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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 12, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 629

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ORGANS,
PIANO PLAYERS
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Self-Playing Organs.
The Best Canadian Pro-
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Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,138
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586
The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.
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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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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.

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

IT HAS NO EQUAL

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 245

WHY USE Corrugated Roofing on Your Barns and Sheds?

BECAUSE IT IS
FIRE-PROOF,
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and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

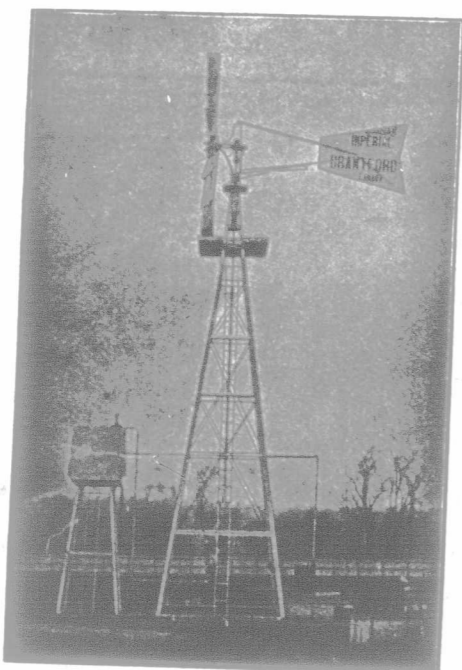
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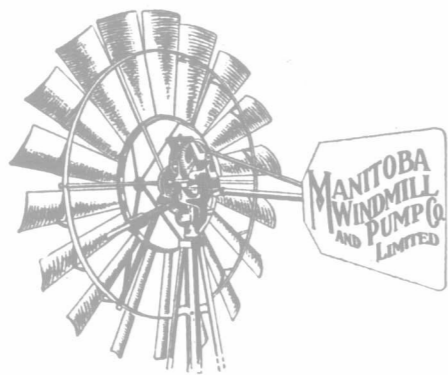
Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

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THE BEST



Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue. **Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.** BRANDON, MAN.

Do you want a Pump?

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

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FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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Printed list sent on application.

JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO.

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO



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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We want

GRAIN

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

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WINNIPEG. TORONTO.

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FARMERS

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

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

Grain Shippers

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

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

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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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NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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in BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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

The Settlers' Association, 322 Cambie St., P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

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"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

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

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THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

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

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



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

Guarantee Prompt Returns Reference: Dominion Bank Correspondence Solicited

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THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

HERE'S a SUMMARY of the GRAIN SITUATION and WHAT I CAN DO FOR YOU

Southern and South-western Manitoba—The wheat will not be above a fair average, owing to rust. My knowledge of handling shrunken grain helps you to dispose of your crop to best advantage. Northern Manitoba—There will be plenty of good wheat here, with but little effect from rust. Handling this is a speciality of mine. The Territories—A splendid crop, although not tremendous. You will be pleased with the prices I can get you. Of course frost and unforeseen circumstances may alter the outlook, but they have always to be reckoned with. Write me at once. Grain brought by the car lot direct from shipper. Prompt and straight settlements.

T. H. KELLETT, MEMBER GRAIN EXCHANGE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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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

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Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886. HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres. H. H. BECK, Managing Director. All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

FEATHERS

We will buy feathers of all kinds at highest current prices. Write us at once for particulars. THE G. C. EMERSON BEDDING CO. Box 688, Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

REFERENCES: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Commercial Agencies.

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

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

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Real Estate, Loans & Insurance Ocean Steamship Agent Improved and Unimproved Farms for sale in Plumias and Glensmith districts. Either purchases or sales promptly attended to. CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Farms For Sale

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



WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR WAGONS.

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

OUR QUEN 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. 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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I have the largest list of farms for sale in this Valley, and would like to correspond with anyone considering visiting this country. JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C. Special to Farmers

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



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

Canadian Pacific Railway Station on the Property.

3 Steamboats Daily to New Westminster.

Come and see the garden spot of the Fraser Valley.

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

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

Pastures green all the year.

An ideal dairying and mixed farming country.

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

Schools, churches, stores, condensed-

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

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

Come while you can buy at first hand.

Prices less than land of same quality in Manitoba.

Apply to ALEX. CRUICKSHANK, Matsqui, British Columbia.

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Last Mountain Valley

LATEST NEWS

We have now Two Steamboats on the Lake to handle the increasing traffic of the quickest-growing settlement in the Dominion.

Lands only
\$9.10
Per Acre
EASY TERMS.

Twenty miles
more railroad to
be graded this fall.



Prairie in Last Mountain Valley.

Lands only
\$9.10
Per Acre
EASY TERMS.

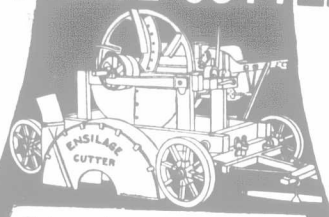
Over 25 bushels
to the acre this
season.

**RUST UNKNOWN
NO FROST**

Write for new booklet "The Last West," and cheap rates, to

WM. PEARSON & CO.
383 Main St., Winnipeg.

BELLE CITY FEED & ENSILAGE CUTTERS



Cutters for cutting up corn stalks, hay, ensilage and bedding. Cutters that combine safety, strength, easy running, economy of power, capacity, perfect feeding and greatest durability.

Made in 15 sizes, either blowers or carriers for elevating; blowers with positive delivery, having fan wings on knife wheel. Our Self Feeders save the work of one man. Large capacity. Every machine guaranteed. You should investigate the Belle City line. Write for illustrated catalogue. It is mailed free.

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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.
Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

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

Land

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

Land

Stemshorn & Blackstock
BOX 21, REGINA, ASSA.

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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 practicing 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.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME, or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,
312 F Bank of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Wind-breaks HEDGES

for the million.

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

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

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

G. B. MURPHY & CO.

LICENSED AND BONDED GRAIN DEALERS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Get our prices on wheat, oats, barley or flax. Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading.

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE

P. O. BOX 544, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER 12, 1904.

No. 629

Editorial.

Pure Milk is a Necessity.

At the present time Vancouver is endeavoring to insure the milk sold to its citizens to be of good quality and purity, in which campaign the World is taking an active part. The campaign is the result, quite largely, of the large number of infantile deaths from cholera-infantum, said to be due to milk infection.

Milk is more than a liquid: it is a tissue, and as such is a splendid breeding-ground for germs, desirable and undesirable. The dangerous feature of an impure supply of milk is that the fluid may be a vehicle of disease, and at the time of purchase, to the sight, smell and taste, show no damaging evidence whatever. The milk supply is probably no worse in the coast city than in the majority of other Canadian cities, yet a rigid system of milk and cow inspection is there needed, to include the inspection of the stables and feed by a veterinarian at intervals, a careful scrutiny of the dairy water supply, the testing of samples taken from the vendors' wagons, by a chemist, for preservatives, etc., and by a bacteriologist for germs. In some cities the publication at intervals in the local newspapers of a list of all the names of dairies supplying milk, the actual condition of cows and stables as found by the veterinary inspector, and classified according to the percentage of fat as determined by the Babcock test, has had a most wholesome effect. The World states that many dairies are dirty, in some cases the stable and milk-room being one; in another the milk-room being the doghouse; at others quantities of fermenting manure are lying adjacent to the milk-rooms. Mention is also made of defective sewers in connection with dairy stables; sewers should have no connection with stables where bedding is used, as they only prove hidden receptacles for germs and places to generate vile odors. All urine and feces should be collected in the open gutters found in well-built stables. Some dairy-men think themselves hardly used by being forced to be clean. When it comes to a matter of food supply, especially infants' food, the penalties for selling impure milk and diseased milk, etc., cannot be made too heavy. With regard to the tuberculin test, we advise testing, not because of the communicability of tuberculosis to man from cattle, but because the chances are against a diseased animal furnishing a healthy product. We believe in letting the man who persists in keeping diseased cattle take the chances. Bovine tuberculosis is not, we believe, so prevalent in Canada but that plenty of healthy cows at reasonable prices can be secured. Cleanliness in the milking is most essential. A short time ago, we saw a milkman in one of the Canadian cities drawing this life-supporting fluid from a cow. His hands were begrimed with cow manure, so much so as to color the first of the streams drawn. In Vancouver we know a prominent M. D. who keeps his own cow, and generally does the milking himself. Bottle babies are the fashionable ones nowadays, although our medical friends say that this departure of nature's way is not good. As Canadian citizens, we ought to see, as far as possible, that the food supplied the coming citizens is good. The inferiority (mentally and physically) of city bred and raised children, especially of the crowded cities of Europe, is largely due to insufficient nourishment during the early years of life, when milk is especially suitable as the staple diet. Keep the standard of our citizens by providing pure milk to the people.

Have Nothing to do with the Peddler.

As the country settles up and becomes more wealthy, the itinerant vendors of goods—the peddlers—increase in number, much to the detriment, not so much of the established business in the cities, towns and villages, as to the purchasers. The disadvantages of purchasing from peddlers are: Such people have no stake in the district; are here to-day and away to-morrow, and their goods are inferior to and dearer than somewhat similar goods are on the merchants' shelves. The peddler buys in small quantities, and cannot be expected to purchase as advantageously as the town merchant. The travelling salesman (to use a rather high-flown term) should not only be discouraged on the score of selling inferior stuff for big money, and for not contributing to the up-building of the country, but should also be discouraged as the unwitting distributor of contagious diseases, wandering over the country as many of them do, with, in the majority of cases, judging by appearance, very crude ideas of cleanliness. The farmer with a family will be better off by keeping the pack-carrying vendor or itinerant wagon-salesman on the King's highway and off his premises. While the laws regarding contagious diseases are more or less observed in country districts, the peddler may quite easily carry contagious diseases from farm to farm. Many such peddlers speak little English, and it is hard to find from whence they came, and if it dawns on such that inquiries are not likely to benefit them, they assume at once the common trick of low-grade intelligence—a dense ignorance of everything they are questioned about. There is nothing to be gained by dealing with peddlers of high or low degree. Build up your own district; be loyal to it, and push it for all it is worth.

The Beef Situation.

The Times, of Medicine Hat, discoursing on the beef situation and its bad condition, comes out in favor of killing the stock in the country, and shipping the finished article, which is a policy the "Farmer's Advocate" has contended for a long time. The Canadian Commercial Agent reports favorably on the extension of the chilled-meat trade by Canada, and it would be well for the departments of agriculture and live-stock associations to take the question up the coming winter. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has grappled successfully with other problems of late years, and could do a great deal in this line of work also, if the whole matter were carefully gone into. The Times pertinently says: "After all, to export cattle on the hoof is like sending the raw material out of the country, when we might do the manufacturing here, and export the finished article." There are many points in the West suited for packing industries. We by no means incline to the idea that all such industries should center at Winnipeg. Centralization in the dairy business has not helped that industry in Western Canada as yet, according to the statistics and our own observations, and we opine the beef industry would not benefit by it either. In the States, while Chicago is the big packing-house center, there are over a score of other pretty lively points, such as Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City (Ia.), Fort Worth, St. Joseph. While the market is assured, and manufactories may be established, it is important to remember that no successful business need be expected unless raw material of the right sort is available in large quantities. We must be careful not to blame the market altogether, if we do not supply what that market calls for.

Siftings.

Practice the gospel of the fanning-mill, and it will help ensure you sounder, cleaner seed and larger yields.

Do your reading at nights by the aid of a lamp with a large burner. Oil is cheaper than eyesight or spectacles.

If you keep your eyes open by watching our advertising columns you will see innumerable chances to get started into some line of pure-bred stock.

In the coming political campaign do not let the political stumper or the big city papers do your thinking, that sort of centralization means a country's downfall.

Live stock are not made hardy by exposure, such treatment so hardens their tissues (bones and muscles) that future feeding is powerless to cause the growth it should.

The fuel bill this winter will be materially lessened if the house is well banked up before frost sets in. Fuel, in the form of feed, will be saved also if the chinks are filled in stable or pen wall.

Do not forget that while the business college, the university and its colleges of law, medicine, pharmacy, engineering and divinity all want students from the farm, that the farmers' college is a college of agriculture.

If your buildings are exposed to the blasts on all sides, plan to plant a wind-break on the north and west sides next spring. Select the land now, and, if possible, plow it this fall. A wind-break pays, is restful to the eye, and makes the place more homelike.

The Grain Inspector reports a lot of the wheat coming forward as "no grade," due to threshing it before it was properly dry. Tough wheat is a source of annoyance to the buyer, and tends to prejudice him against the seller, who is not dealing out the treatment he would want meted to him when he sells damp grain.

Take a live interest in the farmers' institute or agricultural society this winter. Do not sit on the back benches, and out of pique let the other fellow run it. Get in the game! If you have ideas, do not let them come stillborn, and be, therefore, discarded, but place them where growth can take place.

If you have planned a trip east this winter, take in a winter show or a short course at an agricultural college. You will get more enjoyment and profit than by gossiping at the old home as to the changes time has made. Your local paper has chronicled the births, marriages and deaths, so do not devote your winter trip to the past, but to the future.

Many a townsman has installed a closet particularly adapted for winter use, and thereby gains health. The farmer can just as well afford similar comfortable household offices and conveniences, and should see his hardware merchant about this article. Nature's calls, if disregarded or postponed, exact severe penalties. The doctors will tell you that defective elimination accounts for many ills of the human body. A few dollars for a comfortable closet is a saving, as compared with big expenditures on drugs or M. D.'s.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

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

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EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

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

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

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

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line,
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date of the first copy received.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
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individual connected with the paper.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Why Range Cattle are Thin.

A few issues ago, it was pointed out in these
columns that range cattle were not arriving in
Winnipeg in as good condition as was expected
during the early part of the season. One of the
chief reasons for this condition is due, in the
opinion of many cattlemen, to the immature ripening
of the grass, caused by very dry weather follow-
ing a good growing season that did not continue
long enough. The grass does not, therefore,
contain as much flesh-forming constituents
as it otherwise would, and the result is a high
percentage of thin cattle.

But there is another reason which, in the opin-
ion of not a few, is responsible in some degree for
the unfavorable situation, and that is the over-
crowding of the range in many districts. In the
south, the herds of the avaricious cow-puncher
from Montana have been in evidence this year, as
at times in the past, and in consequence the
Canadian range has suffered. Farther north, too,
the smoke of the homesteader looms up. He has
selected for himself from among the lands that
once appeared as being forever of the cattleman's
domain. But the newcomer will pursue mixed
farming. The wide and the once unrestricted
common is now circumscribed. Nor are
troubles of this kind confined to a single terri-
tory—there are many. In some instances, the
number of ranchmen in a given area has been in-
creased, with a corresponding increase in the num-
ber of cattle. In general, there has been an in-
crease in the number of cattle, with, if anything,
a diminished range.

Although these reasons may seem sufficient to
explain why there are too many thin cattle this
year, there is yet one which must receive more
careful attention, if the cattle business is to pay
in the future, and that is the selection of stock.
There has been too many inferior steers placed
upon the range, animals that have little, if any,

blood coursing in their veins that bears relation-
ship to any pure-bred beef breed. In individual-
ity, too, a large percentage of the stock that has
been placed upon the range has been of a very
low character. There may have been a time when
any kind of a scrub would pay, but that time ap-
pears to be past, and those who would buy stock-
ers, with a view to making money, must buy only
the best. On the range, also, better bulls must
be used, and the lusty grade and the scrub pure-
bred must be introduced to the castration knife,
rather than be allowed to run at large.

Horses.

Wounds.

(Continued.)

PUNCTURED WOUNDS are produced by the
penetration of a sharp or blunt pointed instrument
into the tissues, often to a depth disproportionate
to the aperture of entrance. They are the most
dangerous of all wounds, for the reasons, from
their depth they are liable to implicate arteries,
veins, nerves, internal organs and deep-seated
vital parts; that the parts they traverse are
often stretched and turned, and consequently are
disposed to inflame and suppurate; and pus, when
formed, has no free exit, and is liable to burrow
extensively; that foreign bodies may be carried
to great depths without being suspected, and
create long-continued irritation. This is especial-
ly the case when the instrument that causes the
puncture is a rough stick with bark on, a par-
tially decayed or burnt stick.

TREATMENT.—The treatment of punctured
wounds must be conducted in accordance with the
gravity and depth of the puncture, and the
amount of laceration and contusion. As with
incised wounds, where bleeding is serious, it must
be checked. The manner of checking hemorrhage
will depend to a great extent upon the nature of
the puncture, but the same principles as per in-
cised wounds must be observed. Excessive bleed-
ing from wounds of this nature, fortunately, are
rare, on account of the severing of the vessels be-
ing that of tearing and bruising, rather than in-
cising. When the wound is shallow, and attended
by little bruising, and free from foreign matters,
cleanliness and antiseptic measures are all that is
necessary; the animal, of course, to be kept
quiet, a purgative given, and light diet prescribed.
In more serious cases, or in those apparently
simple, when inflammatory swellings appear, the
wound should be dilated and flushed out three
times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent.
solution of creolin, carbolic acid, zenoleum,
phenyle, kresol, or other recognized antiseptic.

We may say that the main points to be ob-
served are: check bleeding; explore as well as
possible to ascertain the depth and direction of
the wound; remove all foreign bodies, and see
that there is a dependent orifice, or, in other
words, see that there is an opening at the lowest
point of the wound for the escape of pus and
serum. In deep-punctured wounds, with hemorrhage,
it may be necessary to enlarge the wound to
secure an artery, or to remove a foreign body.
In some cases, on account of the direction of the
wound, in respect to the fibres of the skin, fascia
and muscles, there is considerable tension, and,
as a result, there is a greater or less closure of
the external orifice, which will prevent the free
escape of pus, etc. In such cases, the tissues that
cause the tension must be severed, in some cases
to considerable depth, and, probably, incisions
must be made in opposite directions, in order to
render the tissues lax, and give free vent to any
discharges from the deeper parts of the wound.
Care must be taken to remove, if possible, all
foreign bodies, as dirt, sand, pieces of stick, bark,
etc. In cases where the lowest part of the
wound is lower than the entrance, the wound, if
slight, must be enlarged until this condition has
been altered, but where considerable difference
exists (as is often the case), an independent open-
ing must be made through the skin and underlying
tissues, to reach the lowest point of the wound.
In cases where this is done, the wound can be
dressed by injecting fluids into the original open-
ing, and they will escape through the artificial
wound. This insures the whole course of the
wound being dressed, and any small foreign bodies
that may not have been removed will be flushed
out or escape with the pus. When excessive
swelling supervenes, the parts should be bathed
long and often with either hot or cold water.
In bathing wounds of any nature, either quite hot
or quite cold water gives better results than
warm. Where practicable, hot poultices of boiled
turnips or linseed meal gives good results in re-
ducing inflammation and swelling. If the puncture
be in a foot or limb, with excessive lameness and
inability to lie down, or inability to rise if down,
slings must be employed.

Fungus protrusions or excessive granulations
(commonly called proud flesh) on the surface of
wounds should not be too quickly irritated by
caustic applications. They are the tissues of the

part, swollen and congested, and will, in most
cases, disappear when inflammation subsides. If
however, this condition continues after the in-
flammation has been subdued, they should be re-
moved by the careful application of caustics, as
the butter of antimony or the nitrate of silver,
once or twice daily, as long as necessary. In
some cases, owing to the debility of constitution,
these granulations continue as flabby, pale-look-
ing excrescences, notwithstanding efforts to re-
press them, discharging a semi-purulent matter.
In such cases, tonics, as dram doses each of sul-
phate of iron and gentian, should be given three
times daily, in addition to local treatment. It is
seldom wise to bandage a punctured wound, as
such applications irritate the bruised tissue, and
tend to form proud flesh. Neither is it well to
suture, except in cases where the external orifice
is very large. "WHIP."

Stock.

John Clay on the Status of American Cattle Breeding.

The American-bred Shorthorn of to-day is a
hybrid of little character, and, under indifferent
leadership, declining in merit. We are doing
better with Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus. The
one suits the range, the other finds a place on our
richest and best soils, responding at once to
generous treatment. But, as a whole, our cattle-
breeders are not advancing. They are wandering
about in a maze of bovine mystery.

Of late years, the aim of our breeders in the
beef line has been centered on meat. They have
forgotten the milk-pail. We need both—a general-
purpose cow, such as Bates tried to produce, and
which he did produce, but his followers drifted
away from his ideals.

How different with our feeders! There we are
getting a crown of glory. Look at the carloads
at the "International" each December. Look at
the lots of grand cattle that appear daily in our
stock-yards. They are unequalled in any coun-
try. The feeder is the product of a year, the
breeder of a generation; may, we might say
generations. In Great Britain, the rich land
owners, the merchant princes, the clever tenant
farmers, have done their part in breeding types of
cattle and sheep. They have stuck to their
ideals, never drifting away. Here we are too
busy, too changeable, and we have, consequently,
had no great results in the way of types suitable
to our conditions and climate.

Some Suggestions to Cattle Feeders.

Chas. Robinson, of the big cattle commission house
in Chicago, has the following pertinent advice to give,
born of experience gotten in the great live-stock mar-
ket of the world:

It is fully as important to know what not to do
as to know what to do. In fact, most of the mis-
takes in management and methods made by cattle-
feeders arise from a lack of knowledge of conditions
governing the varying demand for different classes and
weights of cattle, hence in many instances they do the
right thing, but at the wrong time.

Perhaps the most common error is that of feeding
heavy cattle into a hot-weather market; that is, for
shipment during the latter part of May and the months
of June and July, when light, handy-weight carcasses
are required by the trade.

Steers scaling 1,400 to 1,500 pounds are good sell-
ers any time between the first of August and first of
April, but during the last half of April and the months
of May, June and July, the handy weights are most
sought after and are the best sellers. Although a few
loads of heavy cattle can be disposed of to fair ad-
vantage during the latter months, the demand centers
principally upon the light-weights. While heavier cat-
tle are used by the exporters during the winter months,
the last of April and fore part of May they begin to
call for steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

Our experience teaches us that short-fed cattle, as
a rule, make the most money; that where good, thin
cattle weighing 800 to 900 pounds are bought during
the months of October and November, they can be
carried along on fall pasture, cornstalks, and other
cheap feed, until—say the first of March—feeding a
little corn during January and February to keep them
gaining; then putting them on full feed about March
1st, they could be finished to good advantage for the
May, June and July market, at which time they will
sell within 15 to 25 cents per cwt. of heavy steers
that cost 50 to 75 cents per cwt. more to produce.
Handled in this way beef can be produced at a reason-
able cost, and the feeder escapes a great deal of rough
weather feeding during January and February, at which
time cattle make little gain, as it takes most of the
corn they eat to maintain animal heat.

Another plan which we think can be followed to
good advantage is to buy half-fat steers during Sep-
tember, and feed them ninety to one hundred days.
Cattle who weigh can usually be fed the above length
of time to make money. It is very important to buy
for this purpose steers weighing 1,150 to 1,250 pounds,
the heavier the better, as such cattle with one hundred
days feeding can be made heavy enough for export,

whereas if a man starts in with steers weighing 950 to 1,000 pounds, he can only make them suitable for dressed beef purposes. In other words, with the same amount of feed and labor the heavier steers will bring 25 to 40 cents per cwt. more than the light-weights, because they will be suitable for the best-paying trade.

Beef Production.

The usual course in which steers are generally handled is, they are bought in by the feeder and fed a shorter or longer period before winter feeding sets in, and are turned off when ready for the spring market. It is evident that a man to be successful from a financial point of view must buy right, for if he pays a cent or so per pound too high, he may very easily spoil his chances for a profitable operation. He may make a great mistake in selecting too common a class of steers at too high a price per pound, even though the price paid seems low when contrasted with the quotations for good feeders. It is very seldom that poor feeders can be bought cheap enough to make their feeding profitable. To select the good feeder requires much experience. A good eye and experience is necessary that the buyer may know the general characteristics and peculiarities which go to indicate the profitable feeder, which point out almost unmistakably the good doer—the steer with a hearty appetite and the power to use his food profitably; that is, to convert it into the right sort of meat in the right place. A good eye is necessary, that the buyer may select only such steers as have the right shape for beef producing. It is fairly easy for almost any one who knows anything about beef cattle to decide that a certain individual conforms fairly well to the requirements of the ideal steer. A buyer must have a good eye to go into a bunch of feeders and pick out animals as are the best suited for feeding purposes, because such selection must include only broad-backed, straight-topped, deep-bodied fellows; long, deep and square-shouldered, with wide chests, short necks, and full clear eyes; broad and clean head, low-set, soft, mossy haired and mellow handling; medium thick-skinned animals, with a widely sprung rib, a rather straight underline, and a well-filled twist. Such animals always feed well, and, what is equally important, always sell well.

STEPHEN C. SWIFT.

Husk in Young Stock.

As the cold, wet days of fall come on, many of the younger cattle are heard to cough, and might be accused of harboring the B. tuberculosis, but, in reality, these cattle are bothered with the thread worm (ilaria) that infest the bronchial tubes. While fumigation is said to be a satisfactory remedy, it is awkward to perform, and we prefer injections into the windpipe, with the fine needles of the hypodermic. Some authorities recommend turpentine, pure; others give this prescription: oil of turpentine, two drams; carbolic acid, twenty drops; chloroform, thirty drops. Another recommends: turpentine, four ounces; carbolic acid, half an ounce; olive oil, eight ounces; mix; one to three drams (teaspoonfuls) injected into the windpipe once daily, for three successive days.

The Penhold Reporter is authority for the statement that the Innisfail and Red Deer creameries are in operation during the winter.

Hog Raising for the West.

Many Western farmers are viewing the question of hog-raising in a more favorable light than formerly. The bacon trade is one of Canada's strong live-stock industries, and the West can profitably branch out on a fairly extensive scale by breeding and feeding for the bacon export trade. Pigs do well in the West. They winter well without expensive buildings; in fact, a few stout poles set together in the form of a log-house, with a space for a door, and covered with a straw stack gives excellent results. A number of suitable pens would be needed for farrowing time, yet the whole outfit for six or seven brood sows need not be costly. Coarse and inferior grains are abundant and cheap, and in many cases it does not pay to ship the lower grades as grain; yet, by converting into bacon, the value of higher grades is received for an inferior article. Again, the fertility of the land is maintained or improved instead of gradually depreciating in productive power as crop after crop is harvested. In the great wheat districts we scarcely expect many to go to pig-raising; however, here and there a man may see the advantage of converting feed wheat into bacon on his own farm rather than have that feed hauled several hundred miles before it is put to a similar use. Barley makes excellent pig-food, and by occasionally sowing a crop of it on your wheat land you increase the yield of the following wheat crop, for the reason that barley and wheat draw different proportions of the same elements of plant-food from the soil. Another advantage of changing varieties of cereals is that many weeds seem best adapted to thrive with some one of the cereals, and by changing you help, to a certain extent, in keeping your land clean. Where pigs are kept more forage plants would be grown, which would give a better rotation of crops, thus helping to keep the land clean and adding to its fertility at the same time. Rape, perhaps, will be found the best forage plant for swine feed in the West. Alsike and alfalfa clovers are doing fairly well in some places; the Turkestan variety is the hardiest of the alfalfas. Wherever clover will do, have a patch by all means for your hogs. Fall wheat, or perhaps better still, fall rye, makes excellent spring pasture in sections where these crops are successful. After they have served their purpose, plow up and sow to rape. Of course, a patch of rape for early feeding should be sown as early as possible in spring. Every pig-raiser should grow some peas. Peas do well in most places in the West, the chief trouble being the difficulty of harvesting where the ground is level and the wind strong. However, a fair-sized patch to turn your hogs on about harvest time, would be found exceedingly profitable, especially if you have a patch of rape near-by, where the pigs could have free access to both. This combination would prove about ideal for fattening, and we recommend it to all pork raisers. Another advantage which bacon producers have in the West is that there is a good market for large fat hogs in the B. C. lumber and mining camps, and also among the Indians, so that after you are through with your sows and boars (make stags of them) there is a fair market for them when fat.

Dual Purpose Cattle.

Reader asks, "Cannot a class of cattle be had or bred that will fill the bill for profitable dairying while producing young stock suitable for the export beef trade, if well cared for?" By selecting either pure-bred cows, or good grades of one of the beef breeds, that are known to be good milkers, and mating them with bulls bred from deep-milking cows of the same breed, satisfactory results may be obtained, the male produce being converted into steers, and, with the females least desirable for dairy purposes, fed off for beef at two and a half to three years old. This problem, it is admitted, is difficult of satisfactory solution from the fact that the beef breeds have long been persistently bred for beef production, with little if any attention to the milking propensities of the cows, so that the proportion of good milkers from whose progeny stock bulls may be selected is small, and as sires of distinctly beef type have almost invariably been used in most pure-bred beef herds in this country in the last twenty years, the females are constantly getting farther away from the milking type rather than approaching it, and the dairy breeds have been bred for many years exclusively for milk production. The answer to the question resolves itself into this, that while there are profitable dual-purpose cows, their number is necessarily limited, and owing to the difficulty in getting sires of a suitable class to perpetuate the dual functions in the offspring, it is really a much more perplexing problem to breed or to judge this class of cattle than the special purpose classes. In England there are many herds of pure-bred and high-grade Shorthorns, and of some other breeds, in which the cows, as a rule, are heavy milkers, and though they do not carry much flesh while milking, as no good cow will, experience goes to show that when dry, and put on good feed, they will make flesh faster than any of the non-milking or light-milking sorts. Moreover, deep-milking cows of any breed are generally the best breeders and the most regular breeders. Indeed, no cow of any breed is "a good cow" in the full sense of the term unless she is a good milker. But, as before indicated, the difficulty at present is to secure both sires and dams of any of the breeds that are likely to produce and perpetuate the desirable class. Crossing the special milking with the special beef breeds presents a partial solution, and breeding the Jersey or Ayrshire bull to a good milking Shorthorn cow, for instance, is almost sure to produce a satisfactory milking cow of good size and feeding properties, while the male offspring converted into steers make good butchers' cattle for local trade, but as a rule not good enough for export cattle. But when this course of breeding is commenced, the only safe means is to continue to use bulls of the same breed, which will, of course, bring the progeny nearer to the milking type, and further from the beefing formation. There are, it is true, some breeds, including the Red Polls and Brown Swiss, which their friends claim will fill the bill for dual-purpose cattle, the cows being heavy milkers as a rule, and good beef makers when not milking. The first named have the appearance of coming nearest the standard, and they have made some good records of milk production. The second are coarse-boned and have not the appearance of being heavy milkers, although the few choice cows in the dairy test at St. Louis are doing excellent work. The problem of which class of cattle it is most



In the Horse Ring at the National, Toronto, 1904—Aged Clydesdale Stallions Being Judged.

Farm.

Farm Hygiene.

By W. A. Clemons.

UNSANITARY CLOSETS—THE DRY-EARTH SYSTEM

Attention was recently called to the fact that out of some 100 to 200 samples of water from farm wells, analyzed annually by Prof. Shutt, Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, not one-fifth are found safe and wholesome. By far the greater number have to be utterly condemned, and it is evident that a great improvement in the farm water supply is necessary. This dangerous condition of many farm wells is, undoubtedly, due to pollution through the existence of unsanitary closets. There is no reason why our farm-houses to-day should be in the semi-barbaric condition in which so many of them are, with their closets and privies a menace to public health. We may talk about bacteriology, sanitation, and so on, but all that and a great deal more is included in what we understand by "cleanliness." The lack of cleanliness is primarily a matter of ignorance, and, secondarily, a matter of laziness.

An editor, who is a member of the board of health in his town, and familiar with sanitary conditions in his section, says in effect: Perhaps the farmers of this district are worse than elsewhere, but of all the farms I have visited during the past few years, I have yet to learn of one closet kept with a regard to common decency, not to speak of hygienic laws. (Some farms have not even that necessary household office—a privy.) This state of affairs is utterly inexcusable. In the towns the closets are inspected by order of boards of health, and the people are gradually being persuaded to adopt the dry-earth system. [In Winnipeg the city authorities are, as a result of an epidemic of typhoid, considering the closing of all outdoor closets, and the insistence on the use of the city waterworks system.—Ed.] Very few pits are left, and no new ones are being dug. Inspection by county and township boards of health may be impracticable, but the self respect of farmers and their families ought to mean something in this respect, if regard for health means nothing.

