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IN MANITOBA
and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 7, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 637

Bell
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
AND BELLOLIAN

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

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

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

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

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WHEAT - BARLEY - OATS
TO
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Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

We handle orders on the Winnipeg Option Market, also all American markets on margins. Correspondence solicited.

Changeable Weather
IS
BOVRIL Weather

"Pity tis
tis true!"

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

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Send Your Watch Here.

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

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BRANDON, MAN.
Official Watch Inspector Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
for C.P.R. and C.N.R.

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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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

carries the largest stock of
ENGAGEMENT, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY RINGS

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

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM, Jeweler & Optician.

Does Threshing Pay?
IT all depends on how frequently you have to STOP through using an inferior grade of OIL. All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

Threshers' Supply Co.
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WHY USE Corrugated Roofing
on Your Barns and Sheds?
BECAUSE IT IS
FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF
and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.
MADE BY
Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

An Advertiser Can Reach
more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.
THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

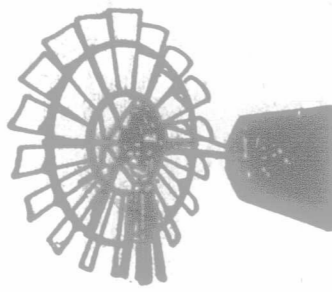
Thompson, Sons & Co.
THE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WINNIPEG.
BANKERS: Union Bank of Canada.

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Keep in the Front.

To do it you must have the best, and the BEST WINDMILLS are the

WOODSTOCK STEEL MILLS



when fitted with GRAPHITE bearings. They run without oil; no more CLIMBING TOWERS TO OIL BEARINGS.

Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, and Saw Benches

Woodstock Wind-Motor Co., Limited,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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FARMS AND FARM LANDS

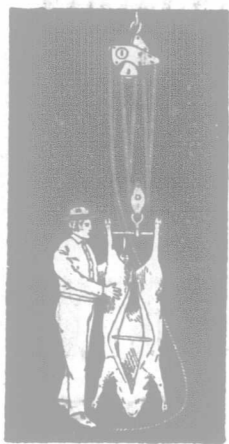
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Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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

Printed list sent on application.



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to make fast the rope. Use the

Burr Self-Locking Tackle Block

for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of 2 or 3 men. Guaranteed not to cut the rope.

The Burr Mfg. Co. Cleveland, Ohio. Ask hardware dealers to write. Agents wanted.

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EASY-RUNNING Cream Separators

Anderson's Force Pumps Windmills Canadian Airmotors Real Estate

WRITE SMYTH, HARDY & CO. Box 3, Calgary, Alta.

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Open all the year round for thorough commercial instruction. TOUCH-TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply

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

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

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

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

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AND **Farmer's Advocate**

\$2.00

TO JANUARY, 1906

Special Clubbing Offer.

Free Press, Winnipeg:

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

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Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks
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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.

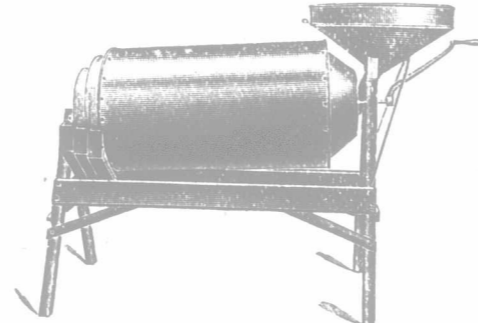
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WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

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

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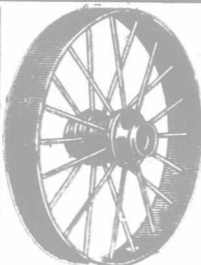
CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



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

Write at once for wholesale prices.

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WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS
FOR WAGONS.

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



OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON

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

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.
ORILLIA, ONT., LIMITED.

H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.-W. T., always carry a full stock of our "Handy Wagons."

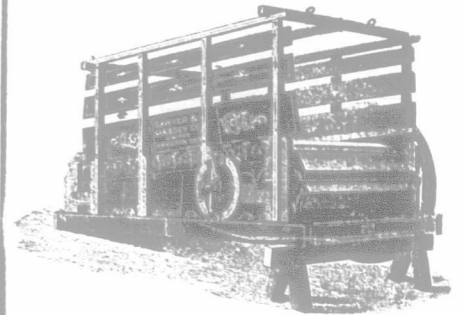
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INCORPORATED

Fred W. Pace, Superintendent. Head Office, WINNIPEG.

All classes of insurance written and represented.

EASY ON THE STOCK.



Celebrated "S. & M." 2 and 3 Horse LEVEL TREAD POWER.

Send for descriptive catalogue of above. Also

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Separators, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Level Tread and Sweep Powers, Ploving Engine Tenders, Portable Sawnmills and Engines, Roadmaking Machinery.

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

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In order to introduce the celebrated "Kacine" Mill in your locality and to repay you for your slight assistance, we will send you this perfect, high-grade Mill, Absolutely Free. The leader for 25 years.

Lighter running, larger capacity, more perfect separation, greater strength, longer life and more uses than all others. Don't lose this chance. We pay freight 500 miles. Write to-day. **JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO.**
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Vulcanite Rubber Roofing

In 1-ply, 2-ply, 3-ply. In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide. Not affected by heat or cold. Always pliable and flexible. No annual painting. Cheapest and best roofing on the market. Oat Sacks and Wheat Sacks, all grades and sizes. Write for our prices.

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

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DON'T TAKE LESS—GET THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR WHEAT

Ship to

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS,

Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Chamber of Commerce, MINNEAPOLIS.

SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US

AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

We handle consignments from farmers promptly and satisfactorily. Write us.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS,

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Until recently represented by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

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Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

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

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Consign Your Grain to St. Boniface

Notify the Crown Grain Co., Limited

On arrival there grain will be sampled and valued by Mr. James Massie, for sixteen years Deputy in the Government Inspection Department. Premiums will be paid for all wheat which is above the average of its grade. Government weights. We handle C. P. R. and C. N. R. equally as well, and store and insure grain on the same terms as exist at Fort William or Port Arthur.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE CROWN GRAIN COMPANY, Limited,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG. TORONTO.

ALEX. CAVANAGH

GRAIN

FARMERS
I will pay you to write us when ready to sell your grain.

Farmers!

We want

GRAIN

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

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

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

to us to be sold on arrival, or afterwards, as you may wish. We do a strictly commission business, in which we have had 20 years' experience. Prompt and reliable work guaranteed. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited.

Licensed and Bonded. Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch

DONALD MORRISON & CO.,

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GRAIN EXCHANGE, - - - WINNIPEG.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Ship your grain to us. Liberal advances made on bills of lading. Write for our calendar. : : :

Room 424 Grain Exchange. Box 317, Winnipeg.

FARMERS! Ship Your GRAIN to Us.

HIGHEST PRICES OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. PROMPT RETURNS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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PHONE 3491. Licensed and Bonded. Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

GRAIN

Write Us For Quotations.

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

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

MARCH=WELLS GRAIN CO.

Room 414, Grain Exchange Building, WINNIPEG, - - - CANADA.

Grain in car lots bought or sold on commission. Reasonable advances made. Prompt returns. Correspondence solicited. Reference: Any Bank in Winnipeg.

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.

In answering any advertisement in this paper kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

YOU
YOU
YOU
YOU

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

YOU
YOU
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.

IT'S THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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

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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

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FREE UPON REQUEST.

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CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

MAPLE
LEAF ROUTE

The most comfort at the least expense.
Electric Lighted Trains, Free Reclining Chair Cars,
Dining Cars with service a la carte.

For full information apply to J. F. GILLIES, Gen. Agent,
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RAILWAY RAILWAY RAILWAY RAILWAY

WILL COMMENCE TO SELL

EASTERN CANADA **\$40** EXCURSION TICKETS

NOVEMBER 28th, 1904,

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

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TO EASTERN CANADA VIA ST. PAUL
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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 _____

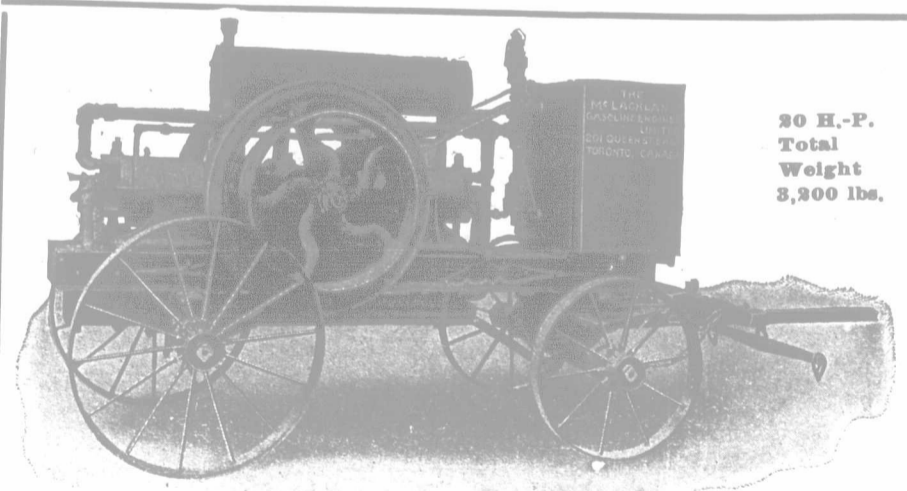
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30 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,300 lbs.

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

Blacklegine

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE Co

CHICAGO
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

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

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

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\$40

FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO

POINTS IN CANADA

WEST OF AND INCLUDING MONTREAL, VIA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FROM CHICAGO

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

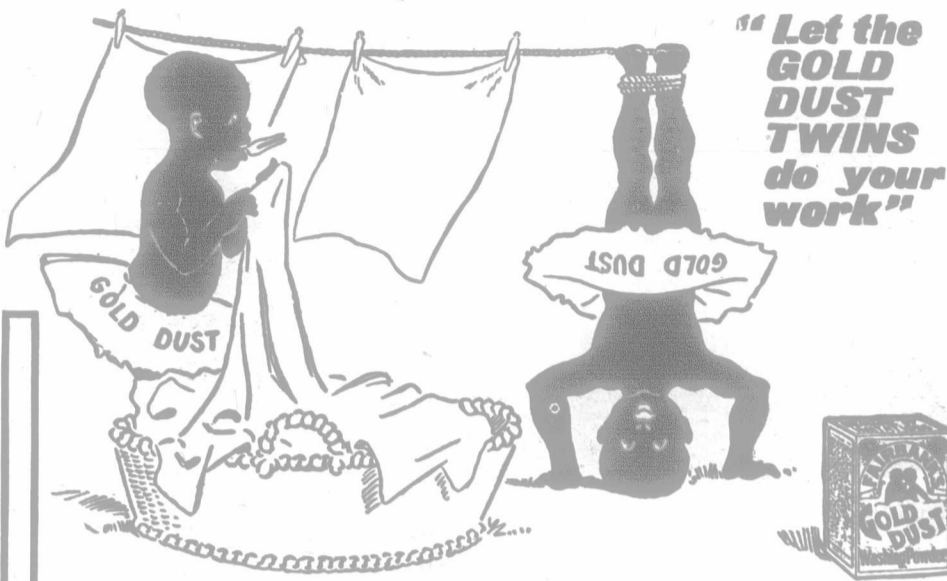
GOOD FOR THREE MONTHS.

Proportionately low rates to

MARITIME PROVINCE POINTS

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

DAVID BROWN, Jr., Trav. Pass. Agent,
486 Main St., Winnipeg.



Gold Dust Stands Alone

in the washing powder field—it has no substitute. You must either use

GOLD DUST

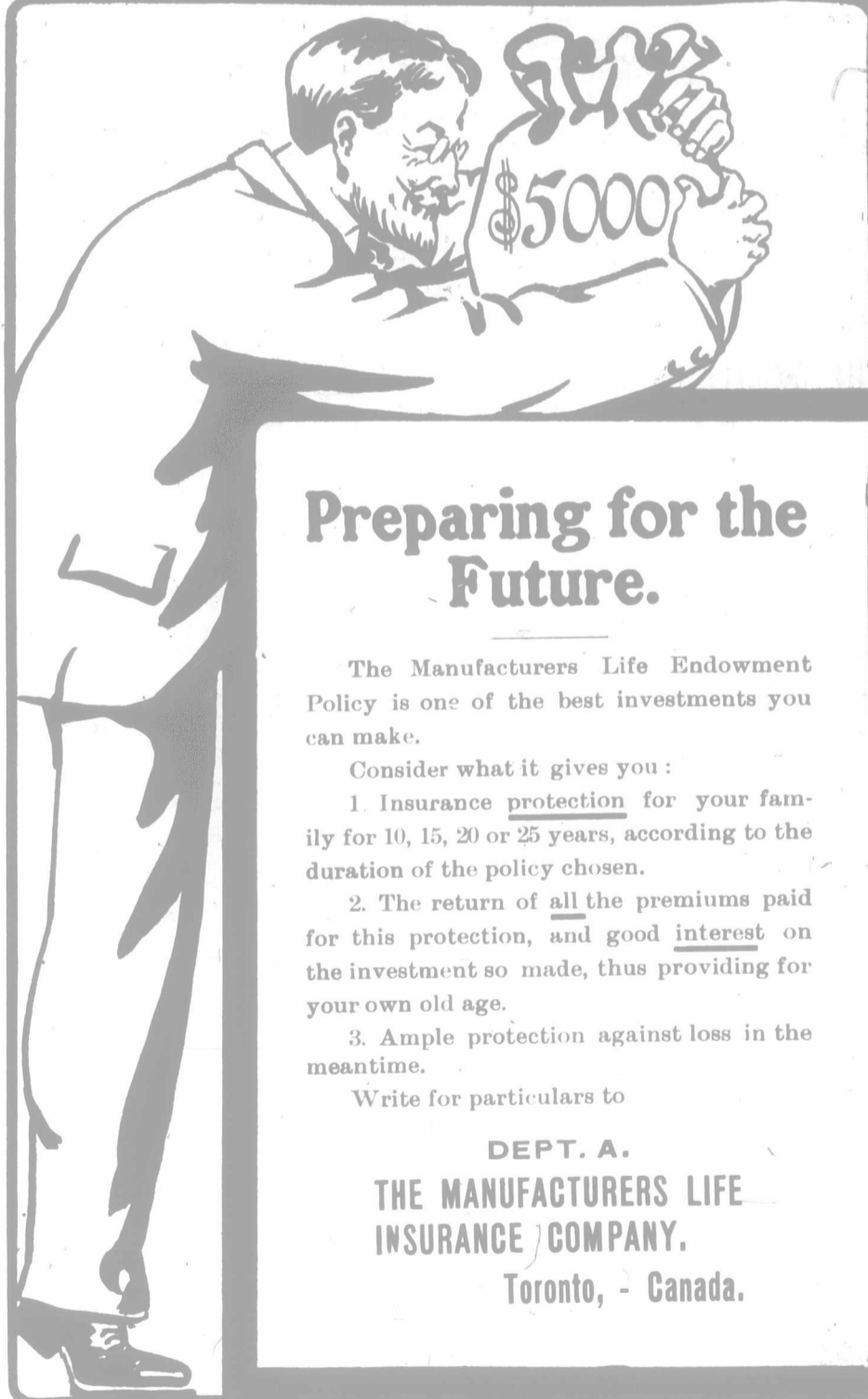
or something inferior—there is no middle ground.

Buy GOLD DUST and you buy the best.

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

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

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft



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.

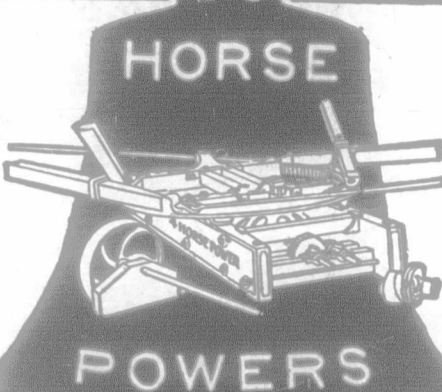
Write for particulars to

DEPT. A.
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Toronto, - Canada.

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Belle City Horse Powers.
Use horses to saw wood, cut and grind feed, shell corn, etc. Our horse powers develop sufficient speed for this work without jack. We make them in 2, 3 and 4 horse tread, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 horse sweep power, (triple and double geared.) Simplest, strongest and most reliable horse powers made. We guarantee every one we send out. Hundreds sold every year and every one satisfied. We also make the famous Belle City Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Truck and Barrel Carts, Saw Frames and Small Thrashers. Our free catalog tells all about them.
Belle City Mfg. Co., Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

Canada's Best



Grain Grinders AND Straw Cutters

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

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO.

Box 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.

HELP FOR WIVES
Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.
Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practising physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.
Colonial Medicine Co.,
20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

KUBANKA MACARONI WHEAT

A few bushels of this wheat FOR SALE.
Yield 25 to 50 per cent. better than Red Fife. Prof. Shaw says: "This is the only wheat I found not affected with rust in Dakota."
Does not need dressing, as it is not affected with smut. Ripens five to ten days earlier than other wheat. Can be readily marketed. For sample and other particulars, apply to

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

L.W. BICK
CITY, LAND, COUNTRY.
CALGARY.

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McHUGH-CHRISTENSEN CO. GRAIN COMMISSION

The Leading Commission Merchants of Winnipeg
They are licensed and bonded. You take no chances when shipping to them. Write for their shipping instructions. Write or wire for prices. Reference, Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.
Office--410 GRAIN EXCHANGE--P.O. Box 558

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TREES, SHRUBS and FLOWERS

FROM THE

Spring Park Nurseries
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., DECEMBER 7, 1904.

No. 637

Editorial.

Work for the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders.

If anything were needed to justify the formation of the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders, the attitude of the U. S. Department of Agriculture towards Canadian dealers and breeders of pure-bred live stock has amply done so, as witness the statement published in circular No. 50 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, under date of July last, which refers to the importation of animals for breeding purposes. The statement is made in bold type that "it has been found best to adopt the policy of certifying NO CANADIAN ASSOCIATIONS OR BOOKS OF RECORD, but where animals have been bred in Canada and purchased for importation into the United States, they may be first registered in a certified book of record in this country, and the provisions of the law complied with." In other words, in order to sell Canadian-bred stock, the breeders in this country are to be obliged to register their stock in the foreign (U. S.) books, which, under the present system of management existing in the majority of these record associations, cannot always be done, as past experience has shown, the eligibility or non-eligibility of a pedigree being autocratically decided upon, in many cases, by the secretaries, some of whom are not at all favorable to the Canadian breeder.

Under such circumstances, we should have records for all pure breeds of live stock bred in Canada, and Canadians should be patriotic enough to support such to the fullest extent; if they care also to record in the U. S. books, such is their own business.

A national pride needs to be developed in this matter, just as much as it was found necessary a few years ago, when, as a result of the U. S. trade policy, it was found necessary to cultivate the British market, to our everlasting satisfaction and profit.

Retaliation is not always the best method of bringing opponents or business rivals to book, but it would be well for the Dominion Government to refuse all entry of pure-bred stock from the U. S. free of duty until such were registered in our Canadian books. The trade Canadawards in pure-bred Shorthorn has not been extensive, but in Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Percheron, Clydesdale and other horses, it has been quite large, and on such stock similar regulations to those laid down by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Treasury Board should be applied by the Canadian Government. In many cases, retaliation proves a boomerang, inasmuch as the person using the weapon hurts himself as much as the intended victim. If applied, however, as we suggest, no such damage would result to our live-stock interests. The gospel of offering the one cheek after the opposite has been slapped, is not a work-a-day businesslike one, and it is to be hoped that the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders will use all their influence to amend matters in such a way as to build up our record associations and foster pride in Canadian institutions. There is a big field and a lot of work to be done in the improvement of Canadian live stock, and it behooves one and all to take up the work seriously, never looking backwards, but persistently continuing until the goal desired is reached.

The question of the revision of our Shorthorn Herdbook standard so as to admit all cattle registered in Coates' (British) Shorthorn Herdbook is still unsettled, and it is a pressing one. The recent sales in Scotland show how keen our

competitors from Argentine are, and it stands as a piece of monumental folly on our part that we continue to deliberately narrow or close to ourselves by a herdbook regulation the avenue through which we can get fresh blood at reasonable prices to improve our main pure breed of cattle in Canada.

Starting a Debating Club.

So numerous have been the enquiries in response to a recent editorial in these columns setting forth the advantages of debating clubs for young farmers, that we find it necessary to outline a method of organization and management that should be suitable for the conditions in this country. To begin with, some one or more who can realize the necessity for such an organization in the community should arrange for a meeting-house in which to hold the first meeting, to elect officers and get started. Then, after the date has been named, a notice should be placed in the local papers circulating in the district, the editors of which will, in all probability, be found to be friendly to the new educational move. Bills should also be got out, and tacked up in the principal public places. If the expense of printing is considered too great a venture, they may be written, but, by all means, get them up.

When the night of meeting arrives, move, if possible, someone to the chair who can do a little talking on the benefits of a literary society. After that let there be a free discussion on the advisability of organizing, and after the meeting has become stirred up on the question, and a resolution favoring the move has been carried, it will be in order to elect an honorary president. This individual will not be expected to do much in the way of managing the affairs of the society, but if some such well-known and popular individual as, say, the local M. P., can be had, he may add a little dignity to the institution at the start, and, perhaps, be induced to contribute a substantial sum towards the finances of the society. Next, a president should be selected. He should be one, if possible, who is capable of managing a meeting, but it should not be forgotten that every one is there to learn, and it will be unwise to expect too much at first from even the president, but by all means select the most capable young man in sight. A vice-president should also be selected, whose duty it will be to assist the president in the management of the society, and in his absence take charge. One of the principal officers will be the secretary-treasurer, whose duty it will be to keep an account of all the proceedings of each meeting, and read it at the next subsequent meeting. It will be his duty also to keep strict account of all moneys received, and render to the society when called upon to do so. In addition to these officers, there should be a committee of three or five, who, with the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, form a managing committee to arrange programmes and look after the welfare of the society generally.

After organization it will be necessary to form a small code of by-laws, which will show the general objects of the society, its date of meeting, the duties of its officers, and the initiation fee. In regard to the latter, many societies have found it well to admit ladies free, and require gentlemen to pay twenty-five cents. However, the amount of the latter will depend entirely on the amount of money required by the society, but in no case should the fee be high enough to keep anyone from becoming a member. The programme should be arranged ahead.

Discussions at Institutes.

The Superintendent of British Columbia Experimental Farm, Thos. A. Sharpe, is one who strongly believes that the most successful Farmers' Institute meetings are those at which the people ask most questions, and where general but orderly discussion is freely indulged in. This opinion is concurred in by most successful institute speakers. The fluent speaker may speak for an hour on some agricultural topic, and may please his audience very much, but after they have gone the effect is not lasting. To be educational, institutes must be such that those who attend may learn something. The young man who has been out of school for a few years cannot return and adopt methods of study at once. It takes time, after working hard six days on the farm, to acquire the student habit, but it is much more difficult for those who have been many years removed from a school or educational institution to lives of earnest toil to obtain much from an address, no matter how well delivered. It is different when a general discussion is indulged in, and questions are allowed to be asked, and are answered courteously. We venture to say there is not a farmer in the West who has not thought of something in regard to soil cultivation during the past summer that he would like to hear answered by someone who felt qualified to do so. And the same holds good in a score of other subjects. We learn most by hearing what we want to know, and, in agriculture, the Farmers' Institute is a good place to ask questions and have them answered satisfactorily, provided competent instructors are put on the circuit.

Territorial Grain-growers' Convention.

THE FARMERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

Within a short time the fourth annual convention of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association will be held. Owing to the magnitude and importance of the last three annual meetings, it is almost certain that the attendance this year will be large. Never, probably, in the history of farmers' organizations on this continent has any institution been able to accomplish so much in the interest of the farmer in so short a time. When the first association in Canada was formed in the Territories there was great need for it. In the marketing of grain, the situation, both as to selling and shipping, was about as unsatisfactory to the producer as it could be expected to be in any country enjoying the freedom of British institutions, but, fortunately, a remedy was found when it was suggested that those who produced the grain should unite in protecting their own interests. That they united when they did has been a source of gratification to thousands who have since become identified with the movement.

One of the most striking features of the policy of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association is seen in the moderate views which they have taken in questions affecting the interests of trade in general, and their own in particular. They have never failed to recognize that other people had rights as well as themselves. In this they have made themselves strong, and have gained thereby the support and sympathy of influences that otherwise might be in opposition. No disinterested party who has watched the course pursued by the executive of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association since its inception can do otherwise than congratulate the general membership of the Association upon being able to have at its head such efficient officers.

But the great point at this time is to rally to the guns, and gather the force to the annual convention once more. There may not be, apparently, so much need for a real live meeting

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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).

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as there was in time past, but, nevertheless, the necessity for standing by the guns is no less real than ever before. Every line of trade and commerce is to-day organized for its protection and advancement, and because the grain-growers are now well organized is all the more reason why they should remain organized. It will be an unfortunate day for the grain-growers of the West should the Grain-growers' Association ever have occasion to disband. We trust it may never occur. Rally to the annual meeting of your local association, and see that it is well represented at the annual Territorial convention. It is your duty to your country's best interests, to the agriculture of the West, and to yourself.

The Cream Separator and Good Butter.

The coming of the hand cream separator has, in many localities, changed the whole trend of the dairy business, and, in some cases, has been the means of almost stopping the manufacture of butter, has decreased the number of cows kept, and, therefore, has helped to decrease the bovine population. That the latter has resulted from the introduction of the hand separator might at first view be doubted, but careful investigation into the matter will bear out the statement made, to which we might add that, as a result of the introduction of the useful, and, in fact, almost indispensable farm utensil, the cream separator, to the keeper of five good milking cows, a few central creameries are doing business, a number of local creameries have gone out of business, and, as a net result, the total output of creamery butter has been stationary, or has not increased in a commensurate degree with the increase in other lines of farm activities. The condition above noted refers more particularly to Manitoba, although, to a certain extent, the same holds good for the Territories. This effect of the

cream separator on butter production has been noticed in the Western States, where general farming and dairying occupy about the same relative positions that they do here. Fortunately for agriculture, the experts in charge of the dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were anxious to get at the reasons for the results that seem to follow the introduction of the separator to Western farms, and investigated the matter carefully, the results of which are recorded in a bulletin, which we have summarized elsewhere. Briefly, the investigations show that the introduction of the separator on Western farms has resulted in a lowering of the quality of creamery butter, due to the following reasons: Lack of care at milking, especially of cleanliness; insufficient attention to cooling the cream immediately separation is performed; imperfect storage of cream, as a result of which cream of varying degrees of sourness (acidity) are delivered at the creameries; deliveries of cream to the creamery not frequent enough; carelessness by buttermakers in handling cream when received, and the lack of some system of grading the different quality creams received. The investigation shows, then, a need for the tightening up of the bolts and screws of the industry all around, and indicates that the introduction of the separator has been to render the dairy business so much easier as to induce a relaxation in the care necessary to make a first-class article, this relaxation resulting in the use of slovenly methods by all concerned. The cause being known, the way to improvement is easy to see, and those who travel the road stand to profit thereby.

Do You Give Christmas Gifts? OF COURSE YOU DO.

Then what about this?

- Have you a friend who likes reading?
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- Will he be interested in knowing just how the brainiest farmers farm?
- Has he a family who share his interests and pleasures?

Then why not send him the Farmer's Advocate for 1905 for a Christmas Box? It will be a gift that he and his whole family will be sure to enjoy. Think about this, and send in your friend's name as soon as possible. You will be pleased, as well as your friend, with your choice of a Christmas gift.

Farmhouse Plans and Descriptions.

PRIZES OFFERED.

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

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

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

Horses.

Stables Should be Well Lighted.

It is an indisputable fact that a large percentage of farm stables are insufficiently lighted, and, as a result, horses are not as comfortable and free from disease as they otherwise would be. Sunlight is an essential to health, either in man or beast. It purifies the air, destroys germs, is an excellent disinfectant and health-giver.

It is probable that poorly-lighted stables have a more marked effect upon the eyes than upon other organs. The eyes certainly become accustomed to semi-darkness, and an animal that is kept in such a place can see fairly well, and if kept there constantly it is possible his sight might remain practically uninjured. But the injury arises from the extreme or violent changes of light and darkness, being several times each day taken out of the stable into the light. During the time the animal is in darkness or semi-darkness, the muscles which contract or dilate the pupil act so as to dilate it, when, instead of being well-marked elliptical in form, its shape approaches a sphere. The optic nerve in the meantime accommodates itself to circumstances and sight is fairly good, but so soon as the animal is taken out of the stable into the strong light, the circular muscular fibres of the iris contract, and thereby contract the pupil. These frequent and violent changes have a tendency to weaken the eyes, and, no doubt, are responsible for many cases of ophthalmia (inflammation of the outer covering of the organs.)

