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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 23, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 635

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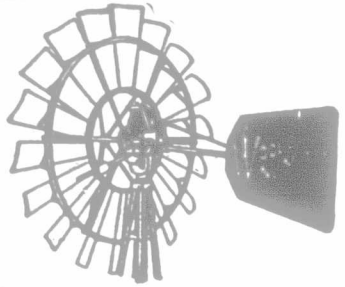
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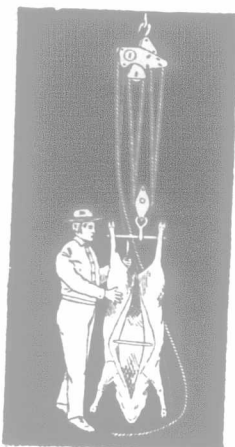
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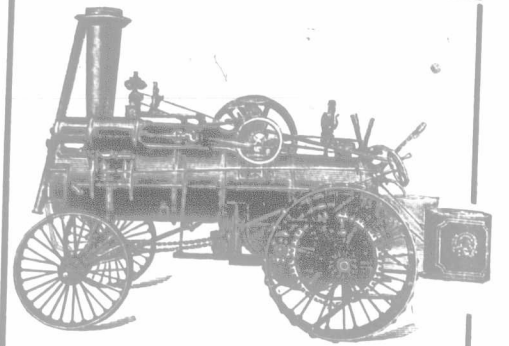
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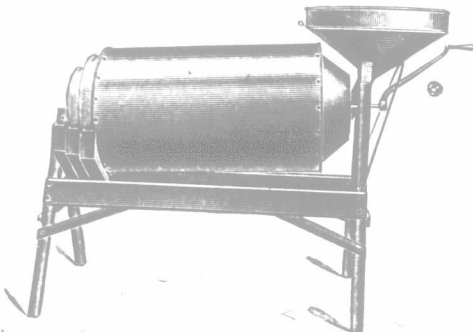
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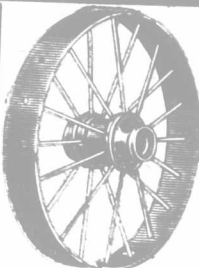
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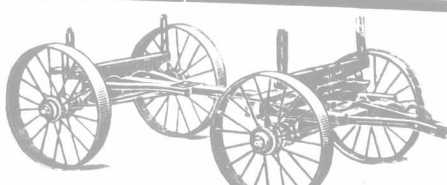


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We want

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Consign your grain to us. We will sell it for you at highest price and make liberal advances. Our rates are 1c. per bushel for car lots and 3/4c. per bushel for 5000 bushels or more.

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

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 23, 1904.

No. 635

Editorial.

A Talk with Local Show Managers.

The local shows are over for this year, and the date of the annual meeting of the exhibition association, or agricultural society, is not far distant. The "Farmer's Advocate," therefore, would like to have a friendly but plain talk with the managers of local shows.

Much has been written and more has been said regarding the improvement of the fair. Departments of Agriculture have given instruction, agricultural journals have offered criticism, and, in many cases, the local paper has been a helpful factor in giving assistance toward making the show of greater value, but, notwithstanding this, the fact cannot be denied that few of our local shows come up to the mark, and a great number fail to accomplish any good purpose. This truth any reasonable manager or director of a local show readily will admit. The questions then come home, "Where does the fault lie, and what must be done to improve the situation?" Naturally, the answer to the first question would be with the management, or the people who should be their supporters.

In considering this answer, it must be borne in mind that local shows are not always easy to make successful. In the first place, they require capable management, including thorough and systematic organization, and, in the second place, the co-operation of the people of the community, who should exhibit. From a study of the management of the local shows of this country, we are convinced that unless some of them improve, they would be better to cease attempting to hold a show of live stock and agricultural products. In some cases, the attempt at an exhibition appears to be little more than a scheme for securing the Government grant for distribution in the community. Better to have no show than one that is lacking in life and activity. In this class of fairs, that show but little excuse if any, for existence, the infant exhibition should not be included. A show that has only been held one or two years should not be severely criticised because it is not a large one, provided it shows signs of development. It is not the smallness of a show to which objection is taken, it is the lack of efficient management. At the same time, it must be recognized that even where failures occur there is usually among the directorate some one or more who is deserving of credit for a willingness to make sacrifices for the benefit of his local show. It should never be forgotten that the shows that are most successful have upon their directorate men who are inspired with loyal motives on behalf of their community, rather than a selfish desire to win a little prize money. One of the reasons for failure in some cases is because there are, unfortunately, but few citizens who seem prepared to make those sacrifices which are necessary to the success of the show.

