhibition was the magnificent display presented by Thos. J. Porte, the jeweller and silversmith, whose elegantly-appointed store is located at 404 Main St. The section devoted to this enterprising firm was used to good advantage by the erection of attractive white pillars, upon which rested a heavy cornice and roof of beautiful design. Costly showcases were arranged parallel and close to the aisles, while at the back a number of other similar silent salesmen were artistically set out. At the spacious entrance stood a fine marble pillar, which supported a magnificent electric bronze. Probably the most attractive feature of the whole show was a ten-thousand-dollar tiara, containing three very large diamonds of six carats each and three sparkling sapphires of that unique color, corn-flower blue. The other stones in this regal ornament were of the purest hues. The central showcase in the foreground contained an irresistibly pretty assortment of rings as well as cut and uncut stones in white and fancy colors. The side cases were resplendent with heavy sterling stuff and fine French clocks of recent importation. A costly silver cup, with ebony base, supplied for the University Association, and a comprehensive showing of general jewellery lines completed the exhibit, over which a special constable kept vigilant watch during the daytime. The vault at the rear, in which more expensive gems were laid away over night, was constantly guarded. The lighting, which was accomplished by incandescent lamps set in the ornamented ceiling, emphasized the beauties of the display in a commendable manner. The thousands upon thousands, who passed the Porte section were unanimous in their praises. The most critical found nothing to censure, but much for enthusiastic admiration. The exhibit proved very conclusively the careful buying powers possessed by the firm, and their ability to select precious stones and jewellery of the most exclusive kinds and at the most advantageous prices.

For the Christmas trade, Mr. Porte has put forth his best efforts to assemble a stock which will meet the tastes of even the very fastidious. His recent trip to Europe has resulted in his getting together what is considered the choicest collection of specialties and general lines ever secured for Western trade. Having purchased them at first hand and with his accurate knowledge of market conditions, customers and prospective patrons can rest assured that anything they purchase will be of dependable quality as well as reasonable in price.

Those who anticipate buying in the jewelry line should avail themselves of the information which Mr. Porte's new fall catalogue contains. This handsome and interesting publication will be out November 15th. Anyone sending in their name and address will be mailed a copy free of charge.

Sharple's Tubular Separators

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes — they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts — they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work — greatly increase the amount and quality of butter — are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H 188 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.



Canadian Transfer Pointers Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



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.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

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

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to

JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. DRUMBO BROTHERS, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

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

Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 21657 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.



GOSSIP

The Innisfail Free Lance, says: Last week at the creamery there were made 5,762 lbs. of butter, over 1,000 lbs. more than during the corresponding period last year.

Jas. Hargrave & Sons, Medicine Hat, have three pure-bred Highland cattle on their large ranch, one female and two bulls. The Highland cattle are extremely hardy and beef down to the hocks.

DRAFTERS FOR AIRDRIE.

Hallman Bros., Airdrie, Alta., breeders of Clydesdales and high-class grade drafters, recently imported from Ontario 25 choice young mares, some eligible for registration and others nearly full blooded Clydes, sired by such horses as Xenoth (imp.), a London Clyde champion, sired by Baron's Pride, and out of a Balraggan mare, and Yardbent, a noted stock-getter at Woodstock.

DRUMROSSIE SHORTHORNS.

J. & W. Sharp are the proprietors of one of Lacombe's leading Shorthorn herds. Their bunch, numbering over 100 head, when seen, recently, were in prime condition. The calves are numerous, also exceptionally growthy, and in addition have that low-set, thick conformation, which is typical of the beef animal, and which all breeders of the beef breeds are aiming to produce.