Some claim that cataract is often caused in this way, but I am not of this opinion. Cataract is, in most cases, the result of repeated attacks of a constitutional, periodic disease, known as periodic, or specific, ophthalmia, and I am of the opinion that this disease will not be produced by usage, where the predisposition to hereditary tendency does not exist. At the same time, such usage as has been described, by weakening the eye, may act as an exciting cause for the disease, the predisposition to which exists, and which, under proper sanitary conditions, might not occur. Another disease of the eye, which causes blindness, and is called "Anaurosis" (paralysis of the optic nerves), a disease in which, at first, there is little or no change observed in structure, more than a dilated and spherical form assumed by the pupil, may be induced by insufficient light.

The general health of the animal is also more or less affected by the light or darkness of the stable in which he spends several hours each day. Insufficient light in a stable is often the result of a desire on the part of the builder to have the building so constructed that it will be warm. This is a mistake. If windows are properly constructed, and especially if double windows are used in cold weather, it does not follow that they will admit cold, and even though they may, a horse or other animal can endure a comparatively low temperature, provided the air is pure, the general surroundings dry, and sunlight is freely admitted. I think that few will dispute the fact that it is better to have a stable built especially for a horse stable, one in which other classes of stock are not kept. This, of course, is in many cases inconvenient or impracticable, and we find in the majority of modern farm buildings that a large barn is erected on a stone basement, and stabling for all classes of stock is provided in the basement. The habit of having the basement built on a sidehill, and largely underground, has, fortunately, generally been discarded. A building where all compartments are under one roof certainly makes things much handier, and is more economical in many ways, even though the horses are not as comfortable as they might be under other conditions. Where this style of building is erected, special care should be taken to have all stables, more particularly the horse compartment, well lighted, and while we cannot have these particulars as well looked after as we can where we have a special building, we should do our best.

My ideal stable is one of sufficient width to have a row of stalls facing each wall, with the horses' heads facing the wall, and a wide passage between the stalls. If space can be spared, I would have a box stall for each horse, but this is generally too expensive. Whether the stalls are box or single, there should be a small window in each, one that can be slid back into the wall in warm weather, and of sufficient height to require the horse to elevate his head in order to look out or protrude his nose. The window admits the sun and light at all times, and when all are open it creates a draft across the stable, which, in warm weather, is very grateful to the horse, and the draft is so high that it does not strike the body, which removes the danger of chill if the weather should turn suddenly cold when the windows are open. The stable is lighted well at all times, and horses enjoy standing in a stall of this kind much more than when facing a dead wall. Even when facing dead walls, if the windows be plentiful and of the proper height behind them, they do not suffer from want

of light. Of course, in arranging a horse stable in the basement of a barn, it is seldom, if ever, possible to construct it so that each horse will face a window, but we should do the best we can in this respect, and, at all events, have plenty of glass, even though it may be at the expense of a certain amount of heat. Horses appreciate sun and light, so let us supply them with as much as possible while tied in a stall or loose in a box.

"WHIP."

A Question of Hackney Breeding.

A reader asks this question: From what did the Hackney horse originate? Are they a pure breed? Explain their breeding.

The Hackney is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, of our improved breeds of pure-bred horses. The Thoroughbred, which is always considered the oldest of the pure breeds, traces his ancestry to a period about the close of the seventeenth century. About this time, three Arabian stallions were imported into England to be used upon the Royal mares, called "King's mares," imported from the East in the reign of Charles II. (1660-1665). These three stallions were the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian, imported in 1686, 1706, and 1724, respectively. To the mating of these stallions with the "King's mares" the Thoroughbred owes its earliest ancestors. Of these three sires, the one imported by Mr. Darley from Aleppo was thought to be the most beautiful in shape. This Darley Arabian begat Flying Childers (foaled in 1715), the speediest race horse of his time, and claimed by many to be a better horse than Eclipse, through whom we have our best families of Thoroughbreds. One of Flying Childers' sons was Blaze. This horse was taken to the county of Norfolk and used on the mares of that district, and sired the horse Shales, to which so many of our Hackneys trace their lineage. On the maternal side, the early-recorded Hackneys had for progenitors the trotting mares of Norfolk and neighboring counties. These mares were exceptionally fast at the trot, and there are records of them having traveled eighty and even eighty-four miles under saddle daily. As Norfolk County farmers were great producers of coach horses and horses to go in the saddle at a trot, the blood of the Darley Arabian was much appreciated, as it gave to the offspring of their mares more symmetry and spirit, without impairing their trotting proclivities. From this as a fountain-head has descended the Hackney of to-day. Careful selection and thorough education by his admirers are responsible for the proud bearing, clean action and general soundness of the modern Hackney. For a time after the introduction of the steam engine as a means of locomotion in England, the breeding of carriage and coach horses was sadly neglected, but of late years interest has revived in fancy harness horses, of which the Hackney is justly the ideal.

Certainly, the breed is pure; that is, they are bred in certain blood lines true to type, but purity is a quality having variable degrees, and the Hackney blood, perhaps, is not as pure as that, for instance, of the Thoroughbred. The Hackney breeders, very wisely, we believe, admit from time to time to their studbook the names of mares that cannot trace in all their blood lines through many generations to a certain arbitrary head. For instance, a mare may be of the Hackney type, no doubt possessing a considerable amount of Hackney blood, but be ineligible for registration, yet may be inspected and recorded as such. Then, the filly produce of such mares, by a registered sire, will be eligible for "half registry," and if this half-registered animal produce a filly by a registered stallion it is eligible for full registry. By such means as this, although possibly the breed may suffer something in its prepotency, yet it gains by a continual infusion of new blood, and thus the source of foundation stock is widened. Of course, the Hackney Association is sufficiently careful to see that the inspected stuff is true to type, and has been bred from stock of carriage character.

The conditions for registration of horses bred in Canada or the United States are:

1. A stallion shall only be recorded in the "full registry" class, and to be eligible must be out of a "full-registered" dam, and either by a "full-registered" sire, or an English "entered" sire imported prior to October 1st, 1891, and "half registered" in the Canadian Hackney Studbook.
2. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, and out of either a "full-registered" or "half-registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry."
3. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, and out of an "inspected" mare, shall be eligible for "half registry."
4. A mare by an English "entered" stallion, imported prior to October 1st, 1891, and "half registered" in Canadian Studbook, out of either a "full-registered" or "half-registered" dam, shall be eligible for "full registry," and if out of an "inspected" dam shall be eligible for "half registry."
5. A mare by a "full-registered" stallion, out

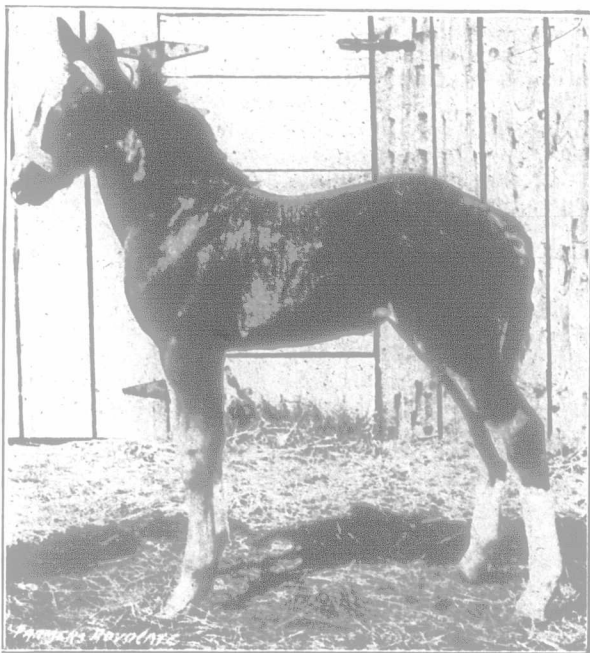
of an uninspected mare may be inspected, and, if passed, shall be eligible for "half registry."

Half-registered animals will be numbered, but their numbers will be in brackets, with words, "half registered," also in brackets.

All horses under fourteen hands high shall be registered and classified as ponies.

All horses fourteen hands and over shall be registered as Hackneys.

of our own country, who have the pasture range, and can produce in profusion all the food necessary to grow young horses of the class that brings the best prices, and which costs no more to raise than inferior animals. Enterprising horsemen have in the last few years imported a considerable number of high-class stallions, especially of the heavy-draft breeds, and many sections are now well supplied in that respect, but it must be patent to all observers that there is a lamentable scarcity of pure-bred mares, or even of fairly good grade mares, from which to breed the class of horses required to supply the sure demand. Recognizing this want, enterprising breeders have recently imported a number of young pure-bred heavy-draft mares, which, when distributed throughout the country will help to supply the need, and there are yet some home-bred ones in the hands of breeders that are available. These, however, are entirely inadequate to fill the requirement, and for this reason those who have good grade mares should breed them to the best class of sires, and prepare to supply the market which is assured, and those who have not good mares to breed from may make a good investment by securing some of those being offered in our advertising columns by importers and breeders. Nineteen hundred and four has been the banner year of immigration to Canada. The eyes of the world are turned toward this country. Canadian officials at the World's Fair at St. Louis have been deluged with enquiries regarding our Great West as a field for emigration, and for our cheap farming land of the best quality. The probability amounts practically to a certainty that next year, and the following years, will witness an increasing immigration, and, consequently, an increasing demand for horses. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and other railways, and the occupation of farming lands along their routes, lumbering in New Ontario and Northern Quebec, will doubtless create an immense demand for horses, as will also our steadily growing towns and cities. The prospect for profitable horse-breeding in the Dominion never looked brighter. It is the golden opportunity of Canadian farmers, and if they fail to avail themselves of it and profit by it, the trade will go to others, and the money paid out for the supply of horses will go out of the country, instead of remaining here.



A Pretty Baby of the Equine Kingdom at Edmonton Exhibition, July, 1904.

Inspection Fees.—Mare or filly certified to be sired by a "full-registered" Hackney stallion, and other mares not less than two years old, fee \$15.00, \$5.00 to accompany application (which amount will in no case be returned), difference to be paid before certificate is issued. The Society reserves the right to refuse to inspect any mare in the event of the expenses exceeding fees, unless the applicant agrees to reimburse the Society.

More and Better Horses Needed.

The fact that common scrub horses being brought into this country from the United States are selling for prices which, not many years ago, would have purchased good horses is ample evidence of a marked scarcity of the desirable class of horse stock in the country. There is a reasonable certainty that a steadily increasing number of work horses will be required for the next twenty years to supply the needs of the contractors for the building of the many new railways projected, and of the tens of thousands of incoming settlers who will take up lands on the

Stock.

Watch the Droppings.

The careful and successful feeder always keeps a watch on the state of the droppings of the live stock under his care, more especially the feeder of cattle for the fat stock show or block. It will pay the horseman to study the changes in the manure of his charges, as from it he can tell quite frequently whether the teeth are in good shape and grinding the food properly, can often diagnose the presence of worms, or recognize a feverish condition. With food being bolted or insufficiently masticated, grain will be found in the manure whole; if worms affect the animals, such are often found in the manure, and if a feverish condition exists, the manure will be in hard, dark, shiny balls or pellets, very often covered with slime.

The character of the manure is largely affected by the feed, as witness the difference in effect of ordinary winter feed and grass, due largely to the amount of water contained in the feed. A constipated condition in cattle betokens, therefore, a lack of succulent food, possibly shortage of fluids and salt, and perhaps too much bulky dry roughage, such as inferior hay or straw.

The manure of cattle in winter should not, as the result of feeding, be as loose as when on the early grass, but neither should the feces (dung) be so dry as to take on a definite shape or shiny appearance; the medium between the two will be

found about right. Mr. Rennie, when feeding steers at the O. A. C., was always a stickler for such method of feeding as would ensure a comparative looseness of the bowels, which he tried to get by dieting with ensilage, roots, bran, and a liberal allowance of salt. Successful feeding depends not on what can be crowded into the animal, but on the assimilation of a maximum amount by the animal, and a proper disposition



Playmates at Namaka, Alta.

Three of Mr. Jas. Shouldice's children, with their pets—one a cunning little fox terrier dog, and the other a perfectly tame antelope fawn.

line of these railways, both in the East and West. There is a steady demand at good stiff prices for the better class of horses, both heavy draft and carriage, for export to Britain and the United States, as well as for use in our own constantly-growing cities and towns. In view of this situation, the question arises: Who are in so good a position to meet this demand, and to profit by the good prices sure to prevail, as the farmers

of the waste material which forms the manure. While constipation does not, as far as we are aware, inconvenience animals with headaches, as it does in human beings, the retention in the animal body of unassimilable material is no more desirable, and is equally inimical to health, as in the human race; therefore, those in charge of live stock should see to it that the manure of their charges is natural in quality and quantity. The opposite condition of diarrhoea is due to irritation of the bowels, through some cause or other, and, in many cases, is nature's way of removing an irritant. Inferior, mouldy or frosted food often induces a loose condition of the bowels, as will overdrafts of water after prolonged thirst. The cattle-feeder without succulent food, such as roots, or ensilage, and who has a lot of roughage, such as corn fodder, straw and hay, to consume, will find benefit from the abundant use of bran, and, in many cases, the judicious use of oil cake or ground flaxseed. Boiled pigweed has, in many cases, been said to have a laxative effect.

A careful watch on the condition of the bowels of breeding animals, such as the brood-mare and brood sow, will be found just as necessary and profitable as in the case of the fattening steer.

Winter Fairs for the Territories.

As pointed out in our issue of November 23rd, it is the purpose of the Territorial Department of Agriculture to hold a number of stock-judging schools, as well as two winter fairs at central points—one in the east, perhaps at Regina or Indian Head, and the other in the west at Calgary. The official report from the Department at Regina says:

The Commissioner of Agriculture believes that the time has come when fat stock shows can be successfully held. The idea is to start them in a small way, and allow them to expand from year to year, as circumstances permit. It is not the department's intention at these winter shows to duplicate the prizes offered at summer fairs; on the contrary, the prizes will be limited to fat stock, the object being to encourage winter fattening. The full classification and exact amount of prize money to be offered has not been finally decided upon as yet, but for the information of those who have put up stock to fatten, or may yet do so, it may be stated that there will be classes for the following:

- Fat steer, three years old and over.
- Fat steer, two years old and under three.
- Fat steer, one year old and under two.
- Fat heifer, three years old and over.
- Fat heifer, two years old and under three.
- Fat heifer, one year old and under two.
- Fat cow.

In all these classes a first prize of at least \$25.00 will be offered, with suitable succeeding ones receiving out to fourth and fifth prizes.

In swine, equally substantial prizes will be offered for: Best pen of three barrows, suitable for bacon purposes, and to weigh between 180 lbs. and 220 lbs.; best pen of three sows, suitable for bacon purposes, and to weigh between 180 lbs. and 220 lbs.

In order to put all feeders on an equal footing, it is the intention to have all animals collected at a nominal rate, on much the same plan as bulls are taken to the annual bull sale at Calgary. Thus, it would not cost the man who is at the farthest point from the place where the show is held any more to ship his animal or animals than one close by. The fundamental idea underlying this work is educational, and in order that every opportunity may be offered those who attend to learn, ample accommodation will be provided, the seats will be arranged in amphitheatre form, so that all can see the judging and the animals while illustrated lectures are being given. Definite dates for the shows have not been fixed, but the show for Eastern Assiniboia will likely be held the third or fourth week in March, while that for Alberta may be a little later. If the date is not too late, a show of live poultry could be combined with it, also a fair for seed grain. The Commissioner of Agriculture invites the loyal co-operation of all interested in the advancement of Territorial agriculture to make the show a great success. The meetings to be held at the same time will be addressed by leading experts in various lines, and they should be the very best of the year. Fuller particulars will be issued at a later date.

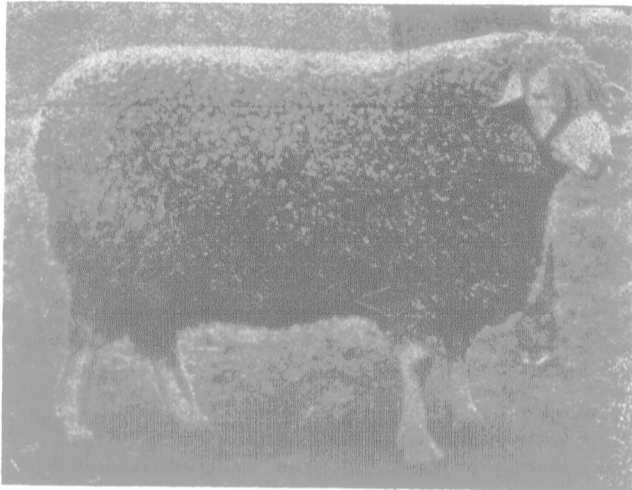
Xmas Number.

Remember the Xmas Number of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine will be issued on Dec. 14th. Send us your orders at once for extra copies, and we will mail them direct to your friends for you. Price, 25 cents. Address

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Lincoln Sheep.

The Lincoln breed of sheep originated in the county of Lincolnshire, England, where they are yet more generally kept than any other breed, while they may also be found in several other counties in that country, and are widely distributed in other countries, having found their way in large numbers into Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, Canada, and the United States. The original Lincolnshire sheep were a large, loosely-made breed, with flat ribs and deep bellies. Their improvement, which was effected principally by crossing with Leicester rams, commenced about the middle of the eighteenth century, while Mr. Bakewell, the great improver of Leicesters, was yet living. In general form, the Lincoln somewhat resembles the Leicester, but they are deeper-bodied and carry heavier fleeces, are woolled on the legs, and, as a rule, have a tuft of wool on the forehead. They are the largest and heaviest of the English breeds. The average weight of matured rams in good condition, may be put at 300 to 325 lbs., and ewes at 250 to 270 lbs. Show rams, highly fitted, have weighed as high as 400 lbs. and up to 450 lbs. Their flesh is firm, and their backs well covered with flesh, which is of good quality, the meat being juicy and well marbled or mixed, the lean with the fat. They are the heaviest shearers of all the English breeds, the average weight for fleeces in well-fed flocks being from twelve to fourteen pounds, unwashed, while there



Lincoln Ram.

are records of rams' fleeces weighing twenty to thirty pounds. The wool on yearling ewes, the first fleece, grows very long, sometimes measuring twelve to sixteen inches and upwards, and the quality of the wool in the best flocks is excellent, being fine, and yet strong, lustrous and of even quality all over the body, and they hold their wool on the belly and legs into old age. Lincolns mature early for their great size. They are good grazers, and also answer admirably for folding. Their docility, improved breeding and strong constitution enable them to feed profitably and make good returns. Their value in crossing upon Merinos and other breeds, increasing the weight of wool and mutton, both of which are of good quality, is among their strongest claims for preference. They have been largely and successfully used for crossing on the range flocks of the United States, and in South America, where they have been eagerly sought after and imported from England at very high prices, the Argentine breeders buying the best rams obtainable, with practically no limit as to price. The well-furnished Lincoln has a squarelike and massive appearance, strong, straight, well-placed limbs, a strong neck, well set into the shoulders, a deep body, and all the indications of constitutional vigor.

The National American Lincolnshire Sheep-breeders' Association was organized in 1891, and the present secretary is Mr. Bert Smith, of Charlotte, Michigan. There have been recorded something over 10,000 of this breed by owners distributed through many of the Middle and Western States, and in every Province in Canada, though the principal flocks are found in Western Ontario.

Succulence and Growth.

A Manitoba sheep-raiser, noted in show-rings as winner of many of the best prizes, speaking of successful sheep-raising for the market and the show-ring, laid great stress upon the use of such succulent foods as rape, cabbage and turnips, and intimated that success in early lamb-raising depended altogether on having some turnips, cabbage or other succulent feeds to carry them along on until grass starts. The feeds mentioned, especially rape, are rank growers, as a rule, on prairie soil, and are the cheapest material on which growth can be made, when combined with moderate amounts of other feeds. Nothing tends to keep stock in health during the winter so well as a few roots, and although, owing to the stress and rush of work in the fall, a large acreage will not be grown, yet, if good storage facilities are

available, such as a good cellar, the stockman will find profit in growing a few roots. Study root-culture this winter, look up experimental farm reports as to varieties to choose, and be ready to sow the seed next spring.

Farm.

Fall Wheat Successful in North Alberta.

Those who have not had an opportunity of observing the crop conditions in Northern Alberta during the last few years may hold the opinion that Southern Alberta is the only part of that Western Territory where fall wheat can be successfully grown. This, however, is a mistake, for it would appear that the time is not far distant when fall wheat will be one of the main crops throughout the grain-growing districts of Alberta, both North and South. In writing of his experience with fall wheat, Ira W. Russell, Lacombe, in a letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," states that in the year 1900, he brought two sacks of Turkey Red winter wheat from Iowa Experiment Station, and sowed it late in September. The following spring it looked weak and was thin, but it harvested twenty-five bushels to the acre. The following year he sowed four acres each of Dawson's Golden Chaff and Kansas Red, the latter being supplied by the C. P. R., but both varieties were killed out entirely, as there was but little snow during the winter. In the latter part of August, 1902, he sowed twelve acres of Turkey Red from seed grown the year before. This seed proved to be somewhat weak in vitality, and a thin seeding was the result. It looked fairly well, but Mr. Russell declares it was too thin and late for a good sample of wheat. Nevertheless, twenty-three bushels to the acre was the yield. On August the 8th, 1903, sixteen acres were sown from the seed previously grown. The seed was scarcely sown thick enough to make up for the poor vitality, and the stand did not prove to be all that could be desired. Six acres had to be plowed up and sown to oats, but the balance proved to be a fair crop, and though not threshed at the time of writing, he believes twenty-five bushels to the acre will be the yield. He has, also, this year, three small plots of Turkey Red, Dawson's Golden Chaff and Frost-proof May, the yield of which is estimated at forty bushels per acre. This fall, twenty acres of Turkey Red were sown on July 20th, and before winter set in was looking particularly well, young stock being allowed to pasture on it to keep it from obtaining too much top.

In summarizing, Mr. Russell says: "I think winter wheat will pay to raise here. We need to know a little more about it. On land like mine, it will have to be sown early, in order to get ripe before frost; on light clay or sandy soils, later will do."

Sowing Grass and Clover Seeds.

The methods followed in the sowing of the seeds of alfalfa, red clover, timothy, rye grass and brome undoubtedly contribute largely to the success or non-success of the attempts to introduce the clovers or grasses into the farm rotation.

In this western country, experiences with the above forage plants and soil renovators are none too plentiful, and the few available are, therefore, all the more valuable. Some farmers have, we know, sown grass seeds mixed with the grain in the large hopper of the drill or seeder; while others, just as good farmers, affirm that they have no success that way, and insist on sowing the smaller seeds separately, by means of the regular grass-seed attachment. The modifications in drills and seeders of late years have been such as to render some of the older experiments of comparatively little value. Let us hear how you sow your grass seed. Many experienced men hold to the opinion that grass seeds must be put well down, especially on the lighter lands, and to do so put the seeds down with the grain. What is your practice, as a result of experience?

Alfalfa at Lacombe.

Of the farmers in Alberta who sowed alfalfa clover last year, Ira W. Russell was one who tried an experiment in inoculating the soil with alfalfa bacteria. Writing to the "Farmer's Advocate" of his experience, he says: "I find about one plant in six on the inoculated soil; to be showing the bacteria nodules, while on plants growing on soil not inoculated I find none. This goes to show conclusively that the bacteria sown have begun to make their presence felt, and from the advice of Prof. Hopkins, Illinois, who recently contributed to this paper on the subject, it is almost certain that bacteria, unobservable by the naked eye, are present on almost all of the plants growing on the inoculated soil."

The outcome of these experiments will be very interesting, and Mr. Russell's report for next year should make useful reading.

Hints on Clover-growing from Northern Minnesota.

The following letter from the Supt. of Minnesota's Northwest Experiment Farm, at Crookston, Minn., will be of interest to those who purpose starting to grow clover. Prof. Hoverstad is a believer in the inoculation theory, and as much so in the doctrine of stick-to-ativeness, inoculation success is due largely to the practice of the other doctrine—persistent effort: Editor of "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:

We sowed our first crop in 1896, and our first crop was harvested the following year. We made 20 different experiments in sowing clover, which we harvested in 1897-98-99. The average yield of all the trials was 3,714 pounds to the acre. The lowest yield was 1,955 pounds. The highest yield was 6,025 pounds. These trials were with different kinds of clover, and different methods of sowing. The best yield we had was obtained from common red clover, by sowing it the first part of June without any nurse-crop, and we did not either pasture it or cut it that year. It was a very heavy stand of clover in the fall, and this doubtless furnished a good protection for the roots during the winter. With all the trials we made with nurse-crop we found that barley was the most satisfactory. We have, since 1899, not had any very great success with clover until the present year. The reason for the poor yield I attribute to the poor drainage of the land in which the clover was sown and an excess of alkali in the soil. We had three fields of clover this year. The common red clover was the most satisfactory. These same fields on which clover was grown this year were seeded down the first time in 1901. The crop was so poor in 1902 that we did not even cut it, but plowed the crop under. We seeded it down again to the same kind of clover in 1903, just as we had done in 1901, and we found the stand this time very much better. I attribute this improvement to the fact that the soil was more inoculated with the clover bacteria than it was the first time. I would recommend to parties wishing to introduce clover on their farms to make their trials as follows: Select a low piece of land, that is well drained and free from alkali, manure it slightly with barnyard manure and plow it in the fall. In the spring harrow the land well to produce a good seed-bed. Sow first barley, with a drill in rows north and south, at the rate of 1½ bushels or less to the acre. Put the clover seed into the grain drill after the barley is sown, and close it down so it will sow about 15 pounds to the acre. Sow the same field to clover, running the rows east and west. Sow the clover more shallow than the barley was sown. Allow them to grow together until harvest time. Cut the barley as soon as possible, leaving as long stubble as possible. Do not pasture this clover in the fall, but leave the stubble so as to catch the snow and furnish winter protection. In case that the clover should winter-kill, repeat this operation on the same piece of land for another year. If it kills out again, repeat it again. It is wisest to continue on the same piece of ground rather than it would be to move from one field to another. It is not necessary nor wise to sow any very large field in this way. One acre would be sufficient. By sowing only a very small field the risk is very slight in case that the clover should kill out. When clover is once established on one place on the farm it can easily be made to spread from that point. When seeding down a new piece take some of the soil where clover is successful and spread it out on the new seeding of clover. The most successful grower of clover that I am familiar with in the Red River Valley gave away the secret of his success in clover-growing to be, "Sow clover seed." I think there is a great deal of truth in this statement. I have great faith that this northern country is going to be successful in growing clover, and it will largely come about by the persistent effort of those who are interested in this very important plant. T. A. HOVERSTAD.

Why Clover Heaves.

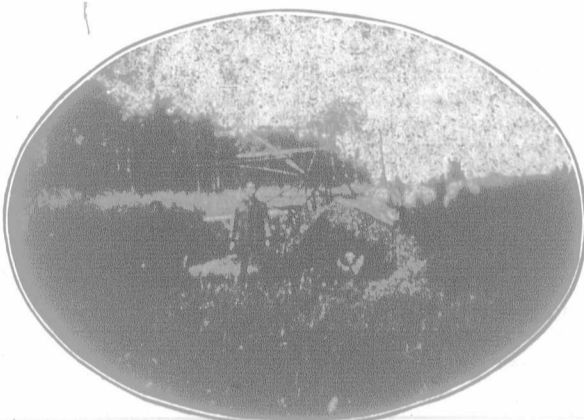
As more interest is now being taken in clover-growing in this country than ever before, the result of an experiment conducted by Prof. Zavitz, Guelph, Ont., to determine the damage of pasturing clover too closely the first fall after sowing, is of timely interest. One plot was allowed to grow up three or four inches in the stubble, and remain that way until winter came; the other, by its side, was clipped quite short, and the cuttings removed. The following spring, the latter was very badly heaved by the spring frosts at nights, alternating with a warm noonday sun, while the unclipped plot remained undamaged. There is little use undertaking to grow clover, unless it is allowed protection from stock during the first fall. It must be given a chance to develop a strong root, and the top should be allowed to grow to protect it from freezing and the wind.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find \$1.50, being my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" for one year, beginning October 20th. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same, and oblige. I would not like to be without your paper now that I have had it for one year. Yours very truly, P. W. PHIBBS. Doobeg, Bunnanadden, Co. Sligo, Ireland.

Let There be Light.

During the days of winter, or, at least, when the evening lamp is lit, one of the pleasant diversions of the person intending to build a house the following summer is the drawing of plans of the future place of abode. The farmhouse of to-day is vastly different from that built fifteen to twenty years ago, inasmuch as modern ideas regarding heating, lighting and ventilation now obtain.

Few farmers build, nowadays, a house without the conveniences such as the cement-floored cellar, with the hot-air or steam heating apparatus, the soft-water cistern, the bath, and the permanent washtub, dumb-waiter, etc., but in the matter of lighting as much progress has not been made. To such, we would suggest an investigation into



In the Oats, near Ponoka, Alta.