Incompetent management is seen in a general lack of organization, and an absence of a system in the working out of the details of the show. The success of many shows depends upon the executive ability of their secretaries. Perfect organization is to be found in a directorate composed of men who know their duty, and who do it. But on some directorates there appear to be some who neither know their own duty, nor that of others. The result of this is a lack of system. Judging does not begin on time, exhibitors do not know when their exhibits will need to be shown, and visitors are at sea as to the programme for the day. The outcome is that the show is deficient in the fundamental essential of an exhibition—education. If the shows are not

educational, not run so that people can learn something, they are nothing. How many of our Western shows held during the past year would come in such a class? That is for each agricultural society to decide at its annual meeting. Some that we know of do, and, fortunately, many others do not. But even those that have been most successful can afford to consider carefully the best means of doing better work.

At their annual meeting, a number of agricultural societies can afford to add new blood to their directorate. More energy is needed everywhere, and if the men in middle life are not sufficiently alive to make the annual show a success, the younger fellows should be given an opportunity to prove what they can do. The older heads will be needed for advice and counsel, but the younger fellows will be most ready to do the work, so get them interested. If they do not attend the annual meeting, pick them in the district, and send them instructions as to what they will be expected to do. At the annual meeting, too, provision should be made for a careful revision of the prize list. The dead branches should be cut off, and new ones, in the form of attractive features, put on.

There are many other phases of the local show and the work of the agricultural society that might be dealt with in an article of this kind were it not too long. The "Farmer's Advocate" wishes to open this subject for discussion in its columns, and solicits letters from its many readers who are interested in the work of the agricultural society and its local show.

Counting the Cost.

Now that the long winter evenings are here again, it is a capital time to do a little calculating to find out how much profit has been made from the farm during the past season. Every farmer ought to have some system of keeping an account of moneys paid out, as well as moneys received. With these facts at hand, it is not difficult for anyone to find out at any time where he stands, and he can do it in a businesslike way, too. But if these facts are not readily obtainable, it is worth while spending an evening to obtain some idea of what it has cost to get that big check for wheat, or obtain the money that has paid the bills and made a payment on the farm.

To begin, a fair valuation of the farm should be taken, and interest on that amount at about six per cent. estimated. To that add the annual taxes, the cost of preparing the land for crop, the value of the seed, and the cost of putting it in the ground. Then add the cost of cutting, threshing, marketing, etc. This will give an idea of what it has cost to produce the grain, and it will not be difficult to find out what it is worth.

It is more satisfactory to have a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the farm for the year, but, in their absence, it is interesting, if not valuable, to get some estimate of the profits from the grain fields.

A Point in Shipping Wheat.

In shipping wheat to a commission firm in Winnipeg, it is always well for the shipper to let the consignee know what grade he expects it will go, and whether an appeal is to be made to the Survey Board in case the inspector's grading be not up to that standard. In this way, a shipper who lives out of town, or where he cannot be easily reached, has the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of and the satisfaction to be obtained through an appeal to the Survey Board before the wheat is likely to be carried on its way to the port by the railway company.

Opinions on Grading Wheat.

From letters received at this office during the last month, it is evident that some farmers who shipped wheat to the lake front are not perfectly satisfied with the grading of the Government Inspector. In a few cases, it is understood that the Survey Board has been called and the decision of the inspector sustained, but in others the shipper has not had time to appeal until the grain was on its way to the lake port.

To what extent the complaints are well founded we are not in a position to say. It has always been our opinion that Inspector Horn was a most capable official, and a particular test which we know was given him this year, without his knowledge, proved the correctness of our opinion. We are aware, however, that it is always possible for mistakes to occur, and perhaps grades that are close to the line are disposed of by his deputies, when they should be submitted to the chief inspector for grading.