THE WELL VERY OFTEN A CESSPOOL.

Ordinary shallow wells in the vicinity of the old-fashioned privy pits are almost certain to become contaminated by seepage. The soil is an excellent filtering and cleansing agent, oxidizing organic matter rapidly, and tending to check the development of many of the common putrefactive bacteria. But the soil is only able to dispose of a certain amount of contaminating material, and such disposal takes time, so that by heavy rains the contaminating matter may be carried far into the earth below the true purifying layer, and thus soak unchanged into the wells. An old pit which has been closed and covered with earth is almost equally dangerous, as the decomposition of the large mass of excreta contained therein is a matter of years, unless hastened by the proximity of trees whose roots reach the pit. The contents should be removed and spread upon a field, and the pit left open long enough to permit the decomposition of any organic matter remaining.

If farmers once took time to think of these matters, there would undoubtedly be a great improvement. Windmills are now both cheap and common, and there is no reason why well-to-do farmers should not have conveniences and advantages which residents in the cities enjoy from the waterworks systems there established. [A waterworks system is undoubtedly handy, but should not include pollution of streams by sewage. The modern scientific method is the septic tank system. There is no good reason why our rivers and streams should be made open sewers, dealing death to fish and spoiling oyster-beds, etc.—Ed.]

Though not quite so convenient, the dry-earth closet is so cheap and so satisfactory from the sanitary point of view that no farmer can discover a reasonable excuse for refusing to adopt it. A well-built cement concrete floor will be found by far the easiest to keep in a clean and wholesome condition. A stout box, of suitable size, mounted on runners and with a strong hook at one end, to which a horse may be attached, makes a receptacle that can be conveniently drawn to the field or barnyard to be emptied. This box may be made wholly or in part of sheet iron, and if the bottom be semicircular in form, a kettle of hot water will be found sufficient to loosen the frozen contents in winter. Galvanized iron buckets, larger at the top than at the bottom, are also easy to empty in winter. The nature of the receptacle is largely a matter of convenience; the essential features of the system are the storing and use of a plentiful supply of dry earth, and the emptying of the receptacle regularly. If the contents be spread thinly over the surface of a field, they will be decomposed in a very few days, with no danger to the public health.

Ashes should not be used as a substitute for earth, and road dust is very little better. The surface soil of a field or garden that has been frequently cultivated will be found just the thing. If a little coarse or lumpy it may be run through a gravel screen. It is always advisable to keep a good supply on hand, as it becomes drier and better with age when stored in a bin.

If the man who has hitherto been careless in this particular will adopt and maintain a proper sanitary

system in connection with his closet, he will find himself gaining largely, not only in self-respect, but in the respect of his family and of the strangers within his gates. Furthermore, he may thereby escape the ravages of such diseases as typhoid fever, which are so frequently traced to the use of contaminated water.

The Care of Traction Engines.

The care of the traction engine is one of the most important points to be considered by thrasher men, for if it has not the proper care it will soon "kick the bucket." Be sure that you have enough water in the boiler, for leaky flues are a great source of trouble, and are almost always caused by low water. Feed the water gradually, and keep the boiler clean.

The slide valve should be set accurately, as any derangement in this part of the engine causes an immediate increase in the fuel consumed, and decrease in power. Excessive firing is always attended with more or less danger, because the intense heat repels the water from the surface of the iron, and allows the boiler to be burned. Do not have more draft at any time than would produce a sufficient combustion of the fuel to keep the steam at the working pressure, as by opening the damper to its utmost limit, great quantities of heat are carried into the chimney and lost.

Keep the ash-pit clean, so the grate-bars do not warp or melt. Special attention should be paid to keeping the cylinder well oiled with the best quality of cylinder oil. All the vibrating and moving parts should be kept well oiled and free from grit and dirt. If this is neglected, the friction of the moving parts will soon wear away the metal and induce pounding, and cause what is called lost motion, which detracts greatly from the power of the engine, and, if allowed to run in this condition, will soon necessitate large expense for repairs, and shorten the life of the engine. Tighten all the boxes as they wear, being careful not to get them too tight.

LAYING UP A TRACTION ENGINE.

To prepare the engine and boiler for laying up through the winter, while steam is on clean boiler and engine thoroughly outside, scrape off all oil, grease and scale, after which apply a coat of asphaltum paint to the boiler and smokestack. If no paint can be had, take rags, saturate them with grease or oil, and go over them with that. Now allow the boiler to cool off, after which take out all the hand-hole plates, and wash the boiler out thoroughly, removing all mud and scale; then replace the hand-hole plates, close the blow-off valve, and fill boiler nearly full of water, after which, pour in a gallon of black oil upon the water. After this is done, open the blow-off valve again and allow the water to run out. The oil will follow the water down and cover the whole inside of the boiler with a coating of oil, making as good a protection against rust as can be found.

Clean the flues, fire-box and ash-pan, also paint ash-pan. If engine is to stand out over winter, remove all the brass fittings, such as lubricator, steam gauge, safety valve, injector, check valves, pump valves, gauge cocks, etc. Disconnect all pipes where water may lodge, in order to prevent freezing; unscrew all stuffing-boxes and remove the packing, for unless this is done the parts will rust where the packing was allowed to remain.

Remove the back cylinder-head; roll the engine forward, and smear the inside of cylinder with tallow or oil; also smear all the bright work, such as piston-rod, connecting-rod, etc., with grease; and last, but most important, put the engine in a well-built shed, and you will find another season that your engine will be clean, free from rust, and ready to serve you faithfully, without any trouble or delay in starting, either in time or expense.

Measuring Hay in the Stack.

A common rule for estimating the number of tons of hay in a well-settled stack is to multiply the length in feet by the width in feet, and this by one-half the height. Divide the product by three hundred, and the result will show the approximate number of tons in that stack.

A common and convenient way of measuring hay by the stack in the Territories is to take one-third of the overthrow in feet, and multiply it by the width and length of the stack, also in feet, and divide by five hundred and twelve, not less than thirty days after the stack has been built. The overthrow is easily measured by throwing a rope over the stack, and measuring from ground to ground. This is a fairly approximate rule where the stacks are built without much care, but where these stacks are built considerably, a little allowance ought to be made.

Common prices for putting up hay in the Territories are from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per ton.

profitable to keep is, we admit, a somewhat perplexing one. It depends to some extent on the tastes of the man, the nature of his farm, and the nearness of his market. Some men dislike milking, while others would as soon do milking as any other farm work. The beef breeds, to do best, require a strong soil and rich pasturage. The dairy breeds, of course, will do their best on the same class of land and pasture, but being for the most part more active, will forage for themselves on thinner pastures more successfully. But, after all, the only way to get the best results from either class is to provide for a sufficiency of feed to keep them working nearly up to their full capacity, whether as beef-makers or producers of milk and butter. This is especially true of dairy cows, and largely true of young cattle of the beef class intended for the market for butchers' stock or the export trade. If you have a fancy for pure-bred cattle of either class, choose your breed, and begin by the judicious purchase of one or a few females and a bull of the best type, and keep good grades for the rest of your stock till your pure-breeds have increased sufficiently to make up a herd large enough for your farm. If you have no special fancy for pure-breeds, you may do equally well with good grades of either class, always seeking to improve them in the direction of your specialty by the use of well-selected, pure-bred sires of the breed your prefer, continuing to use bulls of the same breed, and retaining the best of the female progeny to replenish and improve the herd.

Why Canadian Hogs are Healthy and Prolific.

The Live-stock Report comments on the statements of Armour's head hog buyer, a man of forty years' experience, as follows:

He has pointed out the fact that Canadian hogs remain healthy while ours succumb to disease. He might have added that the Canadian hog, of bacon type largely, is vigorous, a good rustler, a good milker, and the producer of large litters. All of this is due to the simple fact that the Canadian hog is fed a mixed ration, rich in protein and possessing a due but not superfluous amount of starch (carbonaceous matter). A hog thus fed naturally takes more exercise than a sluggish corn-fed hog. Clover thrives well in northern climates, and furnishes the next best green pasture to alfalfa for hogs. Rape is also much used in Canada as a hog pasture, and with plenty of exercise on clover and rape, fed an abundance of milk, oats, bran and peas, or other nitrogenous foods, the system of the hog is built up strongly on a frame of normally developed bones. Corn excessively fed, on the contrary, produces fat in excess, and when used for growing pigs lays that fat upon an imperfectly-developed bony skeleton. It is for this reason that so many of our larval hogs "break down" at the pasterns or go down paralyzed. "Rickets" is induced by food lacking earthy salts. Corn favors the inherent tendency to this disease possessed by every inbred, incompletely-nourished pig. Filth, inadequate shelter, damp or bad ventilation, impure water, stagnant wallows, general lack of good care, cleanliness and sanitary surroundings, all contribute to the effects of excessive corn feeding in weakening the constitution of swine so that disease proves prevalent and virulent. The result of excessive feeding of corn to stock hogs, to pregnant sows, to suckling sows and then to new-weaned pigs is to create fat, sluggishness and weak bone, and with these come sterility, lack of prolificacy and susceptibility to disease of all sorts. The system of the hog is vitiated, weakened. Power to throw off disease or withstand its ravages is lost. When disease strikes, the herd is decimated or wiped out. Perfect nutrition of animals demands a full supply of every requisite of growth. A mixed ration, comprising all of the products of the fields, together with by-products of the mill and the packing-house, supplies every requisite of growth. In other words, as corn is abnormally rich in starch matters, other foods supplying a complement of matters different from starch (which is a fat and heat producer) are required to balance corn in the ration. Such foods are those containing protein (nitrogenous or albuminous matter), which goes to build up the blood, muscles, cartilages, tendons, hoofs and hair of animals, and, besides, imbues them with vim, vitality and vigor. Mr. Pratt has told us that in alfalfa we shall find a food fitted to compensate corn. That is for the reason that alfalfa is rich in protein and bone-making material—the earthy salts or inorganic matters which are as necessary as starchy matters and protein. This protein and these earthy matters are furnished by other nitrogenous foods, among which may be mentioned wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, flaxseed, cottonseed, skim milk, bran, middlings, shorts and other by-products of the mills, and last, but richest in protein, dried blood meal and tankage, by-products of the slaughter-house.

We Hope They Settle in the West.

The Rosthern Enterprise reports a visit from the Hon. Peter Jansen, Edward Tilden, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Edward Swift, of the Swift Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.

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The Production of New Varieties of Wheat.

By Chas. E. Saunders, Ph. D., Experimentalist, Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

It is necessary at the outset, in treating this subject, to define clearly what is meant by a VARIETY of wheat, since the term is often incorrectly used, being employed in the sense of a GRADE or QUALITY.

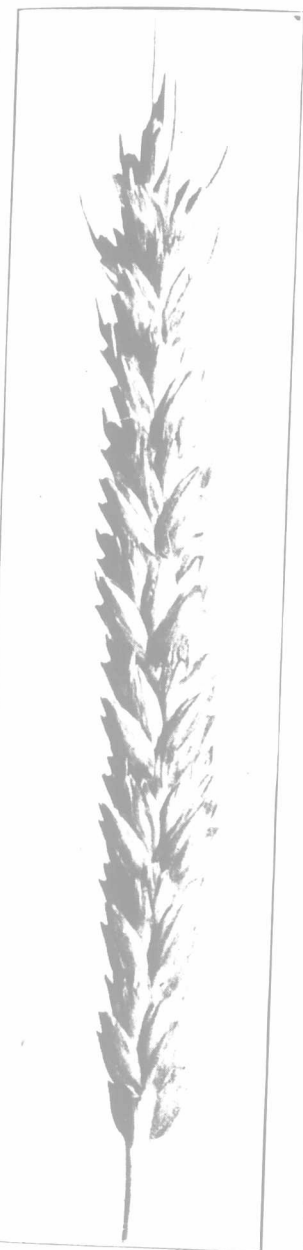


Plate 3. Cross-bred wheat—Rideau x Red Fife. Natural size.

A couple of quotations will make this clear. In a recent issue of a Canadian agricultural journal, the following sentences appeared: "It is true that our standard grades do not cover all the varieties of wheat we produce. Bad weather, smut, bad handling, bin-burning and other minor causes must be provided against, but for these we have commercial grades." Here it is evident that GRADE and VARIETY are regarded as interchangeable terms. Again, the author of a recent work on milling says: "American winter wheat is another variety," and elsewhere he speaks of "the best, or No. 1 variety of wheat." These quotations suffice to show the extreme carelessness with which the term "variety" is used.

One sometimes hears the opinion advanced that one variety of wheat can be changed into another by being grown for a season or two in a different soil or climate. Undoubtedly, some changes can be brought about in this way, but they are not changes affecting any of the intrinsic characteristics by which varieties are distinguished. Red Fife, for instance, may be hard or soft, according to the conditions under which it is grown, but soft, starchy red Fife is still perfectly distinct from white Fife, although anyone not accustomed to studying varieties might be puzzled for a time by the resemblance between the two.

Stockmen have clear ideas on the subject of varieties in cattle, and a proposal to change Jersey cows into Shorthorns by making them excessively fat would scarcely receive serious consideration. These two varieties are recognized as fundamentally distinct—a fat Jersey is still a Jersey, even though some careless, uninformed observer might mistake it for an animal of some other breed.

It will be well for farmers when equally definite ideas prevail in regard to varieties of grain. At present there is a tendency to ignore the fundamental points of difference, those points by which varieties can be distinguished, no matter where they have been grown. Just what these points are, it would be going beyond the limits of this article to discuss, but among the most important may be mentioned the form of the head, the presence or absence of awns, and of down on the chaff, color of chaff, color of the bran and flour, and the quantity and quality of gluten obtained from the flour. To these might be added earliness, yield, length of straw, etc.—important characteristics, though less easily determined. A difference in variety is, therefore, a difference in regard to such points as have been just enumerated. Hardness or softness of kernel is a character of little use, as a rule, in distinguishing one wheat variety from another.

If we now clearly understand the meaning of the term variety as applied to wheat, we may pass on to consider the three chief ways in which new varieties are produced. These are: 1. By selection. 2. By accidental sports or crosses. 3. By hybridizing and crossing.

PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT BY SELECTION.—Strictly speaking, a new variety is not PRODUCED, but is merely SEPARATED OUT by selection. If a so-called

variety consists, as is often the case, of several distinct types, it is clear that something UNIFORM (and which may, perhaps, fairly be called NEW) can readily be produced by picking out one particular sort from the others. Wellman's Fife wheat was produced in this way, by separating out from a field of mixed wheat some of the largest beardless heads. Some mixtures of wheat received at this farm from India, have been separated into a number of distinct varieties, each of which must, of course, receive a new name if it is to be introduced for trial in this country.

On the other hand, when an effort is made to produce a NEW variety by the selection of strong plants from a pure sort, already true to one type, it is doubtful if the claim of NEWNESS can be admitted. Haynes' Blue Stem and Power's Fife are cases in point. The former is a good strain of Blue Stem, and the latter a good strain of Red Fife, but in general cultivation it is very difficult, perhaps impossible, to distinguish them from the original varieties. The selection of good heads and of good kernels, no doubt, leads to the production of larger crops, but it can scarcely be said to give rise to new varieties of grain.

PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES FROM ACCIDENTAL CROSSES OR SPORTS.—Although it is commonly stated that wheat is strictly self-fertilized (that is to say, that every kernel is fertilized by the pollen from its own blossom), natural crosses of hybrids of wheat are

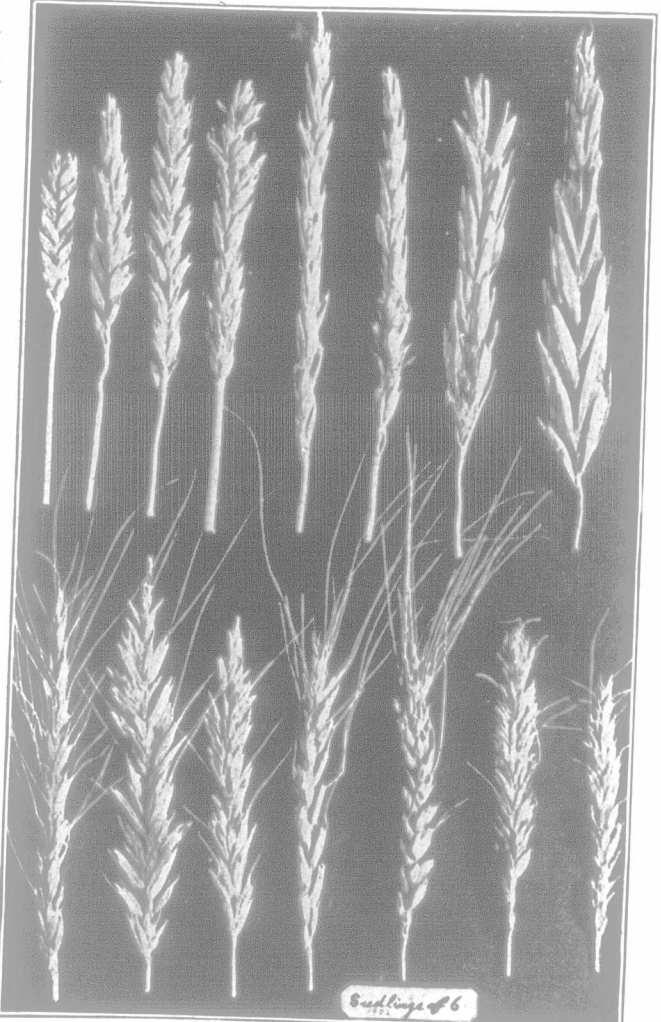


Plate 2. Reduced one-third.

undoubtedly produced at times. Several instances of probable natural crosses have been observed, and during the present season the writer has added at least one to the list of undoubted cases of this kind. The occurrence of natural crosses is, however, as far as we know, uncommon, and new varieties of wheat are not often produced in this way. Sports (i. e., plants which differ from their parents) may occur in wheat, apart from the results of crossing, just as they appear among roses, chrysantheums, etc., but the writer is not aware that any unquestionable cases have yet been observed.

PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES BY HYBRIDIZATION, OR CROSSING, AND SELECTION.—The best method for producing new varieties of wheat is by hybridizing, or crossing followed by selection. The operation is simple in principle, though difficult in manipulation, and consists merely in carrying to a wheat flower of one variety the pollen from a second sort which we wish to use as the other parent. Care must be taken, of course, that no pollen other than that which is being artificially applied reaches the flower in question. If the seed sets as a result of this operation, we have a kernel containing in itself the possibilities of both varieties, and from which varied types are almost sure to be produced in the course of two or three generations. As illustrating this point, the writer has selected a case which is, to the eye, one of the most striking to be found among the (nearly) five hundred

crosses which he has thus far produced. This is depicted in two of the accompanying plates. In the year 1900, pollen from Polish wheat was applied to a flower of Red Fife, and the resulting kernel was sown the following year. This gave the plant which bore the head marked No. 6 in the plate. The seeds from this head were sown the next year, and gave rise to all the types shown in the second plate. The following year, still further variations occurred, and even in this season (the fourth) some of the strains are not yet fixed. All together there have been produced from the single original (hybridized) seed about forty varieties of wheat. This example will give some idea of the splendid possibilities afforded by hybridization in originating new varieties of wheat, and will serve also to demonstrate the necessity for rigid selection for several years after a cross has been made, in order to obtain the best possible results.

By such a process as this most of the new varieties introduced from the Central Experimental Farm have been produced. They are chiefly crosses of Red Fife with some earlier-ripening variety, made with the object of combining the well-known excellent qualities of Red Fife with the earlier-maturing habits of various foreign wheats.

In order to test the possibilities of a second cross with Red Fife (making the varieties three-quarters Red Fife, so to speak, instead of one-half), the writer, in 1896, crossed Dawn with Red Fife, and Rideau with Red Fife. The parentage of Dawn is Early Sonora x Red Fife, and the parentage of Rideau is Spiti Valley x Red Fife. Dawn and Rideau are both fairly early in ripening, but are in some respects inferior to Red Fife. From these second crosses many new varieties were produced, about twenty of which were in cultivation this season. They seem now to be quite fixed in type, and as they mature before Red Fife, and are of excellent quality for flour-making, they may prove of considerable value. As would be expected, they closely resemble Red Fife, and when threshed would pass for that variety. A photograph of a head of one of the best of these new sorts is shown in the accompanying plate.

During the last two seasons, the work of crossing and selection at the Central Experimental Farm has been greatly extended. Over four hundred new cross-bred sorts of wheat were in cultivation this summer, and it is expected that a very much larger number will be grown next year. A couple of hundred interesting selected strains of wheat were also grown this past season. From these some very important returns are looked for in the course of a few years. The scope offered for such work is almost limitless, but the processes are necessarily slow, and both the experimenter and the public have need of considerable patience.



Plate 1. Reduced one-third.

An Opinion of the Wheat Market.

In conversation recently with an observer of the wheat markets of this continent, the following opinion was expressed: "If I had some really good No. 1 hard, or No. 1 northern, or perhaps good No. 2 northern, I should hold it until next May, but if my wheat was of the other grades, I should get it on the market as soon as possible, as I believe we shall see a big slump before navigation closes."

Argentine Wheat Growing.

The Journal of the British Board of Agriculture states that the Argentine Republic may now be regarded as competing for the second place as a contributor to the wheat supply of Great Britain. The quantity received annually, on the average of the past five years, has been 574,000 tons, compared with 2,960,000 tons from the United States, 520,000 tons from Canada, and 335,000 tons from Russia. In the first seven months of the present year, moreover, the total import of Argentine wheat has exceeded that from any other country, outstripping, probably for the first time, the combined receipts from the North American continent. Fifteen years ago, the Republic had hardly become a competitor in this trade. The average yield per acre varies from ten to twenty bushels, and the cost per acre runs up to thirty shillings, not including rental of land or interest.

Edmonton's Experimental Garden.

Reference has been made in these columns to C. H. Stuart Wade, F. R. H. S. (Eng.), of Edmonton, as a private experimenter in agricultural and horticultural work. Accompanied by M. D. Geddes, associate editor of the "Farmer's Advocate" at Calgary, Alta., a tour was made as "Government Farmers' Institute lecturers in Northern Alberta last March, and by reason of the reports made by persons at the meetings, as well as many questions asked, Mr. Wade decided to undertake a special series of experiments. Some of his results should prove helpful to our readers. We, therefore, submit a partial report of his summer's work, as gathered by our Alberta editor.

Mr. Wade's experimental plot is one hundred and fifty feet square, composed of rich black loam, and has sufficient slope for drainage. It was plowed out of pasture last fall. Mr. Wade did the entire work alone, and has always invited interested persons to look through and see what is being done. Experimental work, to give general satisfaction, of course, must be on a fairly large scale, and, naturally, Government assistance and co-operation is looked for, and, in fact, until such is forthcoming the conduct of experiments, which is a very important work, will never be established on a sound basis. We hope the day is not far distant when Government aid will be given to an experimental farm for Alberta. A petition from the inhabitants of Northern Alberta was recently presented to the Government, asking that their district be favored with a testing farm, but this request has not yet been granted. Newcomers are flocking in, most of them from soils and climates very different from those of their new choice, hence it is of the utmost importance that these should have the benefit of all possible knowledge, in order that they may be enabled to expend their capital to the best advantage, thus securing the best results, and, therefore, inducing them to recommend the country to intending settlers at their old homes.

Many of our readers will remember Mr. Wade from the photo in our issue of June 1st, 1904, when, as Edmonton's British Settlers' Commissioner, he visited Winnipeg. The principal object of his experiments is to obtain results on a limited scale of as many different kinds of produce as possible, grown under similar conditions of soil, moisture, sun and cultivation. The plan adopted has been to sow rows twelve feet in length, half at a time, at different dates, thus half a row (six feet) of eighteen varieties of cereals was sown on the 14th of April, while the rest of the row was not sown until the 12th of May. The grains sown were obtained from a number of places, but, though quoted as being true to name, such were found to be mixed, except those obtained from the Messrs. Garton, of England. The seed supplied by these gentlemen is known as pedigreed seed; that is, a record of its breeding has been carefully kept. The following table will give our readers considerable data to work from. It shows the number of days required to ripen, both in early and late sowings. The early-sown did not yield as heavily as the late—a period between the two would have been best for the present season. Farmers could not have sown grain to any extent at the earlier date, as but little land was fit for seeding in Northern Alberta last spring by April 14th, therefore we conclude that as soon as the soil will work to advantage it is advisable to sow, for there is al-

ways the possibility of early frost damaging late-sown grain.

The tabular form also shows the difference in height of the varieties sown, and the number of kernels from three average heads picked at random. In a later issue, we propose showing a photo of many of these varieties.

Name.	Sown April 14.		Sown May 12.		Average.	Remarks.
	Hgt. Ft.	Rip'g Days.	Hgt. Ft.	Rip'g Days.		
White Colossal	4 0	112	3 7	102	112	Medium long oat; second in results
White Storm King	3 7	107	3 10	103	105	Best in results; very plump
White Abundance	4 0	111	4 2	105	111	Fair size; not so plump
White Tartar King—Pt. row failed	3 0	105	3 0	105	105	A small oat; good quality
White Goldfinder	3 3	118	3 11	112	124	Medium long oat
White Waverly—Pt of row failed.	3 3	116	3 10	108	188	Third in results
White Banner	4 0	105				NOT PEDIGREED.
White Wide-awake	3 11	109				Fourth in results
White Siberian	3 11	111				
Black Oat, Excelsior	3 6	117	3 6	118	177	Short, plump, and very heavy
Six-rowed Eclipse	3 6	96	3 9	90		Vigorous growth; good sample
Two-rowed Brewers' Favorite	3 6	102	3 9	98		Vigorous growth; good sample
Two-rowed Invincible	3 6	111	3 7	103		Vigorous growth; good sample
Two-rowed Standwell	3 6	110	3 7	107		Plump; yielded well
Six-rowed Mensuri	3 6	107	3 5	101		Long heads; strong growers

It is never safe to consider one experiment a fair test. However, there is little doubt in the writer's mind but that "Storm King" is suitable for Northern Alberta. It is a side oat, very plump, and a strong grower. "Colossal" also did well, and should receive attention from the farmers. "Excelsior" was the best black oat tried. It is a very heavy-weighting, short, plump oat, and would make a better showing in bushels per acre than a count of kernels would lead one to believe. Where oats are largely grown for milling purposes, the growers should always select a white oat. Such are more satisfactory to miller and consumer. Black hulls in oatmeal often cause suspicion to arise as to the presence of mice in this favorite breakfast cereal.

Mr. Wade tried four varieties of pedigreed spring wheat, namely, New Era, Red King, Pearl, and White Monarch. New Era proved best of all, and was the only one of the four that ripened from the second sowing. Like the other grains, these were sown April 14th and May 12th. The New Era ripened in one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifteen days, respectively. It yielded heavily, has a long head, and a plump, large berry.

Various clovers were also tested, namely, common red, alsike, white Dutch, alfalfa (both common and Turkestan). The soil was not inoculated, yet, in all except the white Dutch, the formation of nodules on the roots was quite noticeable. On the alsike, these nodules hung in clusters, but on the others single white lumps on the roots were all that could be noticed. All except the alfalfa were sown on May 12th, the alfalfa being sown on July 2nd. On the 28th of August, the average height of each was: common red, 20 inches; white Dutch, 10 inches; alsike, 17 inches; alfalfa (common), 12 inches; alfalfa (Turkestan), 18 inches. Most of them were flowering well at that date.

Mr. Wade did considerable experimenting also with vegetables, testing a great many varieties; for example: beans, 23; lettuce, 18; peas, 13; turnips, 9, etc. Vegetables seem particularly partial to Northern Alberta. All did well, while many varieties grew exceedingly well. The assortment of beans, dwarf and runners, were the best the writer has yet seen. A turnip measured 13 1/2 inches in diameter and 38 inches in circumference, and there were many others of almost like size. Some extra fine onions were also growing in the same garden.

Four apple trees which have been received from Dr. Saunders, Ottawa, were also doing well. They stood last winter without protection, and showed no traces of having the tips frozen back.

Dairying.

Have the Milk Containers Clean.

Milk may be drawn from healthy cows and entirely spoiled by its treatment afterwards. The following instructions by the Washington expert, R. A. Pearson, will be appreciated, and although intended for factory patrons, the principles enunciated can be put into practice by every person handling milk or cream:

It is important not to have the first wash water too hot. Cold water is sometimes recommended, but this is not necessary, as it may be quite warm without changing the condition of the albumen. The best practice is to rinse the vessels with cold or warm water, then wash in hot water by the aid of some cleaning preparation, then rinse carefully and enough to remove all soap, soda, or other cleaning material, and finally sterilize in a steam chest, exposing them to live steam about three minutes. The methods generally used in washing milk vessels are very imperfect. The vessels are often carelessly rinsed with cold water, then one is filled with hot water and cleaned with a cloth, the same water being made to serve for other vessels successively, being turned from one to another, and by the time the last is reached, the water is no longer hot and is decidedly milky. When water is not hot, the grease is not removed, but simply smeared over the tin. Two wash sinks should be close together, one for the general cleaning and the other containing clean, hot water, in which each article is rinsed as soon as it is washed. Most utensils easily dry after being steamed, but if they do not they may be put in a drying room or wiped with a clean cloth. They should be placed in pure air, and in sunshine if convenient, though this is not necessary if well cleaned and thoroughly sterilized.

Cans and pails for carrying milk should be used for no other purpose. It is well to have the cans cleaned and sterilized at the factory, where there are special facilities for this work. In many cases this is done for the patrons free, while in others a small charge is made. Milk cans and pails should never be allowed to stand in the stable before they are needed there for use. Myriads of bacteria are constantly floating about in the air of the stable, especially when dust is rising by feeding, and milk utensils should not be unnecessarily exposed to them. They should be kept in a clean place, with covers off, surrounded by pure air, and should always be rinsed with clean water just before milking time.

Milk coolers are apt to be badly neglected, often because they are used in or near the stable, and it is not convenient to take them to the dairy house or kitchen to be cleaned. So they are simply rinsed off with cold water and allowed to remain where they are used. In cases where they are cared for in this way, their effect on the milk is worse than if they were not used at all.

Alberta Butter in Japan.

The Innisfail Board of Trade recently received a letter from A. MacLean, Canadian Commercial Agent in Japan, in which he refers to butter shipped from Calgary. He sampled it after it had been in Japan over one month, and although not in cold storage, he said it was in excellent condition, and the first he could enjoy since his arrival in Japan. He concluded by saying, "There is a good opening in Japan for Canadian butter," and, furthermore, "Canadians for 1,000 miles eastward from the Pacific Coast should lead in Japan in the matter of dairy produce."

The Free Lance, Innisfail, in commenting on the letter says, "The Innisfail butter shipped to Japan last spring must have suited the trade to a dot." Innisfail butter is acknowledged to be good; in fact, all Northern Alberta is well suited for dairying, and with competent buttermakers in charge of the various creameries there is no reason why butter from the northern part of the foothills territory should not hold its own on any market.

A Cow's Udder.

The construction of the udder of a cow and its relation to the formation of milk have been subjects of study for an indefinite period; also what, if any, connection there is between the size and contour of the arteries and the quality of lacteal fluid which a cow will produce. Of the latter there seems to be some relation, large arterial development not only going with a better milk flow, but, as a rule, large arteries seeming to have a coincidence at least with rich milk. Of course, there is a warrant for this, as the milk flow is dependent upon a large flow of blood. The subject of milk secretion was brought up some years ago by the German scientist Roehlg, who asserted that he had been able to trace the nerves from the spinal cord to the udder, where they divide, and permeate every part, dividing and subdividing, and touching every vesicle, the milk cisterns, etc., and yet another set into the structure of the teats. In the process of milking, secretion, and in case of pain to suspend it entirely. It is now asserted that milk is not simply changed blood, but an original secretion, the same in principle as the action of the salivary glands, and as the materials—solids—are creations instead of recompositions, it is as difficult to change the character of the milk as

to change the secretions of the glands named. The cow, to do her best, must be as far as possible protected from bodily harm, and her highly-wrought, nervous temperament not allowed to get out of tune; or, on the other hand, stimulated too much. The cow requires care, comfort, and quietness, and when these are given, her nerve power will have full ability to produce the best possible result in the case of each individual animal.—[Dairyman.]