Where the reaper makes its round.

acetylene gas for lighting and for gas stoves for summer time. At the Uppermill farm, so well known as the abode of the late Mr. W. S. Marr, and one of the world's greatest Shorthorn herds, we found an acetylene plant installed and giving satisfaction, and the light was said to be cheap. Accidents occur with this gas, as with others. When such do occur, it is generally the result of carelessness or lack of attention to the gas machine. In any case, it is doubtful if this method of lighting is any more dangerous than with lamps and for stoves, not as dangerous as gasoline. At the biological laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, an acetylene-gas plant was installed, and is, we believe, in use, both for stoves, for lighting, and for heating incubators, sterilizers, etc. To intending builders, we would say, investigate the cost and adaptability of acetylene for the purpose of lighting and cooking in the new home. It might be mentioned here that several of the railroad companies now light their cars with acetylene gas.

Edinburgh, November 4th, 1904.

Dear Editor,—I received the premiums in good order, and they were more than I expected, for which I am very much thankful, and wish you every success. My earnest wish is that each subscriber should work a little for you, so to make you stronger, and the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is it worth to spend a little time for you. Yours very truly, ABRAHAM FEHR.

Wants a Co-operative Farmers' Grain-Marketing Co.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As the time for the holding of annual meetings of the local Grain-growers' Associations is drawing near, it would be a good time for the farmers to get together and discuss the matter in regard to the disposing of their wheat, the main product of our farms, instead of being compelled to sell through the unbearable grain combine that hangs over our heads and keeps our noses to the grinding-stone from year to year. Every member of our G.-G. A. here that I speak to on this subject is very anxious that something should be done at once. My suggestion would be, let the farmers form a co-operative grain-shipping and exporting company, and found it so strong that we could handle all the grain of Manitoba and the Territories, and let the grain combine find grain elsewhere to buy. It is a fact, so long as the farmers are mixed up with such a combine they will always have to work hard to make both ends meet, and to accomplish this each and every farmer must bear his part. Such a company could also control the lumber prices, which are also controlled by a strong combine. Let the farmers rally at once, and clear ourselves of such detestable combines. T. J. TAYLOR.

Sec.-Treas. Cartwright Branch Man. G.-G. A.

[Ed. Note.—Early in the summer we described the Rockwell company of farmers, who, by later reports, seem to have pretty nearly solved the riddle propounded above.]

Manitoba Experimental Farm Report.

The advanced report of Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon, showing the results obtained during the year 1904 from the uniform test plots of grain, potatoes and roots, has been received, and is given herewith in condensed form:

WHEAT.

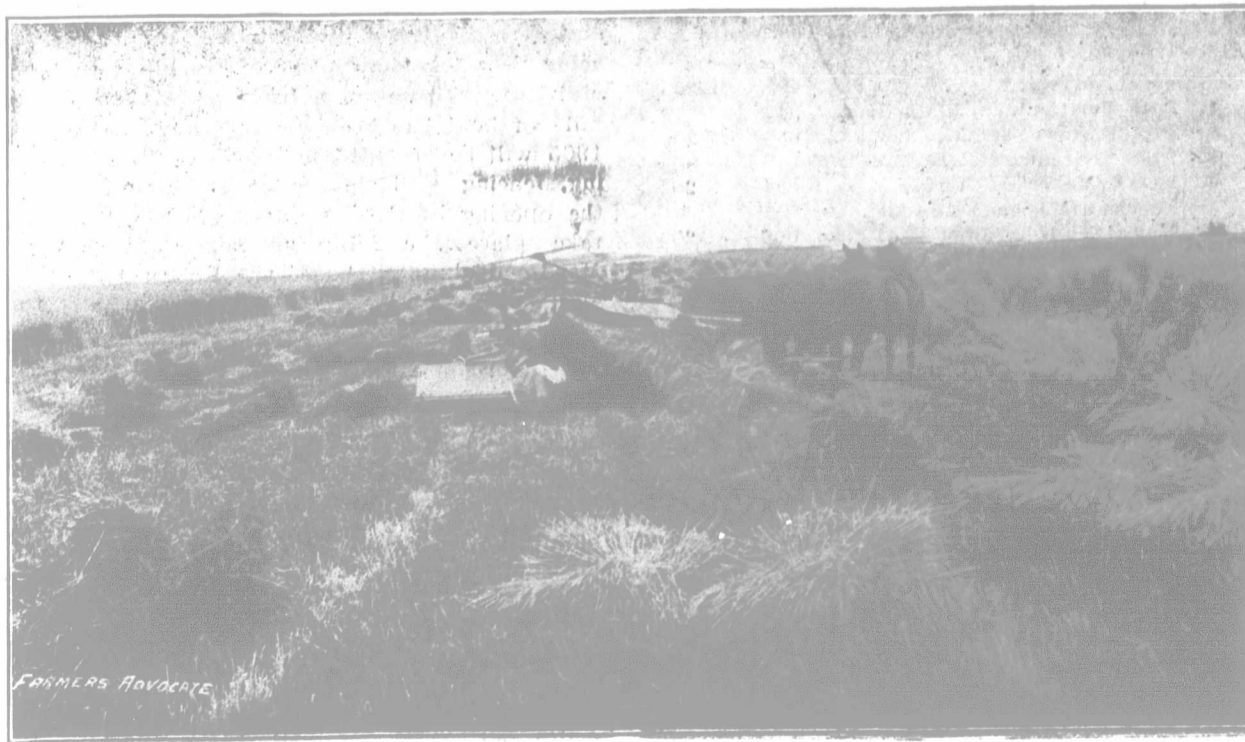
Of thirty-six varieties of wheat tested, fifteen are given, including the eight highest yielding varieties, and seven others that are more or less familiarly known. The position occupied by the latter, from the standpoint of productivity, will be seen by the numbers at the left side. All the varieties were sown on May 4th, and the number of days required by each one to mature may be learned from the following table. Of the Australian varieties, Supt. S. A. Bedford says:

"Australian Nos. 9 and 19, imported from Australia a few years ago, are bald wheats, somewhat like Red Fife; Crawford is a cross-bred, also beardless; Monarch has always promised well, it is beardless; Power's Fife is from the United States."

Name of variety.	Per acre. Bus. Lbs.	No. days maturing.
1. Australian No. 9	36 40	125
2. Red Fife	36 40	126
3. Crawford	36	120
4. Australian No. 19	36	127
5. Powers' Fife	35	127
6. Chester	34	125
7. Monarch	33 40	127
8. Preston	33	123
10. Huron	31 20	117
12. White Fife	31 20	126
18. Early Riga	28	112
25. Stanley	26 20	120
26. Percy	26 20	119
27. Clyde	26 40	120
33. Herisson's Bearded	22 20	117

MACARONI WHEAT.

Name of variety.	Per acre. Bus. Lbs.	No. days maturing.
Goose	53 20	129
Roumanian	45 26	131



Where the Sheaves Lie Thick and Heavy on a Virden Wheat Field.

EMMER OR SPELT.

Four varieties of emmer or spelt were sown on May 4th, and the report is as follows, all being estimated at 60 pounds per bushel:

Name of variety.	Per acre. Bus. Lbs.	No. days maturing.
Common Emmer	69	128
Red Emmer	46 20	133
Red Spelt	33 20	131
White Spelt	20 46	129

OATS.

On May 5th forty-two varieties of oats were sown, and the results are herewith tabulated, as in the wheat. It will be noticed that Buckbee's Illinois, which stood at the head of the list last year, comes twelfth this season. This is an example of how unwise it is to follow the report of a single year. It is the average of many years that counts. All the most productive are white branch oats. Two varieties, Improved Ligowo and Swedish Select, failed to yield well, owing to injury from birds, but they proved this year to be very early, maturing in 105 days:

Name of variety.	Per acre. Bus. Lbs.	No. days maturing.
1. Improved American	134 04	113
2. Golden Beauty	132 32	113
3. Danish Island	132 12	113
4. Banner	131 08	114
5. Abundance	130 20	113
6. Lincoln	127 22	113
7. Siberian	127 22	113
8. Early Golden Prolific	127 02	110
9. Wide-Awake	125 30	114
11. Waverley	122 32	113
12. Buckbee's Illinois	121 26	114
17. Thousand Dollar	117 22	109
18. American Beauty	117 22	110
19. Golden Giant	116 16	118
21. Bavarian	115 30	110
27. Joannette	107 22	117
30. Tartar King	105 30	107
40. Sensation	79 94	110

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Twenty varieties of six-rowed barley were sown May 17th. It will be noticed that the old stand-by, Mensury, is well down in the list, while Neugent, the leader last year, fell low this time.

Name of variety.	Per acre. Bus. Lbs.	No. days maturing.
1. Brome	66 32	93
2. Yale	62 24	93
3. Empire	58 36	93
4. Odessa	57 24	93
11. Mansfield	52 24	93
13. Neugent	47 24	93
14. Mensury	47 04	89
18. Common	42 44	88
19. Oderbruch	41 32	89

PEAS.

Over thirty varieties of peas were sown on May 11th. The heaviest yield is from Mackay, being eighty-five bushels. Prussian Blue is 23rd, with fifty-eight bushels.

FODDER CORN.

Name of variety.	Sown May 26.	Harvested Sept. 23, '04.
1. Giant Prolific Ensilage	25	160
2. White Cap, Yellow Dent	24	840
3. Thoroughbred White Flint	24	840
4. Red Cob Ensilage	23	200
9. Mammoth Cuba	19	1600
11. Longfellow	18	432
13. North Dakota White	17	1640
14. Angel of Midnight	17	1112
15. Compton's Early	16	1792

POTATOES.

The potatoes, including forty-one varieties, were planted May 14th, and harvested September 26th. The yield will be seen to be enormous; probably the highest that has yet been recorded on this continent.

Name of variety.	Per acre. Bus. Lbs.
1. Late Puritan	847
2. Prolific Rose	656
3. Dreer's Standard	648
4. Money Maker	634
5. Sabeau's Elephant	605
6. Maules Thoroughbred	568
7. Rose No. 9	561
8. Canadian Beauty	557
9. American Giant	553
10. Uncle Sam	550
11. Country Gentleman	530
12. Empire State	546
13. American Wonder	546
18. General Gordon	528
23. Enormous	495
25. Delaware	487
31. Everett	366
40. Early Rose	228

TURNIPS.

Name of variety.	Harvested Oct. 6.	Sown May 10.	Sown May 21.
Good Luck	43	1120	23
Jumbo	37	1240	25
Magnum Bonum	34	640	25
Hall's Westbury	31	304	23

MANGELS.

Name of variety.	Harvested September 24.	Sown May 7.	Sown May 21.
Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	39	1992	31
Gate Post	37	712	29
Half Long Sugar			
White	35	1544	31
Yellow Intermediate	31	1624	38
Prizewinner Yellow			
Globe	31	1624	30
Mammoth Long Red	31	1096	27
Triumph Yellow			
Globe	31	568	28
Selected Mammoth			
Long Red	31	304	29

CARROTS.

Name of variety.	Harvested September 27.	Sown May 7.	Sown May 21.
New White Intermediate	38	1440	24
Long Yellow, stump-rooted	36	600	29
Ontario Champion	35	1720	18
Imp. Short White	33	440	26
White Belgian	33		18

SUGAR BEETS.

Name of variety.	Harvested September 24.	Sown May 17.	Sown May 21.
Royal Giant	25	688	25
Red-top Sugar	24	48	25
Danish Red-top	23	992	23
Danish Improved	23	200	20

Have You a Friend Who Enjoys Reading?

Then why not send him or her a year's subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE as a

CHRISTMAS GIFT?

Neither you nor your friend could be disappointed with your choice.

THINK ABOUT IT.

The Macdonald-Robertson Institution. FOR AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION, RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION, AT ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, NEAR MONTREAL.

[Special correspondence "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."]

Ottawa, November 28th. — Professor James W. Robertson, of Ottawa, who for five years was Dairy Commissioner, and for the last eight years Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada, has resigned his position. He has done so to devote his whole time to assisting Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, to found an institute at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, for research, education and practical illustration work in agriculture. The exact nature of the institute and the work which it will attempt has not yet been stated. Professor Robertson cannot say anything definitely descriptive of the plans to be carried out. However, a little more than a square mile of land has been secured, and the season of 1905 will be occupied in erecting buildings, draining, fencing and making general preparations for the opening of the institute, which will probably take place the following season. Sir William Macdonald has purchased the Robert Reford farm, and the live stock and crops belonging to it. This going concern will form part of the great farming school. Five more properties adjoining the Reford site have already been secured to provide accommodation for the varied work of the institution and its growth.

It is understood the scheme has three distinct branches. There will be a department of research, including the bacteriology of soils and products; soil physics; plant and animal biology; and chemistry, concerning agricultural, horticultural and rural life generally. This department will be housed in modern laboratories, with suitable and sufficient equipment.

A department of farms will comprise object lessons. There will be special illustrations of dairy farming, the production of meats, and a farm for small cultures, such as poultry, bees, fruits and vegetables. Provision will be made for

receiving working apprentices, who will be given an opportunity to learn to do by doing. They will be instructed in advanced methods. Each farm will be conducted on a separate and profit-making basis; and within each of the illustration farms there will be small farms of from one to five acres, for management by groups of advanced apprentices.

The other lines of work will be followed in the department of instruction, which will be charged with the advancement and improvement of education for rural communities, suited to both men and women, and boys and girls.

The department of instruction will have residences for men and women, and the courses will be similar to those at the best agricultural colleges and schools. Household science, and the newer branches of elementary and secondary education, such as organized nature study and manual training, will also form part of the studies and course of training. The proposed organization for the work will thus provide for a department for research; a college and school for instruction; and a department of farms, where the knowledge acquired in the other branches can be applied and put to the test and illustration of profit-making administration.

The situation of the institute, designed to benefit rural life in Canada, is an ideal one. Ste Anne de Bellevue is twenty miles from Montreal, the great commercial metropolis of Canada. Between these places, twenty or thirty local passenger trains a day are plying. The properties secured are adjoining the village of Ste Anne de Bellevue, which will afford lodging and boarding accommodation for transient or short-course pupils at the institution. The site is on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and has a beautiful southern exposure, overlooking the river. It is on the route of the great national highways, the C. P. R. and G. T. R., and will be convenient to the farming class of all Canada.

Dairying.

Directions for Making Fat Tests of Cream by the Babcock Method.

Sampling—

- (1) Uniform composition and texture of cream is necessary.
- (2) This is obtained by pouring from one pail or can to another.
- (3) Frozen cream must be thawed before it can be sampled.
- (4) Churned cream cannot be successfully sampled.
- (5) The tube sampler gives surest results.
- (6) The dipper sampler does well if the cream is thoroughly mixed.
- (7) Cream adhering to outside of tube should not get into sample jar.
- (8) The tube should be blown out with steam or rinsed with hot water before using each time.
- (9) Keep the top of the tube open while it goes down, so it may fill as fast as lowered.

Keeping the Samples—

- (1) Sample jars must have tight-fitting covers and be kept tight.
- (2) If cream is dried in bottles it is evidence that covers are not tight enough to prevent escape of moisture.
- (3) Preservatives must be thoroughly mixed with cream; if too thick, heat the jars.
- (4) Do not shake the bottle to mix the cream; give it a rotary motion.
- (5) It is best to have samples protected from extreme heat or cold.
- (6) Churned cream gives only approximate results; dried cream gives too high results.
- (7) Extreme hot weather and lack of attention may cause separation of whey.
- (8) Do not take too large samples; it is a waste of cream.
- (9) Look after samples every day, and see that they are in proper shape.

Preparing Sample for Measuring into Test Bottle—

- (1) Sample must be absolutely uniform throughout.
- (2) Heat sample to about 100° F., or until it is quite fluid.
- (3) If sample is weighed, a much higher temperature may be used.
- (4) Pour from one cup to another until uniform.
- (5) The hotter the sample the more fluid it will be, and the easier to make uniform.
- (6) Take care that no cream remains in sample jar adhering to the sides.
- (7) If sample is lumpy, press lumps through a fine wire sieve (such as is used for a teapot strainer).
- (8) Melt any churned samples, mix, and sample quickly.
- (9) Make things convenient for this work, and see that it is thoroughly done.

Measuring into Test Bottle—

- (1) Weighing the sample is the only method that will give correct results.
- (2) Use delicate balances and keep them in perfect order.
- (3) Test weights and scales for accuracy before using.
- (4) Torsion balances are very accurate; weigh one test at a time.
- (5) Less than 9 grams may be used, but 9 or 18 grams are more convenient.
- (6) Air and gas bubbles in cream cause pipette tests to be inaccurate.
- (7) Specific gravity of cream causes pipette tests of cream to be too low.
- (8) Tables for correcting specific gravity are in use, but they do not correct for error caused by air and gas.
- (9) Weighing corrects all difficulties due to specific gravity and air or gas in cream.
- (10) Use great care to get the weights exactly right.

Making the Test—

- (1) If 18 grams of cream are used, add an equal weight of acid of 1.82 to 1.83 specific gravity.
- (2) If 9 grams of cream are used, add an equal amount of water, then add acid as for 18 grams.
- (3) Use enough acid to make a clear fat column; determine by trial.
- (4) Use condensed steam or rain water for filling bottles.
- (5) After adding acid, fill bottles at once to bottom of neck with water, at about 120° F., and then whirl five minutes.
- (6) Then add water of same temperature to bring fat within scale, and whirl two minutes.
- (7) Keep the temperature down to 120° F. while whirling.
- (8) Have a hole drilled in top of tester, to insert thermometer.
- (9) Run the tester at as high speed as bottles will stand.
- (10) For hand tester, put in boiling water when beginning the test, till it nearly reaches the bottles.
- (11) For steam tester, raise the lid slightly while making the test.
- (12) When through whirling keep tester closed, so as to maintain heat as even as possible.

Reading the test—

- (1) See that the line between fat and water is straight, and read from bottom to extreme top of fat column.
- (2) Read the depth of meniscus, and deduct four-fifths of it from previous reading. A careful operator can estimate this.
- (3) Add 0.2 per cent. to the result.
- (4) For 9-gram sample, double reading before adding 0.2 per cent.
- (5) Read at a temperature close to 120° F.
- (6) If bottles are kept in bath to regulate temperature, allow them to stand for fifteen minutes before reading.

The test bottles—

- (1) Use as narrow-necked bottles as possible, to get wide divisions of scale.
- (2) The thirty per cent. 9-inch bottles, graduated to 0.2 per cent., are more accurate.
- (3) Use 9-gram charge with these, doubling the reading.
- (4) The fifty per cent. 9-inch bottles are next in accuracy, graduated to 0.5 per cent.
- (5) The 30 per cent., 40 per cent., and 50 per cent. 6-inch bottles are too inaccurate in results.
- (6) In wide necks the scale divisions are too close together, and errors are more probable.
- (7) All bottles should be tested for corrections of calibration.
- (8) With cheap bottles, nearly half are not correct.
- (9) Bottles guaranteed correct, cannot all be depended upon.

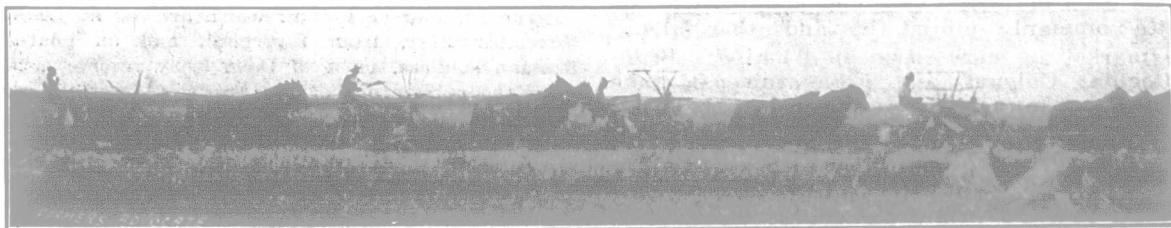
Little more need be said except that there is still much work to be done to make a perfect cream test, free from the objections noted in this bulletin. The subject of preservatives for composite samples of cream, is one that needs the attention of the chemist. A test bottle that will overcome the objectionable features noted, is a study for some genius to work upon. A bottle of uniform diameter would greatly simplify matters as they stand, so that as uniform correction could be made for all tests. The great importance of careful work in all details should be urged upon every user of the test. The amount of butter-fat that may adhere to the bottle and remain below the neck, should be studied, and a large number of experiments made to determine the facts in the case. The common defects observed in field work were improper sampling, poor sample jars, the pipette method used in measuring samples, the test read too high, and at too high temperature, and carelessness all along the line.

The question of overrun, while in very close touch with and influenced by the test, is not all dependent upon it. Losses occur, due to careless weighing of cream, guessing at the weight of cans, leaving cream in cans while emptying, losses by spilling and losses in shipping. The greatest factor of all influencing the overrun, may be found in the churning and working of

the butter. The question under discussion must not be lost sight of, however. The just distribution of money to patrons, and the financial results of the creamery industry in the West, call for more careful consideration of this question of the cream test.

Value of Special Breeding.

One of the most striking illustrations of the value of specially-bred cows is given by the Prairie Farmer. It is a picture of two cows. One is a Holstein; the other is, evidently, a Shorthorn dual-purpose animal. These animals were in the herd of H. B. Gurler, of Illinois. The Holstein made a net profit from butter of \$48.94; the Shorthorn made a net profit of \$17.00. The picture shows that while she is a beefy animal, she is defective in some points as a beef animal. Now, the greatest argument of the advocates of a dual-purpose cow is that she is suited to the



A Small Part of a Long Western Line.

The making of the sheaves, or the reign of the reaper. The next is the train blockade.

great number of farmers who are not specially dairymen nor beef-breeders, and who want an animal which will give some milk, and at the same time raise salable veal calves or beef animals. Now, as every farmer has an interest in butter to some extent, can he afford to keep an animal that makes but \$17.00 profit from butter, simply because she will raise a calf that the butchers want? In other words, would it not take an extraordinary calf to make up the difference between the Holstein and the Shorthorn of \$31.94 a year? Then, too, it is, of course, to be remembered that the Holstein would supply a calf of good size, and if it was a heifer calf from such a cow, would it not command from a dairyman a larger price than the beef calf of the dual-purpose animal? In short, does it pay any farmer to keep an animal that loses him \$31.94 in dairy product, merely because she will bring him a veal of greater value as a veal than the dairy cow will? It seems to us to be simply a business proposition, and it does not matter that the farmer is not altogether a dairyman. If he is a farmer, he certainly has some interest in what a cow will do in butter.—[PracticalFarmer.

intervals; provide two for the working hen—the dust bath and the sun bath.

Idleness and convenient nests provoke egg-eating. Keep the depositories for eggs just high enough off the ground that an inquisitive idle hen cannot reach in and damage the work of art of a useful biddy.

Old hens may have the greater wisdom in dodging hawks, etc., but the pullet is the winter layer.

The singing hen is usually the busy one. Get rid of the old frump that sits in a corner as if huffed.

Crate-fed chickens are going to be the thing for the markets in the future, so study up the question.

Attend the poultry shows this winter.

Dampness in the poultry-house is the great winter bugbear to the poultryman.

Cut bone, or animal food of some sort, should be occasionally used as part of the winter diet.

Oak River, Man., Nov. 21, '04.

Sirs,—I noticed your very timely suggestion re the starting of debating societies, etc., for the winter months. I think it just the idea, and will aid in the enterprise. Please send me full instructions, etc., as to its starting.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. COCHRAN.

I have been a subscriber of the "Farmer's Advocate" since midsummer, and, so far, have been very much pleased with it. Wishing you and the paper every success,
Yours truly,
East Assiniboia. WM. WALTER HUSBAND.



A Few Shorthorn Rangers that Produce Beef for Great Britain.

On the ranch of Jas. Wilson, Innisfail, Alta.

The 24-cent a Pound Turkey.

One of the disappointments in many a Western town home at the recent Thanksgiving was due to the absence of the bird almost inseparably connected with our annual day of giving thanks. It has been the custom for many years to import poultry by the carload for Western consumption, but the price above mentioned is one which tends to, and undoubtedly does, prohibit a normal consumption of our largest domestic fowl.

There is, undoubtedly, a profitable field for Western farmers in the production of high-class poultry, to which the country is especially suited by climate and profusion of coarse grains, and particularly in turkeys, for which a dry climate and plenty of range is so essential. Under suitable conditions, and with the right kind of stock, and the correct method of handling, turkeys can be made to weigh, dressed, at five months, fifteen to twenty pounds each, and can be sold at a profit by the farmer's wife for ten cents a pound, dressed weight. In many local markets, the price do even better, twelve and a half cents being quite commonly quoted this and other falls.

The market in such cities as Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton can take care of quite a lot of birds, especially if the quality is first class, and in urging our farmers to not overlook poultry production, we do so not fearing that production will approach consumption for a long time.

It is remarkable how little progress has been made in the poultry industry in the West, in spite of comparatively lavish grants to associations and prize lists, which, unfortunately, seem to have the effect more of keeping alive a lot of breeders of fancy but non-utility poultry than of increasing the production of high-class market poultry and eggs. A few breeders of utility birds, many of them farmers or residents of small country towns, have been steadily pressing forward, but, generally speaking, the poultry industry, as an industry, is non-existent in the West, and that in spite of remunerative markets within reach of all. The poultry-fattening stations and their managers will be looked to to put some life into the work by means of demonstrations and lectures, and the inculcation of the doctrine that in order for the industry to be profitable, production must be of high-class stuff; inferior goods drug a market, superior are always good sale.

Prepare Poultry for Market and Profit.

One of the leading provision dealers and commission merchants in Winnipeg gives the following sentiment advice to Western poultry-raisers, with a view to enabling the producer to get top prices, and also securing to the retailer an article that he can recommend to his town customer, who is not a stickler for a cent or two a pound, provided he (or she) gets the goods.

Spring chickens, properly fed, killed and dressed, are always ready sale, as are well-fatted turkeys, geese and ducks. Kill by bleeding in the neck, pluck while the body is still warm. Dry plucking is preferable, as scalding always causes deterioration. Fowl should have all food withheld for twenty-four to thirty-six hours before killing, thus avoiding a full crop, in which food would ferment and cause decay. The birds should not be drawn. Sort the birds when plucked, and pack neatly in cases. The Xmas market is right upon you. Do you stand to profit by supplying a first-class article, or are you in the contingent whose products are inferior and whose returns will be unsatisfactory?

Horticulture and Forestry.

Ontario Apples Condemned.

A carload of one hundred and sixty-two barrels of Ontario apples was condemned by Inspector Cunningham in Vancouver a short time ago. They are reported as being badly infected with the larvæ of codling moth, some of which were crawling over the tops of the barrels when opened.

Manitou Grain-growers.

Manitou is one of the latest points to organize a branch of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association. Provincial Secretary Mackenzie went down from Brandon and addressed one enthusiastic meeting after organization took place in the regular way, with Dr. Young as president. They have been having considerable trouble in that district in regard to grading wheat.

Dear Sirs,—Herewith enclosed find express order for \$2.70, to cover my subscription arrears up to the end of December, 1904, as per your statement, and I thank you for waiting. I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper.

Yours truly,
H. F. BOYCE.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on January 11th.

The Manitoba Legislature has been called to meet December 6th.

Mr. C. M. Hays says there is no foundation whatever for the rumor that the G. T. P. had absorbed or intends to absorb the Canadian Northern road.

The sealing schooner Agnes G. Dohahoe of Halifax has been seized by the Uruguayan authorities. The agents have wired for particulars.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier left Ottawa for Monterey, California, on November 22nd, for a short holiday. They will return about the middle of December.

The Allan liner Ionian, which arrived at Halifax on November 21st, from Liverpool, had on board 200 Russian soldiers, most of them army reserve men, who, upon the calling out of the reserves, deserted, crossing the line into Germany, and afterwards making their way to England. Many of them crossed the frontier concealed in loads of hay, and one swam a boundary river, followed by the shots of sentinels on guard.

The new ministers in the Ontario Cabinet, Charlton, McKay, Graham and Evanturel, were sworn in at Government House, Toronto, on November 22nd. Hon. J. R. Stratton and Hon. E. J. Davis go out. Hon. J. M. Gibson resigns the Attorney-Generalship, but remains in the Cabinet without portfolio. Hon. R. Harcourt remains Minister of Education. Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, becomes Attorney-General. The offices of the new Ministers are as follows: Hon. W. A. Charlton, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Provincial Secretary; Hon. A. G. McKay, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. F. E. Evanturel, Minister without Portfolio.

British and Foreign.

Blinding snowstorms were reported from Great Britain November 22nd.

Ophthalmia, owing to loss of sleep, is causing much distress at Port Arthur.

The steamer Tungchow, laden with 3,000 tons of meat, was captured by the Japanese while trying to enter Port Arthur on Nov. 23rd.

The Talantsee Islands have been overflowed by the sea, and 30,000 persons are destitute. The Talantsee Islands are a small group in the Celebes Sea, off the north-east coast of the Island of Celebes, and belong to the Netherlands.

Admiral Davis has been appointed by the Government of the United States as its representative on the Commission which is to investigate the North Sea outrage.

On November 18th a battalion of infantry stationed at Bahia, Brazil, mutinied. When the commanding officer attempted to remonstrate with the men he was shot dead. Other troops then charged the mutineers, and order was restored.

The Missouri State Building at the World's Fair, has been destroyed by fire. The building cost \$145,000 and contained \$75,000 worth of furnishings, including valuable portraits of Missouri Governors and Supreme Judges, which cannot be replaced.