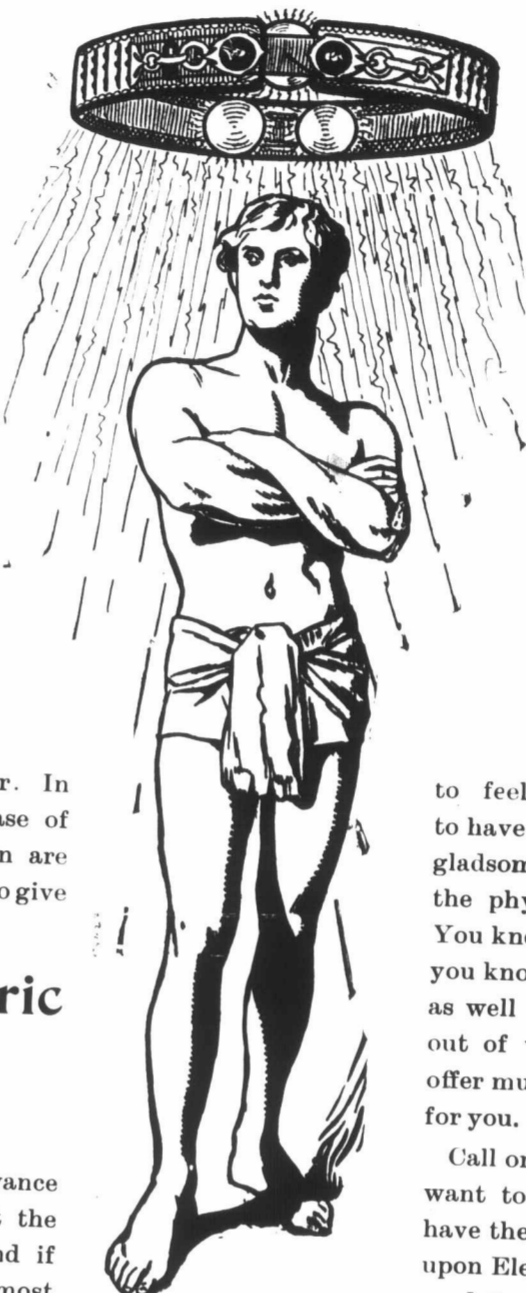
Sharp Bros. formerly came from Guelph, the Smithfield of Canada. Jas. Sharp has on several occasions fed the champion winner at the Fat-Stock Show of that live-stock center. Recently Messrs. Sharp purchased a young bull to assist Drumrossie Chief. Some of the latter's heifers are of breeding age, and also the size of the herd now calls for two bulls.

The cows are an exceptionally fine lot, of large size, good quality and excellent breeding. A number of very fine young bulls were also seen, which are intended for the next bull sale.

During the summer a well-finished basement barn, 34 by 64 feet, with modern stalls, was built on Wm. Sharp's farm.

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish.



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

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

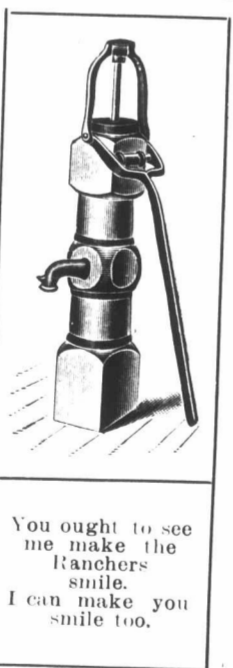
What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be.

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

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

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

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



HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF OUR Ranchers' Favorite Pump Guaranteed Capacity 2,400 gallons per hour. THE FASTEST PUMP ON EARTH.

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. Limited, Box 301, Brandon, Man.

Do You Want a Windmill? Send for our Catalogue.

AIDS DIGESTION Whenever you want the best condition medicine made for horses or cattle, get ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS They increase the appetite, aid digestion and produce proper assimilation of the food, thus producing the greatest amount of good. Price 5c. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA. Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture Sittyton Stock Farm. First Prize and Diploma Head at Regina. SITYTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITYTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (Imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, COLTONWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

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PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

Carnefac Stock Food IT IS THE BEST.