Cater to Each Cow's Needs.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Colorado, formerly of Wisconsin, and born and educated in Ontario, is an ardent advocate of selection, and believer in individuality in order to produce the best, whatever the class of stock under consideration. In addressing the Wisconsin dairymen lately he said:

"After fifteen years of study and observation and five years of experimental investigation of the dairy capacity of cows, representing practically all the types of cows kept on the farms of Wisconsin, I am willing to risk my reputation on the statement that there is not a healthy, normal calf dropped upon any of the farms of this State, of any breed, that will not, if properly reared, fed and cared for from birth onward, produce at least 300 lbs. of butter in a year, when at her best.

"At the same time, I believe quite as firmly that there are many dairy cows, bred for the specific purpose of milk and butter production through many generations, that will produce 600 pounds of butter per year under most favorable conditions as readily as some other cows not having these inherited tendencies will produce 300 pounds.

"While I do not wish to advocate the breeding of anything but the best dairy cows, or to underestimate in any way the importance of inherited tendencies, yet I am assured from the results of our work at the experiment station in Madison, that there are thousands of choice dairy cows in Wisconsin that are not returning their owners a profit, for the reason that they are not surrounded with the proper environment, including suitable feed, shelter and management.

"Of the cows purchased for our dairy herd at Madison, as many of you know, only two or three have cost above \$65, and many of them much less. They include cows inheriting beef tendencies, and yet there is not a mature cow in the herd, except a pure-bred Jersey or two, that has not produced over 400 pounds of butter in a year.

"The trouble with so many of the dairy farmers in Wisconsin is that they are accustomed to look upon and think of a cow as a machine, into which, if you put a certain amount of raw material, you get an amount of finished product, irrespective of the fact that each and every cow is an individual with certain peculiarities and tastes that must be studied and understood, and the most suitable raw material supplied in the matter of feed, not to mention the numerous other conditions, before the particular individual cow will manufacture the finished product to the best advantage.

"Of the fifty or more cows that have been in the station herd in the past five years, the three cows producing the greatest amount of butter in a year have belonged to three different breeds, and while they had many of the essential characteristics of large dairy producers in common, yet they all showed strongly the type of the breed to which they belonged.

"The largest yearly record of butter production of any cow in the herd was made by a grade Red Poll, the second largest record by a pure-bred Jersey, and the third by a grade Shorthorn.

"The phenomenal production of these cows was made possible by a careful study to supply each one of them with the kind of feed and environment that were best suited to the particular demands of the animal for the greatest production.

"If all three cows had received similar feed and treatment in every way, there would have been a wide difference in their production, and some of them would have yielded much less milk and butter."

The Cow Test at St. Louis.

The results of the tenth ten-day of the St. Louis cow demonstration, Sept. 14 to 23, figure out as follows:

Breed.	Cows in test.	Av. yield cow per day.		Av. tests.	
		Milk.	Butter.	Solids Per ct.	Solids
B. Swiss	5	41.0	1.558	3.78	3.80
H. Friesian	15	54.3	1.891	4.56	3.48
Jersey	25	38.8	1.945	3.59	5.01
Shorthorn	28	32.5	1.250	2.90	3.84

A Stable Shelf.

We needed a shelf in the milking stable, that would not be in the way; so we got a pair of six-inch hinges, fastened them to a board of proper length, and screwed the other ends of the hinges fast to the side of the barn, about eighteen inches from the floor, so that the shelf could be turned up out of the way. A couple of pieces of pump chain attached to each end of the shelf, and to the side of the barn, held the board down in use. When turned up a button held it in place. This holds milk pails all right.

Apiary.

Requeening Colonies.

Gleanings in Bee Culture for September says: "Now is the time to requeen your colonies. There is a chance for a difference of opinion as to whether it is profitable to requeen all your colonies each year, but this much is certain, that it will pay you well to replace every queen whose colony has been below the average in honey-production. We may add to this every queen that is more than a year old, unless she is an extra good one. If a queen is much above the average, I would follow the good old rule of letting the bees supersede her themselves. If your time is valuable, and there is no honey-flow in prospect, you can simply remove the old queen and insert a ripe cell in a cell-protector. Ordinarily, it will pay you better to raise your queen in nuclei by some of the modern methods. If you cannot do anything more you should at least give each colony whose queen should be replaced a ripe cell in a cell-protector, this without paying any attention to the old queen. Many of these young queens will be allowed to supersede the old queens. If your queens' wings are clipped, as they should be, you can easily verify their replacement. This method requires little labor, and tends to improvement of stock."

leading nursemens, and at reasonable rates, in case it is desired to gain one year in the time of securing a crop.

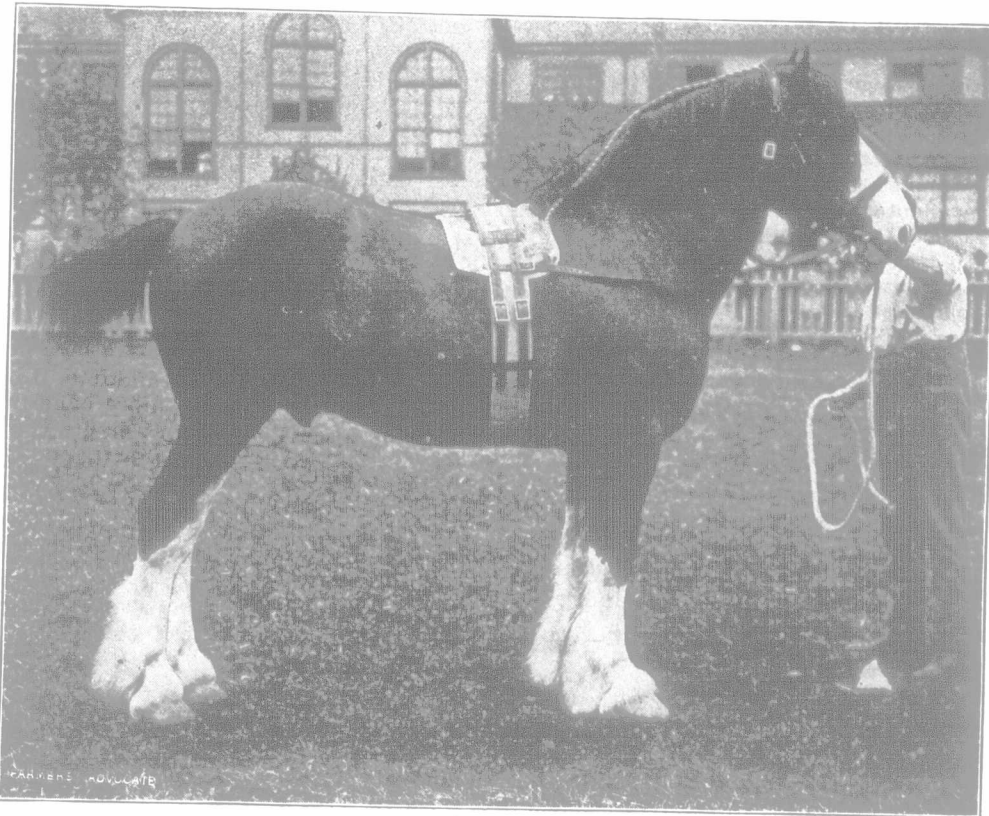
We are sometimes asked what trimming gooseberry and currant bushes should receive, and in general we would say they require but little. It is always advisable to cut out the old wood—that is, stems or branches that show signs of decay or unfruitfulness—but the liberal use of the saw or knife is not desirable.

These fruits should always receive enough cultivation in summer-time to keep down weeds, including grass, and to conserve moisture about their roots. Just before winter begins it is a good plan to place a heavy mulch of coarse farm-yard manure about the roots, as a protection from the severe effects of frost.

Encouraging to Alberta Fruit-growers.

The following from the Edmonton Bulletin should stimulate the denizens of that fertile territory (Alberta) to renewed efforts along these lines. The two things to be kept in mind, if success is desired, are: Plant only nursery stock that is thoroughly acclimated [A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Manitoba's apple-grower and Dominion Forestry Expert, has stated repeatedly that Eastern (Ontario) nursery stock is not hardy enough, and invariably proves disappointing, in which opinion Mr. Bedford, Brandon Experimental Farm, agrees], and second, plant where shelter from the wind can be given.

Mr. Thos. Daly, of Clover Bar, brought to the Bulletin office on Saturday an apple of the Duchess of Oldenburg variety, which was grown on his farm at Clover Bar. Mr. Daly has two apple trees which he planted four years ago, and which are now growing vigorously, being about eight feet high. They are planted on level prairie, and have no protection whatever. Before last year the frost cut down most of the new growth, but this last year the new branches survived, and with this year's growth the trees are very much larger. This spring both trees were covered with blossoms, and the fruit appeared. While still small all the apples but the one fell off. The fittest doubtless survived, and was picked by Mr. Daly on Friday. Measured in the Bulletin office it was found to be 2 1/2 inches



Baron Sterling.

Winner of first in three-year-old class, and sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion, at the National, Toronto, 1904. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Growing Currants and Gooseberries.

Gooseberries and currants (red, white or black) may be grown almost anywhere between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast. In B. C., they have always been grown since cultivation first began in that Province, but in Manitoba and the Northwest a great many persons, apparently, have either thought that they could not be successfully grown or that they were too much trouble.

There is nothing to hinder almost anyone on the prairies growing as much of these fruits as he desires for home use. It is simply a matter of giving a little care and attention to the cultivation of the bushes. Now is the time to secure cuttings for planting next year. If your neighbor is a successful grower of these fruits, you may be able to arrange with him to secure all the cuttings you will require at a comparatively small cost. The proper kind of cutting is a sprig of a branch, on the average about the thickness of a lead pencil, and from four to six inches long. In securing them, cut off both ends with a knife, and tie in bundles of from ten to twenty, with the tops all one way. Then pack in sand in a box, and place in the cellar, or in the earth in a dry place and cover to a depth of three or four inches. In the springtime, the proper course to pursue is to plant these cuttings in rows about a foot apart, with room enough between the rows to allow a cultivator to pass. By giving a reasonable amount of attention the first year, such as is given, say, to a row of onions, the cuttings will take root, and the following year they will be ready to be transplanted to the more prominent row.

Well-rooted cuttings can be secured from the

in diameter, and 8 1/2 inches in circumference. The apple is well saved, and has considerably more color than the regular Duchess apple. C. W. Mathers had previously photographed the apple as it hung on the tree. This is the first apple of the kind, as far as is known, and is the largest apple of any kind grown in Alberta. Several crab-apple trees have borne fruit in Edmonton, both this year and in previous years. The trees stand in an open plot of ground, and are not protected in any way by other trees. Up to the present the trees have wintered as best they could, having been given no protection from the frosts.

"Unsuccessful efforts have been made to grow apples in this district. Mr. Daly believes that they have failed on account of the trees being planted in the black muck. He believes that the tree thrives better and the growth is hardier by having them planted in black earth and subsoil mixed."

Mr. Daly is noted as the winner at the Winnipeg show with white oats.

Clean up and Plow the Garden.

Try to get the kitchen garden plowed this fall; it will pay well to do so. In any well-drained garden, nothing is more essential than a good supply of moisture, and the first step toward ensuring it for next year's crop is to plow this fall, and leave the surface as rough as possible, so that it will hold a great deal of snow until a thaw comes and the soil has a chance to absorb the moisture. Early plowing is, of course, always the best, because it destroys many weeds and weed seeds, but where the rush of farm work has prevented attention at the right time, it should yet be done before the heavy frosts come.

It is also very essential to clean up and burn when dry all rubbish, such as potato stalks and tomato and other vines. If not destroyed, they become a winter home for insect life of all kinds that prey upon the plants of the vegetable garden.

Alberta Forestry Notes.

Mr. W. J. Tregillis, of Calgary, has a nice plantation of trees, and in the shelter of this belt is growing alfalfa very successful, for hog pasture. Part of his shelter-belt is natural timber, and to make it complete he is connecting and shaping it, by planting young trees which he received from the Forestry Branch of the Dept. of the Interior. This is following out part of the instructions which the Dominion Forestry Inspector for Western Assa. and Alberta, Mr. Arch. Mitchell, of Macleod, gave at the Institute meetings where he lectured last winter.

Where little bluffs already exist in the neighborhood of the buildings, it is an excellent plan to connect them by planting trees. By this means the desired shape is ultimately attained, yet without losing the valued shelter which the present portions afford.

Mr. Markle, Indian agent at Gleichen, has a lot of thrifty trees, a well-laid-out garden, and a good patch of alfalfa; he thus affords excellent object lessons for the Indians, and quite a number of them are taking considerable interest in some branches of agriculture.

Mr. Mitchell, in making his rounds inspecting the new plantations and wind-breaks which have been set out from Government stock, and also in ascertaining whether satisfactory soil preparation has been done, where trees have been applied for to plant next spring, finds that considerable steady progress is being made, although here and there farmers have allowed their young trees to be choked with weeds. In some places where irrigation ditches are opened the farmers are inclined to give their trees little cultivation, trusting that the water supply from the ditches will supply all the moisture needed. Where carefully regulated, and where weeds are few, this plan may work well, but the experience which the Forestry Inspector has gathered is that frequent cultivation is the safest method of insuring the growth of a young plantation. Those who have adopted this plan have had good results; many of the others have not.

At present Mr. Mitchell is in Northern Alberta, making his annual inspection tour, and before returning he hopes to gather some white birch seed. White birch, although not plentiful, yet is indigenous to that district.

Poultry.

Improving the Farm Fowl.

The multiplication of breeds and varieties of those breeds may have proved a source of profit to the fancier, but it seems to have been of doubtful advantage to the farmer.

Mr. Harrison Weir deplures the decadence of the farm fowl of the present day. He compares it with the bird of Dorking type of forty or fifty years ago, to the disadvantage of the farm fowl of to-day, and there can be no shadow of doubt of the correctness of his judgment. The multiplicity of breeds has proved a stumbling-block to the farmer, and instead of a flock of fowl of uniform type we have, on most farms, a heterogeneous collection of a few pure breeds, very often exceedingly poor specimens, with a large number of mongrels of the very worst type. This is the result of the farmer buying, say, a setting of eggs of Buff Orpingtons and a setting of Barred Rocks, from which are produced a score of cockerels and pullets. The pullets are retained, and three or four of the cockerels, but, instead of keeping all Rocks or Orpingtons, and thus securing some approach to uniformity in their progeny, some of each are kept, with the inevitable result that the stock is not only of the most mixed character, but it is perfectly impossible for the farmer to estimate the value of his birds. The Rock element may be a great success, and the Orpington an utter failure, or vice versa, but there are no means of ascertaining to which should be apportioned the blame, and the poultry is decried accordingly. On one farm I have seen recently Faverolles, Wyandottes and Leghorn chicks, while the adult stock were mongrels. Assuming that the adult stock would be disposed of before the winter, there are left pullets of three pure breeds, and running with them, possibly, a cockerel of each breed, with the result next year that the stock will be a mixture of all three breeds. Yet there seems to be no adequate reason why the farmer should not have invested his money in eggs of one breed only, and thus have secured a uniform flock, with the opportunity of judging whether the breed were suitable to the conditions of his holding or not. I shall not enter into the vexed question of whether pure-breds or cross-breeds are most suitable for the farmer, but we claim to be able to assert, after considerable experience, that it would pay the farmer to give more attention to the character of the fowls he has upon his farm.

The potato-grower finds that some varieties will not succeed upon his farm. He, therefore, discards these, and grows those varieties that do well. It is precisely the same with poultry. One breed might be a failure, but another of opposite characteristics would probably be a success. Some regard must be paid, too, to the object for which the fowls are kept. In districts where eggs com-

mand good prices, and table poultry only ordinary rates, non-sitting varieties should be kept, or strains of those breeds of the general-purpose fowls in which the broody instinct has been somewhat ameliorated. For egg-production, nothing can beat the Leghorn, and for farms we prefer the Whites or Blacks. Both varieties are hardy, good rangers, small eaters, and lay eggs of good size. In favorable situations, the Minorcas, Ancona, Andalusian and Houdan will give satisfaction.

With the more general use of the trap-nest we shall doubtless find a strain of fowls evolved in which the broody proclivities will be very slightly

ber the pen which was intended for laying experiment contained 19 pullets, and the one intended for breeding purposes contained 16 pullets. During this month the laying pen laid 63 eggs, the non-laying hens laying no eggs. During the month of January the laying pen 124 eggs, the non-laying pen 7 eggs. During the month of February the laying pen 109 eggs and the non-laying pen 12 eggs. During the month of March the laying pen 168 eggs and the non-laying pen 43. During the month of April the laying pen 129 and the non-laying pen 189.

We began the last of March to get our breeding pen, which has so far been designated as the non-laying pen, into good laying trim, with the result as stated. From this time on the breeders, although less in number than the other pen, laid a great many more eggs. For the month of May the laying pen laid 142 eggs, the non-laying pen 381 eggs.

The method of feeding that we employed to bring this about was substantially as follows: The morning feed for those which were intended to produce eggs consisted of boiled lean meat, scraps from the table, the fat having been removed; all the wheat screenings they wanted to eat, mixed with corn twice a week.

Those which were not intended for producing eggs were fed on wheat screenings of poorer quality, with corn. These gradually increased in weight until they had the appearance of being overfat. This pen, although not put to laying until the first of April, averaged 150½ eggs to each hen during the season. They were pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. The other, which was put to laying during the entire winter, averaged 153 eggs to each hen. The average price of the eggs was 18c. a dozen. The average price of those which did not begin until April 1 was 11½c. a dozen at regular market price. This shows a marked difference in the average price, due principally to the high price of eggs during the months of December, January, February and the fore part of March."

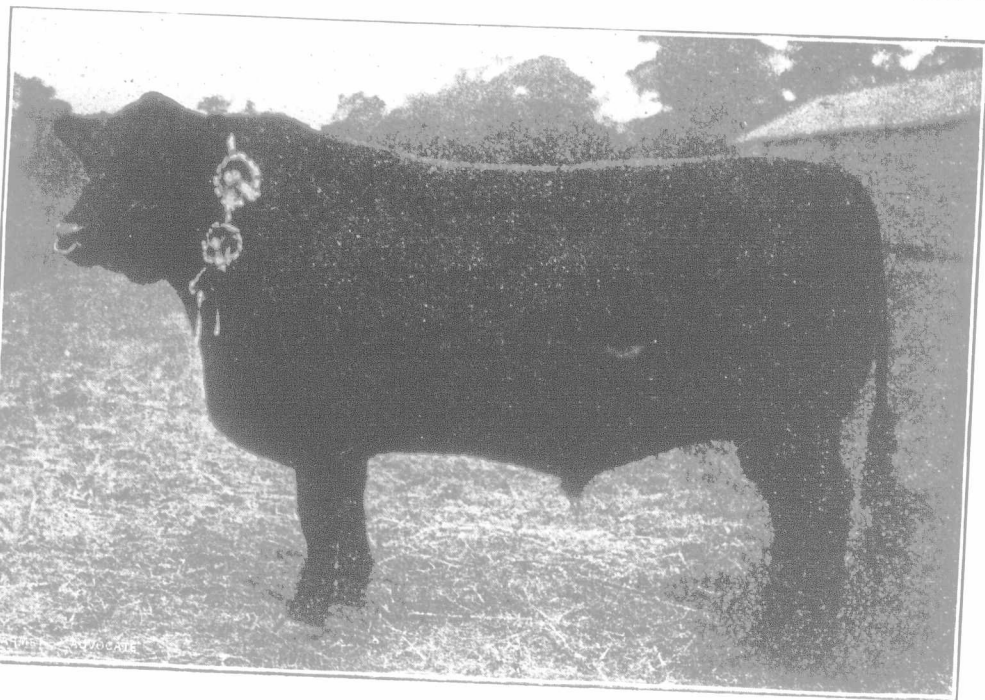
Why Farmers Should Raise Poultry.

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

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

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

A part of kerosene in a gallon of whitewash makes a very good insecticide.



Knight of Danesfield.

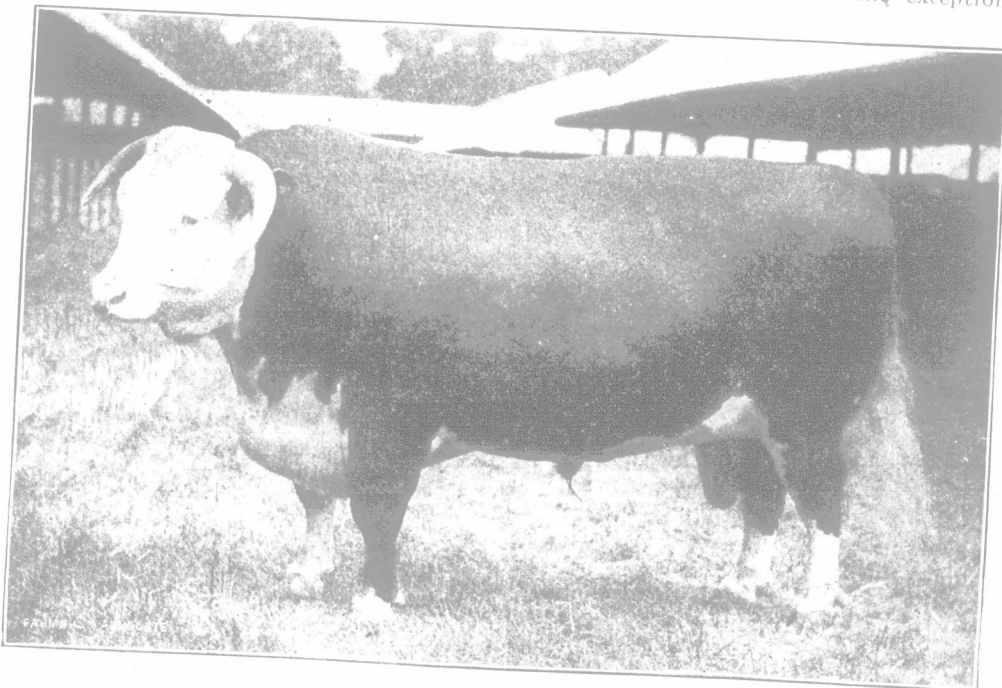
Abirdæon-Angus bull, calved February 10th, 1902. Winner of the championship gold medal as best of the breed, Royal Show, England, 1901.

marked, and such breeds as the Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Orpington will lay more eggs per annum and want to sit much less than these breeds as we know them to-day, but until fanciers have produced such strains farmers would be well advised to use pure-bred sires, of the type required to produce a special-function bird, with their hens.—[Agricultural Gazette (British).

Poultry Experiments at the North Dakota Station.

Two pens of birds were experimented with at the North Dakota Station, one for winter egg production, the other pen being wanted for breeding, hence were not to be forced to egg production during winter months. The results of the experiment are given below:

"That food has as much to do with the egg production as it has with beef or butter there is but little question. We placed two pens of fowls, under exactly the same conditions as far as the temperature,



Holmer.

Hereford bull, second prize and reserve champion, Royal Show, England, 1901.

room and care were concerned, but fed them with an entirely different object in view. One pen we wished for breeding purposes, and did not want them to lay during the breeding season, so that we can get a more steady egg production, when if they were made to lay during the entire winter.

The other pen it was not intended to use at all for breeders, but to produce the greatest number of eggs possible at the time of year when they would bring the highest price. During the month of Decem-

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Events of the World.

Serious floods and considerable loss of life are reported from New Mexico.

The International Peace Congress has adopted resolutions calling upon Russia and Japan to end the present war, and upon the signatory powers of The Hague convention to press upon the Governments of Russia and Japan the importance of putting an end to the strife.

Russia officially maintains that Great Britain has broken faith in regard to the Tibetan Treaty. Great Britain's pledges to Russia regarding the object of the expedition, it is asserted, looked only to the regulation of trade between India and Tibet, whereas by the recent treaty the influence acquired by Great Britain in the country amounts to a virtual protectorate. Already some of the European papers are predicting that as soon as Russia has her hands free there will be serious trouble in middle Asia. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that China, probably by reason of pressure from Russia, has refused to ratify the treaty, it is not thought, in diplomatic circles, that any serious complication is likely to occur.

Panama is beginning to find that it is not always wise, though it may be sometimes expedient, to put one's trust in princes. She has now run up against the United States over the canal strip, upon which the U. S. is proceeding to build customs houses and collect revenue. The people of Panama, who see in this an injury to the interests of their country, argue that the step is entirely unwarranted by the treaty, by which the belt was granted only for the construction, maintenance and defence of the canal. The Americans, on the other hand, claim that their possession amounts to a virtual sovereignty over the territory. Considering the "odds" in the question, Panama is not likely to gain much comfort out of the sensation of being the little dog in the fight.

"Parliament has been dissolved; nominations will be made on October 27th, and election of members will be held on November 3rd." This was the gist of the news which emanated from Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on September 29th. Prior to dissolution, the standing of the various Provinces was as follows: In Ontario, 37 Liberals, 53 Conservatives, and 1 Independent; Quebec, 55 Lib., 7 Cons., 1 Ind.; Nova Scotia, 15 Lib., 5 Cons.; New Brunswick, 8 Lib., 6 Cons.; Prince Edward Island, 3 Lib., 2 Cons.; Manitoba, 2 Lib., 3 Cons.; Northwest Territories, 4 Lib.; British Columbia, 4 Lib., 1 Con., 1 Ind.; Yukon, 1 Lib.; totalling in all, 129 Liberals, 77 Conservatives and 4 Independents. In addition there are four vacancies by death of the former members: St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Prescott, Ont.; Selkirk, Man., and Sherbrooke, Que., of which the three former were held by Liberals and the latter by a Conservative.

Despatches from Manchuria are still concerned mainly with details of the past fortnight's fighting. No new developments have taken place, and, notwithstanding the fact that enteric fever has broken out at Port Arthur, General Stoessel is said to be cheerful and hopeful. At present all is quiet in the south, the bombardment having ceased on Sept. 25th. In the north, in all probability, the next stand will be made at Tie Pass, where the Russians are throwing up fortifications with all possible expedition.

Field Notes.

Sir William McGregor, the new Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived at St. John's and assumed office.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that this Dominion can absorb and give employment to 500,000 people a year, for many years to come.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the eminent statesman who succeeded Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain, is dead.

The steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie is running night and day, and 600 men are employed. The output now averages 500 tons of 80-pound rails per day.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. P. A. Choquette, Hon. J. H. Ross, ex-Governor of the Yukon, and Mr. T. O. Davis, formerly member for Saskatchewan, have been called to the Senate.

A new line of works, whose object is to develop the whaling industry, is being established at Sechart Island, B. C., at a cost of \$50,000. The fish will be towed by schooner to Sechart, where, after the oil has been extracted, the remainder of the flesh will be made into fertilizer for the land.

The Ontario Government, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railway, inaugurated a vigorous policy of restocking with fish many of the lakes in northern Ontario, where there was any chance of a depletion, and the success which has attended their efforts has been marked. During the summer season this year no less than 5,305 parent bass were captured and transported from Lake Erie. This year three carloads of bass, none less than 12 inches in length, and many weighing two and three pounds, were planted in Muskoka lakes, two carloads in Lake Simcoe and Couchiching, one carload in Balsam Lake, and a carload in the lakes along Canada Atlantic Railway in Algonquin Park. These carloads contained in each instance from 500 to 700 fish. In addition to the planting of parent fish, a carload of 5,000 black bass fingerlings was placed in the Lake of Bays region. The results of each shipment have been most gratifying, and the summer tourist and angler have appreciated the movement, and look forward to better sport in these waters in the future.

A WORD TO "SPORTS."—Farmers in the vicinity of Lake Charles are greatly bothered with sportsmen using the new long-range rifle in duck hunting, etc., on the lake. One day last week a couple of balls whizzed over Mr. W. Spicer's head while he was at work in one of his fields adjacent to the lake. Last year a horse was killed in his field and he did not feel any too comfortable when he heard the missiles flying by. The sports must be more careful, or they will be prohibited from visiting the lake entirely. The above, from Warton Canadian, tells of a condition of affairs too common in many vicinities of Canada, as well as that about Lake Charles. The use of long-range rifles for hunting in a thickly-settled country should be prohibited, as the flying about of promiscuous bullets most certainly adds neither to the comfort nor the safety of those whose work compels them to remain where such unwelcome visitors are likely to come. "Sports" will do well to take the matter into their own hands and see to it that human life is no longer in danger by reason of their using these long-range weapons.

Chilliwack Show.

Three important agricultural fairs are held yearly in British Columbia, at New Westminster, Victoria and Chilliwack. The fair at Chilliwack this season was a decided success, being marked by large gate receipts and a fine exhibit, and favored with beautiful weather; in fact, everything which could be desired to make it pleasant and interesting for visitors and the large number of people from the surrounding country who attended.

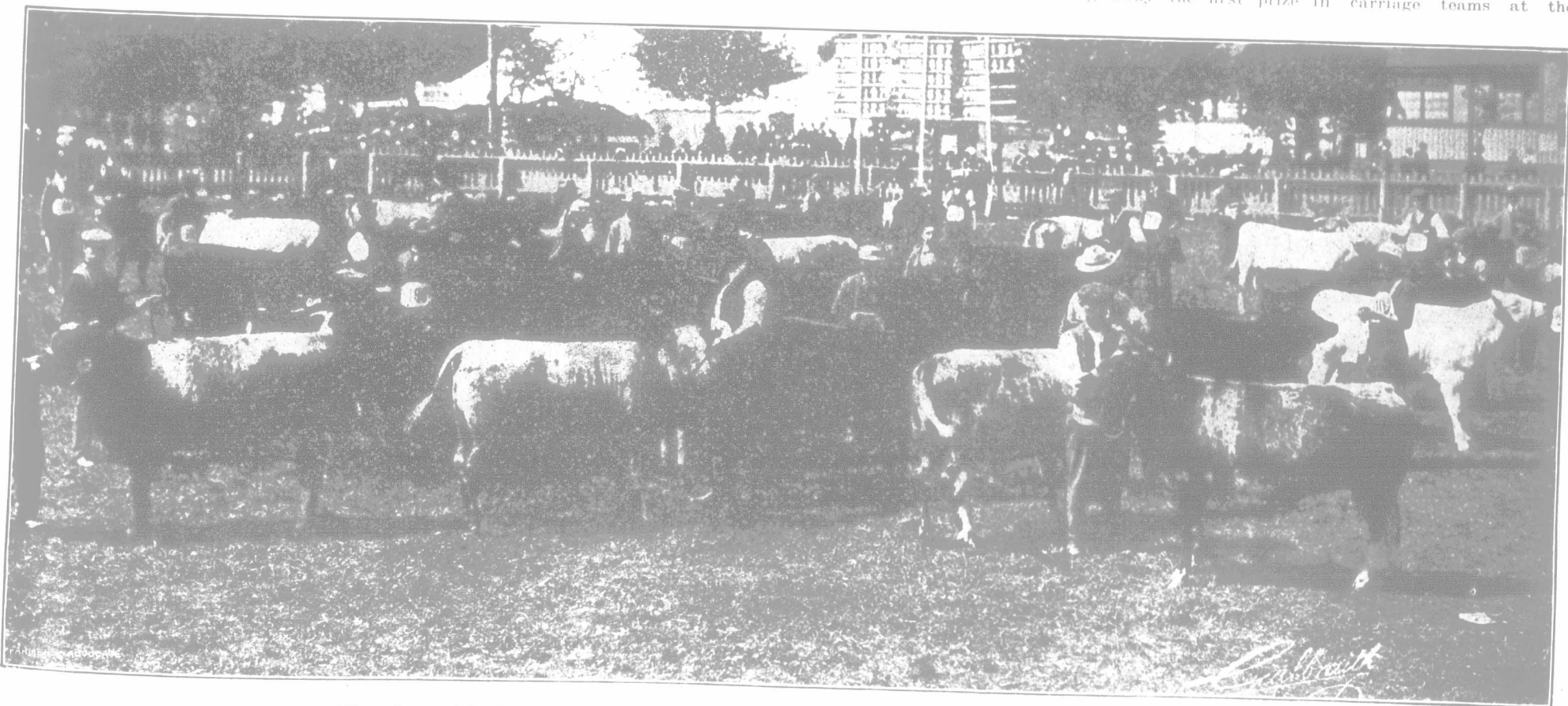
One grand feature of the Chilliwack Agricultural Society is that the members are united, not so much for the purpose of seeing how many dollars and cents each individual can pull out of the treasury, as to make a fine display of the products of the farms in that rich agricultural valley; and an object lesson this fair certainly is for other municipalities, showing them what can be accomplished by united effort on the part of people willing to support every enterprise that will advance the best interests of the community in which they live.