The lumber vessel, Makawell, sailing from Tacoma to Mexico, is missing, and the stern of a vessel and large quantities of lumber have drifted in to shore at Lennard Island. It is feared that the crew, consisting of Captain Nelson and twelve or thirteen men, have perished.

A despatch from Port Said states that the Russian volunteer steamer Voronetz, which passed through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea as a transport, has three submarine boats on board, and that the Yaraslav, which also came through in this way, has a large supply of Hotchkiss guns.

Much excitement has been caused along the Red Sea, by the appearance of three fast-sailing yachts, one flying the French, and the other two the British flags. The mission of the yachts is a mystery, but it is surmised that they are either torpedo boats in disguise, or that they are on special business for the Russian Government. It has been ascertained that the yachts were chartered by individuals whose names the agents refuse to divulge.

Out of a column of 500 Portuguese troops engaged in fighting the rebel Cuyate tribesmen in Portuguese West Africa, over half have been killed. The Portuguese made a valiant stand, but had no chance, as their ammunition ran out, and the enemy, who num-

bered fifty to one, kept firing upon them from the shelter of huge ant hills. The entire party would have been annihilated had it not been that the natives, fearing, it is supposed, the arrival of a relief column, suddenly ceased firing and fled.

According to late despatches the Japanese have gained signal advantages at Port Arthur. On November 29th, after a terrible conflict, in which 5,000 of their men were sacrificed, they gained possession of two important forts, and a still later despatch tells that 203-metre Hill, which dominates the whole harbor and town, has also fallen into their hands. In the north but little recent fighting has taken place, but reports as to other conditions are not reassuring to the Russians. In Mukden the water has become so foul as to be unfit for drinking. Moreover, the people of the surrounding country are flocking in for the winter, and the difficulty of knowing where to put them has become a white elephant on the hands of the Russians. Rents have gone up at such a rate that \$2.00 a day is now the price asked for a small room, while fuel is so scarce that it costs a cent a pound. In Russia, in Europe, the gloomiest fears are entertained. Much depression has been occasioned by the recent publication of Kuropatkin's report, which states that during the twelve days alone which preceded the 21st of October, the Russian losses in sick and wounded amounted to 943 officers and 31,211 men. No mention is made of the killed, but it is unofficially stated that in the right wing alone 8,000 men fell. In Southern Russia desertions are occurring daily. The men simply fail to appear at the recruiting stations, and when looked for, are nowhere to be found. Four hundred and thirty are already enroute for America, having been furnished with tickets by the Galician Relief Committee, and 400 more are now at Lemsberg, ready to start. Others are crossing the boundaries in all directions.

Field Notes.

An average of thirty-six bushels fall wheat per acre, from a field of ten acres, grown by Lars Jansen, is reported from Olds, Alta.

Stocks of flour are running low in Japan, and it is believed that the demand for all breadstuffs will be strong from America soon.

A farm upon which sheep are kept ought to be not only fertile, but also evenly fertile, which is a much desired condition. The farms are very few that cannot with profit keep sheep.

There is some grumbling at the high township rate, but WE CANNOT GET NEW STEEL BRIDGES, ROADS IMPROVED AND GRAVELLED, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, WITHOUT PAYING FOR IT.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, the Canadian Commercial Agent at Leeds, England, says: "First-class Canadian cows would readily bring here from \$80 to \$125 each, and suitable store cattle bring at least double current prices in Canada."

The farmers of the Province of Alsne, in Southern France, are threshing their grain, grinding their flour, cutting roots and pumping water by electricity. The owners of large farms have their own motors. The smaller proprietors club together to buy a motor, which is moved from farm to farm as each farmer needs it.

Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, President of the Newfoundland Timber Estates Company, on November 16th transferred to Sir Alfred Harmsworth & Bros., the London publishers, lumber areas in the island of Newfoundland, on which the Harmsworths purpose establishing large pulp mills. The price paid was \$500,000. The Harmsworths will spend \$2,000,000 in erecting pulp mills.

A Liverpool sugar expert has been making a thorough investigation into the practicability of attempting to raise sugar beets in England, and now announces that 1,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom are suitable for the purpose. He has made more than 1,000 experiments to test British soil and climate, and they have satisfied him that these essentials are even better adapted to the production of sugar than those of Germany.

Canadian Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W. Cuts Loose from U.S. Control.

The Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of the Ancient Order of United Workmen have declared for independence of the Supreme Grand Lodge in the United States. It seems the Canadian Grand Lodge has been called upon to contribute to make up deficiencies in the Grand Lodges of the country south of Canada, and has got tired, the recent call for half a million of dollars being the last straw, according to the daily press. The resolution to incorporate under the Manitoba Charitable Associations Act was carried by a majority of nearly six to one.

Portage Farmers' Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society will be held in Portage la Prairie on the evening of December 12th, when addresses will be given by prominent agriculturists.

Election of Officers for Brandon Fair.

From time to time we have referred to the great farmers' fair of Manitoba. Recently we had occasion to state that the year had been a most prosperous one for the W. A. A., and the financial statement was one to gladden the hearts of the directors, when all is told. It will be remembered that a new main building had to be erected, which caused a considerable outlay. The new directors for 1905 are: Wm. Anderson, S. A. Bedford, J. P. Brisbin, S. A. Coxe, A. D. Gamley, J. S. Gibson, J. Hambury, W. Lindsay, P. Payne, R. M. Matheson, R. E. A. Leech, C. Whitehead, A. McPhail, W. Warner, H. Nichol.

A vigorous discussion regarding the gambling and side-shows took place, and judging from the tone of it the directors will see to it that the 1905 show will be a big improvement on the 1904 one, at which a lamentable laxity was shown, but which is hardly likely to be repeated, such spoiling what was, undoubtedly, a successful and popular farmers' exhibition. The show of heavy horses was a remarkable one, and if the directors can only engineer some more cash into the prize-list, we are confident that rings of cattle, sheep and swine of equal quality and numbers can be obtained. The show is not perfect (we have not such a thing in the West), but the energy thrown into the work by directors, manager, and the townspeople, is assurance that a steady improvement is on the cards.

The financial statement of the auditors' report may be of interest, so we submit it:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	\$ 209 75
Shareholders	10 00
Bills payable	21,516 78
Advertising	230 59
Prizes (entry fees)	637 42
Exhibition account	11,471 55
Privileges	4,619 69
Prize-list	812 00
Grants	6,010 00
Sports (entry fees)	1,411 25
Donations	692 00
Produce sales	51 96
Rent, sale and storage	143 75
New main building	54 47
Sundry accounts	89 80
Merchants Bank (overdraft)	534 79
	\$48,495 80

EXPENDITURE.

Merchants Bank (overdraft)	\$ 1,065 08
Bills Payable	11,500 00
Salaries	1,082 29
Advertising and printing	1,670 19
Office expenses	73 57
Grounds and buildings, \$3,243.24; new main building, \$8,412.80; grandstand, cottage, old main building, etc., \$3,481.25	15,137 29
Prizes, 1904	4,630 56
Exhibition account	3,447 43
Attractions	3,402 64
Privileges	179 60
Prize-list	538 90
Grants	89 00
Insurance	368 40
Auditing	30 00
Interest and discount	779 35
Sports	4,010 60
Freight (refunded)	94 50
Property	284 15
Produce sales	70 32
Stock judging	43 13
	\$48,495 80

The President elected is R. M. Matheson; Archie McPhail being First Vice, and W. J. Lindsay Second Vice; Major F. J. Clarke, Manager.

A London Imperial Exhibition.

Substantial progress has been made in the organization of and preliminary arrangements for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace during next summer. All the countries owing allegiance to the British Crown have been invited to take part in an exhibition, intended, to quote from the official announcement, "to offer to the people of the United Kingdom an object lesson which will demonstrate that the British Empire produces all the necessities and luxuries of life in quantities large enough to supply the wants of all its inhabitants, while the quality is at least equal to the quality of those produced in any other portion of the globe." Failing the erection of a new building for the purpose, no better site could be found in or near the metropolis for this Imperial undertaking than the vast house of glass, originally constructed for the epoch-making exhibition of 1851. A floor-space of over 100,000 square feet is available for exhibits, and the area can be made half as large again should the demand for space warrant the temporary suspension of a few every-day features of the Sydenham center of entertainment and instruction. Though negotiations have not been finally concluded, it is expected that Canada will take a larger amount of space than any other portion of the King's dominions, no less than 25,000 feet being spoken of. India will also be well represented, for the project has been heartily taken up both by the India Office and the Governor-General in Council. The Australian Colonies are taking separate action, but the aggregate space

they will occupy will be considerable. Victoria has contracted for 1,300 feet, and New South Wales and New Zealand are each arranging to have 2,500 feet. The promoters have had hearty encouragement from S. Australia and Fiji, and as most of the Colonies of the Commonwealth have permanent exhibition votes, substantial co-operation from them may be looked for. The Crown Colonies of the British Protectorates are evincing a practical interest in the project, quite equal in proportion to their means to that shown by the self-governing Colonies. The co-operation of Rhodesia and of British Central Africa has also been secured. The details of South Africa's share in the enterprise remain to be settled. Success is more than assured, and there is every reason to hope that the exhibition will do credit to the Empire at large, and the Colonies in particular.

English Markets.

(Special correspondence.)

WHEAT.—During last week the trade was rather slow, the demand, except in a few instances, being somewhat meagre. There was, however, no sign of weakness, prices everywhere being well maintained, while at some markets a further movement against buyers was noticeable. Since the commencement of the present cereal year there has been a steady upward tendency in values, and this feeling is still pronounced. The imperial average for English wheat is at present 100c. above that of a year ago, and 78c. higher than the mean average for the month of July of the present year. Farmers' supplies, though not excessive, have been liberal, while foreign imports are on a much larger scale than in the same period of 1903. It betokens a healthy state of trade, that in spite of this values should have improved to the extent they have done. With the maintenance of prices at their present level, farmers will naturally be anxious to get rid of their stocks, and there will probably be very little home-grown wheat left for sale after the first quarter of 1905. Shipments continue on a generous scale, chiefly from Australia, India and Russia, and the quantity on passage is consequently increasing, the total of wheat and flour afloat to the United Kingdom being 2,835,000 qrs., against 2,720,000 qrs. a week ago. On the Continent, the wheat trade is healthy in tone, with a tendency against buyers, farmers generally offering sparingly. There is but little Canadian wheat on the market (the imports of October were only about one-tenth of the quantity received in October, 1903). The samples of new No. 1 Northern Manitoba are reported to be disappointing, but it still commands the highest price, viz., \$9.48 per 496 lbs., ex ship and ex granary, No. 2 being quoted \$9.24. Russian makes up \$8.40, Indian \$7.56, Argentine \$8.16 and New Zealand \$7.90.

FLOUR.—This trade is quiet, the mild, open weather, and the abundance of all kinds of vegetables limiting the consumption of bread. The tone of the trade, however, remains strong, and prices, where changed, are higher, though sales are generally on the basis of late currencies. American flour continues out of request. Monday's cable stated that the great Northwestern Mills could ship in December on a \$7.68 c. i. f. basis, but I have not heard of any buyers at that price. At Mark Lane the following are the current prices per sack (280 lbs.): Hungarian, \$8.40; Canadian, \$7.68; Californian, \$7.20; Argentine, \$7.20; Australian, \$6.25.

MAIZE.—Canadian imports for the first ten months of 1904 are little more than one-half of the quantity received in the same period of 1903, although the supplies for October last were quite double the same month last year. At Mark Lane market a very fair trade is passing, and prices have an upward tendency. Some maize from Morocco this week has made \$5.88 per qr. (480 lbs.); from India, \$5.64. Other prices: Canadian, \$5.40; Russian, \$6.60, and Argentine, \$5.25. From the latter country we are at present drawing about four-fifths of our whole supply.

OATS.—Though still selling slowly, show a tendency to appreciate in value. Canadian (per 320 lbs.) are selling at \$4.32; Australian, Argentine and Russian, \$3.84.

LIVE CATTLE.—Prices this week have touched their lowest, although the quality of the beasts shown have probably as much to do with this as the slow demand. To-day (Wednesday) 959 U. S. bullocks were sold at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound, and on Monday, at Deptford, a very inferior lot of Canadian cattle fetched 10½c. to 10¾c. Taking the season through, the quality of many of the Canadian beasts have been better than last year, and better prices have been realized. There is still room for improvement, however, especially in the ranchers, many of which have come on the market in a very "scraggy" condition. The consignments from Canada up to the end of October are 42,879 head short of the same period last year; while the U. S. have sent us 101,334 more during the same period.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Canadian sheep at Deptford find a ready sale at prices to equal 13c. per pound; 740 sold last Saturday making this satisfactory price. Canadian shipments for the year are 6,637 short of the total of last year. The United States shippers have been busy, however, and have not only made up this deficiency, but also that of the Argentine, who last year sent us 82,941, and none this, on account of the prohibition order.

DEAD MEAT.—Business at the Central market, West Smithfield, is wretchedly dull, the feature of the

market being the superabundance of secondary and inferior quality beef. U. S. refrigerated hinds make up to 11½c., and Argentine 7½c. per pound. Canadian ranch sides are difficult to sell, at 7½c. to 7¾c.—a ruinous price.

BACON.—The imports of Canadian bacon continue to increase steadily, and the latest returns are highly satisfactory. The figures, however, large as they are, are still barely one-half of the imports from Denmark; yet, with careful handling, I see no reason why the business in the course of a couple of years or so should not equal that of the Danish exporters. On account of the heavy supplies the market this week is depressed, and prices for all kinds have given way. The present low prices are not likely to last long, in view of the near approach of the Christmas rush. For the moment, however, Davies' can be purchased at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound.

HAMS.—After a long spell of dragging trade, this market is showing more life, and prices are on the upgrade. There is a steady demand for long cut and short cut (green), at 11½c. to 13c. for the former, and 10½c. to 11c. for the latter. There is a wide field here for Canadian curers, as out of a total of 1,044,758 cwts. (112 lbs.) imported this year, the United States supplied 865,352 cwts., and Canada only 175,341 cwts.

BUTTER.—The quality of Canadian makes this year has put all previous records in the shade, and while there is still considerable leeway to make up before it can compete successfully with the higher-priced Danish, our "Canadian Cousins" are to be complimented on the improvements made. Of 3,602,097 cwts. imported this year to 31st October, your exporters' share was 236,335 cwts., against Denmark's 1,449,283 cwts. (of 112 lbs.). The market at present is not very brisk, the best Canadian making up to 21½c., and the best Danish, 24½c. per pound.

CHEESE.—Something like three-fourths of our total imports come from Canada, and the cheese is now so well known and appreciated that I need not add further commendations to the already long list. The boxing might, with advantage, have more attention paid to it. The market is healthy, and prices are improving; 10½c. to 10¾c. are the present official quotations for September makes, with under-priced goods in proportion.

EGGS.—A very large and profitable business is done on this side in imported eggs, which might be turned to better account by shippers on your side than at present prevails. For the ten months of this year we have imported eggs to the value of over \$27,000,000, yet Canada's quota of this is less than \$275,000. The glycerined-pickled eggs you send us are all right, but complaints are sometimes heard of the so-called "fresh." No Canadian fresh should be sent unless they are fresh gathered—not held up in an ice-house. A good demand exists at the present time, and the supply is limited. Fresh Canadians quoted \$2.25 per 120, and pickled \$2.16.

APPLES.—Imported apples are now arriving in very large quantities, but as the demand is also very large, prices are steady. Notwithstanding the heavy crop of English apples, and the low prices ruling, the "rosy cheeks" from Canadian orchards are much in favor, even at the higher price that has to be paid. Nova Scotian sell at \$2.40 to \$3.50 per barrel, and other Canadian sorts in London about the same. In Glasgow last week the value was \$4.30, and in Leeds \$4.10. London (Eng.), 16th November, 1904.

Prices for Pure-bred Sheep Unsatisfactory.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A great deal has been written and said this summer about the much brighter outlook for sheepmen, and the big demand for pure-bred rams. It all seems, however, on a par with most of the other benefits granted to farmers in the imagination of the gentlemen who write the articles. I have three pure-bred rams in my barn now eating their heads off, and although they were advertised in two papers for two months, I only got one reply. That gentleman was, however, not a dreamer of rosy dreams, from my point of view. I asked practically the same price the rams cost me, and he laughed me to scorn, telling me he could get Oxford Down rams (mine are Hampshire) from one of the best flocks in Ontario, delivered in Medicine Hat, for \$15 each, or Cheviots (a doubtful sire for range lambs, I should think) from New York for \$25. Now, either this gentleman did not know what he was talking about, or I am very much astray in actual values. The prices he mentions would have netted me, with strict economy in the purchase of material for crates, about \$1 for the shearing, and I should have had to give him a dollar or two on the two-shear, to pay the freight; and, well, ram mutton is as good as any after New Year's.

This is not my first experience of the sort, as I have always bought thoroughbred rams, though I have only lately started breeding them. Many times I have had to sell first-class young rams to the butcher to get rid of them, because men prefer buying any sort of a poor ram lamb for a poor price to paying even butchers' price for a good mature ram. These same men, who have better foundation stock than I had, come into my yard, and always comment on the wonderful nice lot of sheep I have, and express surprise at the prices I make for lambs. And yet you can't persuade them that it pays to buy good rams. Again, I see it stated

that wool is looking up, and the prices realized this year are again remunerative. I can't see remuneration in wool at 7c. Mutton and lamb will always find a ready sale at fair prices, and the benefit to land run over by sheep is sufficient to induce every farmer in the country to keep a small flock, if they would only realize it. I have no trouble keeping my sheep in bounds with five wires, and my loss from wolves is practically nil. Sheep are splendid scavengers, and there is no danger of weed seeds once swallowed by a sheep ever growing. I would like your opinion as to what would be a fair price in Manitoba for rams of Al breeding; lambs, shearing, and two-shear.

ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

[Ed. Note.—The abstention from sheep breeding is a regrettable phase of our agriculture. The Golden-hoofed, as they are often termed, justify all your claims. Prices to be remunerative depend on the amount of money invested and the success one has in breeding, but we should think fair prices to be \$15, \$20, \$25, and up, depending on the quality of the sheep. The writer selected and imported two good rams for a noted breeder in Ontario, the sheep costing in the one case about \$30, the other \$50, and they were got by a hundred-guinea ram. The reason the price is so low from the East is due to the low freight cost; the sheep would be shipped in the association car, whereas yours would go by express, the charges for which would eat up your rightful profit.]

Cotswold vs. Shropshire.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the issue for Nov. 2nd of your interesting and useful publication, one of your contributors puffs the Cotswolds up to the skies. He has been strolling through the fairs, and has fallen in love with their beautiful ringlets. The Cotswolds, undoubtedly, have their merits, and every man has a right to his opinion; but, as a sheep-raiser of some experience in the Canadian Northwest, I should be sorry to see them take the place of the Down breeds, and, in particular, of the Shropshire.

The advantages your contributor claims for the Cotswolds are extra wool, extra weight, and extra hardness. He concedes that the wool is coarse. It certainly is. It is the lowest grade of wool in the world, with the sole exception of the Highland. True, he says, we can breed so as to make it fine and lustrous; but this is apparently his own secret, and until he gives the world the benefit of it we must continue to set down Cotswold wool as remarkably coarse. If we could get the same price for coarse wool as for fine, the four or five pounds advance on every fleece that your contributor generously awards to the Cotswold would be quite an item. But we can't. If you glance at the market column of an English paper you will see that Merino is quoted at 60c. a pound, and all the other grades go diminishing down to 16c., which is the lowest. The price is in proportion with the fineness; and a wool of medium grain, like the Shropshire, largely used in cloth manufacture, will always rank higher in the market than a coarse kind like the Cotswold, chiefly adapted to low-grade carpets. It is all very well to say that with our improved machinery we can make a poor article look like a good one, and palm it off as such on an unsophisticated public; but this won't go down. It won't feel as good. Your contributor tells us that, though he has handled many breeds of sheep, he is no judge of wool. How is that? He ought to be; and it must be admitted that the generality of those who make it their business to buy woollen tissues are judges; therefore, the profit on the heavy fleeces will not be so great as he supposes, especially when you consider that it will cost fifty per cent. more in freight rates than the light one.

The case with respect to mutton is very similar. The Cotswolds may be a little heavier—though we have pure-bred Shropshires here that dress 100 lbs. as yearlings, and that is good enough—but the mutton is inferior, coarser in grain and less delicate in flavor to that of the Down breeds. Such is the opinion of recognized authorities, such as Thomas Shaw, Professor of Agriculture, as expressed in his works on the subject.

As regards hardness, my experience is that, all conditions being equal, a greater proportion of Shropshire lambs are born strong and vigorous and fit to hold their own than Cotswolds; these latter frequently come into the world weak and flabby, and need a lot of attention. For several years past we have not lost above two to three per cent. of our Shropshire lambs, and that is hard to beat. I am satisfied that there is no breed better suited to the climate of Canada. As to the lovely ringlets of the Cotswolds, they are doubtless very effective at the fair, but after being exposed to a downpour of rain or snow for two or three days, I can assure your contributor they have very serious drawbacks.

To sum up: The Cotswolds are all right for those who prefer quantity to quality. To such as wish to have both quantity and quality in happy proportions, and especially to the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada, I would say, stick to the Shropshire.

Alta. H. D.

To Subscribers:

Please renew your subscription for 1905 at once, so as to save the extra rush of office work the last of the year and first of January.

The Hamilton Clydesdale Sale.

The auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., on November 23rd, of forty-nine Clydesdale fillies, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, was very largely attended, and was a decided success. The fillies were a good, even lot, in moderate condition; indeed, just as they came off the pastures and the sea voyage, and were full of quality. The bidding was brisk from first to last, and many more would probably have been taken at equally good prices had the supply held out. The highest price, \$505, was paid for the three-year-old Lavender, by Acme (18465), Mr. Gunn, Toronto, being the purchaser. The \$500-mark was reached a second time for the yearling, Graceful Girl, by Stately City (10466), bought by Marshall Lyons, Dundas. The average for the whole number figured out at \$295. Following is the sale list:

Lavender, 3 years; D. Gunn, Toronto	\$505
Graceful Girl, 1 year; Marshall Lyons, Dundas	500
Bramble, 3 years; J. Sharpe, Millgrove	420
Marie Corelli, 2 years; A. R. Fierheller, Mt. Elgin	340
Tommie's Princess, 2 years; Thos. Mercer, Markdale	255
Maggie, 2 years; Jas. Hyslop, Stratford	300
Vesta Tilley, 1 year; Wm. Woodley, Dundas	245
Royal Kate, 1 year; D. C. Flatt, Millgrove	155
Juliet, 1 year; Thos. Mercer	245
Marie Studholme, 1 year; Thos. Martin, Duncrief	290
Etta, 2 years; A. S. Rogers, Toronto	250
Begonia, 1 year; E. G. Maddock, Walnut	265
The Bride, 1 year; John Hill, Wellesly	250
Queen of the Roses, 1 year; Fred Howe, Ingersoll	305
Chaplet, 2 years; T. B. O'Malley, Wallacetown	255
Blossom, 2 years; D. Gunn	405
Kate's Fashion, 2 years; Thos. Mercer	270
Lady Fashion, 2 years; T. B. O'Malley	255
Wee Janie MacGregor, 1 year; J. D. O'Neil, V.S., London	205
Flower Girl, 3 years; Marshall Lyons	375
Molly, 2 years; A. Stewart, Ivan	335
Florrie Forde, 1 year; Dr. Eald, Simcoe	170
Bedelia, 1 year; A. Rundall, Galt	270
Marie Lloyd, 3 years; A. R. Fierheller	400
Bessborough Blossom, 3 years; W. J. Evans, Iona Station	275
Jubilee II., 3 years; W. J. Evans	285
Gracilis, 1 year; H. Dymont, Dundas	210
Bessborough Princess, 1 year; Mathes Hahn, Hawkesville	205
Cleopatras, 2 years; Thos. Mercer	300
Condace, 1 year; Thos. Mercer	210
Edna May, 1 year; Miss Van Wagner, Stony Creek	205
Victory, 1 year; A. Young, Glanford	205
Dandie, 1 year; W. P. Ronson, Courtland	200
Queen's Maid, 2 years; Samuel Peart, Rockwood	265
Peerless Madge, 2 years; I. Devitt & Son, Freeman	290
Lady Acme, 2 years; D. Gunn	395
Attractive Meg, 2 years; John Hall, Strabane	480
Maggie III., 2 years; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman	310
Royal Agnes, 2 years; T. B. O'Malley, Wallacetown	340
Lady Simon, 1 year; J. D. O'Neil, V.S.	200
Miss Mitchell, 2 years; Geo. Belton, Thorndale	305
Lady Provost, 1 year; A. S. Rogers	250
Acme's Heiress, 1 year; John Ross, Inverhaugh	325
Miss Laurie, 2 years; W. E. Handley, Rockwood	300
Acme Princess, 2 years; J. W. Innis, Woodstock	330
Handsome Rosa, 1 year; D. C. Flatt	325
Miss Scott, 1 year; J. W. Innis	290
Royal Mary, 2 years; Jas. Robson, Birr	300
Blue Stocking, 2 years; John Hall	400
49 fillies sold for a total of \$14,465; average, \$295.	

Auction Sale of Shires.

The auction sale of imported Shires—mares and stallions—at the Repository, Toronto, on the 22nd ultimo, from the stud of Mr. Chambers, of Holdenby, Nottingham, afforded another rare opportunity of securing the very best draft foundation stock. The lot included three stallions and sixteen females, a brood mare and a three-year-old filly having died after leaving England. The average for the nineteen sold works out at \$339. The largest purchaser was Mr. J. W. Forster, of Bassano, Alberta. The names of the animals and purchasers, with the prices paid, follow:

STALLIONS.	
Pindar II., foaled 1901; Wm. Laking, Hamilton, Ont.	\$510
Alake II., 1902; S. J. Raspberry, Hamilton	355
Thornton Tip-Top; J. W. Forster, Bassano, Alta.	425
BROOD MARES.	
Caria, 1899; J. W. Forster	350
Leda, 1899; Wm. Laking	325
Dorcas, 1899; J. W. Forster	410
Gwen, 1899; Wm. Laking	360
Besor, 1899; J. M. Guardhouse, Weston	385
Minerva, 1900; William Hendrie, Hamilton	450
THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.	
Holdenby Anna, Wm. Laking	240
Molly of Holdenby, Wm. Harris, Toronto	235
Abigail of Holdenby, J. W. Forster	310
Alice of Holdenby, J. W. Forster	415
TWO-YEAR-OLDS.	
Holdenby Belle, Wm. Alcon, Swinton, Ont.	300
Eadie of Holdenby, Wm. Pearson, Hamilton	240
Judy of Holdenby, J. W. Forster	285
Holdenby Sall, Col. MacGillivray, Uxbridge	335
Flower of Holdenby, H. George, Crompton	215
Maudie of Holdenby, J. W. Forster	310

Chicago International Show.

The fifth annual International Live-stock Exposition closed in Chicago on December 3rd, and with it the notable live-stock show season of 1904. In comparison with its predecessor, it cannot be said that it was of greater magnitude. More than a year ago it reached the limits of the accommodation provided within Dexter Park Amphitheatre and its annexes. In the quality of all classes of exhibits a steady and substantial improvement was noticeable. While some did not produce the sensational winners of former shows, yet the general average was very good. It was noticeable, too, that the number of inferior animals, whose owners have no excuse for bringing them out, was less than ever before—a point which goes to show that stockmen are learning more and more to know themselves just what is entitled to win.

An outstanding feature of the show was the part played by the agricultural colleges, both in regard to exhibits brought forward by them, and the professors of these institutions, who judged various important classes. The people of the south have a keen appreciation of the value of their agricultural colleges, and of the influence of the men that are going forth from these institutions. Such men as Profs. Curtiss and Rutherford, of Iowa; Carlyle, of Colorado; Boss, of Minnesota, and Humphrey, of Wisconsin, were constantly conspicuous in the ring. The student live-stock judging competition was indulged in by six agricultural colleges, including Ontario. The young men of two colleges, Iowa and Kansas, competed in a corn-judging contest; a feature which is expected to develop greatly by next year, and to include the judging of wheat and other cereals as well.

The International may now be said to have assumed a status from which gradual and not sensational development may be expected. To those who realize its significance in the development of the live-stock industry of the country, it is gratifying to know that the success of future shows is now assured, and that the money necessary to guarantee the maintenance of the exposition on a permanent basis has been guaranteed. It is the intention to erect a substantial building in which to exhibit horses. During the last two years a large tent has been used, which proved to be very unsatisfactory.

Western Canada was scarcely so well represented at the International this year as in times past. There was a fair number of cattlemen, but Western horsemen were not particularly in evidence. Neither was any stock from this country shown, but it is quite safe to say that we have both horses and cattle that would have stood very high in the list.

CATTLE.

One of the greatest sensations of the cattle show was the winning of the grand championship in fat-steer classes by Clear Lake Jute 2nd, an Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old, owned by the Minnesota Agricultural College. Two years ago this wonder in bovine excellence was the prizewinning calf, and in 1903 he was reserve for the grand championship, which he has now captured. One year ago when he returned to his college home from the International, few stockmen expected to see him back again to the Windy City, but his feeder, Mr. George Craig, a former Canadian, well known to many Manitobans, had more rosy visions of his future, and that he was right was amply testified by the decision of the famous British judge, Mr. John Ross, of Meikle Tarral, Rosshire, Scotland, who judged the fat classes.