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CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

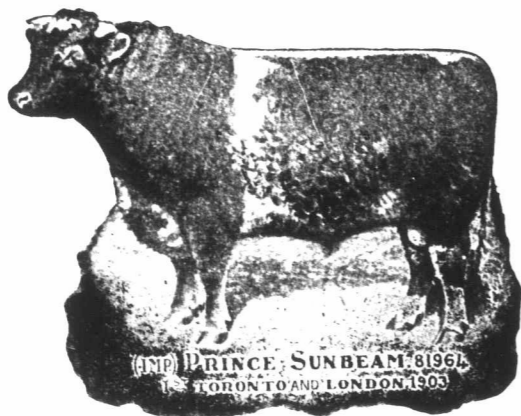
There is nothing like Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip to keep live stock in thrifty condition. There are dips and disinfectants by the dozen, but they last only a few years and are then heard of no more. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip has been

**USED FOR TEN YEARS
AS A SURE CURE FOR
MANGE-ITCH-LICE.**

When we can sell Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip to the same farmers year after year, it must do the work. Those who have used it testify to its value, and even Government Experiment Stations use and recommend it. Easy to apply: non-poisonous. Send for free booklet.

Shipped concentrated; sold by dealers in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, freight paid.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

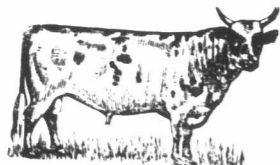


TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

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.



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 om One mile from electric cars.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers
All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOLD, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

BRATHROD 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.
Farm 1 mile north of town. om

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANON, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, om

CARGILL, ONTARIO.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers**

as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality.
om **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT



We shall present for purchase this season **Three Imported Bulls** in addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered. Send for catalogue

IN SHROPSHIRE we offer a limited number of imported Field Ewes, selected in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. om

Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

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.) 20267, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

GOSSIP.

At a meeting, recently, of the Yorks (England) Veterinary Medical Society, the President exhibited the skull of a brown gelding, the slaughtering of which he was called in to supervise a few days previously. The animal had attained the phenomenal age of 44 or 45 years.

Laidman Bros., of Lacombe, have a fine bunch of Shorthorns. Several of their young cows and heifers are full of quality and are of fair size. Some very fine calves were also seen, and their yearling heifers, although not numerous, are of choice quality. Some of their stock have won prizes at Toronto Show. This firm intend having several young bulls at Calgary spring sale next year.

At the dispersion sale, last month, of Lord Llangattock's Hendre Stud of Shire horses, high prices were realized for the most desirable animals. His Majesty the King, through his agent, securing the ten-year-old brood mare, Blythwood Haroldine, at 280 guineas. Eight stallions made an average price of £437 14s.; the highest price, 1,000 guineas, being paid by Mr. Humphries for the 8-year-old horse, Hendre Baronet, by Prince Harold, while Hendre Harloom, a four-year-old horse, by the same sire, brought 500 guineas.

Remember the dispersion sale of Shorthorns owned by Mr. Styles; the said sale to be on the Boyd Farm, Rosser, Man. Rosser is on the main line, C. P. R., 20 miles west of Winnipeg. There is no better time to go into pure-bred stock than just now, and the stock to be offered has not been pampered, but raised under natural conditions. Mr. Styles has exhibited at the big fairs, and secured a fair share of awards. His advertisement puts the terms plainly before you, and while we have not yet been furnished with the breeding of the bulk of the stock, the sires give some inkling as to the blood used upon the herd. Do not miss this sale. You may, if you are a judge, buy a bargain.

LACOMBE'S LATEST HEREFORD HERD.

P. F. Huntley, an enterprising farmer and breeder from across the line, lately settled in Lacombe, and brought with him a nice lot of Whitefaces. O. Palmer has long been known to our Western readers as the Lacombe Hereford man, but now the Cherry Reds have another strong supporter. Competition is the life of trade, and the West requires good live-stock men in every community.

Mr. Huntley has 22 pure-bred Herefords, with King of the Cedar, by James Abbott, he by Earl Wilton 50th, and tracing to the noted Anxiety, at the head of his herd. Lady Pipton, by Duke of Wales, is the dam of this well-bred, thickly made beef sire. The matrons of this bunch are cows of large size and good general conformation. Cassie and Beauty, by Brutus, and Elsie and Queen Mab, by Favorite 2nd, are low-set, large, roomy cows. There are quite a number of young bulls on hand at present; several of them quite fit for service, both as regards size and quality. The young stock, of both sexes, are looking well.