The farmers and others at an early period took the wise precaution to secure large and beautiful grounds, quite convenient to the business portion of the little town, erecting a commodious hall, where fruits, flowers, and all of the domestic fine arts of the ladies can be displayed to good advantage. Comfortable stables and sheds for all kinds of stock were also erected. No fakers or immoral side-shows were allowed on the grounds. I am pleased to see that the "Farmer's Advocate" has taken this matter up, and has so intelligently appealed to the good sense of the Canadian people to abolish such practices, which are really a standing disgrace to our agricultural fairs, and a reproach to those who encourage them.

A new feature this year which was very commendable, was an exhibit made by the children of the different school sections, and shown under a large tent, erected specially for that purpose. This exhibit, which proved to be one of the many attractions at the fair, was composed of everything in the way of fruit; flowers, vegetables, and many other things, artistically arranged. I would suggest that this and other fairs do not lose sight of this new departure at our agricultural shows, which must tend to create among the children from the farms an interest in the science of agriculture, which is receiving more attention than formerly in our public schools in Canada. Such an interest must tend to instil in the youthful mind a fondness for agricultural pursuits, and respect and honor for a profession which does not take second place to any of the professions as a respectable and worthy calling.

The fair was practically opened on Wednesday morning, Children's Day, by a large number of children from some ten different schools marching into the grounds in regular order, accompanied by their several teachers, and being brought to a halt in front of the bandstand, where they were addressed by the member of the municipality, C. W. Munro, M.P.P., in a very neat address, full of thought and inspiration to make life a success by honest toil and effort.

I would be trespassing upon your space did I attempt to give you the names of the prizewinners in all of the departments. Suffice it to say that the ladies' work excelled. Roots and vegetables, notwithstanding the limited amount of rain during the past season, were a surprise to every person. The exhibit of fruit, for size and quality, was certainly an eye-opener, especially to an Eastern man or foreigner. In horses, heavy draft, the Clydes stood out most prominently, and some good specimens were shown. In carriage horses, Chilliwack has the proud reputation of carrying away the first prize in carriage teams at the



The class of Senior Shorthorn Heifer Calves at the National Exhibition, Toronto, 1904.



Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg this year, the team being owned by Mr. Wilkinson, who is breeding some fine Standard-bred horses. In cattle, Shorthorns, Ayrshires and Jerseys prevailed, and the exhibit would do credit to many larger places. Sheep made a fine showing, the most popular breed in this climate being the Downs, Oxford, and Shropshires. Among hogs the Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths appeared the most popular, and were a credit to the breeders exhibiting them. Poultry also came in, not in large quantities, but some very fine birds were exhibited.

One of the strong attractions was the horse-racing at the driving park on Thursday afternoon. Horses from Vancouver, New Westminster and other points, as well as some local ones, competed for the very liberal purses being hung out for competition.

The Chilliwack silver-cornet band added to the enjoyment by giving the people some good music during the three days of the fair.

The president, secretary and directors deserve credit for their exertions to make the fair a success.

W. T. CRANDALL.

Caleb Jenkins on Exhibitions.

Jenkins Corners.

To the edditer of the farmers Advocat.
Deer sir,—i sponse youve bin thinkin i was ded or hed went away sumwares cus i haint rit you a leter fer sech a long wile, but the fack is ive bin restin my inteleck es you mite say and livin quiet, doin the chores round my dwelin house and tendin to my privit bisness rite hear in the villege ever sense i rit them leters las winter. it haint helthy fer a feler to work his branes 2 hard, and wen i begun fer to feal a tremblin in the jintes ever now and agin & notised that my apetit wus falin speshilly jes tords the close of my meels, i ast jethro Steevins about it & he sed it wus brane fag & if he wus me he wood let up on littery work fer a wile. Jethro haint a reel dockter but oney a vet, but he is a man of good sense on most things & i calkated it wood be best to take his advise es it dident cost me nothin enyhow. So thats wy i quit ritin & it hes did me good, fer i feel es spry now es a chipmunk. tho you haint heerd frum me ive bin gettin the farmers Advocat rite along regler & i must say the same is a bang up good noospaper, & this haint taffy neether.



in fack i dont see how you git out sech a big paper ever week & hev it so full of good stuff fer the farmin fokes. My wife & her muther misses Snodgrass, likes the home magzin part of it best of all & reeds it regler, & i mus say thays sum nice artikels in that part. They wus a storey you put in a spell ago about a tramp gittin kild on the ralerode jes wen he hed bout made up his mind to turn over a noo leaf. This made my wife cry she is a person of tender feelins and i gess my muthern law felt jes as bad tho she dont hev the same way of showin her feelins. She got up & went out to the back dore & took a broom stick & jes lambasted the caf thet hapened to be at the dore petendin she wus oney drivin the critter away. she ginerly gits releef sum sech way wen her hart is full.

But wot i think of ritin about at the presint time is exhibishins, fares, & so 4th. fokes is beginin to tawk bout this subjeck now. i sponse you cant keep em frum doin it but it reely peers to me thay shood be a law to keep them winnipeg brandin & calgary felers frum puttin bills all round the kentry bout thare grate show and industrel exhibishin & all like of this, rite in the first part of the munth of june. the consequents is we dont hev no sumer. them bills is put up jes wen the winter is throo with and we air enjyin a littel taste of spring and lookin forred to wot thay call the good ole sumer time. But soons them bills is up ever-buddy starts tawkin bout the fall fare and goin to the show, & gits thare mind fixt on the subjeck & it jes mounts to this that thay haint no good ole sumer time no longer. its nothin but a crime in my opinyin fer em to steel the best part of the yeer frum the publick in this way, & the law dort to stop em doin it. But sech is the facks as thay air at the presint time and sted of settin down quiet to reed in the shade or to fish in the crick, fokes is all discussin bout the fare, & fust thing we no thay will be tawkin bout doin thare crismis shoppin.

Yit at the same time, es a interprisn man which is wide awake, i am in faver of fares wen its the seesin fer em. thay have did grate good to the farmin bisness and the infant industrys of our kentry thay haint no dout of it. I hev ben to em regler fer yeers and yeers, & kin see the improovmint thay is in em all round, frum the township show hear in jenkins Corners rite up to the big exhibishin in winnipeg. the farmin fokes is gittin thare minds edicated on the fare bisness, & it dont take but an eye to see the way cultur is growin among em. i dont hev to do nothin but look at my own case to see this. i reckleck the time wen fares dident hev nothin to em but live stock grain vegetibels and farmin impelmints & i wus sattisfide & imagined thay wus fust class. Wen thay wus improved by addin on ladys work my dander kinder got up, cus i thot it wus tom foolery. Wot hes pin cushins & crane portrates and fancy bed spreds got to do with farmin i ses to ole Hiram Sneeser, the sectery of the fare in jenkins Corners, & i member how Hiram jes smiled & ses thats wot i want to no if you kin find out. But sech is the case with all reforms, at fust thay look quear and redicklus wen we haint used to em. my mind hes growed sense them times. A fare thet dident hev crochey work and pettycotes with flounces to em & false hare goods & brekfrest foods & other fixins wood be a poor show now-days. the publick inteleck hes growed and growed til now it hes got turned tuther side up es i mite say. Wen i go to a fare now and i gess i am jes a good sampel of fokes in ginrel, tho i hev got more edcashin then sum no dout, wot is my ginerly way of doin? Wel, soons i go in the grounds i take a shy at the bildins jes es thay cum, goin throo em & glancin round es i travel. Wen i hev went throo em all & hev took a strole round the live stock part of it i set down fer a spell & take a rest like a man witch hes did his dooty, & wen i am rested up i say to myself now Caleb ole boy you hev did yuro hull dooty to the farmin part of it & now you kin hev sum plesher. So i go & git a package of pop corn & 5 cents wuth of peenuts, & then i am reddey fer bisness, and calklate to spend the munny i brung with me thout regards to ixpense, goin in to all the side shows tryin my lungs, goin in to the lung masheen lookin at the moovin picter peep show, goin on the grand stand to see the felers doin sirkus actin. lookin at the hoss races, & so 4th doorin the hull time i am at the fare. i am speekin jes now of the big snow in winnipeg you will unstand, cus at the township fare hear in jenkins Corners we dont hev all them things but hes to do the best we kin with lissenin to the paten medsin man makin speeches outen his buggy, and tryin our luck pitchin rings on walkin canes fer the segars & sech as that, tho thay is ginerly sum trotin races fer hosses that haint never went fastern 3.30, & the farmin poplashin of the township kin bet on em if it wants to. Sech is the kine of fares that is a sucksess nowdays. it is cleer to me thay dont no how to run agericultural shows in the old kentry. i wus reedin the leter Mistr Kennedy rit in the farmers Advocat July 21, bout the grate royal show he seen in london. he ses it wus fust up & maniged the best he ever seen in his hull



An "Agricultural" Novelty

life, but it apeerd to be a regler flat failure & thay wusent harly nobuddy went to it. i haint surprised fer wot dus he tel us. He tels us it wus a trooly agericultural show & thay wus nothin to it septin what hes to do with agericulture, thay wus no side shows gamlin dens ner hoss races no-wares about it. John Bull is behine the times, thats wots rong with him. He dont unstand humin nater in ginrel. jes cus thay is sum farmers witch thinks the hull time bout farmin afares & takes a intrist mornin and nite & all the wile in breedin live stock & how to rase crops & froot, & how to take care of barns & fixins & the best kine of impelmints to use & all like of this, he seems to git the idee that all farmers is bilt that way & dont care nothin bout high kickin & jumpin throo hoops & brass bands & fire works. it is a big mistake & thay will find it out in ingland if thay go on as thay air a doin. in fack my idee is we wont hev things jes rite over on this side less we go on reformin more & more. We hev got nigher to it then them inglish fokes but we haint perfeck yit by no meens. We mus go on reformin & cuttin of the branches thet haint wanted es i mite say prunin the exhibishin tree down to the rite shape. the winnipeg fare is a grate holler-day time fer the farmin fokes of manitoby, but i dont see wy you shood bother em & take up thare atenshin with cattel & butter & plows & sech things at all. Thay git plenty of that all the wile wen thay air home, & es thay sed doorin the cleckshins, it is time fer a change.

Yurne fer reform,
Caleb jenkins.

After Gas and Oil.

The Northwest Gas and Oil Co., Ltd., have had boring machines shipped from the East, capable of drilling to a depth of 3,000 feet, to the Edmonton district. They have secured franchises from the towns of Edmonton, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin, to sink wells within the town limits. The company consider that the prospects are good, and intend pushing the work this fall. Should strong gas or oil wells be found it would add largely to the manufacturing possibilities of these localities.



Jenkins' Advice to M. Bull

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Our English Letter.

Our country has enjoyed another spell of fine weather, so that the harvesting of corn crops in the late parts of the Kingdom, except, perhaps, a little in the Highlands of Scotland, has been completed. So far, it may be said no damage of any consequence has been done to the grain crops during the whole of the harvest period, nearly all of the stacks having been put up under such favorable conditions that they can be threshed at any time. Autumn work is well forward, rye, tares, winter beans and some wheat having been sown in many districts. It is early for wheat sowing, but there is a disposition to put the drills to work whenever the land is in good condition, lest the experience of the last two autumns, when the work was stopped prematurely, should be repeated.

The wheat market has, of course, been affected by the excitement in New York and Chicago, but the wild movements there have in no sense been followed in Europe, where, at present, supplies are ample. The quantities afloat for the U. K. have seldom, or ever, been so large as they are at the present time, thanks to the large contingent from Australia. The present total of about three million quarters compares with 1,850,000 qrs., the average quantity recorded as afloat for the U. K. at this date during the last nine years. Another six weeks will witness a large decrease in the floating quantities, and then probably the abnormal condition in America will assert greater influence upon the European markets.

There was a general advance in the price of flour last week in sympathy with the upward movement in wheat, but it cannot be said that the demand has improved. Consumers generally seem determined to work down their stocks to the lowest possible point. American flour is now, relatively, so dear in London, Liverpool and Glasgow that it sells only in very small quantities. A good supply of Manitoba wheat would be a great boon this season to those British millers whose trade lies in "strong" flour.

LATEST MARKETS.

On "The Baltic" a firm tone pervades the cargo market, and wheat prices show no appreciable alteration, but the demand has not expanded. Maize is steady.

At Mark Lane, yesterday, there was not much animation in any direction. The supply of English wheat continues small, and prices rule firm. Foreign sorts have a poor sale. No. 1 northern Manitoba, landed, is quoted at \$9.36; Australian, \$7.90, and No. 2 Calcutta, \$7.35. A firmer tone was experienced for flour, and American sorts advanced six cents, while other grades were steady at recent currencies. A slow demand prevailed for maize, with sellers of La Platta at \$5.10, landed. Oats and barley met hardly any enquiry; beans and peas steady.

The live cattle trade at Deptford is very slow. Hardly a day passes but a number of beasts are held over to bolster up the market. Canadian cattle have been making 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c., and U. S. bullocks up to 12c. The sheep trade, too, is depressed; 370 Canadians, on Monday, in a dragging sale, were quoted 12 1/2c.; while 330 from the States were left unsold.

Ranch cattle at Birkenhead have been forwarded in large numbers, and realized up to 9c. per lb.

At Deptford, to-day (Sat.), 1,591 States cattle were sold at 11 1/2c. to 12c., with a few picked ones 12 1/2c.; 257 Canadians made 11c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; 273 Canadian ewes realized 12 1/2c. To ease the market, 750 cattle which were in the lairs were withheld for the next market (Monday).

Cheese.—A state of apathy still characterizes the market for Canadian cheese. For the finest quality of September makes, the demand is fair at 9 1/2c. per lb. Second-quality makes are offered from 8c. up.

Butter.—The complexion of the market is quite altered this week, and everybody is looking for highest prices. The enquiry for Canadian makes has been exceptionally good, and for the best, 20 1/2c. to 21 1/2c. has been readily paid, with fine 19 1/2c. to 20c. per lb. Some inferior makes on the

market are selling at 17c. For choice "dairies" from Denmark, 26 1/2c. per lb. has been paid this week.

Bacon.—Greater stability has been present in this market, and transactions have been effected on a more satisfactory basis of value than they were a short time back. The supply of Canadian bacon is somewhat short, and with a better town demand following upon consumers returning from their holidays, prices have been advanced this week. The leanest Davies' bacon is quoted up to twelve cents, and lean 11 1/2c.; other brands from 10 1/2c. per lb.

Hams.—This trade is very dull, and sales are more or less forced at receding rates: Canadian long cut (green), 10 1/2c. to 12c.; short cut (green), 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.

Beef in Smithfield Market.—Deptford killed, 10c. to 11 1/2c.; Liverpool killed, 9 1/2c. to 10 1/2c.; refrigerated American hinds, 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c.; fores, 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c.; Canadian ranchers, 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. London, September 24th.

Rape at Medicine Hat.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has said frequently that to know the real value of rape as a stock food means that a farmer will continue to grow it. In the range country, fifteen miles south of Medicine Hat, but in a part of it that appears to be well adapted to mixed farming, W. R. Bell sowed, among other crops that were new to him, a plot of rape. Although the seed was not secured until late and the preparation of the soil not just as Mr. Bell would have desired, a very satisfactory crop was grown, and so pleased is he with its value as a feed for young stock that he intends increasing very much the area devoted to rape next year. When those who are in a position to appreciate this plant have begun to realize its value and the ease with which it can be grown, we will not be hearing quite so often that it does not pay to raise calves or hogs.

Coming Events.

Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Grain-growers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested, may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office:

- Okotoks, Alta. Oct. 10 and 11
Incher Creek, Alta. Oct. 12
Victoria, B. C. Oct. 11 to 14
Cardston, Alta. Oct. 13 and 14
Ladner, B. C. Oct. 14 and 15
Ponoka Fair Oct. 18

Innisfail Fall Fair.

A very well gotten up little prize-list of the Innisfail Fall Fair has just reached our desk. The fair takes place to-day. Our readers will remember that this progressive little burg held a summer fair on July 12th, exclusively for live stock. The coming one includes poultry, grains, fall and spring roots and vegetables, dairy produce, ladies' work, etc. The various committees are pushing the work, and the prospects point to a good fall fair.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25; Texas-fed steers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; western steers, \$3 to \$4.75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.65 to \$6.30; good to choice heavy, \$6 to \$6.30. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.70 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.70; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Market.

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

Western Markets.

Wheat—The weather has been, with the exception of a few days, uniformly unfavorable for the prosecution of stacking and stook threshing. Many farms in the same district yield varying quantities, stubble land and early land giving the plumpest, heaviest grain, which seemed to have been too far matured to be hurt much by rust. Many of the summer-fallows, while yielding lightly to the straw, are only giving wheat that grades No. 4 northern or feed. The weather and the resultant delay in farm operations will tend to retard much fall plowing, and, therefore, unless a long open fall is our fortune, will limit the amount of wheat planted next spring, a factor which should not help prices on the downward grade. Wheat, cash: No. 1 northern, 98 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 95 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 93c.; No. 4 northern, 84c.

Oats—New oats beginning to come forward, so Thompson, Sons & Co. report. Prices are: No. 2 white, 31c.; No. 3 white, 30c. Many of the late cut oats, and the majority were that way, were touched with frost, and although plump will likely be deficient in germinating power, hence seed oats of guaranteed germination should be worth money next spring. Parties having such grain well saved will do well to keep that market in mind.

Flour—No advance on \$2.90 for top grades. Mill Feeds—Bran, \$18; shorts, \$20. Hay—\$7 to \$8 per ton, on cars here. Barley—No prices quoted, none being marketed except small quantities for feed. Dressed Meats—Beef, 5c. to 5 1/2c.; mutton, 8c.; hogs, 8 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, in car lots, point of shipment, 18c. Dairy, in round lots here, 11c.; for choice as high as 14c. being paid here. Eggs—18c. per dozen.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Extra choice, export, 3 1/2c.; seconds, 3c.; top butchers', 3c.; medium and down, 2c. Sheep—Nominal movement, at 3 1/2c. Hogs—Are moving upwards in price, and the supply is not heavy. Off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250 pound hogs, 5 1/2c.; 250 to 300 pound hogs, 5c. Hides—Country killed, No. 1, 6 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 5 1/2c. per lb. Sheep Pelts—30c. to 40c. apiece.

Marketing Notes.

The Territorial crop bulletin estimates the wheat crop of the Territories for 1904 at 20,340,000 bushels. This is an increase of 4,310,851 bushels over the actual production in 1903, and is, of course, a new record.

The actual crop for a number of years, according to the Government returns, is shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Bushels. 1898: 5,542,478; 1899: 6,915,623; 1900: 4,028,294; 1901: 12,808,000; 1902: 13,956,850; 1903: 16,029,149

The Canadian Northern Railway has notified grain dealers that Nos. 1, 2 and 3 northern "tough" will only be held in C. N. R. elevators at Port Arthur for fifteen days, after which, if not removed, it will be sent to their drying plant for treatment. Grain men are indignant, and declare that this amount of storage is no good, and that it would mean a loss of from six to eight cents per bushel to have the wheat dried by the C. N. R., as the same wheat can be handled through the C. P. R. without drying and without limit of storage, as long as it remains in condition.

Montreal Markets.

Choice cattle in rather poor demand, at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb.; fair butchers' cattle, 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb.; calves again in good demand, at from \$4 to \$15; also export sheep, at 3 1/2c. per lb. Hogs, select, 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c., and heavy around 5c.

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In October.

"The crisp, pure air, the clear and mellow light;
The deep, cool, shady nooks behind the woods:
The showy fringes upon the hem o' the year
Of purple asters and the goldenrods;
The spicy smell of apples and wild grapes
Along the country road: the film of sound
Rising from myriad insects in the fields;
The distant chorus of tumultuous crows;
The lowlands white with frost at early morn
Among the yellow, brown and crimson hills."

—Selected.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

The little juryman proposed that an instant search should be made for it, but the coroner decided that the inquest should proceed in the usual manner, till the verbal testimony was all in.

"Then allow me to ask a question," said the irrepressible. "Mr. Harwell, we are told that upon the breaking of the library door this morning, Mr. Leavenworth's two nieces followed you into the room."

"One of them, sir, Miss Eleanore."
"Is Miss Eleanore the one who is said to be Mr. Leavenworth's sole heiress?" the coroner here interposed.

"No, sir, that is Miss Mary."
"That she gave orders," pursued the juryman, "for the removal of the body into the further room?"

"Yes, sir."
"And that you obeyed her by helping to carry it in?"

"Yes, sir."
"Now, in thus passing through the rooms did you observe anything to lead you to form a suspicion of the murderer?"

The secretary shook his head. "I have no suspicion," he said emphatically. Somehow I did not believe him. Whether it was the tone of his voice, the clutch of his hand on his sleeve—and the hand will often reveal more than the countenance—I felt that this man was not to be relied upon in making this assertion.

"I would like to ask Mr. Harwell a question," said a juryman who had not yet spoken. "We have had a detailed account of what looks like a discovery of a murdered man. Now, murder is never committed without some motive. Does the secretary know whether Mr. Leavenworth had any secret enemy?"

"I do not."
"Every one in the house seemed to be on good terms with him?"

"Yes, sir," with a quaver of dissent in the assertion, however.

"Not a shadow lay between him and any other member of his household as far as you know?"

"I am not ready to say that," he returned, quite distressed. "A shadow is a very slight thing. There might have been a shadow—"

"Between him and whom?"

A long hesitation. "One of his nieces, sir."

"Which one?"

Again that defiant lift of the head, "Miss Eleanore."

"How long has this shadow been observable?"

"I cannot say."
"You do not know the cause?"

"I do not."
"Nor the extent of the feeling?"

"No, sir."
"You open Mr. Leavenworth's letters?"

"I do."
"Has there been anything in those lately received by him that recurring to your memory now, might seem to throw any light upon this deed?"

It seemed as if he never would answer. Was he simply pondering over his reply, or was the man turned to stone?

"Mr. Harwell, do you hear the juryman?" enquired the coroner.

"Yes, sir. I was thinking."
"Very well, now answer."

"Sir," he replied, turning and looking the juryman full in the face and in that way revealing his unguarded left hand to my gaze, "I have opened Mr. Leavenworth's letters as usual for the last two weeks, and I think of nothing in them bearing the least on the tragedy."

The man led: I knew it instantly. The clenched hand pausing irresolute, then making up its mind to go through with the lie firmly, was enough for me.

"Mr. Harwell, this is undoubtedly true according to your judgment," said the coroner, "but Mr. Leavenworth's correspondence will have to be searched for all that."

"Of course," he replied carelessly, "that is only right."

This remark ended Mr. Harwell's examination for the time. As he sat down I made note of four things.

That Mr. Harwell, himself, for some reason not given, was conscious of a suspicion which he was anxious to suppress even from his own mind.

That a woman was in some way connected with it, a rustle as well as a footstep having been heard by him on the stairs.

That a letter had arrived at that house and not long since, which, if found, would be likely to throw some light upon this subject.

That Eleanore Leavenworth's name came with difficulty from his lips; this evidently unimpressible man manifesting more or less emotion whenever he was called upon to utter it.

CHAPTER IV.

A Clew.

The cook being now called, that individual stepped forward with alacrity, displaying upon her good-humored countenance such an expression of mingled eagerness and anxiety that more than one person found it difficult to restrain a smile.

"Your name?" said the coroner.

"Katherine Malone, sir."
"Well, Katherine, how long have you been in Mr. Leavenworth's service?"

"Shure, it is a good twelve-month now, sir, since I came, on Mrs. Wilson's recommendation, to that very front door, and—"

"Well, well: no matter about that. You have been in Mr. Leavenworth's family a year?"

"Yes, sir."
"And liked it? Found him a good master?"

"Oh, sir, niver have I found a better. He was that free and generous, sir, that many's the time I have said to Hannah—"

She stopped with a comical gasp of terror, looking at her fellow-servants like one who had incautiously made a slip.

The coroner, observing this, enquired hastily,

"Hannah? Who is Hannah?"

"She? Oh, only the ladies' maid, sir."

"But I don't see anyone here answering to that description. You didn't speak of anyone by the name of Hannah, as belonging to the house," said he, turning to Thomas.

"No, sir," the latter replied. "You asked me who were in the house at the time the murder was discovered, and I told you."

"Oh," said the coroner, satirically, "used to police courts, I see." Then turning back to the cook, "and where is this Hannah?"

"Shure, sir, she's gone."
"How long since?"

The cook caught her breath hysterically. "Since last night."

"What time last night?"

"Troth, sir, and I don't know. I don't know anything about it."

"Was she dismissed?"

"Not as I knows on; here clothes is here."

"Oh, her clothes are here. At what hour did you miss her?"

"I didn't miss her. She was here last night, and she isn't here this morning, and so I says she's gone."

"Humph!" said the coroner, casting a slow glance down the room, while every one looked about him as if he had suddenly stumbled upon a door in a closed wall.

"Where did this girl sleep?"

"Shure, we all sleeps at the top of the house, sir."

"In one room?"

"Yes, sir."
"Did she come up to the room last night?"

"Yes, sir."
"At what hour?"

"It was ten. I heard the clock a-striking."

"Did you observe anything unusual in her appearance?"

"She had a toothache, sir."
"Oh, a toothache! What then? Tell me all she did."

But at this the cook broke into tears and wails.

"Shure, she didn't do nothing, sir. It wasn't her, sir, as did anything, don't you believe it. Hannah is a good girl, and honest, sir, as ever you see. She only went down to Miss Eleanore for some toothache drops—"

"There, there," interrupted the coroner, "I am not accusing Hannah of anything. I only asked you what she did after you reached your room. She went downstairs, you say. How long after you went up?"

"Troth, sir, I couldn't tell?"

"You didn't see her go down?"

"No, sir."
"Nor see her come back?"

"No, sir."
"Nor see her this morning?"

"No, sir; how could I when she's gone?"

"But you did see last night that she seemed to be suffering with toothache?"

"Yes, sir."
"Very well; now tell me how and when you first became acquainted with the fact of Mr. Leavenworth's death."

But her replies to this question contained but little information, and the coroner was on the point of dismissing her, when the little juror, remembering and admission she had made, of having seen Miss Eleanore Leavenworth coming out of the library door a few minutes after Mr. Leavenworth's body had been carried into the next room, asked if her mistress had anything in her hand at the time.

"I don't know, sir. Faith!" she suddenly exclaimed, "I believe she did have a piece of paper. I recollect, now, seeing her put it in her pocket."

The next witness was Molly, the upstairs girl.

As her testimony related mostly to Hannah, and what she knew of her and her remarkable disappearance, I shall confine myself to a mere synopsis of it.

As far as she, Molly, knew, Hannah was an uneducated girl of Irish extraction, who had come from the country to act as ladies' maid to the two Misses Leavenworth. She had been in the family for some time, before Molly herself; and though by nature remarkably reticent, refusing to tell anything about herself or her past life, she had managed to become a great favorite with all in the house. But she was of a melancholy nature and fond of brooding, often getting up at nights to sit and think in the dark; "as though she was a lady!" exclaimed Molly.

This habit being a singular one for a girl in her station, an attempt was made to win from the witness further particulars in regard to it. But Molly confined herself to the one statement. She used to get up nights and sit at the window, and that was all she knew about it.

Drawn away from this topic, she went on to state in connection with the events of the past night, that Hannah had been ill for two days or more with a swelled face; that last night it had given her so much trouble she got out of bed, and dressing herself—Molly was closely questioned here, but insisted upon the fact that Hannah had fully dressed herself, even to arranging her collar and ribbon—lighted a candle, and made known her intention of going down to Miss Eleanore for aid.

"Why Miss Eleanore?"

"Oh, she was the one who always gave out medicines and such like to the servants."

Urged to proceed, she went on to state that that was all she knew about it. Hannah did not come back, nor was she to be found in the house at breakfast time.

"You say she took a candle? with her," said the coroner. "Was it in a candlestick?"

"No, sir; loose like."
"Why did she take a candle? Does not Mr. Leavenworth burn gas in his halls?"

"Yes, sir; but we put the gas out as we came up, and Hannah is afraid of the dark."

"If she took a candle it must be lying somewhere about the house. Now has anybody seen a stray candle?"

"Not as I knows on, sir."
"Is this it?" exclaimed a voice over my shoulder.

It was Mr. Gryce, and he was holding up into view a half-burned paraffin candle.

"Yes, sir; lor, where did you find it?"

"In the grass of the carriage yard, half way from the kitchen door to the street," he returned quietly.

Instantly the back door assumed the chief position of interest. The candle found lying in the yard seemed to prove not only that Hannah had left the house shortly after descending from her room, but had left it by the back door, which we now remember was only a few steps from the iron gate opening into the side street.

But Thomas, being recalled, repeated his assertion that not only the back door, but all the lower windows of the house, had been found by him securely locked and bolted at six o'clock that morning.

Inevitable conclusion—someone had locked and bolted them after the girl. Who?

(To be continued.)

October.

THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

Whither away, Robin,
Whither away?
Is it through envy of the maple-leaf,
Whose blushes mock the crimson of thy
breast,
Thou wilt not stay?
The summer days were long, yet all too
brief
The happy season thou hast been our
guest;
Whither away?

Whither away, Bluebird,
Whither away?
The blast is chill, yet in the upper sky
Thou still canst find the color of thy
wing,
The hue of May.
Warbler, why speed thy southern flight?
Ah, why,
Thou too, whose song first told us of the
Spring?
Whither away?

Whither away, Swallow,
Whither away?
Canst thou no longer tarry in the North,
Here, where our roof so well hath
Screened thy nest?
Not one short day?
Wilt thou—as if thou human wert—go
forth
And wanton far from them who love thee
best?
Whither away?
—Edmund Clarence Stedman, in *Vick's
Family Magazine*.

The Young Heir.

"Tantara — tantara!" We almost
seem to hear the horn which "pro-
claims it a hunting morning." The
beautiful picture graphically displays a
stirring scene. The hunting party has
just left the beautiful park seen in the
background, and all are bent on royal
sport. Perhaps this is the first time the
proud parents have taken their hand-
some boy to the "meet,"—but he looks
quite at home on his big horse, and a
thorough little gentleman in the way he
lifts his hat in salute to the group of
man and dogs. This picture is so finely
drawn that the interest in the principal
figures is divided with admiration for the
rich natural surroundings of the stately
ancestral home of this brave "Young
Heir," who looks so full of life
and hope.
H. A. B.



"Abide With Us."

"Daily working at Thy side,
Nightly resting at Thy feet,
Let my soul be satisfied
With Thy presence close and sweet."

In a London mission school a teacher
once asked, "Where does Jesus live?"
A small boy answered promptly, "Some-
of His friends have come to live in our
alley, and I think He lives with them."
Would anybody dream of saying such a
thing of us? Is there any sign in our
homes of His abiding presence? If not,
then let us open the doors wide and in-
vite Him in, for He says: "Behold, I
stand at the door, and knock: if any
man hear My voice, and open the door,
I will come in to him, and will sup
with him, and he with Me."