In the class of breeding Shorthorns the entries amounted to two hundred and sixty, but quite a number of the St. Louis winners were not in sight. Had the best Canadian herds been in the competition they would have undoubtedly got away with many of the brightest ribbons. In seniors and herds the Toronto winners would have likely either captured or gone very close to getting away with the highest honors.

When the aged bull class was called many were disappointed in not seeing Choice Goods, the famous champion of the State Fairs and St. Louis; but in his absence the feeling was very general that Whitehall Sultan, owned by Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis., would easily lead. This was not found to be the opinion of the judges, however, who, after going carefully over the long line, picked Master of the Grove, a smooth, thick, massive bull, owned by Bellows, of Missouri. This bull was not so strong in the back, nor so thickly fleshed as the Harding bull, but the judges claimed they could see in him better breed character. Third was found in Cock Robin, owned by I. M. Forbes, Illinois, and fourth in Royal Avalanche, shown by W. F. Alexander, of Illinois. The Robbins bull, Lord Chesterfield, that stood second this year at Toronto, was seventh. Since he appeared in Canada he has gone off considerably, and it was a surprise to many that his owners brought him out in his present condition.

A field of sixteen two-year-old bulls faced the judges. Lavender Clipper, a square, deep, wide and smooth bull, owned by Dunwoody, Minnea-

polish, was an easy first; Bellows' Invincible Hampton, a typical Scotch bull, got second, and Hanna's King Edward, a capital Shorthorn in type, was third.

Robbins got first in senior yearling bulls with My Choice, and Bellows first in junior yearlings with Hampton's Model; Harding coming second in the former with Whitehall Marshal, and Hanna the same place in the latter with Missie's Diamond. Senior bull calves made a very strong ring of over twenty, sons of Choice Goods capturing first and third, and Robbins second. In juniors, Saunders, of Iowa, was first, Bellows second, and a son of Choice Goods third.

The aged cow class had seventeen entries, among which were many good ones. Lad's Lady, owned by Robbins & Son, Indiana, was placed first by general consent, and next her stood Hanna's Star Queen, followed by Jennie June, shown by the same exhibitor. It is interesting to remember that the winner of first in this class was second at Toronto show, being beaten by Mayflower 3rd, owned at Sir Wm. Van Horne's Selkirk, Man., estate. Had the latter been at Chicago she would no doubt have stood first.

HEREFORDS.—There was an excellent showing of Whitefaces at Chicago this year, and although some of the best herds of the U. S. were not present, the breed maintained the splendid reputation which it has won as beef producers. As reserve in the fat steer championship it was a Hereford that held the honor, and in the car lot classes the position taken in former competitions was well maintained.

Eight aged bulls appeared for honors, and Van Natta's Prime Lad, a smooth, thick-fleshed individual got the first; Harris' Fulfiller, a thick, deep, low-set fellow coming second, and Masquerader, owned by Hemenway & Cook, Illinois, third. In two-year-olds, Prince Rupert 8th, owned by Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky., was the lucky number; second was found in Harris' entry from Mo., and third in Disturber, owned by S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo.

In the other classes of males, as well as the females, there were many exceptionally fine specimens of the breed, and the large crowd always to be found at the Hereford ringside proved that the American is losing none of his enthusiasm for these famous grass cattle.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus were justly enthusiastic over the success of Clear Lake Jute, the Minnesota Agricultural College steer, over all comers. In the breeding classes, there was a grand lot of smooth, low-set, evenly-fleshed cattle. In the aged bull class, D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio, won first with Lucy's Prince, a most remarkable animal. C. J. Martin, Iowa, had the next, and E. J. Davis, of the same State, was third. All through the breeding classes these exhibitors were prominent, as was M. A. Judy, of Illinois, and W. A. McHenry, Iowa.

GALLOWAYS.—The shaggy-coated blacks maintained their good name again this year. There was a splendid showing in every class, and considerable enthusiasm manifested in the placing. The principal exhibitors were C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., who had an exceptionally fine bunch; O. H. Swigart, Illinois; C. N. Moody, Missouri; and Brookside Farm, E. H. White, and J. E. Bates & Sons, Iowa.

HORSES.

In spite of the fact of there not being a suitable building in which to conduct the judging of the large rings of horses at the International, each year witnesses larger exhibits of and keener interest in his equine majesty. By another year, however, it is expected that a large arena will have been built, and the work of judging will be carried on in comfortable quarters, where the large crowds who assemble daily to watch this feature may do so without exposing themselves to the inclemencies of winter weather, modified but very little by the protection of a canvas covering. The horse display has been increasing in extent each year, so that now a new building is practically imperative. As usual at the International, and, in fact, at all American exhibitions, the Percheron was the most largely represented of the breeds. Numbers make a great impression upon the popular mind, and the Percheron men appear to realize the significance of large displays. Rings of from ten to twenty animals in the Percheron classes were not uncommon, and it is not surprising that among so many there were found some that were not a pronounced credit to the breed. In this respect, it would be in the best interests of the Exposition, and the horsemen themselves, if much of the less meritorious stuff was not exhibited, so that the general average quality of the breed might attain a higher standard. The principal exhibitors of these popular French drafters were Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Jas. Crouch & Sons, Lew W. Cochran, McLaughlin Bros., H. A. Briggs, and Taylor & Jones. These firms all endeavored, by the most elaborate methods of fitting, stabling and showing, to excel in the displays of Percheron stallions, and some of them had forward quite large consignments of mares and fillies.

The contest opened with a ring of about a

dozen stallions three years and over, the judges being Messrs. John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., and John L. Delancey, of Northfield, Minn. Out of this long list, Pink, Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman's noted show horse, was finally selected to wear the blue (first in the U. S.), and, finally, championship honors. Edgar, from McLaughlin's stable, was second; Bosquet, a stable mate of Pink's, third; Univers, McLaughlin's second-prize horse at St. Louis, fourth; Medoc, a veteran of many show-rings, belonging to Lew W. Cochran, held the fifth station. The three-year-olds were equally as strong in numbers as the older section, but there were no phenomenal members among them. The strongest section in the Percherons, as far as individual merit was concerned, was found in the six two-year-old stallions. All of these were quite typical of the breed, and uniform in character.

CLYDESDALES.—The exhibit of Clydesdales was not large in numbers, but it included some of the best specimens on the continent, and the showing of the great, active, flashy stallions, mares and geldings, did much to establish proper ideals of draft type and to popularize the Clydesdale in a country that should know them better. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., and C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., were the leading exhibitors. Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, usually so prominent at Clydesdale shows, were missed, as they were unable to get their latest purchases, which are now on the way from Scotland, forward. Graham Bros. had forward their string that was so successful at the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions, and with them had things nearly all their own way. They began the fray by quite easily winning first in aged stallions with King's Crest (imp.), by Up-to-Time, a horse that has a whole lot of character and substance, moves well, and is provided with hard, flat bone, above wide open hoof-heads. Clarke's Matchless MacGregor, a much smaller horse, but one of fair good quality, stood in second.

The champion of the breed came up in the three-year-old section in Graham's Baron Sterling, the Toronto champion of 1904. This horse carries his bloom well, is nicely turned over the top, and stands on as clean and flash a set of legs as one could wish to see. In going, he has a very attractive way of showing the iron, and his feet are made to stand lots of wear. Nether-ton, one of Clarke's American-bred horses made a good second. He is rather low-set, but has a lot of quality, good legs, and a clever way of going. McLay Bros. landed third, with Prince Dauntless, a pretty good type of horse. There was considerable diversity of opinion between the three judges, Profs. Carlyle, of Colorado; Rutherford, of Iowa, and Humphrey, of Wisconsin, when it came to placing the two-year-olds, but they finally settled down for first on the Claremont horse, Graham Bros.' Fairy King (imp.) (by Baron's Pride), who rightly deserved the position, as he has that peculiar fashionable breed character of his family, together with plenty of substance and range. Good judges were not wanting who would have altered the placing of the two next horses, as His Royal Highness, who stood second, would have been better for having more substance and masculinity, and less length of body. He belongs to McLay Bros. Baron Finlay, the winner of third, has much to commend him, great substance, clean bone, true movement, plenty of character, and a well-balanced top. He was shown by Clarke.

There were three yearling Clydesdale stallions shown: two of McLay Bros., which took second and third, and Graham Bros.' Moncrieffe Baronet (imp.), a proper little gentleman, who was placed first, and afterward stood reserve for championship.

Mares.—Flower of Dryfe (imp.), Graham Bros.' show mare, met her first defeat on this continent when she was shown against the representative of McLay's stable. They were both good mares, the Yankee, perhaps, being a little more feminine-looking, with remarkably good hocks, but the Canadian mare had substance, plenty of good bone, proper feet, and handled herself well. The two-year-olds had among them the junior champion at St. Louis, Alice Roosevelt, by Lyndoch Chief, who was compelled to take third place here. The leader of this class was Juliet (imp.), a Baron's Pride filly, shown by the Ontario representatives, Graham Bros., and she certainly made a good first with her flash quality. Clarke's Queen Lillie, a rather massive filly, got second.

McLay Bros.' mare, the winner in the four-year-old section, was made champion female of the breed.

SHIRES.—The Shire stallion display was one of the most striking features of the show. Sixteen lined up at the call for stallions four years or over, and although there were a few that were hardly what one would expect at so large a show, still the greater number displayed that great massiveness for which the breed is noted, together with a creditable amount of quality of bone. The action, too, of the Shires was decidedly clean and snappy, so that, taken all in all, the breed was well represented. Truman's Pioneer Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., had some new

ones on hand, recently landed from England, besides some they have had for some time, and with the lot put up a corking exhibit. Robt. Burgess & Son, Taylor & Jones, Finch Bros., and Lew W. Cochran, of Crawfordsville, Ind., were the other large exhibitors. Down through the different sections, the standard set in the aged class was well maintained, many very attractive brood mares being shown.

HACKNEYS.—The Hackneys were one of the surprise parties that the horsemen had in store for International visitors. There were fourteen entries in the aged stallion class, and when they appeared in the arena of the amphitheatre, which was brilliantly lighted and decorated for the occasion, every heart of the thousands present wished that they might own a horse. Lew W. Cochran, Truman's Pioneer Farm; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., and Finch Bros., supplied the greater number of the entries. Here Beith's Saxon, the Alberta-bred prodigy, winner of so many honors in the East, and senior championship at St. Louis, never looked nor acted better, as though he realized that Truman's newly-imported Copalder Bonny Gabriel was giving him the fight of his life. And so it was all the way through, Beith's string fighting over again their battles at the World's Fair, with practically as good success.

French and German Coachers, Belgians and Suffolk Punch were represented in the stallion classes.

Intense interest centered around the exhibits of drafters in harness, in singles, two, four and six horse teams. It was the object of the Clydesdale exponents to repeat their victories of former years, and of the Percheron men to secure the highest possible honors for their favorites. The Shire interests were also represented by a string of geldings from Truman's stables, and never before at the International was there so keen a struggle for supremacy. Early in the contest, however, it was evident that the fight was between Nelson Morris' great Clydesdales and the Pabst Company's Percheron grade geldings.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Still down grade in price, and the immediate prospect is for still lower, as all business has now to be done on the basis of all rail, navigation being closed. No. 1 northern is quoted at 92½c.; No. 2 northern, 90c.; No. 3 northern, 82c.; No. 4, 69c.; No. 5 brings 58c.; No. 1 feed, 50c. Buyers and dealers are as much in the dark as to future price for our staple cereal as the producer is.

Oats—Prices range from 28c. to 31c.
Barley—Malting barley is worth 38c. here.
Millfeed—Bran, steady, at \$17 a ton; shorts, \$19.
Hay—\$7 to \$9 on local market.
Flour—Steady, at \$2.90 for top stuff, although wheat has tumbled fifteen to twenty cents a bushel.
Potatoes—75c. a bushel.
Dairy Products—Firm; supplies limited. Creamery, 23c. to 25c.; dairy, 18c.; choice separator bricks, 25c.
Eggs—25c., and scarce.
Hides—Firm, at 6c. to 7c.
Live Stock—Extra export, \$3.25; the bulk do not reach \$3. Butchers' cattle, \$1.75 to \$2.75 for tops. Market flooded with inferior stuff. Mexicans forming a good share of inferior stuff.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market, steady; good to prime steers, \$6 to \$7.25; poor to medium, \$3.60 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.20; Western steers, \$3 to \$5.15.
Hogs—10c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.60; good to choice, heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.62½; rough, heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.50; light, \$4.30 to \$4.55; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.55.
Sheep—Market steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.35 to \$4.90; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.30; native lambs, \$4.25 to \$6.15.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8½c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, at 8½c. to 9c. per pound; sheep easier, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool.—Closing—Wheat—Spot, nominal; futures steady; Dec., 7s. 1½d.; March, 7s. 3½d.; May, 7s. 3½d.
Pork—Prime mess, western, easy, 70s.
Hams—Short-cut, steady, 44s.
Bacon—Cumberland-cut easy, 41s. 6d.; clear bellies firm, 50s.

The Territorial Grain-growers annual meeting will be held at Regina on December 13th and 14th.

Neepawa has decided not to hold a Winter Fair and Fat-stock Show this winter, but will hold the usual two-day Stock-judging School and Grain Fair.

The demand for swine at the Territorial sales was very slow. It is understood these are the last of Government swine sales for the N.-W. T.



Best Things

A Department Devoted to Life, Literature and Education.

"There is a working class—strong and happy—among both rich and poor: there is an idle class—weak, wicked and miserable—both among rich and poor."—Ruskin.

"Best Things" in Citizenship

What may be called the Roosevelt idea of citizenship—the conception that most people have of the United States President—was set out in a brief address he delivered in Washington on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the founding of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic parish. It is good enough for Canadians. Standing beside Cardinal Gibbons, he said: "The rules of good citizenship are simple. Trouble is not in finding them out; the trouble is in living up to them after they have been found out. I wish to see in the average American citizen the development of two sets of qualities, which we can roughly indicate as sweetness and strength—the qualities on the one hand which make the man able to hold his own, and those which on the other hand make him as jealous for the rights of others as for his own. You probably know that I do not care very much for the coward or the moral weakling. I want each of you boys, and the girls just as much, and each of you young men and women, to have the qualities without which people may be amiable and pleasant while things go well, but without which they cannot succeed in times of storm and trial. I wish to see in the man, manliness: in the woman, womanliness. I wish to see courage, perseverance, the willingness to face work, to face, if it is necessary, danger; the determination not to shrink back when temporarily beaten in life, as each one will be now and then, but to come up again and wrest triumph from death."

The Largest Telescope.

Harvard has secured the largest telescope in the world. It will soon be shipped to Cambridge from England. It was made by the English astronomer, A. A. Common, who died not long ago, and who wished the telescope to go to Harvard. The telescope has a five-foot aperture, while the lens of the telescope at the Yerkes observatory is forty inches, and that of the Lick observatory, thirty-six inches.

"Imperial Genius."

The German press is usually strongly anti-British, but Die Post, a Berlin paper, editorially pays the following tribute to Great Britain as a world-wide empire-builder.

"However we may view England from the standpoint of our own national interests, we must, if we are to judge righteously, be filled with admiration at the great work which England has done. British national pride often enough is offensive to foreigners, but if ever pride was justifiable in any historical nation it is justifiable with the English, for here it is pride which does not rest on feelings or imagination, but on the real results of a colonial policy which has created the British world-empire—an empire which stands to-day as the most brilliant manifestation of the imperial genius of the European race."

Idleness and Work.

The false standard of life widens the cleavage between different classes of the community. The foolish envy of idleness creates bitterness among the workers, and it has to be confessed that the frivolous work of idlers gives ground for bitterness. The envy is foolish, whatever we may say about the worse than folly of selfish idleness. Richard Jefferies, in one of his sketches, tells of meeting three women field-workers. He envied them, and thought their health ideal. What would he not give to be like them? "There was that in their cheeks that all the wealth of London could not purchase, a superb health in their carriage princesses could not obtain." But he could see plainly that they regarded him with bitter envy, jealousy and hatred written in their eyes. They cursed him in their hearts, simply because they worked, and he seemed to be idle. Because he did not appear to be doing any visible work, they hated and envied him; and he who knew both lives, would have gladly exchanged places to get their unwearying step, and to be always in the open air and abroad upon the earth.

Whether it be a cause or effect of the prevalent idea, there is a pleasure-loving spirit abroad. We are looking more and more to excitements, and less to duty, for our true happiness. In our day there are more temptations than ever before to a great number of people to lead an aimless, useless existence. This is due to the accumulation and extension of wealth, making it possible for many to live without work. Perhaps, as a consequence of this, the general standard for all of us has been relaxed. There are more occasions for pleasure, for amusements of all sorts, which, though

innocent in themselves, make it easy for us to fritter away a great deal of time, which might be spent with equal recreation to much more purpose. One has only to mention the subject of reading to call up a vision of the mass of trivial and ephemeral and stupid waste of printer's ink. How much of our reading is disconnected, purposeless, inane—merely to pass the time, as we even say. There is a place for recreative literature, but surely the great treasures of the world deserve better treatment, and demand more serious study than most of us ever give them.—[From "Work," by Hugh Black.

What is Nature Study?

From the Public School Teacher's Point of View.

Nature Study is the direct successor of what has passed for half a century under the name of Object Lessons. One of the results of the increased attention to the science of teaching has been to make it clear that the Object Lesson, as generally understood and taught, was occupying only a small part of its very important field, and, further, that it lacked, or had lost, the spirit of its great introducers—Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel. With

trees, birds and beetles, rocks and stars, from books or pictures or lectures, has not the slightest claim to be called Nature Study, in the pedagogical sense.

Another misconception, though a less harmful one, confuses Nature Study with Elementary Science. This confusion is liable to be made by teachers possessing considerable knowledge of one or more sciences, but lacking a knowledge of the laws of development of the child. Such persons naturally impose their own partialities and adult interests upon the child, instead of skilfully utilizing the child's natural interests and activities. Natural desire is the accompaniment of proper assimilation of nourishment, whether physical or mental. The whole round of nature, in a superficial way, touches the questioning experiences of the child. Science, while based on this common round, branches off into ever narrowing but deepening fields.

The child's interests, while differing in their objects from those of the adult, are none the less real and active. It is the aim of the teacher of Nature Study to discover, sympathize with, vary and utilize these interests, and to guide the activities—which are better to the extent that they are self-originated—that these interests call forth.

To study the child and discover its interests is less than half the duty. It is comparatively easy to humor a child's interest, but it requires the teacher's best skill to sustain that interest and guide it to an educative issue. A knowledge of plants, animals and minerals, and the forces that act upon them, is very useful to the Nature-Study teacher, but some knowledge of the laws of mental development, and of the finding-out or heuristic method, is the indispensable part of his preparation for successful work.

Children hunting a lost ball in a meadow adjoining their play-yard discover a ground-bird's nest, with four spotted eggs. Their interest is aroused; they describe it to their teacher, and inquire to what kind of bird it belongs. Unfortunate for them if he is scientist enough and unpedagogical enough to say at once, "It is a bobolink's nest." Better were he a good teacher and no ornithologist, for then would he co-operate with them in discovering means to satisfy their curiosity. Best, if he knows well both children and birds, then will he be able to guide them to discover the answer to their question by the way that will best develop their powers, and excite them to ask several other related questions, and similarly discover the answers. Training in the use of opportunity and power of investigation is usually immensely more valuable to the child than the fact or knowledge gained.

The importance of a teacher's consciousness of a definite aim or purpose in any subject which he is teaching cannot be overrated. The aim determines the means employed. In the case of a subject like Nature Study, which has several values, the most important one should fix the aim. Neither increment of knowledge nor enrichment of sympathy is so valuable at the Nature-Study stage as training the young



Mr. John Dearness, M.A.

in a decade the name Nature Study has come to be applied to an enriched and revived Object Lesson course.

The new term is not, however, a wholly fortunate one, because it is so easily misunderstood to mean memorizing a mass of facts about natural objects and phenomena. Pedagogically, Nature Study is NATURAL study: that is, education by nature and by natural methods, realities being substituted for words and pictures, and other more or less meaningless symbols. Acquiring information about weeds and

student to discover truth by the proper exercise of his own self-activities, but when this value is judiciously sought, the others are duly realized, and that in their proper relations.

Generally speaking, the stages of a completed Nature-Study lesson will show the following sequence:

The attentive exercise of the senses upon the objects or phenomena of study; that is, the getting of the "raw materials" of thought (observation).

Comparing, relating, seeking causes and effects, perceiving; in short, working over by mental processes the "raw material," the sense experiences, and reaching influences, generalizations, judgments (inductions), applying, where practicable, these inductions to new situations (deductions).

Expressing the steps or stages in the observing, reasoning, the judgments, applications if any, by speech, drawing, writing or other suitable mode.

Expression gives the opportunity to correlate reading, writing, spelling, composition, drawing, etc., with the Nature Study. For example, the children interested in the ground-bird's nest referred to will take pleasure in describing the nest and the bird, making drawings of the situation, modelling the eggs in clay and coloring it, imitating the bird's song, neatly writing and reading their compositions, and, finally, studying in their reading books, W. C. Bryant's "Robert of Lincoln" with spirited appreciation. In this way the Nature-Study lesson not only makes opportunity for the expressive studies just named, but also renders them attractive, by showing the child how they are related to the needs that arise in his experience.

JOHN DEARNESS.

Christmas Present for Everybody.

Christmas is coming,
It soon will be here,
The merriest day
In the whole bright year.
If you wish to please
Both the grave and the gay,
Both the old and young,
You can take this way:
One-fifty (\$1.50) enclose
With address of a friend,
Without any delay
To the "Advocate" send.
Each week in the year
To your friend 'twill bring
A fine Christmas gift
That's fit for a king.
More than fifty gifts!
And each one a prize
To instruct the mind
And delight the eyes.
And three cents will pay
For each of these gifts.
Think—only THREE CENTS!
But what loads it lifts,
Loads from heart and brain
And from body, too,—
For if you stick fast
It will pull you through.

Our paper itself
Is this weekly prize,
In a hundred ways
'Twill open the eyes
Of your grateful friend
And all on his farm,
For both old and young,
It is sure to charm.
The CHRISTMAS NUMBER
This year we'll send,
As well as next year's
To your fortunate friend.

—Santa Claus.

Headquarters: The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

Premiums Please the Girls.

Dear Sir,—I have received the bracelet and friendship hearts, and am very well pleased with them. I shall do all I can to get subscriptions for the Farmer's Advocate, as we consider it the best farmer's paper.

JENNIE REID.



Learning to Pray.

Kneeling fair, in the twilight gray,
A beautiful child was trying to pray;
His cheek on his mother's knee,
His bare little feet half hidden,
His smile still coming unbidden,
And his heart brimful of glee.

"I want to laugh. Is it naughty?
Say,
O, mamma! I've had such fun to-day,
I hardly can say my prayers.
I don't feel just like praying;
I want to be outdoors playing,
And run, all undressed, down stairs.

"I can see the flowers in the garden-bed,
Shining so pretty, and sweet, and red;
And Sammy is swinging, I guess.
Oh! everything is so fine out there,
I want to put it all in the prayer,
Do you mean I can do it by 'Yes'?"

"When I say, 'Now I lay me'—word for word,
It seems to me as if nobody heard,
Would 'Thank you, dear God,' be right?
He gave me my mother,
And papa and brother—
O, mamma! you nodded I might."

Clasping his hands and hiding his face,
Unconsciously yearning for help and grace,
The little one now began.
His mother's nod and sanction sweet,
Had led him close to the dear Lord's feet,
And his words like music ran:

"Thank you for making this home so nice,
The flowers, and my two white mice,—
I wish I could keep right on;
I thank you, too, for every day,
Only I'm 'most too glad to pray;
Dear God, I think I'm done."

"Now, mamma, rock me—just a minute,
And sing the hymn with 'darling' in it.
I wish I could say my prayers!
When I get big I know I can,
Oh! won't it be nice to be a man,
And stay all night down stairs!"

The mother, singing, clasped him tight,
Kissing and cooing her fond "Good-night,"
And treasured his every word.
For well she knew that the artless joy,
And love of her precious, innocent boy,
Were a prayer that her Lord had heard.

—Mary E. Dodge.

They Brought Young Children to Him.
—S. Mark, x: 13.

How glad those Jewish mothers must have been that they had not lost the opportunity of bringing their little ones to Christ, and how thankful those children would always be that they had been held in the arms of the Saviour of the world, and that His hands had been laid in blessing on their young heads. And think of the feelings of the Master Himself. Scorned and rejected by the men He wanted to help, the love and trust of the little children must have been very sweet and comforting. The clinging arms around His neck, the confiding little head which nestled so close to His heart—that heart which was wounded and broken by the sins of the world—must have cheered and helped Him in His difficult work. No wonder he was "much displeased" with the disciples who thought their Master too busy to be troubled with children.

And He has not changed. He still loves the little ones, and is displeased with those who would keep them from Him. Can we doubt that He is also especially pleased with those who bring them to Him. If it is a grand work to awaken a hardened sinner to repentance, think what a blessed work it is to save a soul from the sorrow of looking back on a wasted life, to be the instrument in God's hands of setting his feet in the

right path from the first. Think, if some who have presented their whole lives as a beautiful offering to Christ, should some day gratefully own that it was largely your doing! Prevention is far better than cure. It is more sensible, as someone has said, to build a fence at the top of a precipice, rather than a hospital at the bottom. Schools are better than jails, and it is wiser to train children in the way they should go, instead of spending all our energies in the difficult task of trying to reform them when they are grown old in evil habits.

But are you doing this? Are you only teaching the children to "say their prayers," or are you showing them how to pray? Do they think they say them to "mother," or have you opened their eyes to the tremendous fact that they are addressing the great Creator of the universe? Children are so quick to grasp the truths which grown people can only learn slowly and painfully. And well they understand the difference between "saying prayers" with the lips only, and really "praying." At least, it is very easy to make them understand. One evening last summer, when a little five-year-old visitor of mine had hurried through her prayers and climbed into bed, I had a few minutes' quiet talk with her on the question of whether she had thought about God or not while she was on her knees. She looked very serious for a moment, and then said: "I'll say them over again!" and again the little curly head was bowed low over the clasped hands, as she knelt beside the bed. If she did not know the meaning of all the petitions offered, at least she knew that Jesus was listening, and that her words were not spoken into empty space.

"Oh! say not, dream not, heavenly notes
To childish ears are vain,
That the young mind at random floats,
And cannot reach the strain.
Dim or unheard the words may fall,
And yet the heaven-taught mind
May learn the sacred air, and all
The harmony unwind.
And if some tones be false or low,
What are all prayers beneath
But cries of babes, that cannot know
Half the deep thought they breathe?
In His own words we Christ adore,
But angels, as we speak,
Higher above our meaning soar,
Than we o'er children weak:
And yet His words mean more than they,
And yet He owns their praise.
Why should we think He turns away
From infant's simple lays?"

Mr. Moody describes how his little son on one occasion went sulky to bed after refusing to obey his mother. He says: "I went up and sat down by the side of the little child, and said:

"Did you pray to-night?"
"I said my prayers."
"Did you pray?"
"Well, papa, I told you that I said my prayers."
"Yes, I heard you; but did you pray?"

"He knew that he could not pray while he was feeling rebellious and angry, so at last he said: 'I wish you would call mamma.'"

"He soon secured his mother's forgiveness, and then he got out of bed and really 'prayed.'"

If you have the opportunity of influencing little children, a beautiful and glorious field of work lies right at your door. The strong imagination of childhood makes the unseen very real to them. It is easy to encourage them to do little acts of service for their Lord, to speak to Him naturally but reverently in prayer, to fight real battles against temper, selfishness or vanity, remembering that they are soldiers fighting for their Captain. In short, it is easy to bring young children to the children's Friend, and, with the help of the Holy Spirit, to awaken in them a loyal devotion, which will be a joy and inspiration to them-

selves and others, through time and through eternity.

But, whatever you say, be true. Don't tell the children things you don't believe yourself. I heard, only yesterday, of a young widow who has no faith in Christ herself, but is determined to bring up her little boy in his father's faith. She tries to teach him to pray, although she never prays herself. No one is quicker than a child to detect insincerity, and such teaching is likely to make him conclude that all religion is only make-believe, only a fashionable sham with no reality about it. Fancy a person attempting to teach music or painting without knowing anything about the art—and prayer is an art, and a very difficult art too. If you haven't found Christ yourself, and yet wish your children to believe in Him, your first business surely must be to seek Him. Seek Him earnestly by Bible-reading, by asking people who know Him, by trying to obey His commands, and by prayer. Yes, you can pray even if you are not sure that anyone is listening. He hears your cry for help, and will help you, if you are sincere and earnest in searching for the truth: "On the other side of a very thin veil is—Jesus."

You cannot bring the children to Christ unless you come with them yourself. You cannot teach them to know and love Him, unless you love Him yourself. Oh, never feel that your life is narrow or commonplace, if you have this grand opportunity of service within your reach. When the Master takes the children in His arms, He surely looks with loving approbation on those who have taken them by the hand and drawn them close to His side.