Mr. Huntley enjoys a good garden, and knows how to make and keep one. Apart from the vegetables, he has quite a number of fruit trees planted and some grapevines, all of which are doing well; of course, they have not wintered yet, but Mr. Huntley feels quite confident that they will come through successfully. His fruit trees consist of cherries, plums (four kinds), and pines, and when seen, recently, by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, were looking well. They have made good growth this season, and are clean stemmed, thrifty looking trees. Strawberry, currant and gooseberry plantations have also been set out, and are doing well.

As previously mentioned, the ground was well kept, showing good cultivation and no weeds, and this is one point where many farmers fail, when undertaking to grow trees and bushes. All who are interested in this respect should take a call on Mr. Huntley's new effort on Canadian soil with fruit trees, and a little more of success will follow their example. Mr. Huntley is well pleased with his results, and who would not be well pleased?



CRAMPS,

Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus,

Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, and all kinds of Summer Complaint are quickly cured by taking

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has been used by thousands for nearly sixty years—and we have yet to hear a complaint about its action. A few doses have often cured when all other remedies have failed. Its action is Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable and Effectual.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the original Bowel Complaint Cure.

Refuse Substitutes. They're Dangerous.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp) 28661, (68583) A. H. B. 111460, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. **Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmville Station, G. T. R.** om

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A. om

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 Dalmeny Turk 2nd (imp.) bred by the Earl of Rosbery, K. G. A portion of these are from imported sows. We have also several SHORTHORN BULLS for sale.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba?

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

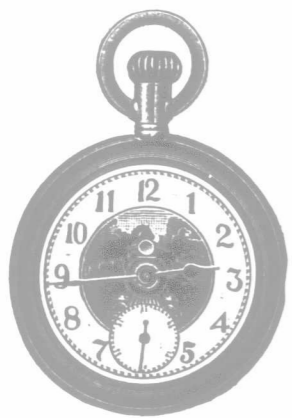
T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE

The Greatest Offer Ever Made by Any Paper in Canada

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld. Every premium we are giving can be relied upon as being strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles.



HALF SIZE

Lady's Watches

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. **SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement, very finely timed and stem wind. **NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$11.50.



Gent's Watches

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **2 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$3.25.

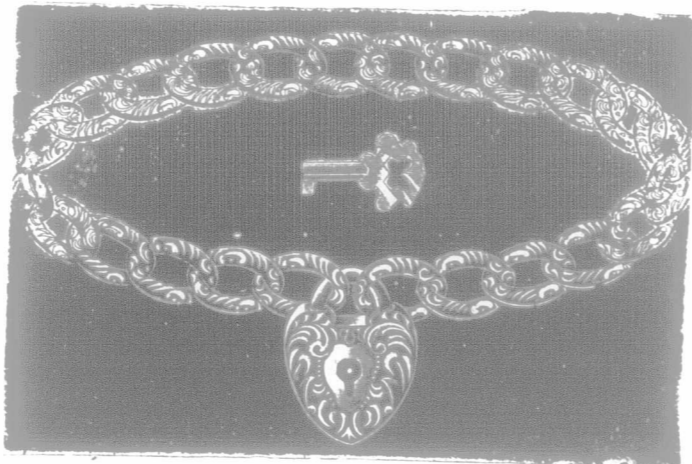
No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$15.00.