We should think it a great honor if
King Edward knocked at our door and
offered to sit down and have supper with
us; what, then, should be our feelings
when the King of kings waits for ad-
mission to our home? But that is not
all. He is not only willing to be our
Guest for a time, but He is prepared to
"abide" with us, to become one of the
family, to "live with us," as the child
thought He lived in the poor London
alley. Did you ever think of our Lord's
wonderful condescension, when He said:
"If a man love Me, he will keep My
words: and My Father will love him,
and WE will come unto him, and make
OUR abode with him." (I have put those
wonderful pronouns in capitals so that
we may not miss the grandeur of the
promise.)

Perhaps we may think that the mem-
bers of that family circle in Nazareth
were favored above all others, because
Jesus lived with them. We gain a great
deal of good from constant association
with His "friends," even now—although
His visible presence has not been amongst
us for many centuries. If the influence
of the disciples is powerful for good,

what might we not gain from living
with the Master? And that is exactly
what we may do. But He will not stay
in any home unless at least one member
of the family welcomes Him. He is al-
ways ready to help and counsel those
who, like Mary of Bethany, take time
from their work or pleasure to converse
with Him. What would be the use of
living with people who only addressed
Him hurriedly and carelessly for five
minutes or so, morning and evening, and,
then, never gave Him another thought all
the rest of the day? We who, like the
family at Nazareth, may have the won-
derful privilege of living with Jesus—of
speaking to Him at any moment, sure of
His careful attention to anything we
say—too often forget that He is in the
house, yes, even now in the rooms with
us. But if we do live always in the
sunshine of His felt presence, how bright
the hours are!

"The busy fingers fly; the eyes may see
Only the glancing needle which they
hold:
But all my life is blossoming inwardly,
And every breath is like a lilyan;
While through each labor, like a thread
of gold,
Is woven the sweet consciousness of
Thee."

But, as I said before, He will not abide
in a house where no welcome is extended
to Him. Being God, He is everywhere
present; but surely something more is
meant by the promise to make His
"abode" with those who love and obey
Him. The two disciples who walked
with their risen Lord to Emmaus found
that He was going further, but they were
unwilling to part with the mysterious
Stranger who had caused their hearts to
burn within them, so they "constrained"
Him, saying, "Abide with us!" and
their urgent invitation was willingly ac-
cepted. Do we care enough about His
presence to "constrain" Him to abide
with us?

In the fifth chapter of the Song of
Solomon we read of one who was slow in
opening the door to her beloved, because
she did not care enough about him to

take a little trouble, and when at last
the door was opened, it was too late,
for she says: "I opened to my beloved;
but my beloved had withdrawn himself,
and was gone. . . . I sought him,
but I could not find him; I called him,
but he gave me no answer. The watch-
men that went about the city found me,
they smote me, they wounded me."
Oh, let us not delay in opening the
door, lest our Heavenly Guest, finding
His knocking unheeded, withdraws Him-
self, and we also have to seek long and
painfully before we find Him.
Don't say you have no time. Did you
ever hear of a woman who had no time
to remember her "beloved"? Why, if
she really loves him, the thought of him
will brighten all her work like sunshine,
filling every moment with gladness. If
we can truly say of Christ: "My Be-
loved is mine, and I am His," no day
can be monotonous, no life can be com-
monplace, for any moment we may look
up into His face and meet His answering
smile.

"There are hours when work is press-
ing—
Just little homely work,
That must be done, that we must do,
That it were shame to shirk,
And in those hours full often
To crown the petty cares,
Has fallen upon the house a gleam
Of God's heaven unawares."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING
WEEK.

The greatest life ever lived on earth
was almost entirely spent in the quiet,
uneventful seclusion of a little village
home—no one, therefore, need think that
his life is cramped because it is cut off
from the bustle and din of the city.
Who would not have considered it a
glorious privilege to have lived in that
quiet home in Nazareth, to have been
near of kin to the King, who has ruled
with absolute sway over the bodies and
souls of millions? And that privilege
may be ours, if we will, for He has not
only promised to live with those who
love and obey Him, but has also de-
clared: "Whosoever shall do the will of
God, the same is My brother, and sister
and mother."

"I hold His Hand as on we walk,
And He still holdeth mine;
It is a human Hand I hold;
It is a Hand divine."
HOPE.

Child and Mother.

By Eugene Field.
O mother-my-love, if you'll give me your
hand,
And go where I ask you to wander,
I will lead you away to a beautiful land,
The Dreamland that's waiting out
yonder.
We'll walk in a sweet posy-garden out
there,
Where moonlight and starlight are
streaming,
And the flowers and the birds are filling
the air
With the fragrance and music of
dreaming.
There'll be no little tired-out boy to
undress,
No questions or cares to perplex you;
There'll be no little bruises or bumps to
caress,
Nor patching of stockings to vex you.
For I'll rock you away on a silver-dew
stream,
And sing you asleep when you're
weary,
And no one shall know of our beautiful
dream
But you and your own little dearie.
And when I am tired I'll nestle my
head
In the bosom that's soothed me so
often,
And the wide-awake stars shall sing in
my stead
A song which our dreaming shall
soften.
So, mother-my-love, let me take your
dear hand,
And away through the starlight we'll
wander—
Away through the mist to the beautiful
land,
The Dreamland that's waiting out
yonder,



The Young Heir.

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Puzzle Competition.

A prize will be given to the boy or girl under 16 years of age, who sends in the neatest and most correct list of answers to puzzles and riddles published in October. Solutions of October problems should be sent in all at once, and must be post-marked not later than November 15th. Fuller directions will be given later on.

I.—Numerical Enigma.

I am a girl's name of eight letters. My 1423 is a passage-way, my 5783 is to rend, my 6835 is a deer.

II.—Word Square.

My first is an article used by babies.
My second is a sweet-smelling flower.
My third is surrounded by water.
My fourth is part of the verb "to be."
The four words can be read from left to right, and also from top to bottom.

III.—Charade.

While out one day, my second spied,
My first I saw him do;
To catch him was of no avail,
He seemed as though he flew.
My whole's a game oft played by boys,
It's amusing to the mind.
Now, put your heads together, pray,
And my riddle you will find.

IV.—Nuts to Crack.

1. Petuna. 2. Maldon. 3. Tralibunizi.
4. Setcunth. 5. Coontauc. 6. Yourtkinch. 7. Latwun.

V.—Riddle.

Before a circle let appear
Twice 25, and 5 in rear;
One fifth of eight add, if you can,
And you will have what conquers man.

VI.—Riddle.

What nation does a criminal dread most?

VII.—Riddle.

What animal has the most brains?

VIII.—Riddle.

What is the difference between a bankrupt and a feather bed?

The Baby Choir.

"Now all you tots sit in a row,
"Cause you are the big church choir,
And I'll stand here to lead, you know;
And when I wave my stick—just so—
Then you must all sing higher."
But Roy sang of a "choo-choo" car,
And Gracie of "nice weather,"
While Rob's and Bessie's "twinkle star"
Went wandering high and low afar—
They couldn't keep together.
The little leader's eyes grew wet,
And then a smile o'er-ran them;
"You see, mamma, they can't do it;
They can't sing songs the leastest bit,
And so they singed an anthem!"

The Honesty of Elinor.

By Elizabeth Crane Porter.

Elinor was carefully and patiently adding the last long column of figures for her morning lesson.

"Two an' tree an' nine an' five makes nine an' one to carry," she whispered to herself. Just as she put down the last figure, Miss Brown's brisk voice announced the end of the hour, and all the grimy and much-erased "number papers" were made into a neat pile and put on the teacher's desk. As Elinor sat with hands folded in front of her, she was busy with very pleasant thoughts.

"I worked very carefully," said she to herself, "and probably I'll get a per cent., and then I can go to the city with father." For at dinner yesterday father had said, "If any child gets a hundred in arithmetic to-morrow, I'll take him to town when I go on Saturday."

A trip to town with father was the greatest treat a little girl of six could possibly have, and Elinor thought, quite worth a good number paper. She ran all the way to school next morning to

get her standing, and, oh, joy! Miss Brown, smilingly, gave back a paper with a big blue-pencilled 100 at the top. A radiant little girl answered questions and did hard tasks cheerfully that morning, for was not the treasure hers? Near the end of the school, however, something happened to disturb her joyful anticipations. When they were overlooking yesterday's papers in class, Johnny gave 54 for the answer of a certain example. Elinor looked at her paper for comparison, and found to her horror that hers was 53. Johnny was right, for teacher said so, and if Elinor were wrong, what should she do about her hundred per cent. and the treat. "Ought I to tell?" she thought, anxiously.

Her decision was quickly made, and at the close of school a forlorn little body waited in her seat while all the long files passed slowly by, all gazing in wonder at poor Elinor. When the last footstep had gone downstairs, and out of doors, she went to Miss Brown and explained. "Why, yes, Elinor!" said her teacher, "to be sure! How careless I was to mark that right when it was really wrong. That makes your mark 90, doesn't it?" and she took out her big blue pencil and with it made the change that so disappointed all Elinor's hopes.

Elinor did not run home with a happy face that day; in fact, she couldn't help crying just a little. It was very hard when she had worked so, and thought she had won her prize! They were half through dinner when she got home, and as she stepped into the dining-room, father sang out, without noticing her tears:

"Well, did you get a hundred, Elinor?" That brought the tears afresh, and she sobbed out the whole story in mother's arms. When her father knew, he said: "Why, come here, childie! Father's prouder of an honest little girl than of any number of 'hundreds.' You were a good child to tell Miss Brown," and he kissed her tenderly.

"I'm sure she understands," said father to mother that evening, "and I'm going to take her anyway. It was a fine thing for the little thing to do. I hardly thought it was in her."

On the next Saturday morning, in a train bound for Boston, sat a happy little girl, who kept a close grasp of father's first finger, and smiled brightly at all the other passengers.

"Just think," she said to herself, "if I hadn't told, I'd have come just the same, but I'd have felt so mean! And, now, I'm going and I was honest, too, and father is pleased. After now," said the wise little lady, "I'll always be honest and truthful, for it's the very best thing to do."

The Joy.

The joy is the doing,
Not the deed that's done;
The swift and glad pursuing,
Not the goal that's won.

The joy is in the seeing,
Not in what we see;
The ecstasy of vision,
Far and clear and free!

The joy is in the singing,
Whether heard or no;
The poet's wild, sweet rapture,
And song's divinest flow!

The joy is in the being—
Joy of life and breath;
Joy of a soul triumphant,
Conqueror of death!

Is there a flaw in the marble?
Sculptor, do your best;
The joy is in the endeavor—
Leave to God the rest!

Didactic Mamma—"Now, then, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?" Charlie (with emphasis)—"Yes, mamma." Didactic Mamma—"And, Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor worm." Charlie—"Do you mean dad?"

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Humorous.

"Quite a clever little dog you have," said Mr. Staylate.
 "Yes," replied Miss Patience, "he'll bring your hat and cane for you. Try him."

A young probationer was preaching his trial sermon in the church in one of the inland villages of Scotland. After finishing the "discourse" he leaned over the pulpit and engaged in silent prayer—an act which rather surprised the congregation, who were unaccustomed to such procedure. Suddenly the young preacher felt someone slapping him gently on the shoulder, and on turning round he beheld the beadle, who said: "Hoot, toot, mon; dinna tak' it sae muckle to hert; ye'll maybe dae better next time."

A CLEVER ANSWER.

He is a shrewd politician that in one sentence can win the enthusiastic applause of opposing factions. It is said that on the floor of the House of Commons, William Redmond was once asked for a member on the right, "Will you vote for this bill if it comes up?"

Mr. Redmond looked from one side of the House to the other, and slowly answered,

"I will—"
 Immediately the right side of the House burst into a storm of applause. But Mr. Redmond continued, as soon as he could be heard,

"—not—"
 Then the storm came from the left side, and as soon as it subsided for a moment he completed what he started,

"—answer that question."
 And perfect silence reigned on both sides.

THE LAST WORD.

It is rare tact that "gets all the best words" after a rebuff. Politicians need it. Colonel Stone, of Tennessee, on one occasion got the last word, at least. When he was running for governor, he met for the first time a delegate from one of the rural counties to the state convention. The colonel said:

"I am glad to meet you. I have known your father for many years, but never had the pleasure of your acquaintance. I see, however, that the son is better-looking than the father."

"Look here, Colonel," said the delegate, "you need not be flattering me up, for I am out and out for Barksdale for governor, although the old man is for you."

"Why, I simply find you better-looking than your father, but I did not say you had half as much sense as he has," returned the colonel.

Those standing around roared with laughter, in which the delegate good humoredly joined.

What a Small Vice Costs.

"How can you afford these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."
 "Oh, that library is only my 'one cigar a day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day, and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost you no more than that? Why, there are dollars' worth of them!"

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money, which at five cents a day amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I kept those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money; and if you'd done the same as I did you would by this time have saved many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides." [Success.]



The Tomato.

The tomato is our topic for to-day. Why not? Poets without number have raved over the grape, the peach, the nectarine, and the rich brown of chestnut or hazelnut dropping in fruitful rain into the little hollows filled with rusting autumn leaves. Hundreds have taken up the pen to write the praises of the strawberry, which Barroughs singles out as the "most delectable of fruits"; while Thoreau has taken the pains to devote a whole essay to the laudation of the apple—not even the delicious, juicy, health-giving product of our orchards, but the hard, green, mouth-drying wild apple, whose merits none but a poet-naturalist could be expected to appreciate fully. Then, why shall we not, in our little house-keeping corner, devote one paper to the praise of the tomato, the most popular, possibly, of all fruits, for the tomato is, in truth, a fruit?

Its history is quite interesting. It belongs to the great nightshade family, which, you know, numbers so many beautiful and a few deadly plants among its members. The beautiful Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*), which is often found growing in damp ground, climbing up over trees and bushes, and which may be known by its clusters of purple blossoms, somewhat resembling those of the tomato, which are followed by bright red berries, belongs to this family; also, the common potato, and the Black Henbane of less enviable reputation. The tomato, however, has escaped all poisonous properties, although it is not so very long since it was grown in American gardens only as a curiosity. In the days of our great-grandmothers, a common sight in the old log houses which cropped up over the country

pumpkin and mock orange ranged along on shelf or table. Those were good old days, so they tell us, days of hard work and sweet sleep, and of jolly gatherings, where each was satisfied to come out in home-woven bonnet and homespun dress, never thinking or bothering over such things as "style" or "fashion." Who can say that, in this respect, we have advanced? Have we not, rather, gone back, having learned to place false estimates on these trifling attributes of life, and to devote to them an amount of time and thought out of all proportion to their importance, in any way that really "counts."

But we are getting away from our subject. The tomato is an out-and-out American. It is supposed that it was originally found growing wild in the sub-tropical parts of South America, but it was early put into cultivation by the clever "Indians" of the South, and was probably grown in gardens by the Peruvians long before Europeans had set foot in that land. From its Indian name, *tumatl* or *tomatl*, comes our name, tomato. By Europeans, it was introduced, among other Western plants, into the old world, and must have been used there immediately as food, as its names, "love apple" in England, "pomme d'amour" in France, and "pomi d'amore" in Italy, were all given to it from the idea that its use as food had an influence on the passions.

Since those days the tomato has very much improved. From the red, wrinkled fruit which was the only kind grown in the early gardens, has now evolved hundreds of varieties, yellow, red and pink, and of all sizes, from the pretty little cherry tomato to the large, smooth, de-

purifier." In conclusion, may I add a few recipes, which may carry a few suggestions to some "tomato-lover."

Canned Tomatoes.—Pick out small ones. Scald, remove skins, put in sealers. Fill up with cold water, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Put on lids loosely, and place in a boiler on a wooden rack, having the water in the boiler come up pretty well on the sealers. Cover boiler, and bring to the boiling point, then let boil ten minutes. Fasten the tops, and set in a cool place. Next morning give the tops an extra twist. Before beginning this process, tops, rubbers, rings and sealers must, of course, be sterilized with boiling water. In plunging the sealers for this purpose have them quite warm, and be sure to have the water come inside as well as outside of them when first put into hot water; otherwise they may crack.

Tomato Preserves.—Four pounds of green tomatoes cut in pieces; three pounds sugar; three lemons sliced; ginger-root to taste. Cook slowly in a granite kettle until the syrup is thick.

Tomato Salad.—One pint canned or stewed tomatoes, a sprig of parsley, a sliced onion, six cloves, salt and pepper to taste. Put on stove and let come to a boil. Strain, and add two tablespoonfuls shredded gelatine which has been soaked in cold water for half an hour and rubbed smooth. Stir well; add two tablespoonfuls lemon juice. Pour into wet moulds, and stand on ice or in a very cold place eight hours.

Fried Tomatoes.—Fry ripe ones in butter; season, and pour over them a little heated sweet cream.

Baked Tomatoes.—Cut a piece off stem end of ripe tomatoes and take out the pulp. Fill up with chopped chicken, seasoned, and a little melted butter. Onion or mushrooms may be added if liked. Bake, basting from time to time with melted butter.

Pilaff.—The national dish of Turkey.—Wash three-quarters of a pound of rice, and place in a pan with one-quarter pound of butter. Put on stove and stir until a light-golden color. Add six cups strained tomato juice. Let boil up once, then set back to simmer twenty-five minutes. When serving, pour more melted butter over the top. The color should be light brown.

Tomato Pie.—Chop any left-over meat fine. Put in a baking-dish in layers with bread-crumbs and seasoned tomatoes. Have crumbs on top dotted with butter. A little gravy added is an improvement. Bake till nicely browned.

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

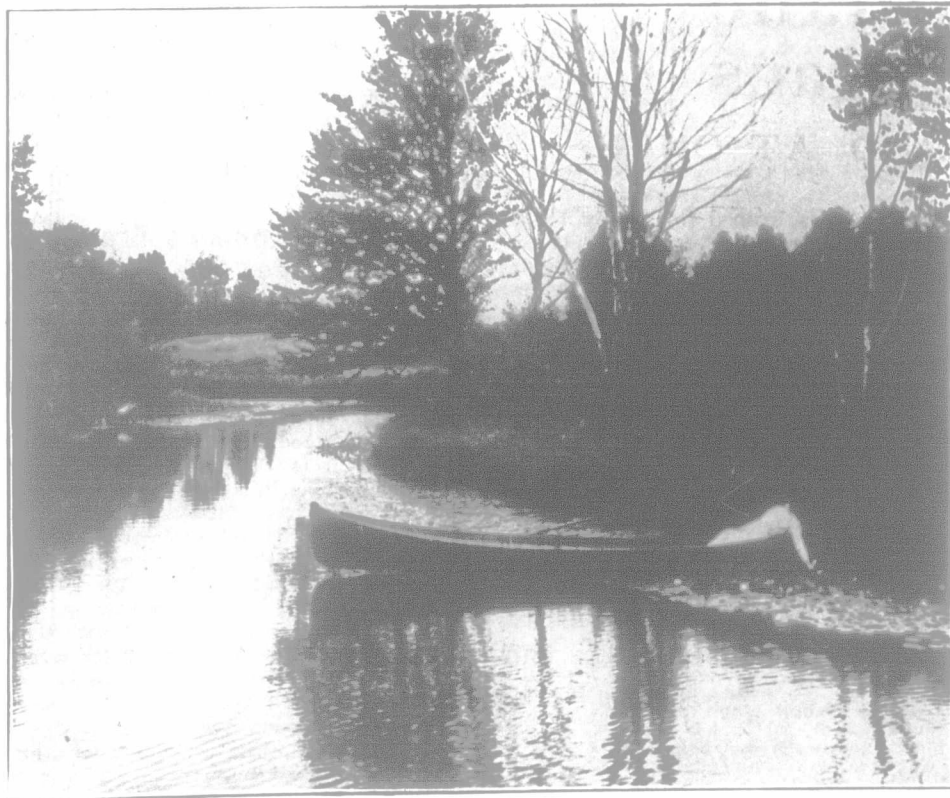
A NEW LIGHT.

Dear Dame Durden,—In response to the request of "Busybody" in Sept. 28th issue for a good chocolate icing, I send one which was given me last summer by an excellent cakemaker, and which we find delicious, and very easy to make.

Chocolate Icing.—Two table-spoons cocoa; four table-spoons liquid coffee (left from breakfast); one teaspoon melted butter; half a teaspoon vanilla flavoring; icing sugar to thicken. Spread while cake is warm. Will "Busybody," or some other "body," give a good recipe for ginger-bread? GIG-LAMFS.

FROM OUR "BUSY-BEE."

Dear Dame Durden,—Like Polly, I did not intend writing so soon again, but when I saw the generous number of recipes given for icing, I felt I must acknowledge the kindness. I thank Polly, and am also grateful for the ones which appeared over your signature. I tried the first and found it very satisfactory. I like the Chats, they are so sociable, quite practical too. I often wonder if anyone finds as many uses as I do for



On Water Lily Bend, Georgian Bay District—Grand Trunk Railway System.

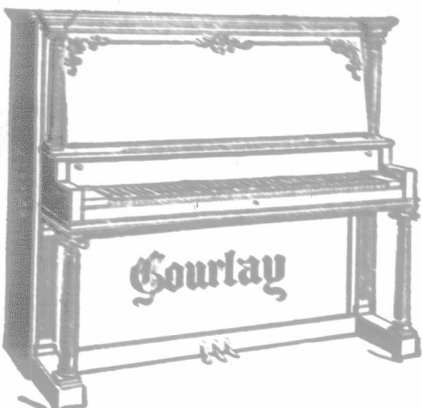
like a part of the wood's themselves, was to see a whole row of gleaming red tomatoes set, by way of ornament, along the mantel. Very pretty they must have looked, too, when lighted up at twilight by the glow that shot forth from the cavernous old fireplace, where flames crackled and roared over the huge back-log, and very much in keeping with the bunches of red and golden corn hung along on beam and rafter, and with the glowing orange of

licious variety which is the delight of the housekeeper's heart.

Possibly no other vegetable may be served in such a variety of ways as the tomato, and most certainly, notwithstanding the foolish old idea that it causes cancer, there is no other vegetable which has a more beneficial effect on the system. As our teacher in cooking school used to say: "Girls, if you want to have good complexions, eat plenty of tomatoes. They are a great blood-

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DOHERTY ORGAN 6 octaves, handsome walnut piano case with carved panels and mirror on top, has 11 stops, two sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells, etc. Height 5 feet 9 inches. Catalogue price \$250. It was new one year and eight months ago and could not now be told from new. Reduced to..... **\$75**

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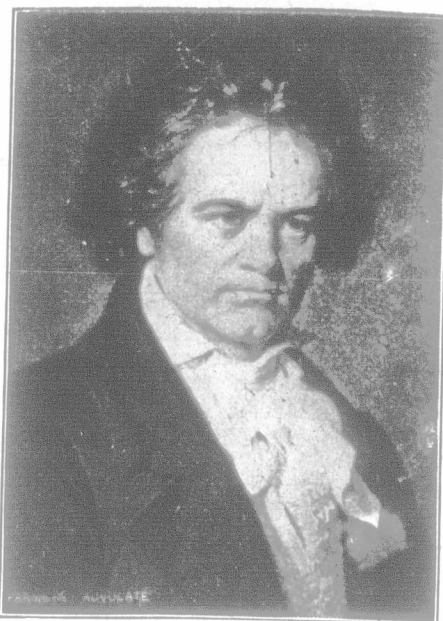
188 YONGE ST., TORONTO

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

the wornout separator brushes. I used them this summer for cleaning out the inside of the range. They are fine for washing bottles, and could be used to clean lamp glasses if they just had a cloth over them.

Pickles are the order of the day now. Is it not just dreadful how the work goes on? One thing after another, as soon as housecleaning is done, there is soap to make; when that is accomplished, the fruit is ready; after preserving, the pickling comes next, and so on through the list, with never a stop. Life would be very monotonous for a great many of us if we had not such things as a magazine (the "Farmer's Advocate"), the flowers, a letter now and again, and last, but not least, the dear little children to brighten our way. Do you not think children are the most wonderful part of God's works? Is there anything more interesting than a child? To watch its development day after day, to listen to the baby prattle, and hear their "cute" sayings is a pure delight. Well, here I am talking of children, when I began with household matters, but they are closely connected, so "let it go."

BUSY-BEE.



Beethoven, 1770-1827.

Beethoven.

Born at Bonn, Germany, Dec. 16, 1770. Died at Vienna, March 26, 1827.

I should like very much to have had a little paper chat with each of the above contributors, but having told so many tomato "yarns," have not left myself space. Will just say that we extend to each a hearty invitation to come again. D. D.

Looking Forward.

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun.

The past has shriveled and buried deep
All yesterdays. There let them sleep.

Nor seek to summon back one ghost
Of that innumerable host.

Concern yourself with but to-day,
Woo it, and teach it to obey

Your will and wish. Since time began,
To-day has been the friend of man;

But in his blindness and his sorrow
He looks to yesterday and to-morrow.

You and to-day! a soul sublime,
And the great pregnant hour of time!

With God himself to bind the twain!
Go forth, I say attain! attain!
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A Woman's Bravery.

Along and on the verge of the Arctic wilderness, a woman has become the heroine of the epidemic of diphtheria that spread through the tribes of Indians at Fort Yukon and carried away twenty-four of their number.

Miss Wood, an Episcopalian missionary nurse from Circle City, went down the river alone in a small boat with a supply of drugs. Sixty-five ill-clad, poorly fed, and suffering Indians, with little knowledge of English or any civilized tongue, awaited her. Miss Wood had been only a day or two among the Indians when she was seized with the dread disease. She was very ill for three days, but after that she was able to minister to all the ill about her and do much toward relieving the situation.

Rev. Mr. Wooden, missionary at Fort Yukon, had a commission from the United States Government to act in checking the epidemic. On the strength of this authority he was able to secure supplies from the big posts and to issue rations to the Indians. As soon as these rations were given out the Indians began to show marked improvement, and the deaths soon ceased. Lack of nourishment seems to have dragged the Indians down more than anything else. The epidemic is now stated to be stamped out.—Exchange.

The conditions of conquest are always easy. We have but to toil a while, endure a while, believe always, and never turn back.

Ludwig Von Beethoven, the reformer of instrumental music, like Mozart, showed eminent musical talent at a very early age, publishing some good works when only 13 years old. Three years afterwards he went to Vienna, where his talents were soon recognized by Mozart, who, with Schubert and Haydn, were the leading musicians of that day. An art-loving Austrian prince settled a liberal annuity upon him, that he might be enabled to devote himself to his beloved art, without having to battle for his daily bread, a struggle which has hindered so many aspirants for fame. Later in his career, the Archduke Rudolph, of Austria, ably befriended him.

Beethoven's life was singularly simple and uneventful. He travelled little, lived in rather primitive bachelor style, enjoying the intimacy of a few trusty friends. Many of the great master's peculiarities were probably owing to a deafness from which he suffered during his last twenty years, and which served to isolate him more or less from his surroundings.

As to his work, Beethoven covered the entire sphere of music, writing with equal success compositions for piano solo, chamber music in all its forms, concertos for various instruments, overtures and symphonies for grand orchestra, masses, oratorios, songs, and one opera, "Fidelio."

Mozart, Haydn and Schubert were typical representatives of the pleasure-loving, genial Viennese of their day; Beethoven's disposition was shy, reserved and thoughtful, though abrupt and domineering to a degree. Fully aware of his great powers, he brooked no opposition in matters musical, and was a law unto himself, as well as to others. In his compositions he appears in a great variety of moods; for instance, the Minuet in E flat and Allegretto from Moonlight Sonata show the artist in a quiet, contented mood; there is appealing tenderness in the Adagio from Sonata Pathétique; sadness and grief in the finale to Moonlight Sonata; beautiful quiet melody in the Kreutzer Sonata (Andante movement for piano and violin), and the playful, mirthful spirit prevails in the Scherzo in C major.

A Beethoven Sonata, like a Bach fugue, is the best of its species on account of its fine musical contents, lucid development and unity of thought. These sonatas alone furnish an inexhaustible study. One who masters a number of them has laid the foundation for good general musical work.—[Adapted from "The Great in Music."

Letter of Appreciation.

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
Dear Sir,—I wish to let you know how much I appreciate your cooking recipes published from time to time in the "Farmer's Advocate." I have tried several, which were new to me, and find them excellent, so different from the unsatisfactory ones published in some so-called household papers. I also find your "Quiet Hour" most helpful, and I am sure your readers will appreciate it greatly.
MRS. GREEN.

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HEALTH IN THE HOME. By a Trained Nurse

Air. Now that the days are shortening, and an occasional cold wave reminds us forcibly that winter is ahead, it may be a good thing to reconsider some of the means by which health may be maintained through the cold season. At the present time, we are accustomed to have windows and doors open, and the wise ones will not make haste to shut them all up with the first hint of a change of temperature. It is better to start a fire earlier or put on an extra wrap, and keep the windows open as long as possible, and become inured to the increasing cold gradually. People take cold from nothing quicker than the continual changing from the outside air into a stuffy, heated room. It is not necessary to have the room cold, it should be comfortable, but the fresh, cold air should have admittance. Now is the time to avoid getting into the habit of shielding oneself from fresh air, which is, of all things, the most important not to do.

FOOD. Food is another matter which should receive great attention. Keep as little as possible to be warmed up or used another day—rather, have everything as freshly cooked as possible. Cook everything in the way of vegetables and cereals very thoroughly, and all meats, except beef and lamb. Canned goods should be re-cooked, and the diet varied as much as possible from day to day. Every member of the family whose work lies indoors should take a good walk in the open air daily, and sleep with their windows open a little at the top. Storm windows are not to be recommended, for it is almost impossible to ventilate properly a house fitted with them, unless it can be done through the roof, which is not often the case.

CLOTHING. Warmer clothing should be put on when it is felt to be necessary, not merely because it happens to be a certain day in the year. There is nothing to be gained by putting on more clothes than are needed, or in waiting to put on warm things when they would be comfortable. Winter clothing should be light, warm, and, as regards underclothing, frequently changed. Underclothing and stockings are much warmer when first put on clean, because they are drier and more porous. Bathing is equally important summer and winter, and one is warmer all day for a good bath and rubbing in the morning. It need not take much time.

Little children should be looked after, to see that they are properly bathed and clothed, that they eat only wholesome food, that their eyes are not being strained, and that their teeth are in good order, and their bowels move every day. They should not be allowed to sit up at night. Those who go to school should be provided with something wholesome and easily digested for lunch, and not allowed to accept additions to it from any other child. Milk with the lunch is good, and should be taken out of the child's own cup, which should only be used by the individual to whom it belongs. With the present arrangement of school hours, where there is so short a time allowed for the mid-day meal, it should be a light one, but it would be infinitely better for the children to have their heaviest meal warm in the middle of the day, not returning to school directly after it, but later in the afternoon. Considering what a very important part of the community children are,

and how much proper food and protection from sources of infection mean to a child, it would be a wise and commendable action on the part of those persons who are interested in children generally, as all good citizens ought to be, and wish to do as much as possible for the little ones whose parents are unable to do it for them, or perhaps unwilling to see that good milk is on hand to add to the lunches of those children who would otherwise be without it, and to provide individual cups for them, these to be left at the school, and boiled each day before being put away. In the winter, the milk might be heated for them with very little expense. The benefit derived would be great and immediate. Every sensible care that is taken for a child gives him a better chance for the attainments of a healthy maturity, and school is one of the places where children may be reached whose parents are utterly regardless of general health at home. Milk is ideal food, but it must be pure milk, otherwise it is a source of great danger. Milk that is not quite above suspicion should be boiled, but the best thing is to make sure that it IS above suspicion in the first place.

Bleeding, and How to Stop it.