"Golden head so lowly bending;
Little feet so white and bare;
Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened—
Lipsing out her evening prayer.

"Well she knows when she is saying,
'Now I lay me down to sleep,'
'Tis to God that she is praying,
Praying Him her soul to keep.

"Half asleep, and murmuring faintly,
'If I should die before I wake'—
Tiny fingers clasped so saintly—
'I pray the Lord my soul to take,'

"O the rapture, sweet, unbroken,
Of the soul who wrote that prayer!
Children's myriad voices floating
Up to heaven, record it there.

"If, of all that has been written,
I could choose what might be mine,
It should be that child's petition,
Rising to the throne divine."

HOPE.

Old-fashioned, but so Comfortable.

Warm, light and easy to slip on, this little wrap is called a nightgale after the beloved nurse who was such a blessing to the sick in the last half century. It is not at all difficult to make and will be a welcome gift.

Take a piece of soft woollen material, two and a half yards long, and three-quarters of a yard wide, herring-bone if all round, and edge it with a narrow knitted or crocheted edging, about three-quarters of an inch wide.

Divide the material exactly in half, and mark off nine inches from each side of the middle front edge, and join together with a little bow of ribbon to form a burnous at the back. Ten inches on each side below this little bow put a ribbon to secure the neck. Turn the two back corners up five inches and make them secure with a ribbon bow to form sleeves. That is the whole thing.

Many people prefer a knitted nightgale made with double Shetland or single vest wool. The number of stitches and size of needles must depend upon the fineness and character of the wool used. It is necessary to knit loosely both for the look and feel, which should be quite soft to the touch.

Put on from 100 to 150 stitches to make a width of three-quarters of a yard and knit backward and forward (garter knitting) until you have two and a half yards in length. Fasten off and take a crochet-hook and commence to make an edging—12 double crochet in one stitch, and one single crochet in the next, and so on all round, making the corners even fuller.

Now divide the whole piece of knitting in half and proceed as with the material. —The Prairie Farmer.

Warning as to Fire.

We do not often care to record sad events in the "Farmer's Advocate," there is so much need of cheer and brightness in the short lives of men and women. Yet, when reading the following despatch from the Globe last week, we felt that we must comment upon it by way of warning:

"Whitevale, Nov. 21.—This afternoon Mrs. John Larkin was nearly burned to death. While putting chips into the stove, her apron caught fire. She immediately tore it from her, throwing it to the floor, but her skirts caught, and immediately she was a mass of flames, and rushed outside screaming. Her husband and the hired man, who were plowing, rushed to her assistance, only to find the unfortunate woman lying on the ground with her clothing burnt off. As soon as possible doctors arrived; after consultation, they left her sleeping. No hope is entertained for her recovery. Death is looked for at any moment."

Over and over again during the past year accounts of frightful tragedies, such as this, have appeared in Canadian and U. S. papers. At one time it is a girl, whose clothes catch fire while she is drying gasoline-washed gloves over a lamp. At another, a child gets a fire while playing near a burning rubbish heap in a yard; and yet again the story is told of men and women being burned to death in the dead of night, the fire which consumed their homes being attributable, in almost every case, to old and defective chimneys.

Surely a word of warning is necessary. People grow so accustomed to fire in stoves, on chip-yards, etc., that its terrible possibilities are unregarded until perhaps too late. People cannot be too careful while working about burning material of any description. Fire is a useful slave, but a terrible master, and the sooner people learn to keep proper watch upon it, the better for the safety of life and property.

"Tales of Olden Times."

Probably the old shepherd is once more telling some of the legends which surround, as an atmosphere, the ancient castle on the hilltop. The sheep are resting amongst the hillocks; the children out from school have scrambled up from the valley to hear another of the oft-told tales which have fired their young imaginations, and which may, whether true or purely imaginary, not be without an influence on their lives. Let us listen: "Yonder castle was built by the old lords of Avenel, men as much beloved in peace as they were respected in war. They were the bulwark of the frontiers against foreigners, and the protectors of the natives from domestic oppression. . . He who usurped their inheritance no more resembled them than the night-prowling owl resembles a falcon because she builds on the same rock. . . He was more than once outlawed, both by England and Scotland, his lands were declared forfeited, and upon his head was set a price." And from these historic contrasts we may be assured that the wise old shepherd would draw a moral, which told amidst such surroundings would be more likely to be remembered by his little audience than any lesson conned upon the bench at school and repeated by rote at the motion of the teacher's wand or office.

H. A. B.

Humorous.

Jester—"The diagnosis of the attending physician was a great comfort to our deceased friend, the prohibitionist." Quoster—"What was the nature of that diagnosis?" Jester—"Water on the brain."

Mrs. A.—Now, Mrs. B., will you come and see our apiary?

Mrs. B. (who has been putting it off the afternoon)—Well, Mrs. A., the truth is, you know, I—I'm rather afraid of monkeys!

I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is a first-class publication in every respect. The women think very highly of the Home Magazine, as it contains many useful hints. Enclosed find \$1.50 for a new subscriber. As a premium, please send me the A1 farmer's knife.

D. P. L. CAMPBELL.



The Primrose.

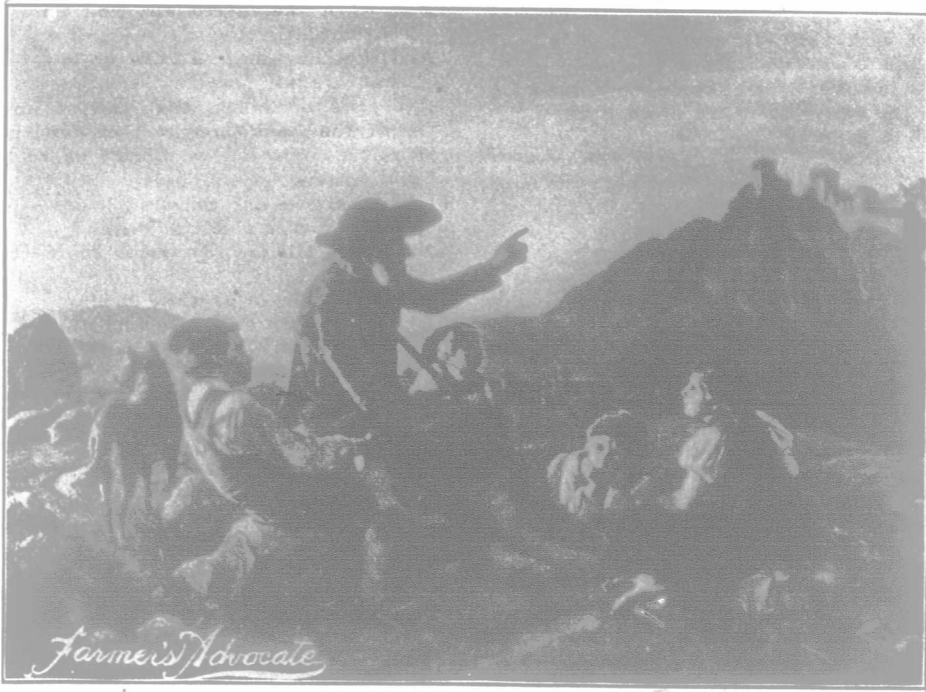
One of the most satisfactory plants for winter blooming is the Primrose, whose handsome downy leaves and clusters of bright-faced little blossoms, showing bravely from November until spring, make the plant a well-deserved favorite in every house in which it has been grown. Possibly the largest and handsomest variety suitable for the house is the Chinese Primrose. The flowers of this species range in color from pure white to deep crimson, often showing an "eye" of deeper tint in the center, with fringing or fluting along the outer edge of the petals, and, as the leaves of a full-grown plant droop prettily about the edge of the pot, the variety is especially adapted for a hanging basket or flower-shelf. At this season of the year, fine specimens already in bloom may be procured from any reliable florist; but, if one chooses, one may raise the plants from seed. Florists, in fact, raise their plants from seed each year, although good ones are sometimes carried over a second year. When the seedlings are large enough they should be transplanted into small pots—never directly into large ones—and shifted into larger ones when necessary, care being taken each time that the crown of the plant, from which the leaves start, stands well above the soil, otherwise rot is likely to set in. The final potting should be into pots six inches in diameter, these being quite large enough for plants in bloom. A good potting compost to be used while the plants are young is composed of leaf-mould and loam, with a little sand mixed in. For later shiftings well-rotted manure may be added to the mixture, although many prefer putting on diluted manure water once a week after the flowers come in bud. Good drainage is very essential. The plants should be watered thoroughly whenever the soil be-

comes dry, but the leaves should never be showered, nor water allowed to fall upon the crown, as the Chinese Primrose strongly resents having its face washed. Primula obconica is a species which meets with much favor because of its perpetual blooming qualities. If intended for the winter window-garden, however, it should not be permitted to bloom exhaustively during summer. The flowers of P. obconica are much smaller than those of the Chinese variety, but they grow on much larger stems, and the whole plant has a very graceful, attractive appearance. This species requires plenty of water, and strict watching for fear of mealy bugs. If these appear touch each one with a small paint

brush dipped in alcohol. . . Mexican Primrose, yet another variety, with rosy-pink blossoms, is much liked. It may be grown in the garden during summer and lifted in the fall to bloom in the house during winter. In regard to the Primrose family, it may be said that a great deal of confusion has existed among botanists. Finally a division was made, and two families specified, the Primulaceae or regular Primrose family, which is most largely represented among Canadian wild flowers by the Loosestrifes of the swamps, and the Onagraceae, or Evening Primrose family, which numbers among its children the so-called "False" Loosestrife of the river borders, the yellow Evening Primrose, with its sulphur-colored blossoms and sweet perfume, and the Great Willow Herb, whose showy pinkish-purple racemes make gay the "new" lands and swamp borders of southern Canada. Different, very different, appear these species, but the botanist speedily recognizes the relationship between them, and proclaims them all as very near cousins in the great plant world.

SHIFTING.

Some people seem to think that any plant that needs shifting, must of necessity, be a very troublesome member of a household. This, however, is not so, provided one knows how to "shift." In doing so, turn the pot sidewise, and give it a sharp rap on something to loosen the soil about the edges. Now place your hand over the top to hold the soil, and turn the whole bottom upward, lifting off the pot. The soil should remain in a solid mass, which may be set, without further trouble, into a larger pot, and the space around the edge filled in with fresh soil. Shifting, by the way, is only necessary when the rootlets show around the outside of the mass of soil. When repotting is necessary, as sometimes, in the fall, the soil should be very



"Tales of Olden Times."

(From a painting by Heddeman.)

gently shaken off the roots, and new soil entirely placed in the pots.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Holy Ghost Flower.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—I feel I must write and tell you what pleasure an article of yours has given me. I read, not long ago, an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" on "Some Curious Plants," which was very interesting, but I thought no more about it until last week, when I was at the flower show in Toronto. Walking around, I came up to

an old gentleman who was telling some ladies about a rare flower that was there. He said it came from South America, and told the legend that the Spaniards had about it, and gave their name for it, but said the English for it was the "Holy Ghost Flower." Then I remembered what you had written about it. I asked him where it was. He said he had not seen it, but he heard it was there. I was very much interested and wanted to see it; so I asked a young lady, whose father had an exhibit there, if she knew where it was. She did not—had not heard of it. She asked her brother; he knew nothing about it, but went and asked his father, and he took us to it. It was with a collection of Orchids. There it was, just as you described it: the dove, with its wings outspread over what looked like a tiny cradle. I looked around to find the old gentleman, but he had gone away. I met some ladies from a Western town and took them and other friends to see it. So I write and thank you for the pleasure you gave us, for if I had not read your article, I should not have known anything about the rare flower.

Yours very truly,

(MRS.) J. RUSH.

Domestic Economy.

CORN CAKES.

One quart of sifted meal, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, and buttermilk to make a thin batter; bake or fry on very hot griddle.

BUTTERMILK BISCUIT.

Three cupfuls of buttermilk, one of butter, half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to admit of being rolled out into biscuit.

BAKED EGGS.

Grease well a dish or pan, with butter, break into as many eggs as you wish to cook, sprinkle over a little salt and pepper, and place them in the oven a few moments. They are very good, if well cooked.

HAM TOAST.

Mix with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped ham, the beaten-up yolk of an egg, and a little cream and pepper, heat over the fire, and then spread the mixture either on hot-buttered toast, or on slices of bread fried quite crisp in butter; serve very hot.

FRIED BREAKFAST BACON.

Remove the rind, and cut up several slices of bacon, scatter in the frying-pan and fry gently. Beat up six eggs, add to them salt and pepper, pour over the bacon, let it set nicely, and turn. Have ready slices of toast, on which lay the bacon and eggs.

PANCAKES.

The folks of two eggs, beat them up lightly, add a pint of milk and a little salt, and flour enough to make a thin, smooth batter. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir them as lightly as possible into the batter just before baking; they are very nice, and made without baking powder or soda. As fast as fried lay over or cover with a pan, till ready for the table.

BREAKFAST FRITTERS.

Two eggs, beat well, two cupfuls of buttermilk or sour milk, a little salt, a half teaspoonful of soda, and flour to make a batter stiff enough to drop from the spoon. Have a skillet of hot lard and drop in small spoonfuls and fry a light brown. They are nice and light. For a change you can put in some chopped meat or oyster for each fritter, for those that like oysters.

EGG TOAST.

Cut some small slices of bread, brown and butter. Take the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, put in a bowl with salt and pepper, melted butter, rub together and spread on the toast. Set where it will keep warm. Put a teaspoonful of milk in a saucepan with salt, butter and a little cornstarch. Have the whites of the eggs chopped, and dropped in the saucepan, let boil and pour over the toast.

Many Thanks.

Dear Sir,—Received your premium envelope. Many thanks for same.

JAS. GODDARD.



House-decorating.

Young Mrs. Summer, one day in November,
Decided her home to furnish anew;
For reds were too bright, and browns
were too sober,
Yellows had withered, greens faded
from view.
She sent for the Wind, and asked him
most sweetly
To sweep off the trees and cut every
flower,
To brush clean the grass and smooth it
all neatly,
And freshen the gardens by sending a
shower.

Young Mrs. Summer is tall, fair and
stately;
Her favorite color had always been
green;
Her beautiful home, until very lately,
Was furnished and draped in its shimmering
sheen.
The Wind with a will worked eager and
steady,
But raised such a dust that the birds
flew away;
The butterflies too—and when all was
ready,
He went to My Lady and asked for his
pay.

Young Mrs. Summer, when payment was
over,
Had little to purchase her favorite
green;
The birds were all gone, the bees and
the clover,
And everything round looked so cheer-
less and clean!
She went to the sky to do all her shop-
ping,
And stepped to a counter where bar-
gains were low;
And there with much care, and thinking,
and stopping,
She bought a white dimity—we call it
snow.

Young Mrs. Summer, with brisk, busy
fingers,
Then covers the bareness with drapings
of white.
Next sends for Jack Frost, and not a
day lingers,
But starts for the South by the first
train that night.
There she will work through the long
sunny hours,
And Bachelor Jack will look after her
home;
She soon can buy green, and then with
her flowers
Sweet young Mrs. Summer will back
again roam.

The Squire's Son.

"Sarah, where are you?" called a
sweet young voice.
"Right here, miss, and what would
you be wanting now?" came the reply,
as the parlor-maid at the Hall came for-
ward with smiling bow to her mistress—
Lilian Nelson, the only daughter of
Squire Nelson, of Royston Hall.
"Oh, nothing particularly," she an-
swered, only I thought I would ask you
to tell my father not to wait luncheon
for me. I think I will call at Finley
Court."

Lilian was a beautiful girl of nine-
teen, with a sunny face and golden hair,
and was loved by everybody for miles
around, as she well deserved to be. She
passed out of the big iron gates and
started off at a brisk walk down the
road. She kept on for some time, mak-
ing many turns, until she found herself
on a strange road. It was not very in-
teresting, and Lily turned at last into a
side lane or path, which led her into a
region of rocks and stones. She looked
around with curiosity for a time, and
then began to feel lonely and wished she
was sitting in Clara Finley's drawing-
room enjoying a cup of tea. She was
considering, rather forlornly, her chances
of ever getting home again, when a
thick shawl was thrown over her head
and a rough voice told her to be quiet

and she would not be hurt. Lily
struggled hard for liberty, but finding
resistance was useless, she at last lay
exhausted in the arms of her captors, and
felt herself being carried rapidly along
for a considerable distance. At last
they set her down and withdrew the
shawl. Dazed and bewildered, at first
she could hardly see, but as her senses
cleared, she found herself in a long, low
room, which she rightly guessed was a
smugglers' cave. How was she to get
out. Her father would never be able to
find her here, and perhaps she would be
kept here all— Her reverie was inter-
rupted by the surly tones of a man bid-
ding her come to supper. She sat down
as directed, but of what the meal con-
sisted, or who sat at the table, she had
no idea. Once she heard a smothered
exclamation, and looked up quickly.
A man who sat opposite was
gazing fixedly at her. When supper was
over, Lily sat down in a far corner and
began to think. Suddenly a voice at
her elbow aroused her, and she started
up, to find that the man who had seemed
so interested in her at supper was beside
her chair.

"Look," he said in a whisper, pointing
to the men who were clustered around
the table, drinking and playing cards.
"Look! In half an hour they will be
stupid with drink, and your only chance
of escape will be then. I will let you
out, and you must find your way
home." "I understand all that," said
Lily, "but you must tell me who you
are, and why you seem so set on my
escape. Will it not be imperiling your
life?"

"It would take a long time to tell you
the story of my life," he said with a
hurried glance at the other men, "suffi-
cient to say that when a lad of thirteen
I was taken by these smugglers. From
what I heard a diligent search was made
for me, but all efforts to find me were of
no avail. For thirteen years I have lived
a lonely life with these men, but surely
now I see the face of one of my own
kindred. Oh, Lily, Lily," he broke off
into an eager whisper, "you are my
own beloved sister, and I am the long-
lost brother whom none of you ever ex-
pected to see again."

He stopped abruptly, for Lily had
fainted. But he soon succeeded in re-
storing her to her senses, and she sat
for some minutes in silence. Then,
touching him on the arm, she said:
"I am not capable of clearly under-
standing you yet, but please let us go
home and tell father you are found. See!
the men are all fast asleep." He led her
along one narrow passage after another
in silence, till at last he stopped and
touched something. Immediately a flood
of moonlight lit up the faces of Lily and
Percy.

"Good-bye!" he said softly.
"Oh, you must come too!" she cried.
"What is the use of your staying? They
will find out you have let me go, and
they may kill you. Please, please come."
"If you really wish it, I will," and
taking her hand they started for home.
Little more need be said. Suffice it to
say that next day a body of armed
policemen broke into the cave and ar-
rested every man without a blow. Percy
Nelson was welcomed back to the home
from which he had been stolen, and one
of Lily's greatest pleasures now is to
visit the deserted cave and listen to his
tales of life with smugglers.

ALINE HARGITT (aged 13).

A Nine-year-old Worker.

Sir,—I got your prize of a knife, and
was well pleased with it. Everyone I
show it to says it is a beauty. I am
a little boy, nine years old, but will try
to get some more new subscribers. With
many thanks, I am EARLE HODGINS.

"Both of my grandparents on my
mother's side were nonogenarians," said
Mrs. Oldcastle. "Is that so?" replied
her hostess. "My folks was all Bap-
tists, but Josiah comes from a Metho-
dist family."

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A Disreputable Muddle.

The "Farmer's Advocate" keeps out of politics—you all know that. Very wise it is, too, for that same discretion, and sorry indeed would one be to see its pages given up to the often fruitless discussions, bitter revilings and scurrilous personalities which deface those of so many periodicals of the day. Of course, one recognizes it to be absolutely essential that the things which pertain to government be discussed in some, perhaps the majority of "newspapers." The freedom of the press, the freedom of the people demand it, and it would be a sorry thing to return to the pre-Wilkes days, when the mighty finger of government was placed all too closely upon the mouth of the grim iron monster which would belch forth its words to all the people. The art of government, too, what is it but the noblest of arts, the art of arts, in its purity most calculated to stir up the best and noblest impulses of men—noblest because least associated with self or selfish interests? He who recognizes himself as just a unit in a great mass of individuals, each in need of sympathy, and justice, and mercy, even as he, is little likely to be base, and such must be he who governs truly either by his vote as a subject, or by his influence as a potentate. The influence of the one, as of the other, must look, if rightly directed, toward the peace, prosperity, comfort and progress of the whole people who make up the "country" which one loves.

It is enough to make one simply sick to realize how this ideal has been torn down of late years, and dragged in the filth of a corruption which seems to have splattered even up and on to the robes of otherwise reputable citizens. As women, we "Ingle" folk take neither the one side nor the other with the political parties. How can we, since not one in ten thousand of us really understands the intricacies of the questions at issue? Few of us have followed every step for the years and years necessary to get at the bottom of affairs; those of us who have "attended" to politics have probably been nailed down to some party organ—and that is no way to understand things. To be impartial one must read both sides—but where, oh where, does one get absolute impartiality? Reading Hansard is rather a tiresome business—so we may as well give in first as last that we know nothing at all about it.

There are, however, a few things which we do know. . . . We know that the man who will sell his vote is to be pitied, because he has neither conscience nor principle. We know that the one who offers him money or position for his vote is just a little bit more deserving of pity, since to lack of conscience and principle in this thing, he adds craftiness, and the disposition to take advantage of another's weakness. We know that a ballot-box scandal, such as that which causes the newspaper headings to flare deep and wide nowadays, whether Liberal or Conservative be at the back of it, is a standing disgrace to the country, and that those responsible for it have placed themselves beyond the sympathy of every honorable—yes, honest—man and woman in the Dominion. We know that the upright man who regards his vote as a sacred trust, and the clean politician who regards votes cast for him as such, are men to be looked up to, examples to the children of the land, as pillars of useful, honorable, benevolent manhood. When we read such statements as this: "The plot failed, and the boxes were not used because Mr. John Williams, a Belleville lawyer of spotless honor, so carefully guarded the ballots held by him as returning officer that the extra ballots necessary to success could not be obtained," we realize what that one little phrase, "spotless honor" may mean. We know nothing about John Williams. Grit or Tory

matters nothing. But we do know that his "spotless honor" is a pure, luminous spot in a dirty muddle.

There have been too many dirty muddles of the kind in Canada. Just a little worse led to the Rebellion of 1837. We have no Family Compact now; an atrocity, such as the Gourlay injustice, has become impossible, so have such thorns in the flesh as the Clergy Reserves and like questions, and, thank Heaven, the day has gone past in Canada for such demonstrations as those that attended the years 1837-38. But we have had enough. We have a lack of political morality, which, if permitted to go on unchecked, is likely to ruin conscience and right in ways far removed from politics. No man can let his sense of right in one direction lapse without being correspondingly weakened in other lines. The man who buys a vote will either incline to doing something shady again, or he will despise himself—a disastrous experiment sometimes, but with some hope in it.

We do not feel that women are any better or more honorable than men. There are conscienceless women as well as men, and in just as strong a proportion. Nevertheless, there are honorable mothers and teachers throughout the country. Should not these join with the honorable men to stem this tide of political laxness? And how? Have not the women of the land the lives of the children in their hands. "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." May not the children be taught the sacredness of a vote and the horror of a lie?

So the women have broken the "Farmer's Advocate" rule, and tampered with politics. Never mind—it's "only the women," as our Kiplian quotation of last week had it. And after all, we have taken neither one side nor the other, but like the little dog that runs into the fight of big dogs, have been just taking a bite here and a bite there. So it's all right, isn't it?

DAME DURDEN.

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

A YOUNG CANADIAN ARTIST.

I have read the following letter with much interest, and heartily endorse Mahstick's suggestion in regard to our art lovers exchanging ideas in the Ingle Nook. We wish the Ingle Nook to be just a "chatty" corner, in which our readers may talk to one another as they would if face to face. Every subject of public interest will be gladly given a place in it. Art lovers, come to the fore.

Dear Dame Durden,—The recent drawing contest aroused quite an enthusiasm for art in my own case, and I am sure it did in that of others too. So it occurred to me that the art lovers in the Ingle Nook might exchange ideas and helpful hints to keep up the interest.

Are there any members—students in art—who have just gotten a crack of the door open, as we might say, and are not able to open it farther on account of circumstances? If so, please shake hands, for misery likes company, you know.

Do you ever see a glorious sunset, with yellow corn stalks, perhaps, or something else in the foreground, and have such a desire to seize colors and brushes, and paint and paint until you have it all on canvas, that you can scarcely keep still? But alas! sunset is just the time when cows have to be milked and numerous other things are to be done, and so you sit and milk, and watch the sunset fade, and that is all there is about it.

The examples sent in recently were all good; but Mr. Begg's sketch was especially pleasing. Perhaps he could give his less-talented fellow creatures a few pointers as to his methods of sketching from nature sometimes.

I will close this time, hoping to hear from some of the art lovers in the near future.

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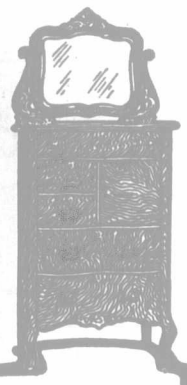
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THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

THE LEAVENWORTH MURDER.

Latest Developments in the Mysterious Case.

A Member of the Murdered Man's Own Family Strongly Suspected of the Crime.

The most beautiful woman in New York under a cloud.

Past History of Miss Eleanore Leavenworth.

"What does it mean?" she gasped; "what, what does it mean? Is the world mad?" and her eyes, fixed and glassy, stared into mine as if she found it impossible to grasp the sense of this outrage.

I shook my head, I could not reply. "To accuse me," she murmured; "me, me," striking her breast with her clenched hand; "who loved the very ground he trod upon, who would have cast my own body between him and the deadly bullet if I had only known his danger. Oh," cried she, "it is not a slander they utter, but a dagger which they thrust into my heart!"

Overcome by this, but determined not to show my compassion until more thoroughly convinced of her complete innocence, I replied, after a pause:

"This seems to strike you with great surprise, Miss Leavenworth; were you not, then, able to foresee what must follow your determined reticence upon certain points? Did you know so little of human nature as to imagine that, situated as you are, you could keep silence in regard to any matter connected with this crime without arousing the antagonism of the crowd, to say nothing of the suspicions of the police? When you defied the coroner to find any suspicious paper in your possession; when—I forced myself to speak—you refused to tell Mr. Gryce how you came in possession of the key—"

She drew hastily back, a heavy pall seemed to fall over her with my words.

"Don't!" she whispered, looking agonizedly about her. "Don't! Sometimes I think the walls have ears, the very shadows seem to listen."

"Ah," returned I, "do you, then, hope to keep from the world what is known to the detectives? Miss Leavenworth," I went on, "I am afraid that you do not comprehend your position. Try to look at the case for a moment in the light of an unprejudiced person; try to see for yourself the necessity of explaining—"

"But I cannot explain!" she murmured, huskily.

"Cannot!"

I do not know whether it was the tone of my voice, or the word itself, but that simple expression seemed to affect her like a blow upon the face.

"Oh!" she cried, shrinking back, "you do not, cannot doubt me too? I thought that you—" and stopped. "I did not dream that I—" and stopped again. Suddenly her whole form quivered. "Oh, I see," she murmured, "you have mistrusted me from the first; the appearances against me have been too strong. Ah, but now I am forsaken!"

The appeal went to my heart. Starting forward, I exclaimed: "Miss Leavenworth, I am but a man; I cannot see you so distressed. Say that you are innocent, and I will believe you, without regard to appearance."

Springing erect, she towered upon me. "Can anyone look in my face and accuse me of guilt?" Then as I sadly shook my head, she gasped, "You want further proof!" and sprang to the door.

"Come, then," she cried: "come!" her eyes flashing full of resolve upon me.

I crossed the room to where she stood, but she was already in the hall. Hastening after her, I stood at the foot of the stairs; she was half-way to the top. Following her into the hall above, I saw her form standing erect and noble at the door of her uncle's bedroom.

"Come!" she again cried, but this time in a calm and reverential tone; and flinging the door open before her she passed in.

There was no light in the room of death, but the flame of the gas-burner at the far end of the hall shone weirdly in, and by its glimmering I beheld her kneeling at the shrouded bed, her head bowed

above that of the murdered man, her hand upon his breast.

"You have said that if I declared my innocence you would believe me," exclaimed she, lifting her head as I entered. "See here," and laying her cheek against the pallid brow of her dead benefactor, she kissed the clay-cold lips softly, wildly, agonizedly, then leaping to her feet, cried in a subdued, but thrilling tone, "Could I do that if I were guilty? Would not the breath freeze on my lips, the blood congeal in my veins, the life faint away at my heart? Son of a father loved and revered, can you believe me to be a woman stained with crime, when I can do this?" and kneeling again she cast her arms over and about that inanimate form, looking in my face at the same time with an expression no mortal touch could paint, nor tongue describe.

"In olden times," she went on, "they used to say that a dead body would bleed if its murderer came in contact with it. What then would happen here if I, his daughter, his cherished child, loaded with benefits, enriched with his jewels, warm with his kisses, should be the thing they accuse me of? Would not the body of the outraged dead burst its very shroud and repel me?"