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Is Only \$1.50 Per Year

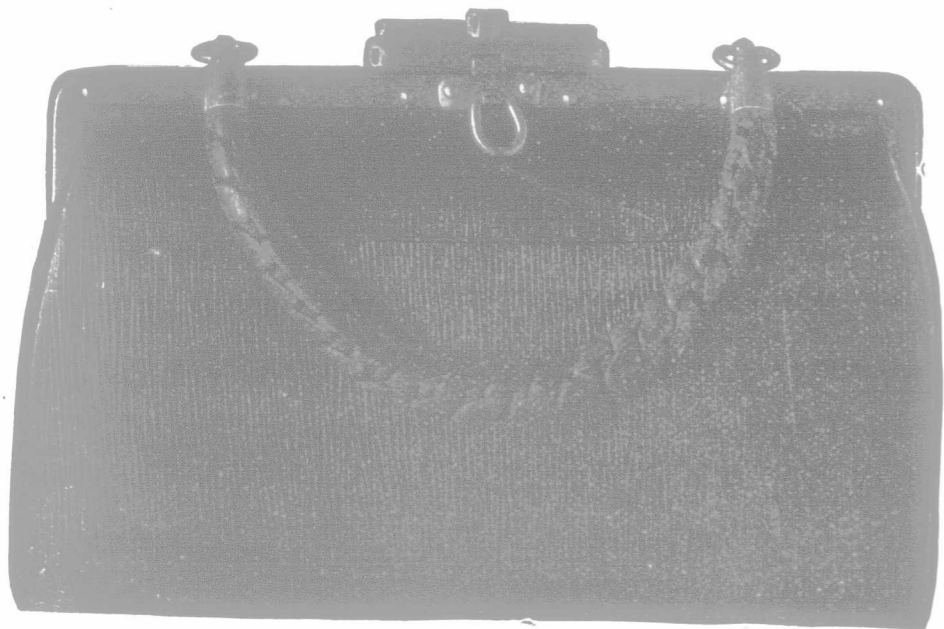
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Handsome Curb-link Sterling Silver Bracelet and Two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts for Two New Subscribers

Remember, these premiums are given to our present subscribers for their trouble in getting up the club. The new subscriber is not entitled to any premium.

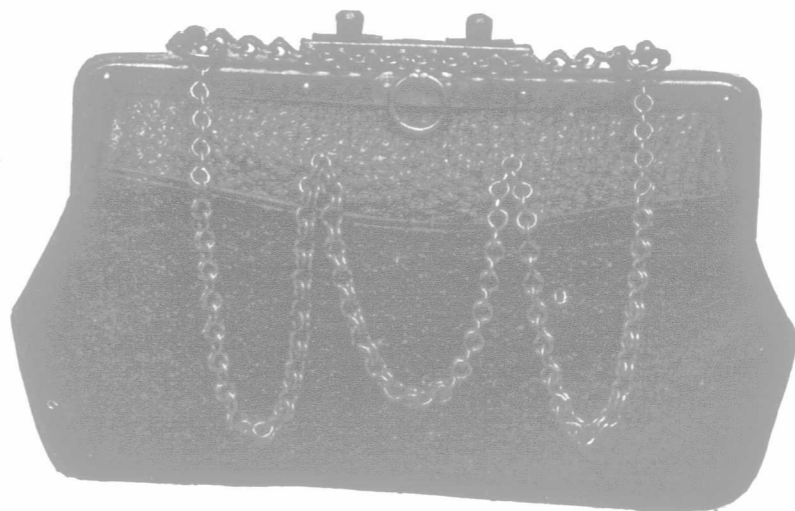
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SIZE, 4½x7½ inches.

Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.** Retail price, \$1.50.



Lady's Wrist-bag

SIZE, 3½ x 6 inches.

This handsome pebbled-leather Wrist-bag, also leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.** Retail price, \$1.00.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, - - Winnipeg, Man.