Bleeding may be stopped by means of pressure and cold, and exposure to air aids, by facilitating the formation of clots. Pressure is accomplished in a limb by placing a pad upon it, tying it on with a thick bandage or handkerchief, and inserting a stick between the pad and handkerchief, which is then twisted until sufficient pressure is obtained. When a wound bleeds so much as to require this treatment, a doctor should be called, for such pressure cannot be maintained for very long without danger of serious complications, and should only be used to prevent excessive loss of blood until a doctor can be found to tie the bleeding vessels, if necessary. Cold may be used in addition to pressure, or may be sufficient alone. If blood spurts from a wound in a bright red spray, make pressure above the bleeding point. The bright red color and force with which it comes show that an artery is cut, and arterial blood flows directly from the heart, that is, from above downward. If, on the other hand, the blood is dark red in color, and oozes rather than spurts out, it is from the veins, and pressure must be made below the bleeding point. Venous blood is on its way back to the heart, flowing from below upwards, which is the reason that it comes more slowly than arterial blood, which is sent out through the body by the direct force of the heart-beat; whereas the return of venous blood depends considerably on the pressure of moving muscles, and proceeds slowly when the body is not moving. The situation is reversed, of course, in the head and neck.

The leg or arm injured should be elevated on pillows, being supported throughout its whole length, and the extremity being the highest point; or a leg may be sharply bent, with a hard pad in the hollow under the knee. This decreases the flow of blood to the part, both arterial and venous; arterial on account of the position, and venous on account of the pad and because the arterial flow is diminished.

REST.

It will be seen that rest is of the utmost importance where bleeding is profuse. Do not interfere with clots that may have formed, for this is nature's way of stopping the flow of blood. Bleeding that is not easily controlled is always serious, and very little time should pass before sending for the doctor. In the meantime, the patient should lie down and be absolutely quiet. Do not try to remove clothing, except as much as can be cut off without any movement on his part, around the wound, and tuck

the edges of the clothing that cannot be removed away from it in the folds of clean white rags. Wounds in the chest or abdomen, in the absence of a doctor, can only be treated with cold or pressure; cracked ice in a flannel, held down firmly by a heavy pad, may be used, the ice being renewed from time to time without removing the flannel. If no ice is forthcoming, then a firm, thick pad, wrapped in clean linen or a clean pocket handkerchief, applied with pressure.

CLEANLINESS

is of the first and utmost importance, next to stopping the bleeding; but if nothing quite clean is at hand and bleeding is profuse, whatever is available must be used, especially in the case of bleeding from an artery, when the choice lies between the chance of death by poisoning and the certainty of death from loss of blood. With nose-bleed the patient must lie down, with the head and shoulders elevated by pillows. Cold may be applied to the sides of the neck, and the nostrils plugged with cotton.

Blood from the lungs is of a bright red color and frothy. In the case of bleeding of this kind, the patient must lie flat on his back, with a pillow under his head, and his feet be put into hot water for about twenty minutes several times a day. He must not move at all. Cold should be applied to the chest, cracked ice, thinly spread on a flannel to avoid weight, and frequently renewed. Ice bags may be bought made of thin rubber, which are very convenient. If there are such things at hand, fill them about one-quarter full of cracked ice, and spread it out, after tying their mouths with tape. If neither bags nor ice are available, cloths wrung out constantly in very cold water may help. After loss of blood, the patient should be encouraged to drink a great deal of water.

Bleeding from the bowels is not likely

to occur without previous illness or warning of some kind, and will be provided for by the directions of the physician attending the case. If, however, such a thing should happen unexpectedly, the patient must go to bed immediately, without waiting to remove clothes; his pillow be taken away, and the foot of the bed elevated by pushing the seat of a chair under it. This position is not comfortable, but necessary. Ice, in light weight, may be placed over the abdomen; the patient must keep absolutely still, and the physician be sent for at once.

There are other methods of arresting bleeding, but they are only employed by a physician, and in the hands of unskilled persons would be dangerous. A. G. OWEN.

Thought and Age.

Men of thought have always been distinguished for their age. Colon, Sophocles, Pindar, Anacreon, and Xenophon were octogenarians. Kant, Buffon, Goethe, Fontenelle and Newton were over 80. Michael Angelo and Titian were 89 and 99 respectively. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, lived to be 80. Many men have done excellent work after they have passed 80 years. Landor wrote his "Imaginary Conversation" when 85; Isaac Walton wielded a ready pen at 90. Hahnemann married at 80, and was still working at 91. Michael Angelo was still painting his giant canvases at 89, and Titian at 90 worked with the vigor of his early years. Fontenelle was as light-hearted at 98 as at 40, and Newton at 83, worked as hard as he did in middle life. Cornaro was in far better health at 95 than at 30, and as happy as a sandboy. At Hanover, Dr. Du Boisy was still practising as a physician in 1897, going his daily rounds at the age of 103. William Reynolds Salmon, M. R. C. S., of Cambridge, Glamorganshire, died on March 11th, 1897, at the age of 106. At the time of his death he was the oldest known individual of indisputable authenticated age, the oldest physician, the oldest member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and the oldest Freemason in the world.

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SOME CHARACTER SKETCHES. No. 1.

We are sometimes asked to recommend books suitable either for one's own personal enjoyment or for reading aloud at social gatherings, but there is such a wide difference in people's tastes, especially as regards fiction, that one is inclined to hesitate before committing oneself to a very specific opinion. Then, one's enjoyment of a book often depends upon one's mood. To-day we may enjoy keenly what to-morrow might fall flat; to-day we may be responsive to wit and humor, to-morrow either may far upon our nerves and nought but sentimental and pathos please us. Some like comedy; some prefer tragedy; some insist upon a purpose running as a thread through every page; some just want a story, grave or gay, without any hidden teaching whatever.

However, for pathos, humor and a good deal of charming character sketching, I think I may safely recommend the writings of Mary E. Wilkins, especially her earlier ones.

The series of which I am now more particularly alluding can be asked for at the libraries under the title of its first story, "A New England Nun." True, they are tales from over the border, and some may say: "Oh! American, of course. We are flooded with American literature. Why cannot we keep to the literature of the British Empire, and, pray, are there no people worth writing about in the country villages of our own land?" etc., etc. To these, I would reply: "Yes, most certainly there are, and perhaps the reading of this delightful little volume may serve as an inspiration to some Canadian writer to search them out and then to tell us about them. Meanwhile let us enjoy and profit by the vivid word pictures given by Mary E. Wilkins. The volume I have by my side has no illustrations, and yet, as one by one she introduces her heroines, for they are mostly women, amidst the simple surroundings in which their homely lives are spent, we can see the hills and the valleys, the running streams, the raspberry patches, the yellow corn, the gaudy hollyhocks and the sunflowers. We can hear the buzz of the bees, the cackling of the hens, the twittering of the birds, and we can almost smell the roses and mignonette which are growing beneath the windows of the cottages. These are the settings in which Miss Wilkins introduces Louisa Ellis, her New England nun.

"It was late in the afternoon, and the light was waning. There was a difference in the look of the tree shadows out in the yard. Somewhere in the distance, the cows were lowing and a little bell was tinkling. Now and then, a farm wagon tilted by, and the dust flew; some blue-shirted laborers with shovels over their shoulders plodded past; little swarms of flies were dancing up and down before the people's faces in the soft air—a gentle stir over everything, a very premonition of rest and hush and night." Louisa, who has been peacefully sewing at her sitting-room window, quilts her needle into her work, folds it precisely, and lays it in a basket with her thimble, thread and scissors, for Louisa has done "just so" for years, and can never remember having "mis-laid" one of these little feminine appliances, which had become, from long use and constant association, a very part of her personality." Louisa ties a green apron round her waist, gets out a flat straw hat with a green ribbon, and, fetching a little blue crockery bowl, goes out into the garden to pick some currants for her tea. Then follows the description of the little square table, in exactly the center of the kitchen, the damask napkin on the tray, the silver cream-pitcher, the china sugar-bowl, and the one pink china cup and saucer, the plate

of little cakes, and the leaf or two of lettuce, of all of which Louisa partakes daintily. Indeed, she "eats heartily, though in a delicate, picking way," so that it seems surprising that any considerable bulk of food should vanish at all.

Louisa goes out of doors to feed the dog, picking up, by the way, any stray bits she may have dropped when carrying scraps to the hen-coop; washes her tea things, her china and teaspoons, and, as the twilight had deepened into dark, she lights her lamp, takes up her sewing once more, and awaits the arrival of Joe Dagget, to whom, after a fifteen-years engagement, and a fourteen-years absence, from which he has returned with a well-earned competency, she is to be married in a month. Honest Joe had kept to his purpose steadfastly during those fourteen years of absence, "and he had come home now to marry the woman who had been patiently and unquestioningly waiting for him. He would have stayed fifty years, had it taken so long to make that little fortune, and come home feeble and tottering, or never come home at all, to marry Louisa." Then, we are told that in that length of time much had happened to Louisa's home, leaving her to the prim, solitary, self-contained life which had now become her second nature, and to break away from which would be a positive upheaval. Upon the somewhat sudden and unexpected return of the man she had promised to marry some day, a some-day which had become so intangible, "so far in the future, that it was almost equal to placing it over the boundaries of another life, Louisa's first emotion was consternation, although she would not admit it to herself, nor did Joe dream of it." Both meant to be faithful to their early vows. Neither had for those fourteen years even thought of marrying anyone else.

The description of one of Joe's visits gives us the key to the situation, and it is admirably told.

"In about half an hour Joe Dagget came. Louisa heard his heavy step upon the walk, and rose and took off her pink-and-white apron. Under that was Louisa's company apron, white linen, with a little cambric edging at the bottom. . . . Joe seemed to fill the whole room. A little yellow canary that had been asleep in its cage, woke up and fluttered wildly, beating its wings against the wires, as it always did when Joe Dagget came into the room. Louisa extends her hand, with a kind of solemn cordiality; Joe responds in a loud and hearty voice. She places a chair for her visitor, and they sit facing one another, with the table between them. He, bolt-upright, glancing with good-humored uneasiness round the room. She, gently erect, folding her slender hands in her white-linen lap. Joe, fingering the books upon the table, places the square red album where the young lady's gift book has always stood, a proceeding Louisa eyes with mild uneasiness, until she can stand it no longer, and rises with methodical fingers to change their position. Joe gives an awkward laugh. 'Now, what difference do it make which book was on top? You do beat everything,' and his face flushed." After remaining an hour, Dagget takes leave, and, going out, stumbles over a rug, and in trying to recover himself, contrives to upset Louisa's work-basket. We are not surprised to read that 'when he found himself outside, he drew in the sweet evening air with a sigh, and felt much as an innocent and well-intentioned bear might feel after his exit from a china shop; whilst Louisa, on her part, felt much as the kind-hearted and long-suffering owner of the china-shop might have done after the exit of the bear.' This part of these simple annals leaves Louisa gathering up her treasures, and with dust-pan and brush, sweeping up the tracks of her departed lover, saying to herself,

ye... ho... it'... ca... rig... I... the... an... car... her... Ho... I'd... tha... oth... Dag... hea... nei... loya... bot... self... was... dish... and... quie... sky... had... one... In... with... plom... ever... her... She... had... him... that... chang... "S... Louisa... tender... long... hands... ful mo... Louisa... did no... pottag... ity an... come... the he... fish wo... she sa... home... its ov... steeped... The N... Clevelan... office-boy... tary Rod... "Said... paper-bas... "It v... "Who... Root... "The... "An ho... mie, who... "Mr... "And... "The... "Mr. R... at the bo... 'We call... We don't... Do you u... "Yes... "In ten... a small sh... here as w...

with a sigh, "He's tracked in a good deal of dust. I thought he must have ——" "Well, there's not much of a story in this," it may be said, "just descriptive of a bit of character sketching only."

Into this one comes Lily Dyer, "a girl, tall, full-figured, with a firm, fair face, a girl full of calm rustic strength and bloom, with a mastic strength and bloom, with a mastic strength way which might have beseeemed a princess."

In coming to an understanding with Joe, Louisa developed a diplomacy of which no one who had ever known her would have deemed her capable. She never mentioned Lily Dyer. She simply told Joe that while she had no cause of complaint against him, she had lived so long one way that she shrank from making a change.

ELIHU. The New York correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer thus tells how the office-boy got the better of former Secretary Root: "Said Mr. Root, 'Who carried off my paper-basket?'"

Women's Institutes as Constituted in Ontario.

WHAT ARE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES? The women's institute is an organization having in view the following objects:

"The dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation; a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of food, clothing and fuels, and a more scientific care and training of children with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people."

"Are they needed? Yes, much more so than the men's are. Men deal with farms, crops, and stock, but women have to do with that which is far more important—the home, and they that dwell therein. The benefits arising from better methods in agriculture are very desirable in many ways, but these matters are all for the use of human beings, who, in many cases, have not received nearly as much care and thought. In fact, it seems that the occupants of the stable and the pen are getting more consideration than the children of the home, if we may judge from the attention and consideration given to the former. How much we hear about 'well-balanced rations' and 'feeding for profit.' The wise farmer feeds his stock, and especially the young, on suitable food, but how few women know anything about the proper food for a child! Many a little one has its digestive organs ruined while yet an infant, simply because the mother does not understand either the child or its food."

"Women's institutes will open up a wide field of usefulness for the women of the farm; so many subjects may be studied that relate to the well-being of the family. Cleanliness in thought and word as well as in person and clothes; sanitation and the importance of healthful surroundings; the beautifying of the home outside and inside. We would love our homes all the more if they were pretty and tidy as trees, grass and flowers could make them. The women's and children's share on the farm (not of work alone—they get their share of that, but of its profits and ownership); the poultry and dairy departments, which are yearly becoming more important;—these and many other subjects would be discussed."

"The women's institute has a wider application than the men's: First, because it deals with a higher subject; second, because it is not confined to the farm, but wherever there is a home with a woman in it, there is work for the institute."

BASIS OF MEMBERSHIP.

There is nothing sectarian about institutes. All women who are interested in home life and the improving of home conditions, are eligible for membership, on payment of the annual fee of 25c. The non-sectarian character and social opportunities are features of the movement which have been much appreciated. In many rural districts, the social life of women is confined almost exclusively to the attendants at the same church. Unless it may be at the time of the fall fair, there is no other opportunity for women of different denominations to meet on any common ground. Men go

to the neighboring village, the store and the blacksmith's shop, and converse with this, that and the other one, but women stay at home and do the work, and have very much less opportunity for social intercourse.

FINANCES.

In Ontario each Women's Institute receives annually a grant of \$10.00 from the Department of Agriculture, on the condition that a like sum is granted by the local Farmers' Institute or the County Council. In many instances both these grants are received by the Women's Institute. This, together with the fee of 25 cents, provides the necessary funds for carrying on the work.

The funds of each district must be spent within the districts in which the Institute is organized. Some of the uses to which the money is put are:

- 1. To defray actual expenses of meetings.
2. To employ suitable persons to address meetings.
3. To assist in circulating helpful literature.
4. To remunerate the secretary and others for services rendered.

SOME SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

- 1. Meats—Composition and cooking.
2. Bread—Varieties of flour, yeast, etc.
3. Vegetables—Value of summer and winter vegetables; cooking of, etc.
4. Milk and Eggs—Uses of, food value of, etc.
5. Sanitation—Disposal of garbage, water supply, etc.
6. Home Surroundings—Lawns, flowers, backyards, etc.
7. House Furnishings—Harmony of color, comfort and cheerfulness, etc.

BENEFITS OF THE INSTITUTE.

The work of the Institute is educational, in that it shows women the advantage of adopting systematic and scientific principles.

It provides a meeting-place of common interest, where the women of farm and village may discuss matters of mutual helpfulness. The social side of the organization is appreciated wherever there is an Institute.

Many who think their way of doing things absolutely perfect, may be convinced there is a better and an easier way, and will be glad to obtain knowledge on all subjects connected with home life and work.

The discussions and debates will bring out latent talent, developing power of expression, as well as executive ability.

Each Institute member is entitled to such reports and bulletins interesting to women as are published annually by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture sends out annually to each Institute, lady delegates who are prepared to speak on such subjects as:

Domestic science, ventilation, sanitation and dairying. Practical demonstrations of cooking have been much appreciated in most districts.

MAUDE BROUGH.

[The above is a short description of the Women's Institutes in Ontario. In Manitoba, where the Institutes are in a moribund state, little can be hoped for along the lines of Women's Institutes. The Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg shows neither inclination or ability to grapple with the resuscitation of this valuable avenue to the farmer, of agricultural education. In the N. W. T. better work is being done, and in the more closely-settled districts there is no reason why such organizations as Women's Institutes should not be successful.—Ed.]

Mark Twain tells this story of how he got even with a canny lassie who was telegraph operator at the Glasgow end of a London line: "I had run up to Glasgow on my way to the Highlands," said Mr. Clemens, "and stepped into a telegraph and postal station to send a despatch to a friend in London. I asked several questions as to how long it would take, when the message would be delivered, etc. The girl at the desk was inclined to be snubbish, and at the third or fourth question she cut me dead. But I got even with her. I just sent my friend this message: 'Arrived safely. Girls here are ugly and bad-tempered. And she had to send it, too!'"

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

contain all the medicinal virtues of fresh fruits. Nature's cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver and Kidney Troubles. Your druggist has them. 50c. box.



Don't Stop

to make fast the rope. Use the

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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.

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Popular Books

The Standard American Poultry Book. Illustrated; 3 1/2 x 5 in., 300 pages. 50 cts.

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

Fortune Telling by cards, 25 cts.

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

The Dog Pit. Training Fighting Dogs. 25 cts.

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

Raoul Renault, Box 318, Quebec, Can.

\$2.50 CHINA SILK WAIST DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY.

Supplied in any shade. It's a regular \$4.00 waist. It has a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side. Small tucks between, tucked back. New sleeve, collar and cuffs. Waist trimmed in fancy button. Same waist in Black Taffeta Silk \$2.95



All other shades, \$3.50 all shades Lustre, \$4.25; all shades French Flannel, \$4.75; Black Satin Silk. Add 15 cents for postage. Give full size. Sent to-day.

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., LONDON, CANADA. 103 King St.



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

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

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

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

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grant's View district, Man. Lists upon application to Herj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

No advertising any advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

Domestic Economy.

What is good housekeeping, pray? Why, only with a quiet grace To do what seemeth best each day: To brighten Love's abiding place: To keep it clean—not too precise; To make it cheerful that none may roam Beyond a healthful and happy home.

To can tomatoes whole, see first of all that the jars are absolutely clean and that rubbers and tops are in perfect condition. Always use new rubbers. Scald the tomatoes by pouring boiling water over them, and remove the skins as quickly as possible. Pack into the quart jars the uncut tomatoes, being careful not to break them. Put into each jar a half-teaspoonful of salt, and fill to overflowing with cold water. Wipe off the tops, adjust the rubbers carefully, and screw on earth lid just far enough to enable you to lift the jar by this lid without its coming off, but not so tight that the steam cannot escape from the jar as its contents begin to cook. Arrange across the bottom of your washboiler, or other large, covered steamer, strips of wood that will raise the jars from the bottom of the vessel, and set the jars upon these strips. They should raise the jars about an inch from the bottom of the boiler. Now pour enough cold water into the boiler to come half-way up the outside of the jars, put the cover on the boiler, and after the water begins to boil let it boil hard for twenty minutes. Remove the lid at the end of this time, hold each jar firmly with a thick cloth, and with another cloth in the other hand quickly screw on the tops as tightly as you can. Now, remove from the hot water, set upon a table, and with all the strength of the hands screw on each top very, very tight. Set in the dark to get cold, then put away in a cool, dark place. If these directions seem too minute, I would suggest that the tomatoes are worth the trouble, as they are, when opened, almost like fresh ones.—[Mrs. H. E. C., in Harper's Bazaar.

For the small belongings that must be put somewhere in every kitchen, we have a homemade kitchen cabinet, which is very simple. A cracker box, having a hinged cover, was purchased, and leather hinges cut from the tops of a pair of tan shoes were tacked over the wire hinges and made as ornamental as possible, the tacks being brass-headed. The cabinet was painted white so that every corner would be light and the contents easily seen. This was fastened to the wall by means of eight large screws and on the top shelf were kept a few cookbooks; on the second shelf various odds and ends, and on the bottom, or the closet itself, was kept a large tin plate on which the blacking cloths and bottles are placed.

Served Him Right.

In England, public conveyances are licensed to carry a specified number of passengers, and the law is strictly enforced. The Birmingham Post tells the following story hinging upon that law:

It was a raw, cold night, and the rain fell pitilessly as an omnibus drew up at the corner of Oxford Street. A thin-clad young woman stood on the curb, and looked imploringly at the conductor. The latter, an Irishman, speaking in reply to the mute inquiry, said: "Shure, it's full I am, but"—glancing again at the little one—"come on my honey, in wid ye; O'll chance it." The little woman was squeezed into a seat; but the bus had not proceeded very far when the following incident occurred: In the corner seat was a fop, who, with eyeglasses firmly fixed, had been watching the proceedings, and, as the vehicle eased up, he called out:

"Conductah!" "Sor!" "Are you aware that you have one over your number?" "Ave I, sor? O'll see." Pat counts, beginning at the opposite corner, leaving the "Johnnie" until the last: "Wan, two, three, four, foive, six, seven, eight, noine, tin, 'Jivin, twelve, thir—so I have, and ye're the very wan. Out ye come!" and he went.

THE SPICE OF LIFE. SAVED HIS BOOKS.

Farmer Dockridge was hastily awakened in the dead of night by Alf, the hired man, who told him the barn was on fire. Instructing Alf to blindfold the horses and lead them out through the back door, if there was time enough, he hurriedly donned his trousers, rushed into the summer kitchen, grabbed up a screw driver, and ran out to the barn.

The roof was burning fiercely, but he dashed into the building and began with frantic haste to unscrew the hinges of the smooth pine door that opened into the corn-bin.

Alf had succeeded in getting the horses out safely, and the sparks were falling around the old man; but he stuck to his task until he finished it, and emerged from the burning barn, carrying the door, just as the roof fell in.

"That's a good deal of a risk to take for the sake of saving a bit of kindling-wood," commented a neighbor who had been awakened by the flames, and had run over to see if he could be of any use.

"Kindling-wood," exclaimed Farmer Dockridge, pointing to the pencil marks that covered the door. "See them figures? There's all my business accounts for the last six years. That door's worth more than the hull barn."

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

The old saying, "His head will never save his hands," has many illustrations, and in this story it has a most forcible application.

"Well, Caleb," said Captain W., of Massachusetts, years ago, "what will you ask a day to saw wood for me? I've got several cords that I want sawed in two for the fireplace."

"I should charge you about half a dollar a day if I had a saw," replied Caleb, "but I ain't got none, captain, so I don't see how I can accommodate you."

"If that's all that's lacking I guess we can manage it," said the captain. "I've got a prime new one, keen as a brier, and I'll let it to you reasonable. How would ninepence a cord do for the use of it?"

"I reckon that's a fair price, captain. I'll be over in the mornin'."

Bright and early that next July morning Caleb was at work, and he kept at it so faithfully that he finished before sunset, when he went to the house to settle.

"Let's see," said the captain, "you were to have half a dollar a day; we'll call it a day, although it ain't sundown yet. That's 50 cents for you. And you were to pay me ninepence a cord for the use of the saw. There were three cords and a half in the pile; that makes 43 1/2 cents due me. Somehow, Caleb, you don't have very much coming to you."

"How unfortnit," said Caleb, after scratching his head dubiously for half a minute, and then looking up quickly, as if a new light had broken in upon his mind. "How unfortnit that you didn't have half a cord more, for then we'd a come out jest square!"

A WONDERFUL HORSE.

The remarkable horse named Hans is attracting increased attention in scientific circles. As has been previously reported, he is able to perform simple sums in arithmetic, giving the answers by stamping one of his feet on the ground. He can count up to a hundred, has an eye for colors, and ear for music, and can spell words of one syllable.

Prof. Moebius, director of the Zoological Museum, Berlin, who is one of Germany's highest zoological authorities, devotes a column to the horse to-day in The National Zeitung. He says that he asked the horse how many sevenths added to five-sevenths would make a whole number. The horse stamped his foot twice.

Prof. Moebius judges that Hans possesses the capacity to distinguish clearly impressions received by the eyes and ears and to keep them permanently in his memory and to express them exactly. It is stated that Hans will be produced before Emperor William, who is taking the greatest interest in the animal. This will be after Hans is examined by the Minister of Education and prominent experts.

Prof. Moebius lays special stress upon the fact that the achievements of the horse are undeniably real mental work, and not the result of mere training.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

Of Bates and Scotch Shorthorns and Large English Berkshires

Friday, Nov. 11th, 1904

From Plaster Hill Herds, which are noted prizewinners, on

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. A. GOLDER, President.

M. A. ALBIN, Secretary.

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"How To Do Things"

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for handsome illustrated announcement. Special inducement for farmers' sons and daughters. Address, G. W. DONALD, SECRETARY, N. B.—The largest and best commercial school in the West.



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HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS.

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

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WEDDING INVITATIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS AT HOME CARDS VISITING CARDS

All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us.

THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO London, Ontario.

FINAL AWARDS AT ST. LOUIS.

Awarding of the premier championship prizes on Sept. 23rd, followed by a parade of 2,400 cattle in the live-stock forum before 5,000 spectators, completed the final day of the two weeks' cattle show at the World's Fair.

The blue ribbon insignia was then presented, the first group to the exhibitor whose stock won the largest aggregate amount of prize money in any one class, irrespective of breeds, as follows:

- Shorthorns—D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Herefords—O. Harris, Missouri. Aberdeen-Angus—W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Iowa. Galloway—Brookside Farm Company, Fort Wayne, Ind. Red Faced—Andrew Bros., Cedarville, Ohio. Jerseys—T. H. Lawson, Boston, Mass.

Holstein-Friesians—J. B. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn. Ayrshire—S. M. Wells & Son, Newington, Conn.

Guernsey—Edward Trotter Prince, Broadore, Pa.

Premiums were then awarded to the breeders whose cattle were bred by their owners, and who had won the largest aggregate amount of prize money in their respective classes. These were:

Shorthorns—J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind.

Herefords—O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

Angus—W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Ia.

Galloways—Brookside Farm Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Jerseys—J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind.

Holsteins—John R. Irwin, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ayrshires—R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec, Canada.

Guernseys—H. McTwombly, Madison, N. J.

After the awarding of the blue ribbon, the nineteen herd prizewinners were paraded around the live-stock forum, led by their owners and exhibitors. After one round of the forum these cattle were led out and the grand parade of the 2,300 remaining live stock followed.

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisements of Bovril, which appear in these columns. This world-famous tonic is noted for its rich flavor and strength. It is a delightful drink, apart altogether from its health-giving qualities.

Shorthorn breeders the world over will be interested to know that Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, the historical holding so long occupied by the Marr family, and rendered vacant by the death of Mr. W. S. Marr, has been leased by Mr. John Marr, of Cairnbrogie, a cousin of the late Mr. Marr, and will doubtless continue to be the home of a high-class herd of Shorthorns.

You Cannot Afford

To let your home be lacking in the very best that you can give it in the line of Good Literature, High-class Art, and the most up-to-date Practical Suggestions of this Twentieth Century age in regard to Farming, Gardening, Flower Culture, Housekeeping and Home-making.

To Be Without

these things is to be without a great share of all that goes to make home on the farm what it should be, the most pleasant place on earth. Besides, the reading, thinking farmer of to-day is the one who fills the highest place in the profession of agriculture. The man who reads the best methods by his fireside is the one who goes out and makes a success on the prairies and ranch lands.

The

aim of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is to supply every requisite to the farm home at the smallest possible cost to the subscriber. We wish to help young and old, rich and poor alike—to help our people to be better farmers, better home-makers, better housekeepers, better men and women for the country. Think of it—a comprehensive home paper joined with the best farm paper published in America to-day—and then ask yourself if you can afford to be without the

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

There must be many intelligent farmers in your vicinity who would appreciate our paper. Why not secure some of our valuable premiums by sending us the subscriptions of these people? Premium lists may be had by applying to our office at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**Remember the Subscription Price is \$1.50
a Year, in Advance.**

We will send the paper from now until the end of the year, including our magnificent Xmas number, for 25c. A trial cannot fail to convince even the most skeptical.


Send for a FREE Sample Copy.

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

To choose time is to save time
DACON

To choose the
ELGIN WATCH
as your timekeeper is to
save your reputation
for punctuality.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
 ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.


DOMINION OF CANADA.
Order of the Minister of
Agriculture Relating to
CATTLE MANGE.

Whereas the disease of mange exists among cattle throughout those portions of the Territories of Assiniboia and Alberta, which may be described as bounded by the International Boundary, the Rocky Mountains, and a line drawn as follows:

The line between townships 32 and 33 from the Rocky Mountains as far east as the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, thence north-easterly along the said line of railway to its intersection with the line between townships 36 and 37, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 24 and 25, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, thence north along that line to the line between townships 38 and 39, thence east along that line to the 4th Principal Meridian, thence south along the 4th Principal Meridian to the line between townships 28 and 29, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 7 and 8, west of the 3rd Principal Meridian, thence south along the line to the line between townships 10 and 11, thence east along that line to the line between ranges 20 and 21, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, thence south along that line to the International Boundary line.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, I do hereby declare the said tract to be an infected place.

And whereas it is of the greatest importance to the interests of stock-owners and to the preservation of a profitable market for Western cattle that immediate steps should be taken with a view to the eradication of the disease in question and the prevention of its spread throughout Canada.

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the purposes aforesaid to supplement the provisions of the Order-in-Council dated the 27th June, 1904, whereby it is in part provided as follows:

"Every veterinary inspector, and every person duly authorized by a veterinary inspector shall have full power to order animals affected or suspected of being affected with mange to be collected for inspection, and, when necessary, to be detained, isolated or treated in accordance with the instructions of the Veterinary Director General.

"The expenses of and incidental to such collection, isolation and treatment shall be borne by the owners of the animals, and if advanced by the inspector or other authorized person, shall, until paid, be a charge upon the said animals, without prejudice, however, to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of these regulations.

"If such expenses are not paid within 20 days of the time when they have been incurred, the inspector or other duly authorized person may proceed to sell the said animals by public auction after giving to the owner ten days' notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given, where

the owner is known, by delivering the same to him personally, or by sending it by mail addressed to him at his last-known place of residence. Where the owner is unknown, such notice may be effectually given by publication in one issue of a newspaper published or circulating in the district where such animals are detained. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable expenses of the collection, isolation, treatment, giving of notice and conduct of sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of said animals on demand. Any balance, not so paid, shall be remitted to the Minister, and if not claimed within twelve months from the date of sale shall be paid to the credit of the Receiver General."

And whereas, the nature of the disease and the conditions under which cattle are kept in the above described tract are such that treatment to be successful must be general, and, as nearly as may be, simultaneous and must include not only cattle actually diseased, but all cattle which may have been, directly or indirectly, exposed to contagion.

And whereas, after careful inquiry and due consideration, it has been decided that the period between September 1st and October 31st is the most suitable and convenient for such treatment:

Therefore, I do hereby notify all persons owning or being in charge of cattle within the above described tract that they must, during the said period, dip or otherwise treat such cattle in a manner satisfactory to the officers of this Department.

Provided that where it can be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the said officers that the cattle in any well-defined area or district within the said tract are not affected with and have not been in any way exposed to the contagion of mange, or that they have, during the present season, been treated in a satisfactory manner and subsequently kept completely isolated from all other cattle, the facts shall be reported to the Veterinary Director General, who may exempt such area or district from the operation of this order, so far as it applies to treatment.

Treatment satisfactory to the department shall comprise either:

(1.) Immersion for not less than two minutes in a solution of lime and sulphur of a strength of not less than 10 lbs. of lime and 24 lbs. of sulphur to 100 gallons of water prepared according to the directions of the officers of the Department. Or

(2.) Of an application by hand of the following preparation:

Sulphur, 2 pounds; oil of tar, 8 ounces, raw linseed oil, 1 gallon.

In either case, the fluid used shall be applied at a temperature of not less than 100, nor more than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and the treatment shall be repeated after an interval of not less than ten nor more than fifteen days.

The amount charged for the treatment of stray cattle or of cattle whose owners neglect or refuse to comply with this order so far as it refers to treatment, shall, in no case, exceed twenty-five cents per animal for each dipping or application, provided that where it is necessary to collect such animals and to hold them for the second dipping or application, an additional sum of one dollar per animal may be collected.