I could not answer; in the presence of some scenes, the tongue forgets its functions.

"Oh!" she went on, "if there is a God in heaven who loves justice and hates a crime, let him hear me now. If I, by thought or action, with or without intention, have been the means of bringing this dear head to this pass; if so much as the shadow of guilt, let alone the substance, lies upon my heart and across these feeble woman's hands, may his wrath speak in righteous retribution to the world, and here upon the breast of the dead let this guilty forehead fall never to rise again!"

An awed silence followed this invocation. It seemed to me as if the world stood still to listen; then a long, long sigh of utter relief rose tremulously from my breast, and all the feelings hitherto suppressed in my heart burst their bonds, and leaning toward her I took her hand in mine.

"You do not, cannot believe me tainted by crime now?" she whispered, the smile which does not stir the lips, but rather emanates from the countenance like the flowering of an inner peace, breaking softly out on cheek and brow.

"Crime!" the word broke uncontrolably from my lips; "crime!"

"No," she said calmly, "the man does not live who could accuse me of aught, here."

For reply, I took her hand which lay in mine, and placed it on the breast of the dead.

Softly, slowly, gratefully she bowed her head.

"Now let the struggle come," she whispered. "There is one who will believe in me, however dark appearances may be."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Problem.

When we re-entered the parlor below, the first sight that met our eyes was Mary, standing wrapped in her long cloak in the center of the room. She had arrived during our absence, and now awaited us with lifted head and countenance fixed in its proudest expression. Looking in her face, I realized what the embarrassment of this meeting must be to these women, and would have retreated, but something in the attitude of Mary Leavenworth seemed to forbid my doing so. I stepped forward, and bowing to Mary, said:

"Your cousin has just succeeded in doing what you have expressed yourself so desirous of accomplishing, Miss Leavenworth; convinced me of her entire innocence in regard to this whole matter. I am now ready to join Mr. Gryce heart and soul in finding out the true culprit."

"I should have thought that it would have been sufficient for anyone to have looked Eleanore Leavenworth in the face to know her guiltless of crime." And lifting her head with a proud gesture, she fixed her eyes steadfastly on mine.

I felt the blood flash to my brow, but before I could speak, her voice rose again still more coldly than before.

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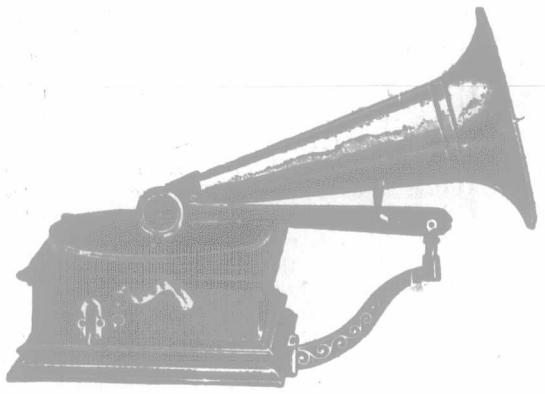
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GOSSIP.

Count no day as lost in which you can do ten minutes of good reading and ten minutes of quiet thinking.

- Would you be strong? Go follow up the plow;
 - Would you be thoughtful? Study fields and flowers;
 - Would you be wise? Take on yourself a vow
 - To go to school in Nature's sunny bowers.
 - Fly from the city; nothing there can charm—
 - Seek wisdom, strength, and virtue on a farm.
- Opportunity.

SHEEP AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

The exhibit of mutton breeds of sheep seen at the International last week has never been equalled there before, many of the winners at the greatest of all sheep shows, viz., the St. Louis World's Fair, having to be satisfied with being placed far from the top. To the excellence of this exhibit, Canadian breeders contributed largely, and succeeded in capturing most of the first prizes and nearly all the championships, many of them by home-bred sheep. The most coveted championship that went to Americans was won by the University of Wisconsin for pen of five lambs, any breed or grade. They were grade Shropshires, and we are informed that their sire was Canadian bred. The exhibits from Canada were as follows: Shropshires—J. G. Hanmer, Lloyd-Jones Bros., John Campbell, Richard Gibson. Lincolns—J. T. Gibson, J. H. Patrick, E. W. Patrick. Leicesters—A. W. Smith and Hastings Bros. Cotswolds—J. C. Ross. Dorsets—R. H. Harding. Southdowns—Telfer Bros. and Sir Geo. A. Drummond. Hampshires—Telfer Bros. A deep interest was taken in the placing of the awards; the keenest competition being as usual in the Shropshire and cross-bred classes.

He was one of those men who show the animal nature by forever growling over their meals.

"You should be glad to have such a nice wife," said the little woman across the table.

"I don't see why," he snarled. "You were husband-hunting when you bagged me."

His wife smiled sardonically.

"I used to think I was husband-hunting," she retorted, "but now I think I must have been bear-hunting."

"Is an airship 'he' or 'she,' papa?"

"She, I think, my dear. You know you never can depend upon getting 'em to go the way you want 'em to go."

SAW DOUBLE.

Naggs—What did your wife say when she let you in at 2 o'clock in the morning?

Faggs—I was so frightened I didn't hear what she said.

Naggs—What frightened you?

Faggs—I thought I was a bigamist.

Send 52 Christmas Gifts to Your Friend Instead of Just One.

Fifty-two numbers of the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE**—each a complete little gift in itself—for the sum of just \$1.50. If you send your friend a centerpiece or cushion-top, costing, perhaps, much more than that, it will become an old story to her in a short time. But a weekly journal of the quality of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has a living interest. Each week something new. Each week something helpful and entertaining to fill in the long winter's evening with.

Certainly, are not 52 of such gifts much better than one? Think about it.



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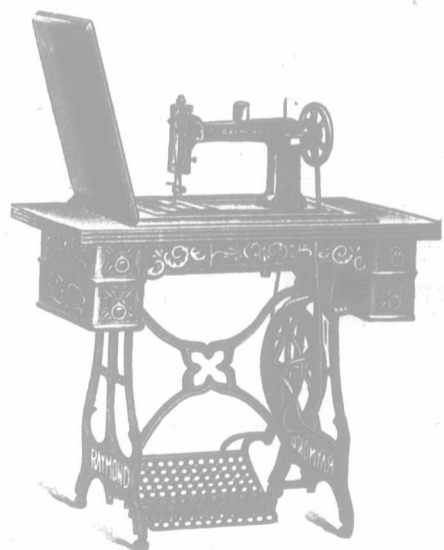
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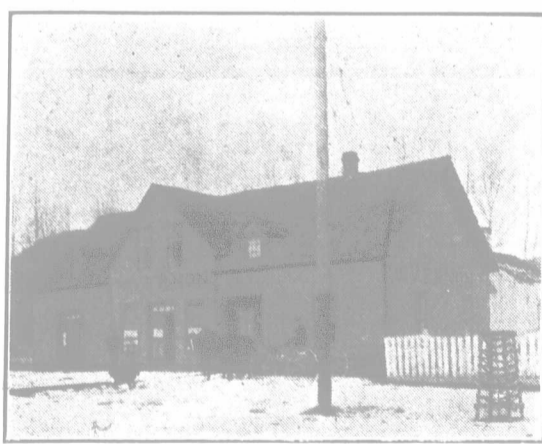
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2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

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

Veterinary.

WEAK KIDNEYS.

A five-year-old gelding will stand in stall at times with hind legs back of stall post, but not rub. He will nip the manger and himself on the breast. His kidneys are weak, and is in very good condition, but very long hair. Has been like this since last winter.

S. Man. R. N. B.

Ans.—Give this horse a dram of nitrate of potash daily in the feed for two weeks.

BOWEL AFFECTION.

W. J. B., Ponoka, your very full description of case of bowel trouble in a horse points to a well-marked case of stomach staggers. Turpentine is always a pretty severe drug to use without some oily vehicle on the skin of the horse. Your veterinary surgeon was probably correct in pronouncing the disease typhoid influenza. The mare can be worked if quite recovered, but not otherwise. As to what is good for horses with nasal discharges, the question is too general to be answered here; discharges from the nose in horses being due to many different causes. Would advise you to procure a copy of Veterinary Elements; price, \$1.50, postpaid from this office, and read it carefully.

BONE SPAVIN.

A horse recently developed spavin on lower and inner side of the hock, going lame when put off walk. What treatment would you advise? Is firing advisable?

J. H. E.

Sperling.

Ans.—Firing followed by a thorough blistering and complete rest for six weeks is one of the most effectual methods of curing this serious disease of hock joint. Endeavor to have the operation performed by the best veterinarian obtainable, and follow his directions carefully. Sometimes a cure is obtained by repeated blisterings (two or three times), with a biniodide of mercury vesicant (1 to 6 of lard), applied with friction for ten minutes to the parts, the blister being washed off in four days, and the blistered area greased well every day. When blistering, apply vaseline or lard immediately below spot to be blistered, and it is advisable to remove the hair and wash thoroughly before applying the blister; in all cases, tie up the horse's head for 12 hours after applying the vesicant, as the irritant may cause him to bite the spot. The blister may be repeated in from ten days to two weeks. Secure a copy of Veterinary Elements from this office (price, \$1.50, postpaid), which will give you information regarding the point affected and methods of treatment.

STOMACH STAGGERS.

A heavy mare belonging to a neighbor was taken ill with what he thought flatulent colic; gave a dose of baking soda; not getting better in four hours, asked me to look at her. She then was in high fever, sweat dropping off her, ears cold, no pulse, heart pounding, and could hear her breathing ten feet away, bowels not working and groggy on hind legs, seemed in no particular great pain, except by breathing and sweat, no signs of inflammation by the eye. As I could not tell what was the matter, just raked her, and gave injection of soapy water; seemed easier after same for about two hours, when she started to bloat a little. I was lifting her head to give a dose of oil, when she dropped dead. This is the second horse within a week dying under similar conditions. If there had been any convulsions, I should say that it might be some poisonous weed.

Cottonwood.

HAYSEED.

Ans.—The symptoms, as described, resemble stomach staggers (impaction of the stomach), and the treatment for colic should be given. I believe the correct principle to observe in the treatment of the majority of bowel troubles in the horse is that laid down by the celebrated veterinarian, Gamgee, who insisted that such cases were due to the presence of some undigested, irritating substance in the bowels; consequently, I almost in-

variably recommend a purgative in addition to pain-relievers. The diagnoses of these cases would be arrived at easier and more accurately if information were given as to the feeding of the horses previous to their sickness.



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

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

BOYS and girls wanted to take orders for photo buttons. Send 10c. for sample, Winnipeg Novelty Co., 393 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Choice Oxford Down ewes, Angora goats, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorn cockerels. Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

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

FOR SALE—A few choice Indian Games, Barred Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes; prize-winning. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

One of United States Senator Tillman's favorite stories concerns an old dandy who was taken very ill. He called in a physician of his own race, but after a time, as there were no signs of improvement, a white doctor was summoned. Soon after arriving Dr. — felt the old man's pulse, and then examined his tongue.

"Did your other doctor take your temperature?" was the first question he asked.

"I don't know, boss," replied the dandy; "I hain't missed anything but my watch as yet."

A watchman who had been engaged by the directors of an Australian bank had brought with him good recommendations. The chairman of the board sent for him and proceeded to "post him up" as to his duties.

"Well, James," he began, "this is your first job of this kind, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your duty must be to exercise vigilance."

"Yes, sir."

"No stranger must be allowed to enter the bank at night under any pretext whatever."

"No, sir."

"And our manager—he is a good man, honest and trustworthy; but it will be your duty to keep your eye on him."

"But it will be hard to watch two men and the bank at the same time."

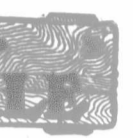
"Two men? How?"

"Why, sir, it was only yesterday that the manager called me in for a talk, and he said you were one of the best men in the city, but it would be just as well to keep both eyes on you, and let the directors know if you hung about after hours."

Two Through Tourist Cars to California.

The Chicago, Great Western Railway offers choice of two through tourist cars every week to California; one leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul, Tuesdays, via Omaha and the Rock Island Route; the other leaving on Thursdays via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route. For further information apply to J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt. 25 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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ON THE DIGESTIVE AND EXCRE-
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DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

ARE LASTINGLY BENEFICIAL—RE-
MOVING THE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

The symptoms of dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, kidney disease and rheumatism point to the presence of poisonous matter in the system.

The first thing Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do is to thoroughly cleanse the system of this waste matter by causing free action of the kidneys, liver and bowels.

This result is not brought about in a harsh and irritating way, but is naturally and thoroughly accomplished.

The flow of bile from the liver aids digestion and ensures continued regular action of the bowels; the free action of the kidneys removes the uric acid, which would otherwise cause rheumatism or stone in the bladder.

Digestion, assimilation and the removal of waste matter are carried out without pain or discomfort, and there is no foothold for contagious or other disease.

There is no other preparation possessing this unique and combined action, and none which can possibly reach such complicated diseases as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. C. F. Immel, shoemaker, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills regularly for some time and consider that they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, defective circulation, indigestion, headache and constipation, as these were my troubles. I used many remedies, but got no relief until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and a few boxes of this preparation have entirely cured me. I am not in the habit of endorsing any medicine, but in this case I cannot speak too highly in praise of Dr. Chase's Pills for what they have done for me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 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.

OKANAGAN VALLEY LAND CO.

P. O. Box 373. VERNON, B. C.

FRUIT LAND FOR SALE

Adjoining the Lord Aberdeen or Coldstream ranch; three thousand acres, reaching to the shores of the beautiful Okanagan Lake, and the City of Vernon, B. C. Lots in suit for purchasers, ranging in price from

\$50 TO \$100 PER ACRE

One-third cash, balance three years at 6 per cent. Orchards planted and cared for at a low figure by experienced help; growth guaranteed; profits sure; climate almost southern; resources unsurpassed, with an unlimited market. For full information, including prices for land suitable for mixed farming, address

VERNON-OKANAGAN LAND CO.,

Box 373. VERNON, B. C.

Or to

CHRISTIE & HEUBACH, Sole Agents,
Winnipeg, Man.

J. M. YOUNG, Sole Agent, Regina, Assa.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Okanagan Farm Journal, January number, will contain beautiful illustrations, reproduced from photos of the B. X. and Lord Aberdeen orchards and resources surrounding Vernon, B. C., accompanied with an authentic write-up and statistical information of immense profits made from same; facts and figures of the climate, and total shipments for the past year; prices of land, etc.

To every paid-up subscriber of the Journal for one year—price \$1.00—this special number will be furnished free. Address

EDITOR, Box 33, Vernon, B. C.

MARRIAGE A SUCCESS.

Upson—Is love a disease?
Downs—The worst in the world.
Fickleson nearly died with it.
Upson—What cured him?
Downs—Marriage.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FATALITY IN SHEEP.

Two sheep died lately. They appeared a little sick in evening, and were dead next morning. They were fed on rape and grass.

A. C.

Ans.—You do not give the slightest symptoms shown, nor any particulars of the post-mortem appearances; hence, we are unable to give any idea of the cause of death. It is quite possible they died from impaction of the rumen, caused by eating too much rape, but this is merely a supposition.

V.

COW GRINDS HER TEETH.

What can I do for a cow that grinds her teeth continually?

H. L.

Ans.—In some cases this is simply a habit, and cannot be checked. In others, it is due to irregularities in the molar teeth. Again in others, it is due to indigestion, and can be checked by giving her a purgative of two lbs. Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, dissolved in two quarts warm water, and given as a drench. If she appears healthy and feeds well, does not bloat nor moan, it is probably a habit and will do no harm, but is quite disagreeable.

V.

RESULTS OF BLISTERS.

I blistered a yearling colt for ringbone in the spring. The lump has gone, but the skin is thickened and the hair rough.

W. J. M.

Ans.—If the colt really had ringbone, you are mistaken in saying that the bony enlargement or lump has disappeared, as while blistering will in many cases cure the lameness in such cases in young animals, it will not remove the enlargement. The enlargement you mention as a thickening of the skin is probably the bony enlargement, and cannot be removed. The roughness of the hair should not be, and is the result either of the use of an improper blister, one that destroyed some of the hair follicles, or neglect after blistering. All that can be done is to apply a little sweet oil to the parts every day.

V.

SWOLLEN LEGS—THOROUGHPIN.

Clyde mare's legs swell from hoof to hock when standing, and the swelling disappears when she is exercised. Following the advice of my veterinarian, I purged her and repeated the purgative in a month, but they still swell.

2. Two-year-old carriage mare has puffs on the outside of hocks.

J. H.

Ans.—1. Some horses, especially beef-legged ones of the heavy classes, are so predisposed to stocking when idle that it is almost impossible to prevent it. The treatment adopted was all right. Repeat the physic, and, unless working her, feed little grain. Give her one dram iodide of potash night and morning in damp food. Exercise regularly and bandage the legs when she is standing idle. After giving the potash for two weeks, discontinue it for a week, then give for two weeks again, and so on.
2. These puffs are thoroughpins, and hard to remove. The daily application of the following usually gives good results, viz.: four drams iodide of ammonia, four drams iodide of potash, four ounces alcohol and four ounces glycerine. If this fails, blister every month.

V.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS A Business Proposition.

When butter is worth 15c. per pound would you buy it to feed your calves? Of course you wouldn't.

But dairymen who do not use a De Laval Separator are feeding their calves a product which has a selling value of 15c. per pound. This is equivalent to buying calf feed at that figure, and indicates a sentiment for the calf out of all proportion to the animal's ultimate value.

It is a business proposition which should appeal to every dairyman who does not use a separator, as well as to those who, operating an inferior machine, trust the calf to pay for the discrepancy in butter yield between their machine and a DE LAVAL.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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:—

Fanneystelle, Nov. 21st, 1904.

The Western Implement Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs,—

I am more than pleased with the HERO Fanning Mill received Saturday. I gave it a very severe test with wheat and wild oats. I took one bushel of grain and put it through the mill, and then weighed what I got. There was 25 lbs. of good clean wheat and 25 lbs. of wild oats and seeds. It is the best mill I have seen. You may ship me another with bagger as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEO. C. LAWSON.

Write for circular.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co.

BOX 787

LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

IF YOU WANT QUALITY

INSIST ON GETTING

E. B. EDDY'S Matches, Woodenware and Fibreware.

The name appears on every article and package. For sale by all dealers.

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, Agents, WINNIPEG.

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER Special Cash Offer

Perfection Grain Separators

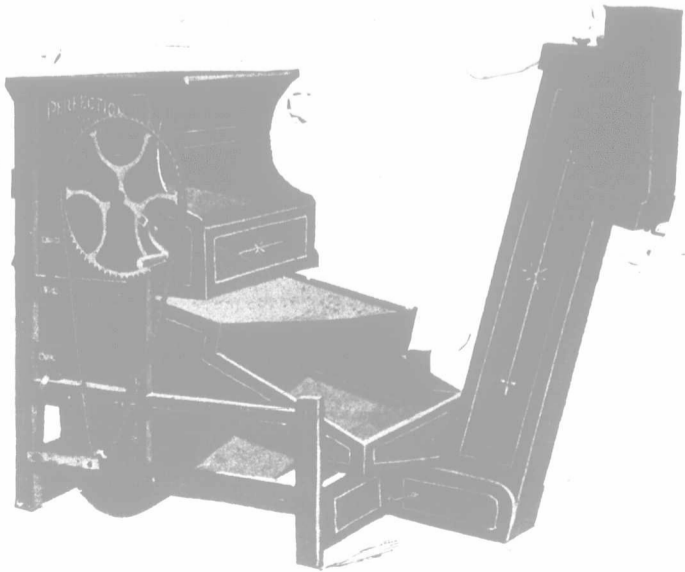
Complete, with Bagger, \$30.00
Without Bagger, - 25.00

We make this low price direct to the farmer to further introduce this high-grade Grain Cleaner and Separator.

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed.

ORDER AT ONCE.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.



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



A Little Talk as to Why You Should Own a Berliner Gram-o-phone

It will bring joy and pleasure into your household—with its music and song, mirth and merriment—for young and old alike.

It will not only amuse—it will instruct and educate the family, by enabling them to hear the world's greatest singers and musicians, choirs and bands.

It will play every opera—sing every song—every hymn. It will play waltzes, lancers, two-step, polka, quadrilles, or any other dance music—play loud enough to dance to, and perfect time is assured.

It is "made in Canada." This is not an appeal to patriotism, but a common-sense reason. You have no duty to pay on a Canadian-made GRAM-O-PHONE, and consequently you save money. Again, "Made in Canada" means that you can be sure of the GRAM-O-PHONE. The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Limited, is incorporated under Dominion Government charter, with head offices and factory in Montreal and branch offices in Winnipeg and Vancouver. We manufacture BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONES AND BERLINER RECORDS and nothing else. The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE is the invention of Mr. Emile Berliner, who also invented the telephone transmitter.

It is sold under a 5-year guarantee given by the manufacturers. Ask the Bank of Montreal, the Hudson's Bay Company or the Editor of this paper about the responsibility of the Berliner Gram-o-phone Company of Canada, Limited. When you get a 5-year guarantee with your Berliner Gram-o-phone you have something tangible—something you can rely on—that is a reason worth considering.

It is sold in 1,800 cities and towns in Canada by 1,800 agents, any of whom will tell you about their satisfaction with our business methods—they will also tell you of their customers' satisfaction with the Gram-o-phone. You can buy of the agent in your own town. If there is none conveniently near, write us direct. For the convenience of our customers in the Northwest and British Columbia and to save them express charges from Montreal, we have established branch offices in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Send no money, but write to the nearest of these offices for 32-page catalogue of the different styles of Gram-o-phones and 80-page catalogue of records, which will be sent free of charge. Remember, that by sending your order to the nearest office it will be filled more quickly, with less express charges and just as carefully as if sent to the head offices.

Prices from \$13.50 to \$65.00, including three Records, 200 needles and needle box with each Gram-o-phone.

If you wish to buy a Berliner Gram-o-phone on the easy-payment system, and there is no agent conveniently near you, fill up the coupon (at lower right-hand corner of this page) and mail it to the nearest of our three offices.

You want a talking machine—everyone does who knows what it is or who reads the first two paragraphs of this advertisement. These reasons should be strong enough to convince you that the BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE is the only machine sold in Canada that will satisfy you. If not, write us further—a postal will do. If you propose buying a Gram-o-phone for the holidays, order as soon as possible of your nearest agent or office.

THE
Berliner Gram-o-phone
Company of Canada,
Limited.
WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER,
MONTREAL.

Cut or tear off along this line and send to nearest office.

W. F. A.
COUPON

The Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg, Vancouver, Montreal.

Enclosed please find \$1 in payment on Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with sixteen-inch Japanned Concert Horn, 3 records and 200 needles and needle box. If satisfactory after 5 days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of \$2 each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone, and this order is null and void. (If you wish brass instead of japanned horn, enclose \$2 extra.) Also send free of charge these three records:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Express Office..... Province.....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Veterinary.

CHRONIC SWELLING AS RESULT OF SPRAIN.

Stallion sprained his tendons. Lameness has disappeared, but the leg is enlarged. P. T. B.

Ans.—Rub well daily with the following liniment: Four drams each iodide of ammonia and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each alcohol and glycerine. It requires patience and careful attention to reduce thickened tendons. V.

KNEESPRUNG.

Should a kneesprung horse be shod high at toe or high at heels? J. M.

Ans.—He should be shod level, and on no account should he be high at the toe. More can be done to remedy the trouble by keeping in a box stall and feeding off the floor than by shoeing. In fact, no horse should be worked or driven with any material difference between the lengths of heels and toes of shoes. V.

FATALITY IN PIGS—MAMMITIS.

1. Pigs, two months old, fed on coarse shorts and oat chop, suddenly started to cough, and in a day or two die.

2. Mare that was delivered a month ago had hard, swollen mammary gland. When rubbed with liniment the swelling disappears, but reappears in a few days. J. W.

Ans.—1. The pigs die from constipation, caused by the oat hulls. Purge those that are left with one ounce of Epsom salts, and sift the hulls out of the oat chop before feeding.

2. Milk all the fluid out of the gland. It is probable there is some purulent matter. Give her a slight purgative of six drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily for two weeks. Milk once daily, and give regular exercise. V.

SCRATCHES.

Three years ago mare had scratches, and every fall and one spring since, she has suffered from the same trouble for several weeks. The skin cracks above the hoof, the fetlocks swell, and she becomes quite stiff and tender. G. L. L.

Ans.—Some horses are particularly predisposed to cracked heels or scratches, and will break out if well fed and not regularly exercised. Prevention consists in feeding lightly on grain, and giving regular exercise when not at regular work. The parts must also be kept dry and clean. Curative treatment in cold weather consists in purging with six to ten drams aloes, according to size and weight, and two drams ginger, and follow up with one to one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily the oxide of zinc ointment. Do not wash. V.

PROBABLY A NAIL IN THE FOOT.

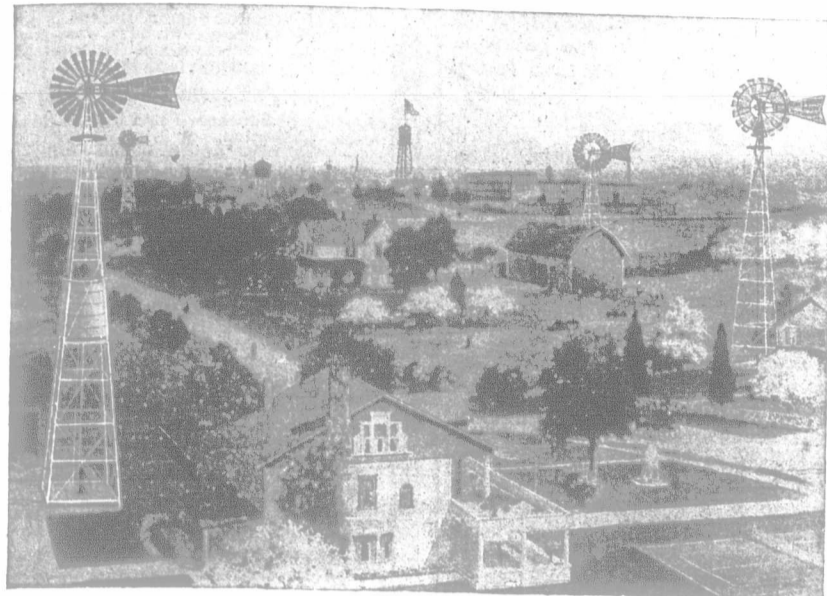
I left him in charge of my man, plowing on election day. Next morning on taking him out of my stable, he could hardly put his foot to the ground, was swollen round fetlock on hind foot. The way he limped, I thought he had run a nail in foot, but could not find any. I bathed in hot water and liniment, which took away swelling, but is as lame as ever; keeps raising foot away up. On touching cord, just at fetlock on inside, seems to give pain. Horse is failing badly. E. P. Frobisher.

Ans.—Your surmise is in our opinion correct, that some foreign object, a nail or sliver, has run into the foot, and would advise a very thorough search by a blacksmith. If such an object is found, the opening should be made large enough to admit of a free exit of pus (matter), and the opening should be syringed out daily with a solution of carbolic acid in water (1 to 50).

"Talk about your clever chauffeurs!" remarked the Brooklyn man. "You should see Peckham."

"Why, he hasn't any automobile, has he?"

"Oh, no; but you should see how he can guide the baby carriage through a crowd."—Philadelphia Ledger.

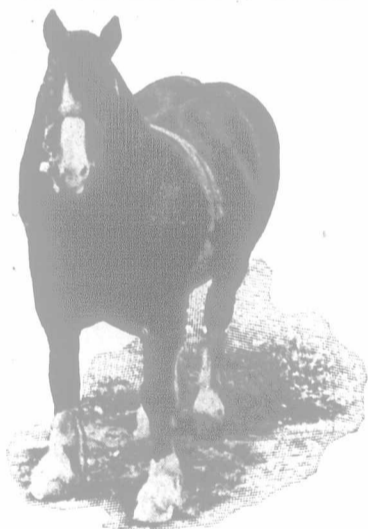


STAR WINDMILLS and CATER'S PUMPS

Are the Best in their Line.

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

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



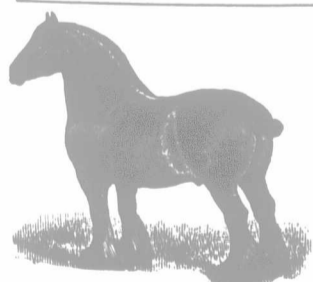
Still at the Front

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

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

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

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



CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

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

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

Carnefac Stock Food

IT IS THE BEST.

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

TRADE NOTES.

Show your "This-Is-My-Busy-Day" sign to the devil of dread and anxiety that would point you either to the good old times or the good time coming, while robbing you of all that is yours—THE PRESENT.

"Do you think," she asked the dermatologist, "that you can make my nose beautiful?"

"Well, I may not be able to make it beautiful, but I couldn't help improving it some, even if I were to hit it with a mallet."