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Premiums given our Old Subscribers and Agents for securing New Subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

52 ISSUES IN THE YEAR.

Why take inferior Journals when you can get the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,

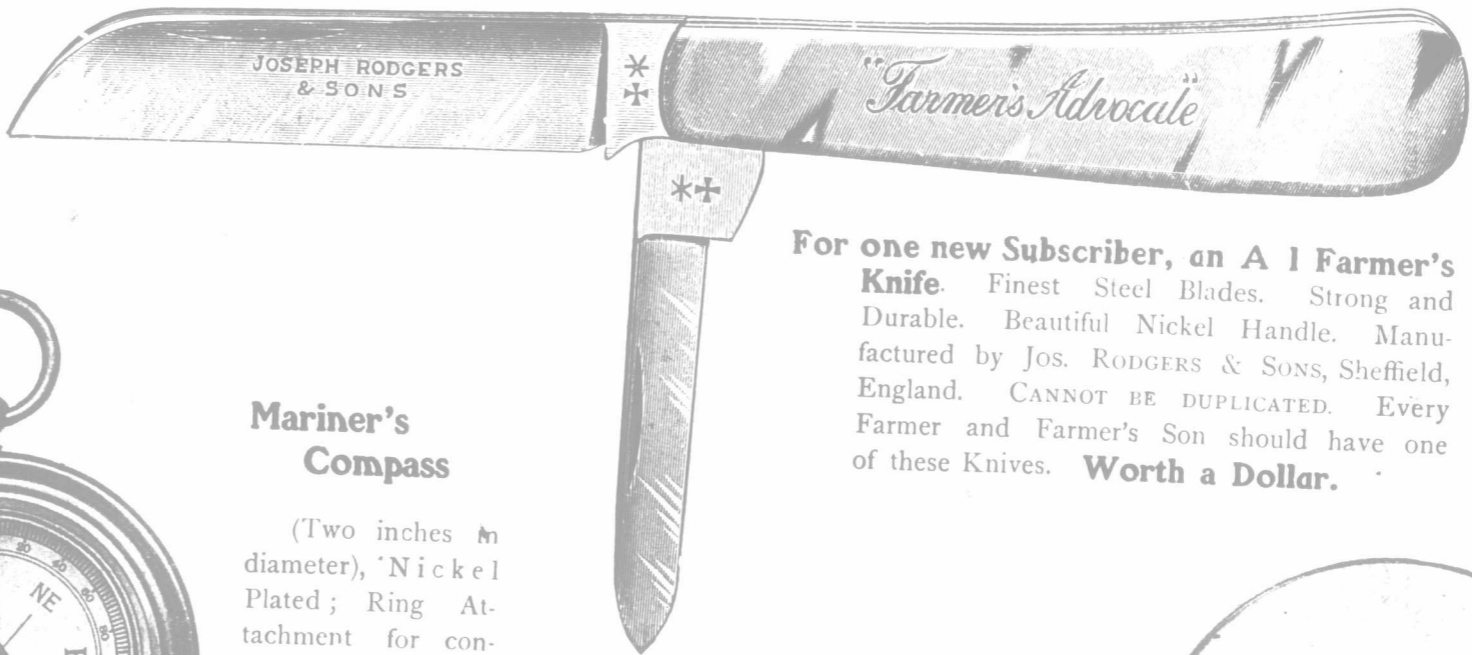
THE BEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE WORLD, FOR \$1.50

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MICROSCOPE, READING GLASS, MARINER'S COMPASS, BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

No one of these articles can be purchased retail for less than from 50 to 75 cents each.