2. No cattle shall be removed or be allowed to move out of the herebefore described tract unless they are accompanied by the certificate of an inspector of this Department stating that they have been examined by him and found free from contagion of Mange. Any such cattle, however, shall, if deemed advisable by the inspector, be detained, dipped, sprayed or otherwise treated in such manner as the Veterinary Director General may, from time to time, prescribe.

3. No railway company shall accept or load any shipment of cattle at any point within the said tract except for immediate slaughter, as provided in section 7, unless such shipment is accompanied by the certificate of an inspector as aforesaid.

4. At points where cattle originating in the said tract are unloaded, they shall be placed in special yards and such yards shall be used for no other purpose and shall be cleansed and disinfected when so ordered by an inspector.

5. All cars and other vehicles used for the carriage of such cattle shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector as soon as possible after being unloaded and before being used for any other shipment.

6. All way-bills and bills-of-lading accompanying shipments of cattle originating within the said tract shall have plainly written or stamped across the face thereof a notification that the said cars are to be cleansed and disinfected immediately after being unloaded.

7. Cattle affected with or which have been exposed to the contagion of mange may be shipped for immediate slaughter to points within the above described tract under the following conditions:

(1.) They shall be loaded from special yards and chutes reserved exclusively for such shipments; shall not be allowed to come in contact with other animals, shall be consigned direct only to such slaughter-houses within the herebefore described tract as are provided with private yards and chutes; shall not be unloaded at any point en route, and shall under no pretext whatever be removed alive from the slaughter-house or the yards and premises immediately connected therewith.

(2.) Cars conveying such cattle shall be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector immediately after being unloaded.

8. The transit of cattle through the said tract is hereby permitted subject to the following regulations:

(1.) Cattle for transit by rail through the said tract from one part of Canada to another shall, at points where unloading is necessary, be placed in yards reserved for their exclusive use, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with cattle which have originated within the said tract.

(2.) Cattle imported from the United States into the said tract destined for points in Canada outside thereof may, upon compliance with the quarantine regulations, and with the provisions of the next preceding section hereof, be permitted to pass without unnecessary delay through the said tract direct to their destination without further restriction.


All persons engaged in breeding, exporting, dealing in, driving or shipping cattle and all transportation companies are requested to co-operate with this Department in enforcing the provisions of this order.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture
 Dated at Ottawa, the ninth days of August, 1904.

After death a rich man cuts no more than a poor man.
 Few women appreciate indulgent husbands who are seldom sober.
 Experience usually comes to a man after he isn't in a position to use it.
 Some things go without saying—but it isn't proper to class women as things.
 When a woman weeps scalding tears some man is apt to find himself in hot water.


A Grand Introduction Offer

ALL FOR 10 cts.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Vapour Inhaler and prove beyond a doubt that CATARRH and CATARRH A L DRAFNNESS can be cured by oily vapour inhalations, we have arranged to supply (within next 30 days) all Catarrh sufferers with DR. JENNER'S INHALER, together with two bottles of medicine, by mail, postpaid, FOR ONLY 10 CENTS (silver). We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You breathe Dr. Jenner's Inhaler through the mouth and nose, and clouds of healing vapour penetrate every passage, healing the membrane and curing the disease.

ONLY 10 cts.



SPECIAL PRICE 10 cts.

DR. JENNER'S INHALER

Stops mucous discharge. Sweetens the breath. Opens the obstructed passages. Strengthens the voice. Strengthens weak lungs. Banishes all inflammation. Eradicates mucous ulcers. Simple and pleasant to use. A child can operate it. No heat or hot water required. Nothing to get out of order. Has been tested for years. Invented by a specialist. You simply breathe it. No waiting for results. Used morning and evening. If you have Catarrh one month or twenty years, Dr. Jenner's Inhaler will cure you. It is the greatest medical discovery of the century. We want you to cast aside all prejudice and give this treatment a trial for seven days. Write at once (enclosing only 10 cents silver) and you will receive promptly by return post Dr. Jenner's Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine. Write to-day. Address

Anglo-American Chemical Corporation,
 32 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

“Do you trust the reformed cannibals?” asked the newly-arrived missionary.

“I do try to trust them,” answered the resident missionary; “but it is very difficult not to be suspicious when I sit down to one of their meals and am offered mock-turtle soup.”

“By the way,” said the business man to the boy who was applying for a job, “I was trying to whistle ‘Hiawatha’ this morning, and I couldn’t get the middle of it. Can you tell me how it goes?”

“Yes, sir,” said the boy promptly; “it goes like this—”

“All right,” said the business man, coldly. “Thank you—you won’t do.”

Not long ago at a marriage service in a little country church in Berkshire, when the minister said in a solemn tone, “Will thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?” etc., instead of the woman answering for herself, a man’s gruff voice answered “O! will.” The minister looked up very much perplexed, and paused. He repeated the sentence, and again the same gruff voice answered, “O! will.” Again the minister looked up surprised, not knowing what to make of it, when one of the groomsmen at the end of the row said, “’Er be deaf. O! he answerin’ for ‘er!”

Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

In submitting any advertisement on this page kindly mention THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

First Correspondent (learning Russian) —Is "artillery" masculine or feminine? Second Correspondent —Masculine, I should say.

General James McLeer, awhile postmaster of Brooklyn, in 1880, has refused \$100 for a letter from Henry Ward Beecher, which he never even published until recently.

"Oct. 28th, 1880.—Colonel McLeer: Dear Sir,—Your notice that a letter of mine was dead and subject to my order is before me.

"We must all die! And though the premature decease of my letter should excite a proper sympathy (and I hope it does), yet I am greatly sustained under the affliction.

"What was the date of its death? Of what did it die? Had it in its last hours proper attention and such consolation as befits the melancholy occasion? Did it have any effects?"

"Will you kindly see to its funeral? I am strongly inclined to cremation.

"May I ask if any other letters of mine are sick—dangerously sick? If any depart this life hereafter don't notify me until after the funeral. Affectionately, Henry Ward Beecher."

On learning that the letter contained a check, Mr. Beecher called at the office and withdrew the request for its cremation.

This story is told at the expense of a recently-appointed supervisor of a public school in Philadelphia: One day she happened to be visiting a school where a young incorrigible was undergoing punishment for a series of misdemeanors.

The teacher cited him as "the worst boy in the school—one I can't do anything with. I've tried everything in the way of punishment."

"Have you tried kindness?" was the gentle inquiry of the other lady.

"I did at first, but I've got beyond that now."

At the close of the sessions the lady asked the boy if he would call and see her on the following Saturday. A boy arrived promptly at the hour appointed. The lady showed him her best pictures, played her liveliest music, and set before him a luncheon on her own daintiest china, when she thought it about time to begin her little sermon.

"My dear," she began, "were you not very unhappy to have to stand in the corner before all the class for punishment?"

"Please, ma'am," broke in the boy, with his mouth full of cake, "that wasn't me you saw. It was Pete, and he gave me ten cents to come here and take your jawing."

MERELY USED HORSE SENSE.

The villagers were all gathered round the little store, talking about Sam Jones' lost colt. It was a two-year-old, and had strayed out of the pasture lot the day before. Sam worried about it; the neighbors had all been out looking for it without success, and no one seemed to know where to look for it.

Jim stood there, looking on and listening. Jim was a tall, lank young fellow, regarded as half-witted by some persons and as foolish by others.

"I think I could find your horse," he said to Sam Jones.

"You? Why, Jim, how do you think you could find him when we have had the best men in town out looking for him?"

"Well," said Jim, "I could try, couldn't I?"

"Yes," answered the owner, "you can try, and if you find him I'll give you a dollar."

"All right," said Jim, and walked away on his search. To the surprise of all, he returned in less than half an hour leading the missing horse by a rope tied around his neck.

"Well, well," said Jones, as he took the horse and paid Jim the dollar. "How in the world did you find him so quick?"

Jim answered in his long-drawn-out words: "Why, I thought: 'Now, if I was a horse, where would I go?' And so I went there, and he had."

The Hero

FANNING MILL will separate wild oats from wheat, as well as clean any other kind of grain easily, thoroughly and fast. Wm. Cox, of Portage la Prairie, writes as follows:—

Burnside, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. The Western Implement Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba:

Dear Sirs,— I called on Messrs J. & E. Brown, your representatives, and secured one of your "Hero" Fanning Mills on trial, and have given it a thorough test, mixing a quantity of wild oats with wheat, and am pleased to say that it did the best job of any mill that I have tried, and I have tested six mills since last winter, and I feel sure that I have the right mill at last. There is no doubt but what you will be able to sell a large number of them in the Portage district as soon as they are properly advertised. Yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM COX.

Write for circular.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co. LIMITED WINNIPEG, MAN. BOX 787

DISPERSION SALE OF PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

ON Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1904 AT

BOYD FARM, ROSSER, MANITOBA, Sec. 12, Tp. 13, R. 1 W., 20 miles west of Winnipeg.

20 cows with calf or with calf at foot, 8 2-year-old heifers, supposed to be in calf; 8 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves, 7 young bulls over 10 months old, 4 bull calves; stock bull Athelstane Hero, sired by Sittytton Hero 7th. Young stock sired by Pomeroy Favorite. Also the entire

FARM IMPLEMENTS, 10 HEAD OF WORK AND YOUNG HORSES, GRADE CATTLE, and 20 HEAD OF SWINE.

The whole of the above will be sold without reserve, as the owner is giving up the farm. TERMS:—\$20 or under, cash; over that amount, 12 months credit will be given on approved joint note bearing 7% interest. A discount of 3% will be allowed for cash on all sums entitled to credit.

W. G. STYLES, Prop., BEN. WALTON, Auctioneer, P. O. Box 743, Winnipeg, Stonewall, Man.

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.

KINGSTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

GRAIN GRAIN Jas. Richardson & Sons

(Until recently represented by the late EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq.)

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

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

Previous to this year no gray horse had ever trotted to a record as fast as 2.09, although three horses of that color had taken records of 2.09 1/2. This season Dr. Strong reduced the trotting record for gray horses to 2.07 1/2, and John Taylor also took a record of 2.08 1/2. In the entire 2.10 list of trotters the proportion of grays is less than any other color excepting roan. The number of 2.10 trotters of each color, including this year's new ones, is: 121 bays, 30 browns, 27 chestnuts, 22 blacks, 9 grays and 3 roans. It looks as though bay, with occasional lapses to brown, may become the uniform color of the American trotter some time in the future. The old saying, "A good horse is a good color," is as true as it ever was, but the almost universal preference for the bay color among the men who buy light harness horses will keep having its effect until that color will become the prevailing color of the trotter as a breed.—[Ex.]

FILLIES AT AUCTION.

If a large assortment of the best type of Clydesdale fillies that good judgment and Canadian dollars could buy in Scotland has any attraction for a horse-loving public, Oct. 27th will be a red-letter day at The Repository, Toronto, where Mr. Walter Harland Smith, than whom there is no more courteous and businesslike man in the horse business to-day, will sell for T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, sixty imported, registered Clydesdale fillies. This consignment is now en route from the "Old Sod," and will be put at auction in just ordinary condition, as they appear after their sea voyage and off the pastures of Scotland. Mr. Hassard has been led to make this venture by the large number of enquiries from all over Canada for Clydesdale females. The season he has chosen for the importation is opportune, as the Old Country stock farmers readily sell at this season to raise money to make their rents, and the Canadian farmer is in a position to buy some improved stock. The details of the sale will be announced later, but in the meantime we would advise all to pin the date in their hats. Write Mr. Smith for a catalogue, and gather as much information as possible of this high-classed shipment.

INTERNATIONAL JUDGES.

The following judges for the 1904 International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, were selected at a meeting of the board of directors of this exposition recently:

Cattle. Shorthorns.—E. K. Thomas, North Middleton, Ky.; Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Maurice Douglas, Hope, Ind. Aberdeen-Angus, Breeding Division.—A. A. Armstrong, Camargo, Ill. Fat Classes.—Wallace Estil, Estil, Mo. Herefords.—Thomas Smith, Crete, Ill.; Ed. Taylor; Thomas Manierre. Galloways.—Thos. Wornall, Liberty, Mo. Grades and Cross-breds.—To be selected. Steer Carcass Classes.—Samuel White, Chicago.

Sheep. Shropshire, Breeding Division.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont. Fat Classes.—David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Southdowns, Hampshires, Leicesters, Grades and Cross-breds.—To be selected. Oxfords.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa. Dorsets and Cheviots.—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont. Cotswolds.—W. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont. Lincoln.—Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont. Swine.

Pens, Barrows.—Harry Booth, Chicago. Carcasses and Carloads.—To be selected.

Horses. Percherons.—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; John L. DeLaney, Northfield, Minn.; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, (referee).

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Madison, Wis.; Prof. John A. Craig, College Station, Tex. (referee). Shires and French Coach.—To be selected.

Draft Horses in Harness.—John Huston, Blandinsville, Ill.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

German Coach.—Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont. Hackneys.—A. B. McLaren, Chicago.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Players are as much a part of the well-regulated human family in which accidents are found to occur as anyone else, and the frequent and oftentimes ludicrous slips in dialogue during the presentation of a play are proof of the fact.

It is told of an amateur in a western city, playing a part in a temperance drama, that he had the line, "And I promise never to drink another drop." But the young man, becoming a bit flustered, declared with confidence and distinctness: "And I promise never to drop another drink."

The story is told of two young men who were travelling on passes. The conductor, of course, got no tickets from them, and when he approached an old Irish lady who was sitting in the opposite seat, with a request for her ticket, she objected to giving it, saying she had just as much right to travel without one as the young fellows had. "Oh, but you know," said one of the young fellows, trying to make matters easy for the conductor, "we're travelling on our looks." Begorra, then," said the old lady, "you haven't much farther to go."

Patrick A. Collins, mayor of Boston, tells a story of a negro who was arrested for stealing. He had been caught helping himself to the contents of a cash drawer in the store of Mr. Appleton. The magistrate before whom the negro was brought knew him, and was much surprised to learn the charge against the prisoner. Looking at the negro earnestly, he said: "Sam, I'm sorry to see you here. Don't you know that no good could come from stolen money? There is a curse on it."

"Well, judge," replied the prisoner, "I didn't know Mistah Appleton stole that money. I couldn't tell dat by jest lookin' at it."

Patrick F. Murphy, who by his brilliance at the recent horse show luncheon won the title of New York's latest wit, was talking the other day about a clerk he used to employ.

"This clerk," he said, "prided himself on his readiness in every emergency. Whatever came up, he acted quickly. He wished it to be understood that he was never at a loss.

"One morning he dashed like the wind out of the office with two letters that required immediate mailing. In a little while he returned, a somewhat reproachful look on his face.

"You nearly caused me to miss that mail, sir," he said.

"How was that," said I.

"Why, you put a five-cent stamp on the city letter and a two-cent stamp on the foreign one."

"Dear me, how stupid. And what did you do?" I asked.

"Oh, said the clerk, 'I made it all right. I changed the addresses on the envelopes.'"

TRADE NOTE.

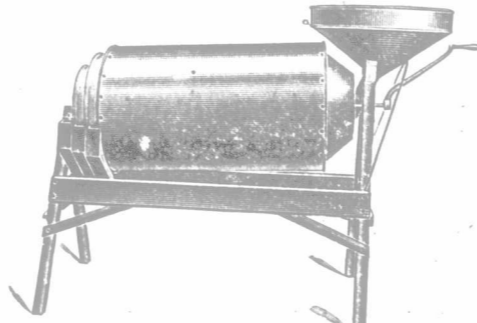
In this issue, Warner's, the big wallpaper dealers, of Brandon, advertise a special sale of all their cheaper lines, during the month of October. They are offering wonderful inducements to their many customers, so that soon may be made for next year's importations. The chance to secure choice goods at such low prices is certainly an exceptional one. This firm rarely advertises sales of any kind, but when they do, the people of the West can be sure of getting most decided bargains. The time is opportune too, for fixing up the home for winter time. Their advertisement appears on another page.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

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

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

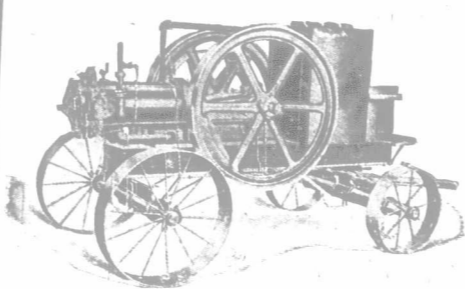
CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



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 a wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild bucks heat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Write at once for wholesale prices.

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



THE "OHIO" Portable Gasoline Engines

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

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

Special Offer.

The Weekly Telegram

FROM DATE TO JANUARY 1, 1905, FOR

25c.

OR TO JANUARY 1, 1906, FOR

\$1.

Mailed, Postage Paid, to any Address in Canada, United States or Great Britain.

Send it to your friends who are interested in the Canadian Northwest. It's as good as a letter.

If you do not use an incubator you are neglecting one of the greatest profit-producing departments of your farm. There is always a big demand for chickens. The greatest success in poultry raising has been achieved with the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

It has a record of hatching out every fertile egg put in it. It is the perfect incubator and requires the least watching.

We sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. We'll ship one anywhere in Canada—freight prepaid—and let you have three years to pay for it. It will make many times its cost in that time.

Write for full particulars and catalogue to M. CAMPBELL FARMING MILL CO. Dept. 252 Chatham, Canada.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Metchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

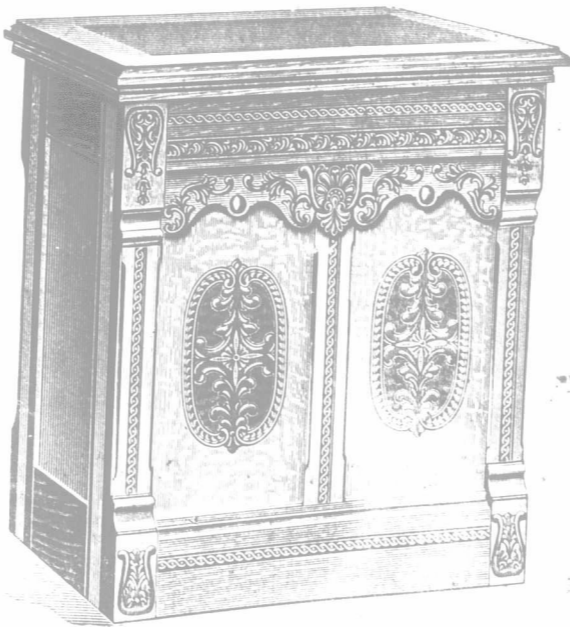
RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.



RAYMOND CABINET

THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES

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

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

Speedy Silent Simple

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

OVER FORTY YEARS' PERFECT SATISFACTION IN CANADIAN HOMES.

Write for free circulars and information regarding RAYMONDS to

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



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

The Kind the Creamerymen Use

There are only two kinds of Cream Separators: The DE LAVAL and others. Those who "know" buy the DE LAVAL. A few buy "others" and separator experience at the same time.

The condensed bought-and-paid-for experience of all the most advanced dairy men is told in three words:

BUY THE DE LAVAL

Then why make costly experiments which can only bring you to the same conclusion? Our catalogue explains fully De Laval superiority. Send for it to-day.

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

IT'S UP TO YOU

to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING.



American Field and Hog Fence. **Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.**



Hinge Joints and Tension Curves.

Any farmer can stretch 300 rods of our American Fence in one day. Don't buy a fence that it takes you all summer to build. If your dealer doesn't handle our fence, write to us. Farmers and railroads from Halifax to Vancouver are using it.

MADE BY The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

WINTER SCHEDULE

CANADIAN NORTHERN—GREAT NORTHERN

"TWIN CITY EXPRESS"

BETWEEN

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Commercial Metropolis of Western Canada

AND

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL

Southbound		Northbound			
Real Down		Head Up			
	17 20	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	10 10
	17 30		Portage Junction		10 00
	18 36		Morris		9 00
	19 20		Emerson		8 10
	19 45		St. Vincent		
	20 17		Hallock		7 03
	21 39		Warren		5 50
	22 52		Crookston		4 50
	23 29		Ada		3 47
	24 52		Glyndon		2 55
	4 35		Barnesville		2 25
	2 30		Fergus Falls		1 28
	3 14		Alexandria		24 14
	4 08		Osakis		23 53
	4 39		Sauk Centre		24 27
	5 10		Cloud		22 12
	6 31		Elk River		21 18
	6 56		Anoka		20 59
	7 33		Minneapolis		20 20
	8 03	Arrive	St. Paul	Leave	19 50

The Finest and Fastest Service To and From the East and South.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

DRIVER BECOMING NERVOUS.
Twelve-year-old horse, that I have used as a driver since he was a colt, seems to be getting nervous, when on the road. A week ago, I noticed a fungous growth on the upper margin of the pupil; to-day a piece of it appears to have broken off, and is floating in the eye. The fungous is brown. G. O.

Ans.—I do not think there is anything abnormal in the way you mention. In all horses' eyes there can be noticed three or four small, brown, fungus-like bodies, called the "corpora nigra," whose functions are to concentrate the rays of light and prevent their too direct passage through the pupil. No doubt these are the fungous growths you mention. A close observation will distinguish them in any healthy eye. I cannot tell why your horse should become nervous at this age, and it may be from defective vision, which sometimes occurs without any observable alteration of structure of the eye. It is possible a cataract may be forming. This often interferes with vision before anything can be noticed wrong by the casual observer. You had better have his eyes examined by a veterinarian. V.

FATALITY IN CCLT.
Three-year-old colt showed symptoms of acute indigestion for two days, and then died. A post-mortem revealed long, round worms, numerous in stomach and intestines. The spleen weighed five or six pounds, and was twice the normal size. The colt weighed 1,500 pounds. W. C. H.

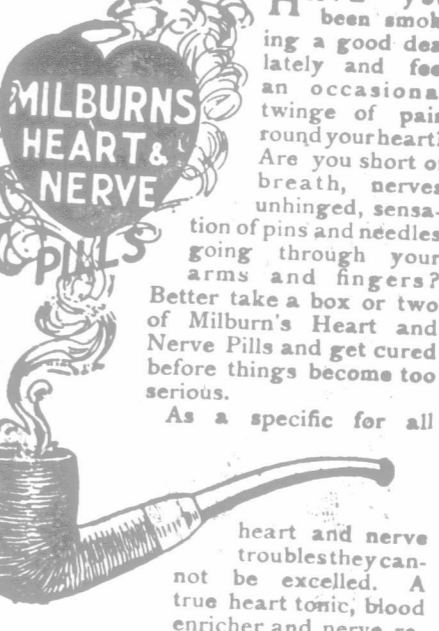
Ans.—No doubt the colt died from indigestion. If the worms existed in sufficient quantities to occlude the passage through the intestines, they would cause the disease; but I think it is probable the trouble was caused either by change of food or too heavy feeding. The presence of the worms would tend to weaken the digestive glands, and thereby predispose to indigestion. The enlarged spleen was caused by engorgement with blood. The circulation was affected by the disease, and the spleen acted as a storehouse for the blood, which did not circulate properly in the vessels. Horses are subject to anthrax, which may cause an enlarged spleen, but death takes place quickly, and the symptoms do not simulate those of acute indigestion. V.

WHO PAYS COMPENSATION FOR GLANDERS?

In your issue of August 17th, referring to Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, has that act anything to do with Manitoba, or if a man in Manitoba has a horse shot for glanders, does he get any remuneration, or has he to stand all the loss? Please make the law plain, as there is a lot of disputing over it here. Some claim that the act has nothing to do with Manitoba, that Manitoba gives nothing for stock destroyed for glanders or contagious diseases. Wakopa.

Ans.—See third column, page 1416, Sept. 28th issue, and editorial in October 5th issue, both of which explain the situation until quite recently, when the Federal Government instructed its veterinary inspectors to recommend compensation to owners of horses slaughtered for glanders, and also provided for the payment of such compensation. Where a case of glanders has developed, be sure to call it to the attention of the inspector authorized by the Dominion Government, for it is through him compensation must come. We expect to have more to say on this question in the near future.

A Toronto clergyman lately astonished his congregation by announcing: "My friends, we will worship our close (clothes) by singing the 225th hymn." The unconscious wisdom of his remark created amusement among those who awoke in time to hear it.



MILBURN'S HEART & NERVE PILLS


HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart? Are you short of breath, nerves untinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arms and fingers? Better take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

As a specific for all heart and nerve troubles they cannot be excelled. A true heart tonic, blood enricher and nerve restorer, they cure nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, smoker's heart, palpitation of the heart, after effects of la grippe, etc.

Price 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

WATER TROUGHS



WOODWARD WATERING BASIN PAT. MAR. 2, 1903
O. W. E. & P. CO.
MANUFACTURERS TORONTO

THE "WOODWARD."

SOLID They will save labor.
FACTS They will pay cost in a short time.
They will save immense time.
They always work automatically.

BEST STOCKMEN AND DAIRYMEN USE THEM.

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



McLAUGHLIN SLEIGHS

Better than ever for 1904-05, more comfortable, more artistically finished. Greater variety from which to select.

19 Varieties 2 knee and 3-knee Bobs, single and double Cutters and Sleighs. Catalogue free. Send for one.

McLaughlin Carriage Co.

OSHAWA



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



Pandora Range

Cook Fruit in Reservoir.

The Pandora Reservoir is oval shaped, stamped in one piece from the best sheet steel—no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt—every square inch is easily cleaned. Enamelled pure white, has a smooth, glossy, marble-like surface, easily and thoroughly cleansed—is so impossible to stain or taint that it can be used for boiling fruit ketchup, sauces, or any other preserving-time work, as well as for heating water. No other range is fitted with an enamelled reservoir. When you can get a range like the Pandora which costs no more than common ones, why not have a Pandora? Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

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

5 Daily Trains St. Paul to Chicago

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

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

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

W. B. DIXON

Northwestern Passenger Agent
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL

WRITE FOR RATES TO ST. LOUIS

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

NO ONE LIKE US.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT.

The Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

We keep THE BEST and sell at LOWEST PRICES. You can save \$1.00 A MINUTE by ordering a pump direct from our factory. It will take you from three to five minutes to fill out an order and send to us, and you will save from \$200 to \$300 in the price you would have to pay others.

Don't forget it is the well-known **COLUMBIAN PUMPS** that you are buying. Write for our illustrated Catalogue of Pumps and Windmills. Note the address.

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works H. Cater, Proprietor

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SUPERNUMERARY TEAT.

Cow has an extra teat growing on the other, close to udder. Can it be removed and the seat healed, when she is dry? J. P. P.

Ans.—Yes; as soon as she is dry, dissect the teat off carefully, close to the large teat, and dress the raw surface three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts, until healed. V.

PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS.

Cow is stiff, and she is gradually failing. She is very stiff when she walks, and cannot keep up with the others. Should I use her milk? J. W. M.

Ans.—She has progressive paralysis, and it is doubtful if she will recover. Keep her in a comfortable box stall. Purge with one and a half pounds Epsom salts and two drams ginger. Follow up with two drams nux vomica three times daily. If she does not show improvement in a month and continues to fail in flesh, you had better destroy her. Her milk is fit for use. V.

SKIN DISEASE

Mare, whose colt has just been weaned, has pimples from the size of a pea to that of a small marble over her body; where the harness chafes them, they become raw. I have owned her only four months, but am told she has been subject to this condition. B.

Ans.—This is a form of eczema. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up by giving one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week as long as necessary. Wash the body thoroughly with strong, warm soft soap suds; rub until dry, and follow up by dressing twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a quart of water. V.

CRIPPLED PIGS—DISLOCATION OF PATELLA

1. Two pigs are lame behind; have hard lumps below the hocks. One appears in good health, the other has rough skin.
2. Yearling colt has cramp in left hind leg. The leg straightens with the foot, and refuses to leave the ground, and then comes up with a jerk, and is all right until he stands again. W. J. R.

Ans.—1. These lumps are the result of rheumatic trouble, caused by cold and dampness. It is doubtful if the pigs will do well. Purge with two ounces Epsom salts. Follow up with ten grains salicylic acid three times daily, and bathe the legs with warm water, and after bathing, apply camphorated liniment.
2. This is dislocation of the patella (stifled). Put him in a box stall. Keep as quiet as possible. Do not allow him out of the stall at all. Blister the front and inside of the stifle joint once every month for four or five months. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns. V.

CEREBRAL APOPLEXY—STERILE HEIFER

1. Cow has spells in which she apparently chokes. She will cough two or three times, then fall over and stiffen out as if dying, but will recover in a few minutes. She has had three of them in eight months.
2. Heifer shows oestrus every three weeks. Is there a possibility of her being in calf? A. G.

Ans.—1. This is cerebral apoplexy, which may be due simply to a congestion of the vessels of the brain, or to a growth on the same. If from the former cause, purging with Epsom salts and extracting about two gallons of blood from the jugular vein will lessen her liability to an attack. If from the latter cause nothing can be done. I think it would be wise to fit her for the butcher.

2. It is possible the heifer is pregnant, even though she shows regular symptoms of oestrus. This phenomena sometimes, though rarely, is noticed. It is probable the opening through the neck of the womb is closed, and if so she will not conceive. The next time she shows oestrus, get your veterinarian to examine her, and if necessary force an opening; breed her in two hours after the operation, and if she does not conceive fit her for the block. V.

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.



Underwear That Defies the Thermometer

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is made in special weights for North-west winters. It's warm and heavy enough to defy the worst blizzard can bring. Wearing Stanfield's garments, you don't care how low the thermometer drops.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is made of long, silky Nova Scotia wool—the best in the world for Underwear. It's treated by our special process, that insures it being absolutely unshrinkable. It's knitted in all sizes to fit every figure. And being unshrinkable, it holds its easy, comfortable shape, no matter how often it is washed. Money back if it shrinks. Ask your dealer for Stanfield's.

FROM ANY STAND-POINT THE

H & R REVOLVERS

are the BEST

The H. & R. Revolvers never miss fire—never catch—and will never discharge accidentally.

Write for our illustrated catalogue.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO.,
356 Park Avenue,
WORCESTER, MASS., U. S. A.

"PURE, HEALTHY, TASTY" Its sale proves its worth.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN tea is displacing Japan tea just as "Salada" Black tea is displacing all other Black teas.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

SEE ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON'S

New Importation of

Clydesdales

Arrived in Brandon, September 19th, 1904.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY. THE SAME CHOICE BREEDING.

Let us know your wants.

JAS. SMITH, Manager.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

RUB IT IN

It's a good thing for sprains, strains, muscular soreness or weakness, etc.—and it is a "good thing, rub it in." Nothing better as a liniment than

Dr. Clark's White Liniment

Sold everywhere and also highly recommended everywhere. 50c. a bottle.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

STOP! Farmers, Think

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF **Winners! Winners! Winners!**

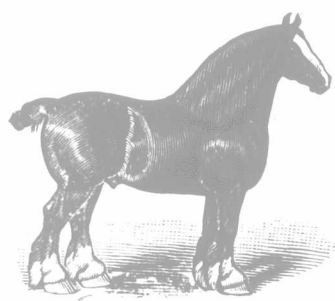
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST." PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 463, Brandon, Man. OR TO ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.



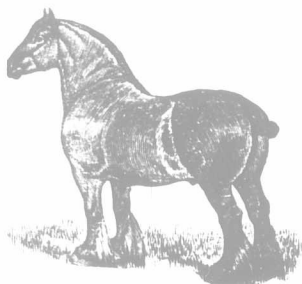
SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance 'Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and FILLIES

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., have just landed a choice lot of Stallions and Fillies, the best that money could buy. They will be on exhibition at Toronto and London. See our horses and prices before buying elsewhere. Address all correspondence to

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

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

GOSSIP.

"Every farmer in the corn belt ought to carry at least one sheep to every two acres," said O. H. Swigart, the Gallo-way man, of Champaign, Ill. "There's money in them. My experience is that a flock of that size does not cost a cent to maintain; in fact, it consumes refuse that is well out of the way. Last year I bought thirty sheep at \$5.00 a head. Since then I have sold \$186 worth of wool and lambs, and my present flock is worth a good deal more than the original investment."