An old negro preacher did the honors at a baptizing in Georgia, the candidate for baptism being a coal-black negro woman. The preacher led his victim far out into the stream, where she could be thoroughly immersed, and at the auspicious moment he cried in a loud voice: "Be stiddy, sister, be stiddy, and you will come up whitah den snow."

"Oh, pahson," she exclaimed, "dat's askin' too much; a cream colouh'll do."

Representative Fitzgerald, of Boston, has a story of an Irish couple in that city who, despite a comparatively happy married life, were wont to have violent misunderstandings. Nevertheless, the pair were devoted to each other, and when the husband died not long ago the widow was inconsolable.

"THE SIMPLE LIFE." Material comfort, education, the cradle of civilization—these things constitute the Frame of the Picture. But the frame no more makes the picture than the frock the monk, nor the uniform the soldier. Here the picture is man, and with his most intimate possessions—namely, his conscience, his character and his will.

While we have been elaborating and garnishing the frame, we have forgotten, neglected, disfigured the picture. Thus are we loaded with external good, and miserable in spiritual life; we have an abundance of that which, if must be, we can go without, and are infinitely poor in the one thing needful.

We must search out, set free, restore to honor the true life, assign things to their proper places, and remember that the center of human progress is moral growth.

THE McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO., Minneapolis, Minn., send out the following instructions regarding shipping to their customers in Manitoba, Northwest Territory, Ontario and British Columbia. Ship your furs to us at Minneapolis by express, and the express agent will attend to getting them through the customs house and forwarding them to us. No duty on raw furs or seneca. Consular invoice fee, \$2.50 where value of shipment is \$100 or over. Ship hides, seneca root, tallow and grease by freight. G. S. calf and kip, under 25 lbs., and dry calf and kip, under 12 lbs., admitted free. G. S. hides, over 25 lbs., and dry hides, over 12 lbs., are charged 15 per cent. duty on wholesale market value at shipping point; but at our prices they net good profit even after paying the duty. On tallow, there is a duty of 1c. a pound; when it is low, it does not pay to ship it. The duty on sheep pelts and wool excludes them. The customs houses are located as follows: On the "Soo" Line from the east, at Sault Ste. Marie; on the through lines from Winnipeg and beyond, at Emerson on the Northern Pacific, and at Gretna on the Canadian Pacific; on the "Soo" Line from Regina and beyond, at Portal; and on the narrow gauge line from Lethbridge, at Coutts. See the agents and get through rates of freight. A special rate is now quoted on hides in less than car lots from Winnipeg.

HORSE OWNERS! Use Combault's Caustic Balsam,



A safe, speedy blister. Positive in results. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.



To Cure a Wind Puff or Strained Joint: Steam the part with very hot water for 20 minutes, rub dry, and apply

ABSORBINE

once or twice a day, rubbing it in. At night saturate the hair full of the following wash: 1 oz. ABSORBINE, 1/2 pint vinegar and 1 1/2 pints water; cover with a layer of cotton, and bandage over. Repeat as above until cured. ABSORBINE sold by regular dealers or delivered for \$2 per bottle. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Agts for Canada.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.



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

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

FOR SALE SHIRES

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

DRAFT FILLIES

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

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

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

ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.

D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN.

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

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

The "Little Doctor" IN THE HOME

Always
Handy
To
Cure
All
Family
Ills.

A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the home. On the first sign of any derangement of the system a dose should be taken.

THEY WILL RESTORE YOU TO HEALTH IF YOU GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

"Prevention is better than cure," we are told. BEECHAM'S PILLS prevent illness as well as cure it. Next time you feel "out of sorts," just take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS, and so prevent serious trouble. Most people take them to keep themselves in good health. These are wise and happy ones—they hardly ever know what bad health is. BEECHAM'S PILLS will not harm the most delicate—and the strongest will benefit by using them. They are a tried remedy—the "Little Doctor" of thousands.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Many women suffer frequently with headache, backache, loss of energy and spirits, Nervous Dyspepsia and many other ailments which make life almost unbearable. Every woman can be immediately relieved of this suffering if upon the first sign of derangement she would take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES, ETC.

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

WRITE US FOR PRICES
AND DESIGNS.

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

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



STRONG DURABLE Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

is made to last and give good service. Large Hard Steel Wire Throughout
The lock cannot slip and will not rust.
Catalogue, showing a style for every purpose, FREE. Write to-day.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited,
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.
Merrick, Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

A Nasty Sprain

A man writes us: "One of my horses fell last winter and got a nasty sprain. A neighbor told us to use

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

We did, and in a few days the horse was 'as fit as a fiddle.'
Everybody knows that there is nothing can equal

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 25c.

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

GOSSIP.

One must "look upwards and not downward, onward and not backward," but experience, and sometimes bitter experience at that, is all one can get from attempts to hold down a job that is too big.

"Any of you women who have never had a cross word with your husbands stand right up now!" commanded Dr. Teney at a woman's meeting in Cardiff recently, and a number of ladies stood up, looking the incarnation of sweetness.

"Thank you," said the doctor, and then asked all those who had at some time or other had differences with their husbands to stand up, and the majority present rose with subdued looks.

Then the doctor remarked, "Now will you who have stood up and acknowledged that you have sometimes had differences with your husbands please pray for those women who say they have never had a cross word with their husbands, for I know they haven't told the truth."

NORWICH FAT-STOCK SHOW.

At the annual fat-stock show at Norwich, England, which opened November 17th, the championship for the best cattle beast in the show went to Mr. R. W. Hudson's heifer, Danesfield Ruby Lass, a cross-bred (Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus), and the reserve was another cross-bred heifer, Danesfield Snow Queen, owned by the same exhibitor. The champion steer was Mr. E. T. Learner's Shorthorn, weighing 1,700 lbs. at two years and ten months old. The champion pen of three sheep was the King's South-down yearling wethers, which weighed 5 cwt. 3 qrs. The reserve was a pen of Suffolks, shown by H. G. Smith, weighing 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. The champion pen of lambs was Mr. T. F. Buxton's Hampshire Downs, the pen of three weighing 5 cwt. 20 lbs., which were closely followed by a pen of Suffolks weighing 5 cwt. 2 qrs.

DESTROYING WEED SEEDS.

There are many ways in which weed seeds may be destroyed on the farm, says Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa. Quantities of weed seeds get out into the farmyard at threshing time. There is a general tendency just at that time to do things with a rush. The threshing machine is apt to be overcrowded, and many of the weed seeds, as well as a considerable quantity of grain, carried out with the straw. These are likely to germinate and grow with the next crop. A little care in the barn at the time of threshing and cleaning of grain, especially seed grain, will do much to lessen future labor with hoe and cultivator. Cleanings from grain containing weed seeds should be boiled or very finely ground. The seeds of many of the worst weeds are so small that it is not safe to trust to grinding to kill them; they should be boiled. It is not wise, either, to throw worthless screenings in roadways. Many of them will be carried away in mud on the hoofs of horses and the wheels of vehicles and so distributed widely. The seeds of most weeds of the mustard family have such a pungent flavor as to render them unpalatable to stock. The admixture with meal of even a small quantity of worm-seed mustard would render it useless for feeding purposes.

The enactment of laws to compel the cutting of weeds before they have ripened seed should be dealt with by the provincial and municipal authorities, because the majority of weeds are necessarily local in character, on account of the diversity of climate, soil, and methods of farming. It may be said that further laws of this sort would not be enforced any better than those we now have. But it is the duty of the farmers to make sure that they are not responsible for the spread of weeds from their farms to others. Good farmers should endeavor to create a strong public sentiment against shiftlessness on the part of those who are disposed to allow their fields to become overrun with weeds, so that the danger which now exists, and the greater danger which is in prospect, may be met in such a way that noxious weeds will not become too great a burden upon those who make their living primarily from the cultivation of the soil.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

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

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

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



Western Canada's leading herd.

Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

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

J. T. PARKER,
Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.
Prices Reasonable Terms Easy.
Correspondence Solicited.



P. F. HUNTLEY,
Breeder of Registered
HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154,

Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T.
Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and price is right.

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER,
HOPE FARM,
St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.



LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

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.

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

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

WHY STOCK DIE

It is a well-known fact that last winter's heavy mortality among range cattle was due to mange and lice among the herds.

The animals, when annoyed by parasites, fret themselves weak, and refuse to eat; hence, lack vitality, and are unable to withstand the winter storms. You know this as well as we. The time to prepare for the safety of your herd this year, is now.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

will cure mange and kill lice. Improve and invigorate your stock in every way, and fit them for the spring market in valuable shape. It is absolutely safe and very inexpensive. Non-poisonous.

Sold concentrated in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for free booklet.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (three times champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Friddis, Alta.

SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Heir (33487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. For sale: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the lowest, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right.

S. E. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITYTTON 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 Baniff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero.

GEORGE KINNON, COTTONWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

Grandview Herd.

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

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903, also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains.

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm—for sale Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Public Sale of Pine Grove

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.: 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first-class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd headers, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogues of the animals.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.

Greenock Farm—FOR SALE: Imported and home-bred Shorthorns, both sexes. Royal Prince (imp.) = 32181 = heads this herd. Oxford Down sheep, both sexes, also Berkshire swine.

JOHN MCFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

13 First-class Young Bulls

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., Macville, Ont.

BELL BROS., BRADFORD, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

TRADE NOTES.

The New York Tribune is authority for the following: James Barrie's "Admirable Crichton" has had a counterpart in real life, at least the resemblance is striking. He was a butler, who for nearly twenty-five years cleverly managed the affairs of three English women, even to investing their money for them. Through all the years he knew how important he was to that little household, he never forgot he was the butler, and always preserved the most respectful attitude toward his mistresses. Suddenly, however, one morning he appeared before the women and "gave notice." He had saved up some money, he said, and wanted a home of his own. The household was appalled at the prospect. At length one of the women gasped: "Have you met any suitable person?" "No, ma'am," answered the butler. "Not up to now. But I must make it my business to seek her." The three women felt the foundations of their domestic happiness tottering, and in desperation the most "suitable" of the trio asked the butler to marry her. After a pause he accepted her hand in his old-respectful manner, and for twenty-five years longer, in the position of master, he stayed in the house where he had been for many years at service.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Now that the long winter evenings are coming on, the time is ripe for every young man and young woman to consider the advisability of bettering their education along commercial lines. Apropos of this it may be said that the Central Business College, Winnipeg, has facilities for assisting them that meets with commendation wherever mentioned. This school teaches bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, letter writing, rapid calculation, business law, shorthand, telegraphy, typewriting, etc., and in every department of its work has placed specialists of wide experience and thorough knowledge. Some years ago students went from the West to the East to secure commercial training, but the necessity for that has passed, as this college offers every advantage of a first-rate institution. The principals, Messrs. Wood and Hawkins, have been engaged in educational work the greater part of their lives, and bring to bear upon the students the best business and scholastic methods of instruction. We would strongly recommend any of our readers who anticipate taking a commercial course to get into immediate communication with the Central College, and secure from them information regarding the scope of their various classes. When writing ask for catalogue "A."

OKANAGAN VALLEY—A GARDEN OF EDEN.—It is a difficult matter for one to make a correct comparison of this valley with any other section of America, for it is so different in all its physical conditions, as compared with other places. It would hardly do to say that this place is perfect; but one can truthfully say that it reaches as near perfection as any section in North America. Lying between two high mountain ranges as it does, it is naturally protected from high winds in winter. The winters are very mild, while the summers are moderately hot. The climate is perhaps the healthiest in all Canada. There are scarcely any limits of what will grow and grow well in the Okanagan Valley. For fruits, such as apples, plums, peaches, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits, this section of British Columbia is unequalled. All fruits grow to a large size, bear abundantly, and of a delicious flavor. To give the reader a fair idea of how fast the valley is being settled, one firm alone, the Vernon Okanagan Land Company, of Vernon, have made 62 sales already this summer to parties who intend planting large portions of their land into orchards. Already 150 acres of this land is being prepared for planting in the spring, making over 10,000 trees within a radius of three miles from Vernon. The Lord Aberdeen Rancho, containing about 300 acres, more or less, in orchard, and the B. X. orchard, in all about 40 acres, is the best evidence that the Okanagan Valley is one of the best fruit-growing districts in Canada. To parties wishing further information, the writer would recommend the Okanagan Farm Journal, published in Vernon, B. C.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales OF 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.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865 =, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfeld, Ontario.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (imp.) and out of imp. dams.

JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN ULANOV, Manager, H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONTARIO.

AYRSHIRES

4 choice bull calves four to service, females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH, Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. E.

Jerseys—10 bulls fit for service; a number of bull calves for immediate sale. They are a very superior lot. Must be sold to make stable room. Also cows and heifers, all ages, and a few unregistered family cows. See fair reports for our winnings, and write at once. om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred

JERSEY BULL CALF

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

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

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address om A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

LEICESTERS

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, DE WINTON.

YORKSHIRES

We have for sale now young stock from six weeks to four months old. They are sired by Summerhill Dalmeny Turk 2nd (imp.), bred by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. A portion of these are from imported sows. We have also several SHORTHORN BULLS for sale.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba

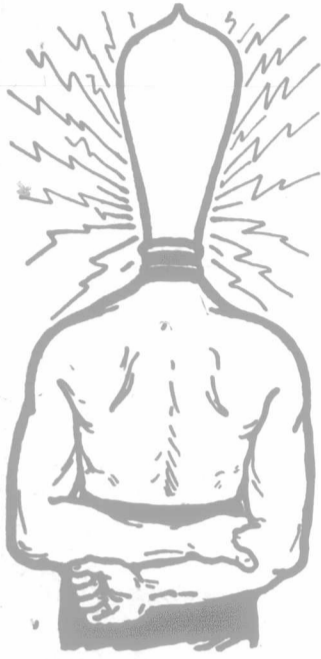
MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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.

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

AN ELECTRIC LAMP



is in no greater need of electricity for its life than is the human body.

Without Electricity the nerves will not perform their natural function.

Without Electricity the stomach soon loses its efficacy. Then soon follow loss of appetite, constipation, dizziness, headaches, loss of energy, inability to do one's work, pains in the loin and back, nervousness, sleeplessness, and these ailments lead on to rheumatism and other permanent and serious diseases.

We do not say that in every case lack of electricity has caused your trouble, but we do say that an increase of electric energy to make the nerves tingle, to quicken the pulse, to impart vitality, vigor, **STRENGTH, TO EVERY PART,** to bring to full power any weakened part, will quickly bring back your perfect health.

FREE

No need of hospital cures nor expensive treatments. Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt will feed electricity to the system gently, gradually, and will bring

those results which you seek. Very shortly power will be yours—power that is the strength of nerve and power of will—power on which depends the fulfilment of every part of man's mission.

In order to enable any sufferer from Rheumatism or any other Disease of the Muscular or Nervous System to be benefited by my treatment, I will, during the next 90 days, send one of my Best No. 8 High Power Electric Belts

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

If, as I am sure, it cures you permanently, I know you will be grateful enough and pay me the small price asked. On the other hand, if it fails to benefit you, all you have to do is to return me the Belt at my expense.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE—FREE! FREE! FREE!

My book on the diseases of men and women, and their treatment by electricity, is worth its weight in gold. It is profusely illustrated, and teaches all about the human body, its construction, functions, and the ills it is subject to. This book, although it cost me quite a little fortune to publish, will be sent free, and securely sealed, to anyone sending me his name and address. Write to-day. This is your opportunity.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.



TICKET OFFICE

391 MAIN ST.

Next Door to Bank of Commerce.

TELEPHONE 1446.

ROUND TRIP

\$40

ROUND TRIP

WITH STOP-OVERS

VIA ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO TO

POINTS IN ONTARIO

AND TO POINTS IN QUEBEC, MONTREAL AND WEST.

Proportionately Low Rates to East of Montreal, and

LOW RATES FOR

OLD COUNTRY EXCURSIONS

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

LIMIT THREE MONTHS,

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

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

DAILY—1.45 P. M.

Reserve Berths and Obtain Full Particulars From

R. CREELMAN, Ticket Agt. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt.
391 Main Street, Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

Two Irishmen, who had not seen each other for a long time, met at a fair.

O'Brien—Shure, it's married I am, and I've got a fine, healthy bhoys, which the neighbors say is the very pictur of me.

Malone—Och, well, what's the harrum, so long as the child's healthy?

The New Orleans Picayune tells the story of a man who ordered his negro servant to clean his trousers. Charlie had long coveted those trousers, and after two days of inactivity brought them back. "Scuse me, boss," he said, "but 'claih to gracious, seem Ah can't gir dat spot out no way." "Did you brush it?" "Yasseh. "Scour it?" "Yasseh. 'Pear like Ah done ev'rything, but Ah jes' can't git it out no way." "Well, did you try ammonia?" "No, seh! No, seh!" exclaimed Charlie, with a delighted snicker. "Ah didn't try 'em on me yit, seh, but Ah knows dey'll fit!"

SHORTHORN PRICES IN ONTARIO.

At a recent combination sale of bull calves and heifers, from the Shorthorn nerds of Messrs. Cargill and Pettit, at Hamilton, Ont., the 27 bulls made an average of \$125 per head. The best individuals were eagerly bid up, and brought good prices. The highest-priced bull was Royal Coronet, from the Pettit herd. He is just a year old, and is by the Willis-bred Bapton Coronet, out of Lustre 43rd (imp.). J. Freid, of Waterloo Co., Ont., was the buyer, at \$425. Several other bulls sold down below a hundred, which proves that many smaller breeders missed an opportunity of securing bargains. The most expensive female was bought by Senator Edwards for \$425. This was Tibboursie Rose, an imported three-year-old cow. The average for the whole number sold was \$150.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED.

You will be kind.
You will not use slang.
You will try and make others happy.
You will not be shy or self-conscious.
You will never indulge in ill-natured gossip.

You will never forget the respect due to age.

You will not swagger or boast of your achievements.

You will think of others before you think of yourself.

You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.

You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.

You will not forget engagements, promises or obligations of any kind.

In conversation you will not be argumentative or contradictory.

You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncrasies of others.

You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs.

You will never under any circumstances cause another pain if you can help it.

You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff manners.

You will be agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.

You will not sulk or feel neglected if others receive more attention than you do.

You will not have two sets of manners—one for "company" and one for home use.

You will let a refined manner and superior intelligence show that you have travelled, instead of constantly talking of the different countries you have visited.

You will not remark, while a guest, that you do not like the food which has been served to you.

You will not attract attention by either your loud talk or laughter, or show your egotism by trying to absorb conversation.—[Success.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway in connection with the C. R. I. & P. Railway will run a through tourist sleeping car every week to San Francisco. Leaving Minneapolis at 8 p. m.; St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., Tuesdays, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Ogden; arrive San Francisco Friday at 12.50, noon. For further information apply to J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt., 25 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

For 16 years in this western country the name of

STEELE & CO. Ltd.

has been associated with pleasing

Photographs.

You are invited to call at our galleries at Calgary and WINNIPEG.

Special to Farmers HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

WM. A. MARTEL & SONS, Half-tone Engravers, Line Engravers, Photographers, 278 Rupert St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

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

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

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

WARM FEET


The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet; the greatest life-protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow and ice. Send stamp for book of information. TRACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Chicago, Ill 131 Mentor Bldg. State & Monroe Sts.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

RUNS EASY No Backache weighs only 41 lbs. EASILY CARRIED

BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saw down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Man'd at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secure money. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 15 and 18 So. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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



Richer Milk and More of it

Is well within the control of every dairyman and farmer. Physical vitality in the milk cow, abundant supply and brisk circulation of the blood, together with the perfect assimilation of all rations fed, induces a full flow of rich milk. Any condition in the herd adverse to these essentials shortens the quantity, with many abnormal results as to quality.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

assures the dairyman full measure of health in the herd, with the largest quantity of milk. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not a condimental food. It is a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), that compels the system of all animals to convert the maximum amount of nutrition of the food into bone, muscle, meat and milk, and relieves the minor stock ailments.

Dr. Hess Stock Food corrects the danger of over feeding or over eating, prevents indigestion, fever and bloat and the liability to abortion commonly caused by lack of vitality.

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.

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.

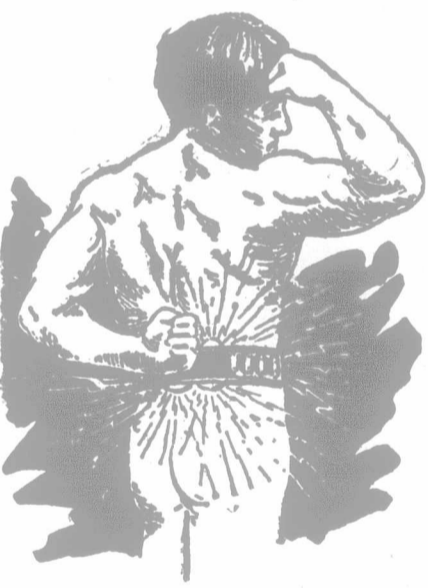
Dr. Hess Stock Book Free, if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Weak Men, Stop Drugging

AND APPLY NATURE'S REMEDY.



Are you as well and strong as you look, or have you weak nerves, poor memory, stupid feelings, lost ambition, lame back, rheumatism and kindred troubles, or a general run-down condition of your entire system?

Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruined from drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

You put it on when you go to bed and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming, vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health.

If you have tried drugs that failed—if other belts have failed to cure you—then come to me. I have made a life study of the use of Electricity and apply it only in that manner which has proven successful. This knowledge is what enables me to make you such an offer as

NO CURE, NO PAY.

and I will take your case on these terms. You take no chances. I do that. All I ask of you is security for the Belt while you are using it. Don't delay. Try it at once.

CURES FROM ALL OVER CANADA.

"I only wore your Belt four weeks, and it did me a power of good. It is a grand thing." Alfred Trousse, Nairn Centre, Ont.

"I received grand benefits from your Belt. I have never lost a day's work since I got it, which is over three years ago." F. A. Riddell, Midland, Ont.

"I can now say that I am a cured man. The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt." T. H. Wheatland, Mandan, Man.

"If I knew I could not get another of your Belts I would not take \$500 for mine." Albert Ponce, North Hatley, Que.

"I was a complete wreck, but your Belt has made a man of me. Truly your Belt is a boon from Heaven for the ills of men and women." John S. Kaiser, Beckerton, N.S.

"I am well pleased with your Belt, and can recommend it to all weak men." Richard Brill, Revelstoke, B.C.

CALL TO-DAY. I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. Or I will send you my **FREE BOOK**, with full information, sealed, free. My Belt not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8 p.m.

GOSSIP.

A prominent English clergyman once congratulated an old lady on her bravery in fighting her way to church against a terrible tempest, but received the disconcerting reply:

"My husband gets so cross-grained after meals that I have to get out of his way, so I might as well go to church."

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT.

At the Horticultural Society's show of flowers and fruit, held yesterday, at the new hall, Vincent Square, one of the most interesting collections was the exhibit of apples, pears and plums sent by the Government of British Columbia. The Agent General had intended to exhibit the fruit at the Society's great fruit show a fortnight ago; but it only arrived the day before the show, and he was unable to get it unpacked and arranged in time. An opportunity, however, was afforded yesterday of comparing the colonial apples with some fine home-grown collections, and while it cannot be said that they are superior to the best English specimens, it must be admitted that they approach them very closely in color, shape and flavor. Moreover, the British Columbia fruit is in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that it had been picked as early as September 1st, and had travelled 3,000 miles by train and 3,000 miles by steamer. The fruit is not only uniformly graded, but is free from insect attack, which is mainly due to legislative efforts made of late years to eradicate the codling moth and other insect pests. Among the varieties of apples exhibited were: Fall Pippins, Kings, Vanderveers, Twenty-ounce Pippins, Blue Pearmain and Oranos from Lytton, B. C., Ribston Pippins, Wolfe Rivers, Wealthies and Snows from Lytton and Kelowna, whilst the latter place also contributed Warners, King, Canada Red, King of Tomkins Co., Ontario, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Belle of Boskoop, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Greening, Golden Russet, Alexander, Blenheim Orange, Wagoner and McIntosh Red apples, and Beurre Clairgeau, Easter Beurre, Beurre d'Anjou and Howell pears. From Victoria, B. C., also came Wealthy, Gravenstein and Ribston apples and plums. The object of the Agent General in bringing the exhibit to the notice of the public in England is not so much to seek a market for this class of produce as to demonstrate to intending emigrants that British Columbia offers splendid advantages to all who desire to follow pursuits on the land in one or the other of our colonies. The Province has markets near at hand which make it unnecessary at present to find an outlet for its produce in the Mother Country; but there are large areas of arable land of great fertility and capable of producing much more than is required by its present prospective population. On account of the topography and extent of the Province, the climate is varied, so that its produce embraces that of semitropical as well as of temperate zones. The apple is the fruit of the country, and, as will be judged from the specimens now in London, it attains great perfection, together with the pear, plum, prune, cherry, and all the small fruits, while most other fruits are successfully grown. The area under fruit has increased greatly during the last six years, and people generally are adopting methods more in accordance with well-understood principles of fruit culture. Considerable interest was taken in the exhibit yesterday and among those who examined the fruit were Lady Aberdeen, the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent General for British Columbia, and Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Finance Minister of the Province, who brought the Government's exhibit over with him. Some of the produce will shortly be on view at the emigration office, Charing Cross, the Canadian Pacific office, and the Crystal Palace. The Royal Horticultural Society awarded a gold medal for the exhibit.—London Times.

Opportunities.

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

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

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Hercules

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET { OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6.
TORONTO, ONT. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. We want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 11 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$100,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia | Kidney Disease |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhoea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Syphilis—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Goitre—Gout | Varicocele |
| Gonorrhoea—Gleet | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not on our list will be gladly supplied for a test.

GOSSIP.

Mrs. Knicker—"So you want your husband to give you something he has made himself?" Mrs. Bocker—"Yes, about \$500."—Harper's Bazaar.

No matter how gentle and tractable a bull may appear to be, never trust it, and never handle it or approach it, unless tied up, without some efficient weapon of defense. Further, always have the bull ringed, and do not wait until he begins to show signs of "headiness" or consciousness of power before having the operation performed.

Messrs. A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., breeders of Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire pigs, make a special announcement in their advertisement in this issue, to which attention of readers interested is called. Being crowded for room, moderate prices will be quoted to reduce stock, if taken soon.

Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, of La Fayette, Ind., have recently sold two Percheron stallions from their branch barn at London, Ont. One, a black three-year-old, Rosier, went to Messrs. Martin and Henry Roberts, of Ilderton, Ont., and the other, their noted best three-year-old, a grey, weighing an even ton, to Messrs. Attrill & Davis, of Goderich, at a reported price of \$3,000.

An Irishman, meeting another one holiday, invited him to the nearest saloon to have a drink.

"What'll ye have, Jim?" said the host.

"I don't know. What are ye going to take?"

"I think I'll take a pale ale."

"All right," said the other, "give me a pail, too."

"What kind of fish have you hereabouts?" asked the stranger. "Oh, most kinds." "I hope there are some game fish to be had," continued the man from Maryland. "Tell me, what was the weight of the largest fish ever caught in this region?" "Well, sir," responded the West Virginian, "we don't never take no weighin' machines with us when we fish, so I wouldn't like to say, being an honest man, just how much that last trout of mine did weigh. But, stranger, I don't mind telling you that when I pulled that fish out of the water the river went down a foot!"

The late Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, made friends with the guide on a hunting expedition near Louisville, and they became quite intimate. After some good times together, the guide asked, "Say, Dudley, what business do you follow?" "I am a preacher." "Oh, get out! What are you giving me!" "But I am. I preach every Sunday in Louisville." "Well," said the guide "you ain't stuck up like the preachers our way." And he accepted an invitation to hear his new friend preach the next Sunday. After the service the bishop greeted him as familiarly as in the woods, and asked him how he liked it. The guide hesitated for a moment, then said, "Well, I ain't much of a judge of this kind of thing, parson, but I riz with you and sot with you, and saw the thing through the best I knew how; but all the same, if my opinion is wuth anything to you, the Lord meant you for a shooter!"

TRADE TOPIC.

OF VALUE TO HORSEMEN.—Do you let your horses rest up in the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied in per directions, just as you are easing the horse up, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage is using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well, and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course, it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable or at light work, but many people in turning their horses off for a rest would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

GIVEN TO OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS FOR SECURING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. Ten New Subscribers. Retail price, \$15.00.

FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. For One New Subscriber. Worth a dollar.

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. Two new subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER :

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. Six New Subscribers. Retail price, \$3.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. Nine New Subscribers. Retail price, \$11.50.

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. For One New Subscriber. Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. For Two New Subscribers. Retail price, \$1.50.

LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Balance of this Year and all of 1905 for \$1.50.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

TWO FIRST-CLASS PUBLICATIONS IN ONE

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME

Get Your Own Free for 1905

Special Offer to Our Present Subscribers

\$4.50 WORTH FOR \$3.00: Send us \$3.00 and two new names of people who have not taken The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

\$3.00 WORTH FOR \$2.25: Send us \$2.25 and the name of some person who has not taken the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

The above two offers are only good until December 31st, 1904, and do not include Premiums mentioned on preceding page.

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber.

Please bear in mind that we will be getting out another Xmas number this year as usual. Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

Our readers know the value of the journal, and it is a pleasure for them to obtain new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.