Exact Size of Knife

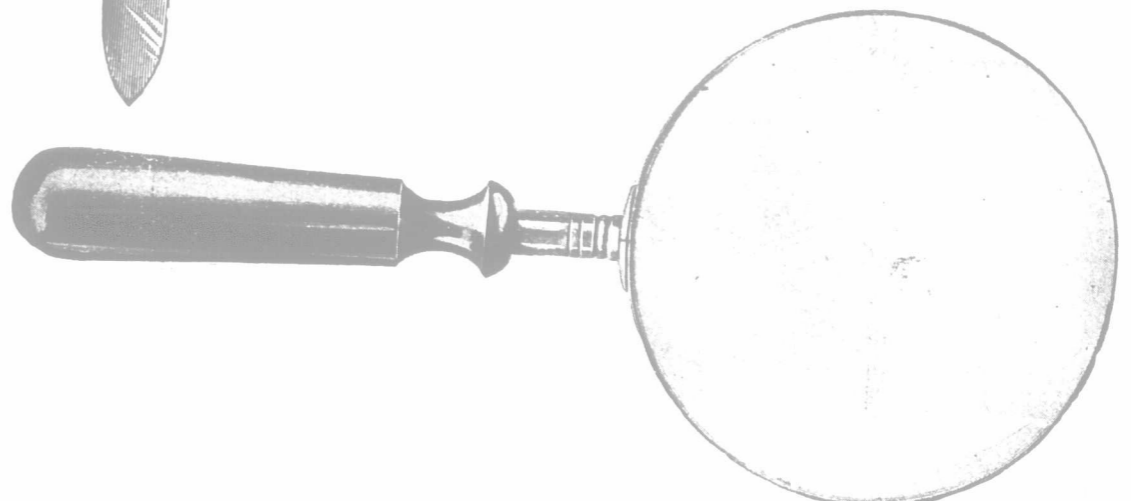


For one new Subscriber, an A I Farmer's Knife. Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable. Beautiful Nickel Handle. Manufactured by JOS. RODGERS & SONS, Sheffield, England. CANNOT BE DUPLICATED. Every Farmer and Farmer's Son should have one of these Knives. **Worth a Dollar.**



Mariner's Compass

(Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly

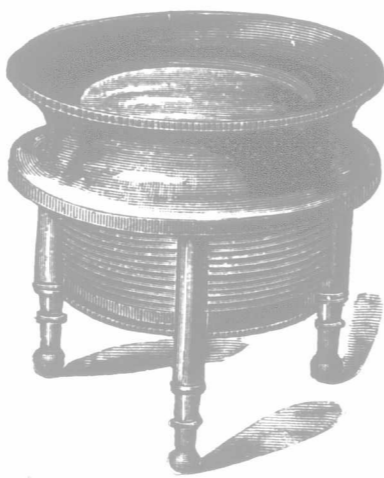


(Cut two-thirds size of Glass.)
Reading Glass, Powerful Lens, Nickel Mounted. Useful in every home.

The Microscope.

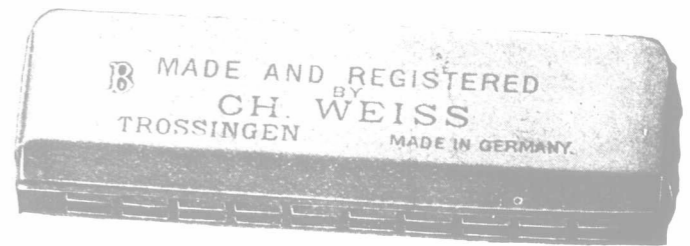
Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects.

Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors.



The Brass Band Harmonica

Finest instrument in the World, extra full tone. Equal to a Silver Cornet. Every Boy and Girl should have one.



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Two Copies of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine Needed in Some Homes.

16 Warrender Park Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1904.
Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen,—I like the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine better each day, and consider it to be the very best all-round agricultural and family paper published on either side of the water. It is just what the people need, and should be in every home. I have just one objection to your paper, and that is in regard to the Home Magazine Department. It is too interesting, as I never have any opportunity of reading the paper until after Mrs. Kennedy has thoroughly read every item in that department. Wishing you continued success, I am, Very truly yours,
W. J. KENNEDY,
Professor Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College

A Boon to Readers.

Dear Sirs,—I must say that I am well pleased with your paper, and would not like to be without it. The weekly publication is quite a boon to readers.
JOHN D. PHILIP, Oak Lake, Man.

Dear Sirs,—I formerly took another Western agricultural journal, and am pleased with the change. No farmer who wishes to work intelligently can afford to be without the "Farmer's Advocate".
J. S. WILSON, Lamoureux, Alta.

Gentlemen,—Inclosed herewith you will find \$1.50 in payment of my subscription for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1904. I believe that you publish one of the best if not the best farm paper in America.
A. R. DAVIDSON, Little Falls, Minn.
Cashier, First National Bank.

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