Mr. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, 1904, writes: Now that the atmosphere at the stock-yards has cleared of labor troubles, all hands will turn their attention to promoting and insuring the success of the 1904 International. The railroads have granted the same rates as heretofore for visitors to attend this great annual event at Chicago, November 26 to Dec. 3. Entries for cattle, hogs and sheep close October 15th, as usual; for horses, Nov. 1st. It is advisable, however, in the interest of having everything properly classified, that entries be made as soon as possible before these dates. That this year's International will be the greatest of the series up to date, will be demonstrated.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM.

W. P. Williams, of Glenavon Stock Farm, Fort Saskatchewan, is making a good start as a Shorthorn breeder. He has sixteen head of pure-bred Shorthorns—one bull and fifteen females. They are a nice bunch, combining good size and fair quality.

SHORTHORNS DOING WELL.

"Our cattle participating in the milk test at St. Louis are doing well," said B. O. Cowan, of the American Shorthorn Association. "They are not competing with Jerseys and other strictly dairy breeds, as is generally supposed, but are in a class by themselves, beef quality being considered, also the value of the calf. Mr. Hinds, the superintendent, is of the opinion that our Chicago exposition record will be eclipsed. He has had trouble with his calves, some of them having died, but on the whole the exhibit has done well."

SHOWING COON SKINS.

An old Arkansas hunter, who was in the habit of taking his dogs and gun out for a solitary coon hunt almost every evening, weather permitting, also took himself to the cross-roads store each following morning, and to the neighbors related miraculous stories of the still more miraculous numbers of coons he had annihilated the night before. These honest friends, with true Southern good nature, passively submitted to these wild tales from day to day, until the number grew to such magnitude as to surpass all belief, and then, rising in their righteous indignation, as one body, gave vent to their feelings in the following: "Look here, neighbor, this talk of kill-coons is all well and good. There are coons in the woods, and powder and shot can kill them, but if you are such a mighty hunter, you have just to show us those coon skins."

That is just what Vitæ-Ore, the natural mineral remedy, which is being advertised so extensively, has been doing right along. For every claim of a cure made it has produced the "coon skin," the actual living, breathing, walking, talking witness in the cured one. It asks no credence, it wants only an opportunity to show "coon skins" in each individual case, and to produce before each and every sick and ailing reader a "coon skin" in the form of his or her own improvement and benefit, before he or she need pay one cent.

Vitæ-Ore has stood the test of over a generation of time and peoples, and claims its right to the title of being the "Best thing in, on or out of the earth for the afflicted." Read the 30-day trial offer in this issue.

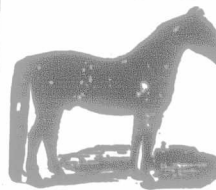
Opportunities

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.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

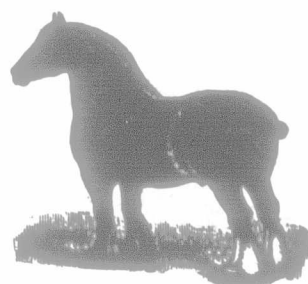


A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES



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

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONTARIO.

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 or 2 ABSORBINE; 1 pint vinegar and 1 1/2 pints water; cover with a layer of cotton, and bandage over. Repeat as above until cured. ABSORBINE is sold by regular dealers or delivered

for \$2 per bottle. Manufactured by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., Springfield, Mass., om Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Agts for Canada.

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.

D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN.

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

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, Eikhorn, Man.

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.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

Advertise in the Advocate

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

LOST.

STE. ROSE DU LAC, Man.—Ten dollars reward will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of two colts that strayed from my premises near Ste. Rose du Lac last May.

NANTON, Alta.—Strayed from the premises of Messrs. Show & Glendinning, Nanton, Alta., since June last, team of chestnut driving horses, weight about 2,300 pounds, branded 45, monogram, and lazy JL, monogram, on left thigh, branded reversed inverted L, K, monogram, and lazy JL, monogram, on left thigh.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Strayed from the premises of John Kolman (30-17-2 w 2), Whitewood, Assa., bay mare, white star on forehead, about eight years old, branded X on left hip. Ten dollars reward will be paid for the information leading to the recovery of the above animal.

ESTRAY.

WEYBURN, Assa.—At H. Temple's, 30 miles south of Weyburn, Assa., light bay gelding, branded W, with a quarter circle joined on top, on right hip.

REDVERS, Assa.—At Joe Lamotte's, black mare, star on forehead, seven or eight years old, about 900 pounds weight, branded J B on left hip, right hind foot white.

STOUGHTON, Assa.—At W. F. Carefoot's (S. W. 4-9-8 w 2), since about June 20, 1904, dark-bay horse, branded square or box on right hip.

COTHAM, Assa.—At Ernest Kendrick's (36-18-5 w 2), bay mare, brand resembling reversed E, X, on left shoulder, white stripe down face, followed by a gray yearling filly.

HALBRITE, Assa.—At John Balfour's (N. W. 32-7-12 w 2), buckskin mare, branded P H on left hip.

MARKERVILLE, Alta.—Since August 22, 1904, dark-gray stallion, over one year old, unbranded, Jno. Jones (14-33-3 w 5).

IMPOUNDED.

ELLISBORO, Assa.—Yearling stallion, draft, bay, white star on forehead, dark spot on right cheek, hind feet and left front foot white, unbranded.

Yearling stallion, draft, bay, white star and very narrow white stripe on nose, very quiet, unbranded.

Gray pony gelding, brand resembling 9VP, monogram, over indistinct brand on right shoulder, indistinct brand resembling Y, under indistinct brand, on right hip, halter and saddle marks. D. McKaig (N. E. 22-18-10 w 2).

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Light bay mare, white stripe down face, branded E H, with bar under, on right hip, bell on neck, hind feet white.

Bay mare, branded E H, with bar under, on right hip, right hind foot white, halter on. G. H. Brownrigg (S. W. 22-16-7 w 2).

OSLER, Sask.—Dark sorrel mare, low, heavy set, about eight years old, short tail, hobble marks on front feet, unbranded.

Small yearling colt, mare, dark bay, white star on face, white stripe down nose, right hind foot white, unbranded. Mahlon Baraer (S. E. 14-39-4 w 3).

ROSTERN, Sask.—Since about two weeks, cayuse stallion, about four years old, about 700 pounds weight, no brand visible. F. R. Wright, poundkeeper.

RAYMOND, Alta.—Buckskin horse, branded E H on right thigh.

Black pony, horse, white on face, no brand visible.

Red and white spotted steer, one year old, brand 3 N H on left hip.

Brown steer, two years old, brand resembling 4 K on left ribs, crop, right ear,

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Tubulars Find Gold In Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay.



TUBULARS Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-186.

Canadian Transfer Pointers Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.



MONEY SAVED

Endowment Insurance in the Manufacturers Life gives you life insurance for the protection of your family during 10, 15, 20 or 25 years, as you may choose.

At the end of the time chosen it returns to you personally all the money paid in premiums, with good interest.

Write for information to

DEPT. A, THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO. TORONTO, CANADA

SAWS ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND



Our 1905 Model Machine cuts faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. A folding machine suitable for a 15-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for literature showing latest IMPROVEMENTS. First order gets agency. Manufactured in Canada. NO DUTY TO PAY. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

fork left ear W. S. Johnson, pound-keeper.

ALAMEDA, Assa.—Dark-roan gelding, one year old, white star on forehead, hind feet white.

Sorrel mare, one year old, white star on forehead. Alfred Reed (S. W. 4-5-2 w 2).

KIRKPATRICK, Sask.—Bay mare, about three or four years old, white stripe around nose, branded D on left shoulder, hind feet white. Ed. Anderson (27-47-27 w 2).

OXBOW, Assa.—Bay mare, white star on face, three years old, no brand. Bay colt, gelding, one year old, no brand. Chas. McWilliams (S. E. 28-4-1 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Red steer, calf, about ten months old, under bit left ear, stake rope and peg on tip of tail white, white under belly.

Red heifer, slightly brindle, past two years old, branded reversed D, P, monogram, on right shoulder.

Red-and-white spotted heifer, about nine months old, pasture tag fastened with small rope, scar on left hip. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

HILLESDEN, Assa.—Gray horse, brand resembling compass, with horizontal bar through upper portion.

Sorrel horse, brand resembling compass, with horizontal bar through upper portion, on left hip.

Cream mare, branded W, quarter circle joined on top, on right hip.

Gray mare, branded W, quarter circle joined on top, on right hip. W. Dixon (N. E. 20-16-6 w 2).

NEUDORF, Assa.—Dark-brown gelding, white star, about three years old, branded circle on left hip, white sock on right hind foot.

Brown mare, white star, about three years old, branded 3 -, combination, on right shoulder, white socks on hind feet.

Bay gelding mare, white stripe down face, branded 3 -, combination, on right shoulder. Henry Wirth (S. W. 22-20-8 w 2).

PLEASANT FORKS, Assa.—Red-and-white bullock, three years old.

Red bullock, one year old. Two red-and-white heifers, one year old.

White heifer, one year old. Red heifer, three years old. Henry Schindel (N. W. 30-22-7 w 2).

A LAMEDA, Assa.—Brown mare, branded running X on left hip, branded R on right shoulder.

Bay gelding, branded running X on left hip, branded R on right shoulder.

Sorrel gelding, branded running X on left hip, branded R on right shoulder. Alfred Reed (S. W. 4-5-2 w 2).

MONTGOMERY, Assa.—Black mare, aged, brand resembling JL, monogram, on left thigh.

Brown mare, aged, star on forehead, branded HP, monogram, on left shoulder; brown colt, star on forehead.

Bay horse, bald face, right fore foot crooked, branded 41 on left thigh. A. B. Potter (S. E. 24-13-3 w 2).

YORKTON, Assa.—Red-and-white yearling bull, short tail. Town Pound.

TRADE NOTE.

It is by saving a few cents every day, a few dollars every month, that provision for the "rainy day" is made, and those dependent upon the breadwinner are provided for should his providing hand be stayed. Our present-day business methods furnish several avenues by which savings may be accumulated, but if there is one more popular than another, because of the many advantages it offers by way of investment and security, it is through life insurance, which simply means laying by a certain sum each year for use in later years, either by oneself or family. So satisfactory has this system become that large companies are in the field to conduct the business, one of the most successful of which is the Manufacturers' Life. This company will insure for 10, 15, 20, 25 years, or for life. It offers every possible inducement to a person to save money, and is worthy of the patronage of every provident man or woman in the West.

Low Colonists' Rates.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily, September 15th to October 15th. For further information apply to J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg, Man.

To Eat and Sleep

you must get your liver, stomach and bowels right. Beecham's Pills act like a charm in setting you right. The appetite of youth comes with all its old relish after using Beecham's Pills. Natural sleep is the result of a short course of this famous remedy.

To Work and Play

use Beecham's Pills. You will find a vigor and life which adds zest to both work and play after using Beecham's Pills. You will feel like a new person with a clear eye, sweet breath and a keen brain. Toenjoylifetake

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

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

A Live-stock Market at Calgary.

NOW ESTABLISHED

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R. Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

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

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Oct 21, 1904, of cattle; Oct. 28, 1904, of horses.

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

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

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. Sts. & P. O. Box 294.

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, E. Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE 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, MA'AGER. HOPE FARM. St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Glendenning BRADWARDINE, MAN.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN. Rounthwaite, Man.

GOSSIP.

PREPARATIONS FOR DIPPING.

Geo. Newbury, of Four Mile Coulee, took a trip through this vicinity last week to ascertain what preparations are being made for dipping.

The dipping vat at Many Island Lake, which is being built by Messrs. Hargrave, Sissons and Macdonald, is now completed, and the corrals are in course of erection. The vat, which is of concrete throughout, is sixty-five feet in length, four feet wide at the top, and has a capacity of about five thousand gallons. The corrals will hold a thousand head, and it is expected that from eight hundred to a thousand head can be dipped per day.

EDMONTON'S WOOLLEN MILL.

A small woollen mill is being successfully run in Edmonton by Mr. Webster. Blankets (both white and gray), flannels, tweeds, etofes, friezes and other woollen goods, of first-class quality and finish, are being turned out in large quantities.

This is preparing a trade for Western wool, and especially wool from the northern portions of Alberta. It costs about three cents per pound to send this wool east, and about a like rate is added when the finished articles are returned. This shows some strong advantages in favor of home manufacture.

The mill is run by steam, and the machinery includes two carders, one finisher, two spinners, one washer, one filler, one peroller, two blanket looms.

It is said that 16,000 pairs of blankets were sold in Edmonton last year.

In connection with the woollen mill there is a wood-working shop, where school desks, butter tubs and cheap lines of furniture are made. The butter tubs are made from native spruce, while the desks are made from B. C. fir.

WOODLANDS FAIR.

The Carlyle, Woodlands and Woonona Societies annual fair, held at Woodlands, on Sept. 28, was a success both in the number of exhibits and the number of people present, for although the weather was not favorable, the attendance was large. The exhibit of vegetables was very good, being better than those shown at many of the larger shows.

Horses.

J. Heaney carried off the red for brood mare, and also for the foal of 1904; J. Kirten getting second for foal of 1904. A. J. H. Proctor had the best general-purpose team, in harness. The showing of brood mares was very good. J. A. Wilson coming first, and Wilkes Bros. a close second.

Cattle.

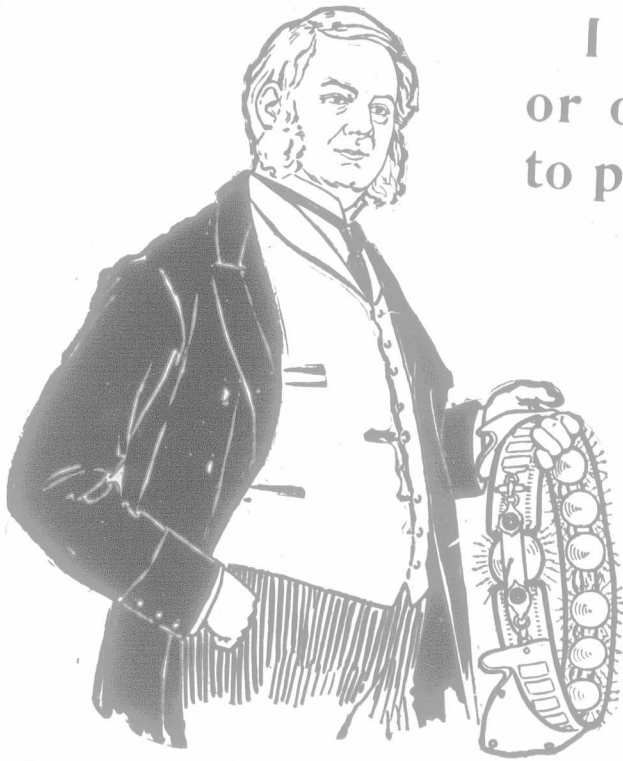
The cattle shown were, on the whole, good. A. McMillan had the red in three-year-old Shorthorn bulls, and D. W. Fleury a close second. J. T. Balfour was first for a yearling Shorthorn bull. Jas. Proctor was on the top with a three-year-old Shorthorn cow; N. McMillan being second. J. H. Clark was first in yearling Shorthorn heifers; Jas. Proctor being second with a good animal.

Swine.

N. McMillan carried off all the prizes in Berkshire. G. Craddock receiving first for a sow, one year and over, any other breed. G. H. Broadfoot won first prize for a fine pig of Red Fife wheat. G. Broadfoot was a close second.

Men Try my Cure Free!

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



I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment.

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

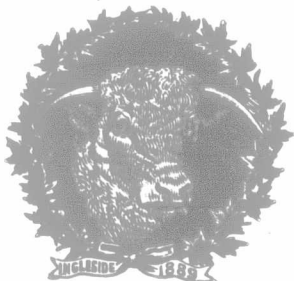
and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

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

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

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



INGLESIDE HEREFORDS

Six Bulls, 8 to 12 Months. They are good ones.

A grand lot of yearling heifers, also 2 year heifers and young cows in calf, by the car lot or singly. Prices right, quality and breeding of the best.

H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



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

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

LITTLE BOW

Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd.

Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to

JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Sired by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O. Near Orangeville, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. OWEN BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 4037, also four choicely-bred Ontario bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903. Also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topsman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. m GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales.

First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service.

ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm.

For sale—quality. Right prices. Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand

J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

STUMP PULLERS SEVEN SIZES

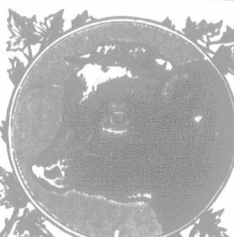
WE PAY THE FREIGHT CATALOG FREE

DEPT. W SMITH GRUBBER CO LACROSSE WIS

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.



SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. E. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITYTTON HERO 7-3082 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. Young Bulls for sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, CO. TO WOOD, ASQA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

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.

To advertising any advertisements in this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

Mange is a serious disease at any time, but is torture for stock in the summer time. Perspiration aggravates the itching, making it almost unbearable. There is really no reason why stock should be compelled to suffer with it at all. Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

Never Fails to Cure Mange

The reason the disease is present in the herds of so many farmers and stockmen is because they don't try to get rid of it.

You've got to go after it right, and to do that you need Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. Use it freely—it is inexpensive—all the year round, and your stock will never know what mange is. Kills lice; heals cuts, wounds and bruises. Used for ten years and endorsed by experiment stations and large breeders.

Shipped in concentrated form; you add the water. Sold by dealers everywhere, in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for free booklet on diseases of stock.

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.

Shorthorns for Sale!
At Meadowfield Farm are
Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. **ANDREW COOK,** Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.



Grandview Herd.
See the Shorthorns Herd headed by Crimson Chief - 2407 - and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON, Innesfall, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.

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

13 First-class Young Bulls

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.
All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
GREENWOOD, ONT.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLARKE, Manager.
H. O'GILL & SON, O'GILL, ONTARIO.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ones got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Windsor." Excellent type and quality.
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares.
Farm 1 mile north of town

Seaside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ontario.
Breeder of high class SHORTHORN OAT & L. (Imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd
Stock for sale.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall present for purchase this season
Three Imported Bulls
In addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.
Send for catalogue

IN SHROPSHIRE we offer a limited number of in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shropshire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Present Offering

3 YOUNG BULLS fit for service, sired by Scottish Hero (Imp) and out of Imp. dams.
JAS. A. CERRAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM

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

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, M. 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.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Herd won 1st prize open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903, headed by Imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; Imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of Imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors, JOR. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to **E. H. BULL & SON,** Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 35 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to
JAS. BODER, Manager,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm.
22 miles west of Montreal.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James M. Reid, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Toronto, has been notified of the acceptance of the company's tender for the erection of the steel water tank and steel tower for the St. Boniface waterworks. The tower will rise to a height of 141 feet, and the tank will have a capacity of 106,000 gallons.

The company makes a specialty of town waterworks systems and elevated tanks in connection therewith, which latter are guaranteed absolutely frost-proof. The first of these elevated tanks built by them in Winnipeg is the one on the top of the Kemp Manufacturing Co.'s seven-story building; it was erected about two months ago. The St. Boniface tank is the first one of so large size and so great height put up in a latitude so far north; but one not quite so large was erected for the town of Edmonton last year.

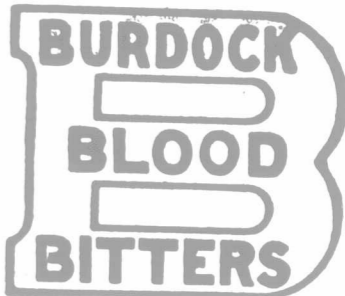
The new warehouse, which the company is erecting for its Winnipeg branch at the corner of Chambers Street and Logan Avenue, Mr. Reid expects to be ready for occupation in about two weeks.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS.

For sixteen years this noted herd of pure-bred Galloway cattle have held an enviable position throughout the length and breadth of this country, owing to their high-class quality and superior excellence. They are the property of Mr. Robert Shaw, a gentleman whose whole life from childhood up has been intimately associated with the breeding and management of this favorite beef breed, and whose judgment as to what constitutes an ideal Galloway type is par excellence. The farm lies in Brantford, Ont., four miles west of the city of Brantford, and at present, roaming the luxuriant pastures, are to be seen 40 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, at the head of which stands the massive, thick, short-legged bull, Viceroy of Castlemilk (Imp.) 19064, bred by Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., of Castlemilk, Lockerbie, Scotland; sired by Lodge Star of Castlemilk, dam Lady Vaudeville. Viceroy of Castlemilk needs no words of praise from us, as his magnificent showing record speaks for itself; for three years at Toronto he has won second place, and at London he has won two firsts and championships and one third. Prominent among the breeding females is the grand cow, Flora McElin (Imp.), bred by James Biggar, Dalbeattie, Scotland, sired by John Frost, dam Sally of Penninghame. This cow is a noted prizewinner, and the dam and granddam of a number of the herd, Belle B. 2nd 16896, is another of the rare good ones, and winner of first and sweepstakes at Toronto and London in 1903. She is sired by College Gambler 12808, dam Belle B. of High Park. She has now a splendid six-months-old heifer calf, by the stock bull, Her half-sister, Toronto Maid 24196, by the stock bull, is a year-old heifer that gives promise of a brilliant show career, having already won first at Toronto and London this year. Muriel 20867 is a two-year-old heifer, by Charteris 14627, dam Maud of High Park. She won as a yearling, first at Toronto and London, 1903, and second at Toronto this year. The above described females are only representative of a number of others in the herd. In young bulls, King Vick 22950, by the stock bull, dam Lizzie of Drumlanrig 9987, is a year-old bull that gives great promise, and won last year as a calf, first at Toronto and London, and this year at the same shows won second. Black Tom 24203 is a ten-months-old bull, by the stock bull, and out of Irvana 13219. He won second at both Toronto and London this year, under a year. At present Mr. Shaw is offering for sale several bulls from six to eighteen months old, and a number of heifers of various ages.

Two Through Tourist Cars to California.

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



Is a purely vegetable System Renovator, Blood Purifier and Tonic.

A medicine that acts directly at the same time on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood.

It cures Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Constipation, Pimples, Boils, Headache, Salt Rheum, Running Sores, Indigestion, Erysipelas, Cancer, Shingles, Ringworm or any disease arising from an impoverished or impure condition of the blood.

For Sale by all Druggists.
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: **HOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

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

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to **K. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ontario.**

YORKSHIRES

We have for sale now young stock from six weeks to four months old. They are sired by Summerhill Dalmeny Turk 2nd (Imp.), bred by the Earl of 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.

YORKSHIRES Both sexes, for breeding or show purposes. Holstein calves, both sexes, for sale, from best milk and butter strains.
R. HONEY, Minster Farm, Brickley, Ont.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berk-shire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders.
HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. B. BANTING BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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

You will not regret our advice on the subject of

STARCH

Use only

EDWARDSBURG "Silver Gloss" Starch in the laundry and

BENSON'S Prepared Corn for the kitchen.

EVERY MERCHANT SELLS THEM.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO. LIMITED,
Cardinal, Ontario.

Vulcanite Rubber Roofing

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

ELLIS & GROGAN
Agents, CALGARY, ALTA.

E. A. Harris & Co.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Farms, Ranches and Residences

VANCOUVER ISLAND and on mainland.

Write us exactly what you want, to **VICTORIA, B. C.**



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Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: I write with pleasure to you, having used your Belt for a few weeks, and I can now say that I am cured. I cannot recommend your Belt too highly, I am so well pleased with it, and if I ever want another I shall have one of your best. I know they are good, because the one I have has cured all my diseases. I am recommending your Belt to every one I know, and will do my best to get your Belts going in my neighborhood. You can do what you like with this letter. I remain, your obedient servant, George Baxendale, Spring Valley, Ont.

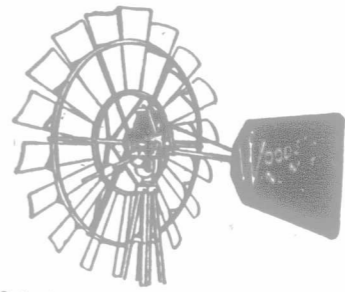
I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that unnerves you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed, free.

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BUT not until you can say "Here is the dollar—you deserve it"; not until we HAVE EARNED IT, not until you are WILLING to send it to us, not until you want to send it to us, not until you are SATISFIED to pay it, not until we HAVE PROVEN to YOU that we have what we claim, not until that you will be willing to pay, GLAD TO PAY, as hundreds of the readers of this paper, yea, even thousands, have been willing and glad to pay. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE. We leave it to you entirely for you to decide. If you can say that we, and Vitæ-Ore, have earned your money, we want your money, as we say at the top, but NOT OTHERWISE. How can you refuse to give this most remarkable of all remarkable remedies—a natural, curing and healing mineral ore—a trial on the terms of such a LIBERAL OFFER? If you need medicinal treatment of any kind, if you are sick and ailing, if any one in your family is ailing, poorly, worn out, sickly, it is actually a sin and a shame if you do not send for Vitæ-Ore upon the terms of this thirty-day trial offer. Read the offer! Read it again and again! Send for the medicine! Do it to-day! Each day lost makes a case older, obstinate, harder, hurts you more, pains you more. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose.

WE WILL SEND TO ALL

Subscribers or readers of The Farmer's Advocate a full-sized \$1.00 package of VITÆ-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this offer again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. If not, no money is wanted! We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We give you thirty days' time to try the medicine, thirty days to see results before you need to pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge! We know Vitæ-Ore and are willing to take the risk.

Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantite, rock-like substance—mineral—Ore—mired from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful, but now extinct, mineral spring. It requires twenty years for oxidation by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime, and is then of medicinal value. It contains free iron, free sulphur, and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package—one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful mineral water drunk fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. ORE has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced incurable cases than any other known medicine, and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctors' prescriptions which it is possible to procure.

Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of The Farmer's Advocate, if you will give it a trial. Send for a \$1.00 package at our risk. You have nothing to lose but the stamp to answer this announcement. We want no one's money whom Vitæ-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the judge! Can anything be more fair? What sensible person, no matter how prejudiced he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to take cases. We mean just what we say in this announcement, and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving age and ailments, and mention The Farmer's Advocate, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

BEST DOCTORS FAIL

HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE FOR 30 YEARS. DROPSY 20 YEARS, AND RHEUMATISM 12 YEARS.

Vitæ-Ore Triumphs Astonishingly After All These Long Years of Sickness.

In 1867 I was taken with Kidney Trouble and could not do any farm work. I continued in this condition for so long, although I tried many remedies, that it developed into Dropsy, and I have been more or less in a dropsical state for the past twenty years, at times most alarmingly so.

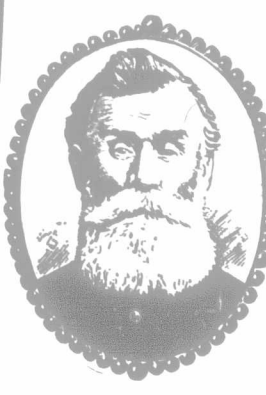
To add to my already heavy burden, I was attacked with Rheumatism some 11 or 12 years ago, and this has been with me almost continuously since that time. I had the best doctors in the country, having continually searched and expended money to bring about a cure, if such a thing were possible, but all to no avail. I also tried my share of all the advertised treatments, as I suppose every sick person does and of Vitæ-Ore I had tried so long and so fruitlessly that I laughed at the claims set forth, but as I investigated further and found that it was not a man-made compound, but a natural mineral ore, mined from a deposit, I grew interested in it and decided to at least give it a trial. I commenced taking Vitæ-Ore three months ago, and still take it, and am now as well and free from all these troubles as I ever expected to be and more. Vitæ-Ore is certainly a powerful remedy, and I only wish that I had learned of it when it was first placed upon the market. It almost makes me heart-sick to think of all the great suffering, pain and illness I could have saved, and the ability I could have had to do all I wanted to do. No ailing person should pass by the opportunity to try it when it is offered to them.

D. L. STRAIN,
Shannon City, Iowa.

Rheumatism Gone--Gained 20 Pounds

Meredian, N. W. T. Vitæ-Ore is a grand medicine. I have gained twenty pounds and have only used one package—the package which was sent to me on thirty days' trial. My Rheumatism has entirely left me, although no treatment which I used before was able to do anything with it. It is astonishing what a great result has been accomplished from so small a quantity of medicine used in so short time. I will always recommend Vitæ-Ore, and think every sick person should take advantage of your liberal offer to give a trial without a penny of cost until benefited.

PETER HAY.



WHAT CATARRH IS:

Many of the troubles and disorders which Vitæ-Ore is advertised to cure may be traced to a Catarrhal condition of some part of the body. Most people connect the word Catarrh only with a disorder of the head or throat, but such inference is not correct.

Catarrh, as defined by Webster, is an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane, any condition in which there are congestion, swelling, morbid action or any alteration in the quantity and quality of mucus secreted. It can consequently be present in any part of the body where there is a mucous membrane, the head, nose, throat, stomach, intestines, bowels, bladder, kidney and generative organs, and as a clot of dust will impair the workings of the finest watch, so a catarrhal condition of any organ will enfeeble the power, prevent the proper functional activity and capacity, and result in a complication of ills of many names and symptoms, treated in many different ways, but no cure is possible unless the Catarrhal condition, the primary cause, is checked and removed. To successfully treat catarrh of any part it is necessary to use medications which possess the power of allaying inflammation, arresting morbid action and of purifying diseased mucus.

Vitæ-Ore will positively cure Catarrh of any organ or part of the body, used for the different conditions in the several ways prescribed in our printed directions. It is a natural astringent, presenting qualities as such which it seems impossible to duplicate in any manufactured or artificial product, and immediately allays all inflammation, stops all morbid or irregular action on the membrane, eradicates all catarrhal so as to faithfully perform its individual function and restores the entire system to a state of entire and perfect health.

Its action is **certain**, and results **sure**. It can be relied upon to reach every case more promptly and effectively than any treatment, combination of remedies or doctor's prescription that can be procured, and cure **completely as well as permanently**. Patients afflicted with catarrh of any part should not delay treatment, as delay means a spread of the disease to other parts, a more aggravated condition from month to month, and more difficulty in effecting a cure. **Vitæ-Ore** has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, as the multitude of testimonials in our indexes shows, many of them in which the patient was at such a stage that hope was given up, recalling them from the shadow of the grave.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

- Rheumatism
- Bright's Disease and Dropsy
- La Grippe
- Blood Poisoning
- Sores and Ulcers
- Malarial Fever
- Nervous Prostration and Anæmia
- Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles
- Catarrh of any part
- Female Complaints
- Stomach and Bowel Disorders
- General Debility

NOT A PENNY UNLESS BENEFITED

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. ADDRESS,

THEO. NOEL, Geologist, W.F.A. Dept. Toronto, Ontario.
YONGE ST.,

CURED OF SALT RHEUM

Afflicted for Over Ten Years—No Other Medicine Could Do the Work—Three Packages of Vitæ-Ore Proves to Be a Positive Cure.

I have been in a most unhappy condition with Salt Rheum for the last ten or eleven years, and during that time I have used several medicines, in fact, a great many, in the hope of obtaining a cure, none of which brought me any great relief. The last remedy which I took before I made use of Vitæ-Ore simply did me no good at all. I heard that there was a medicine called Vitæ-Ore, which was known to have cured cases of Salt Rheum in my neighborhood, and I immediately sent for a package on trial. The thirty days' use of the medicine made possible by the trial terms greatly relieved the trouble, and it alone was enough to do more good than any treatment I had previously used. I sent for two more packages, the use of which has completely cured me. I would like all people who are suffering from this ailment to know about my cure.

As you see, the cure was effected by this wonderful medicine. Although I used the Vitæ-Ore only for the purpose of curing Salt Rheum, I find that after taking the medicine my general health is much improved, and I feel much better and stronger than I have been for some time. I would recommend my friends who are afflicted with this ailment to send for a package of Vitæ-Ore at once. Address, THEO. NOEL, Geologist, W.F.A. Dept., Toronto, Ontario.