A reason for a part of the dissatisfaction is probably traceable to the tendency which buyers for some elevators show towards leading the grain-grower to fancy he has a higher grade than he really has. At some points, the local elevator man is quite ready to grade wheat high if he is not in a position to buy it himself. Such tactics are calculated to cause mischief, and lead to dissatisfaction in regard to the new method which permits farmers to ship direct to a commission house in Winnipeg.

As we said before, there is always a possibility of a mistake, but we think shippers cannot be too careful in making charges. If an appeal cannot be made to the Survey Board or it is not considered wise to do so, a true sample of the car should be kept and placed in the hands of the executive of the Grain-growers' Association for consideration. In this connection, too, it might be pointed out that the time has arrived when grain-growers who wish to learn more about grading and judging wheat should be afforded an opportunity of doing so. This work was suggested in these columns in an article in January last, and the differences of opinion in regard to grading, as expressed this season, show more conclusively than ever that something should be done in this direction. Judging schools for live stock are becoming common, and everywhere they are appreciated. Why not grain-judging schools along the same line? Grain-growers, let us hear from you on this subject; our columns are open.

The Village Library.

One of the strongest influences in brightening and broadening rural life is the village library. It goes hand in hand with the literary society; where one is there is an influence that should soon lead to the establishment of the other. The possession of plenty of good literature has been a boon to many a young man and young woman in the past. Some of the most notable men and women of this day were started on their road to a more useful life through influences that originated in the reading of good books. That it has been so is proof that it will be again, and that, too, in places where, sometimes, it is least expected. History is always repeating itself. How many hundreds of young men there are in Western homes who would be delighted to enjoy the advantages of a good agricultural library. That they will not have it is to be regretted. Books are comparatively cheap, and the time for reading them should be plentiful. The more influential citizens of each community could not confer a much greater favor upon their young people than by setting a movement on foot to establish a free library within their district.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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Success or Failure of Farmers' Institutes.

A review of the history of Farmers' Institutes in this country leads to the conclusion that such a means of encouraging education was not a success. Yet, Farmers' Institutes are appreciated in Eastern Canada, and are very popular in most States of the American Union.

Of the various factors that appear to have injured Institutes, one of the principal has been a tendency to allow political questions upon which the two great parties differed, to be discussed. Another has been a shortage of good speakers who had a practical knowledge of agricultural principles and work; and a third, unfavorable weather at the season when people have the most time to devote to such things.

Of the chairman of a Farmers' Institute meeting who would allow any of the commoner political questions to be discussed at a meeting over which he should have control, and of the Institute speaker who would indulge in such topics, no criticism too scathing can be offered. Party politics are calculated to wreck every organization in which they are allowed to be discussed, except the party organizations themselves. Intelligent people who know the value that may be obtained from an institution when properly managed never dare to introduce party politics, no matter how strong may be their convictions upon the political questions of the day.

Institute speakers who are capable of giving valuable information to the practical men of this country are not always easy to find. Some of the best men do not care to do much talking, and some others who are inclined to say a great deal are not in a position to supply anything of real value. Institute meetings called without good speakers in sight are never a success; while, on the other hand, who ever heard of a failure of an institute meeting when the people know that such men were coming to speak as S. A. Bedford, Angus Mackay, or T. E. Sharpe, the superintendents of the three Western Experimental Farms? They always get meetings well attended and full of interest. And why? Simply because the people know that they are practical men, and have got something to say that is worth hearing. There are, of course, others that might be mentioned in a similar way. In the Northwest Territories particularly, a great many successful Institute campaigns have been held during recent years. Perhaps more in the Territories than in Manitoba or British Columbia have the farmers shown their general appreciation of the Farmers' Institutes.

In addition to competent speakers for Institute work, the meetings should be well advertised. Not a few failures have happened within the last few years because a district was expected to know within a week or ten days that a meeting was to be held to discuss agricultural topics. In this country, the fact should never be lost sight of that many people live far from a post office, and, consequently, do not reach it oftener than once a week; in some cases, even less.



The Home of Mr. Geo. Seath, Scotia, Man.

Agricultural Education Encouraged.

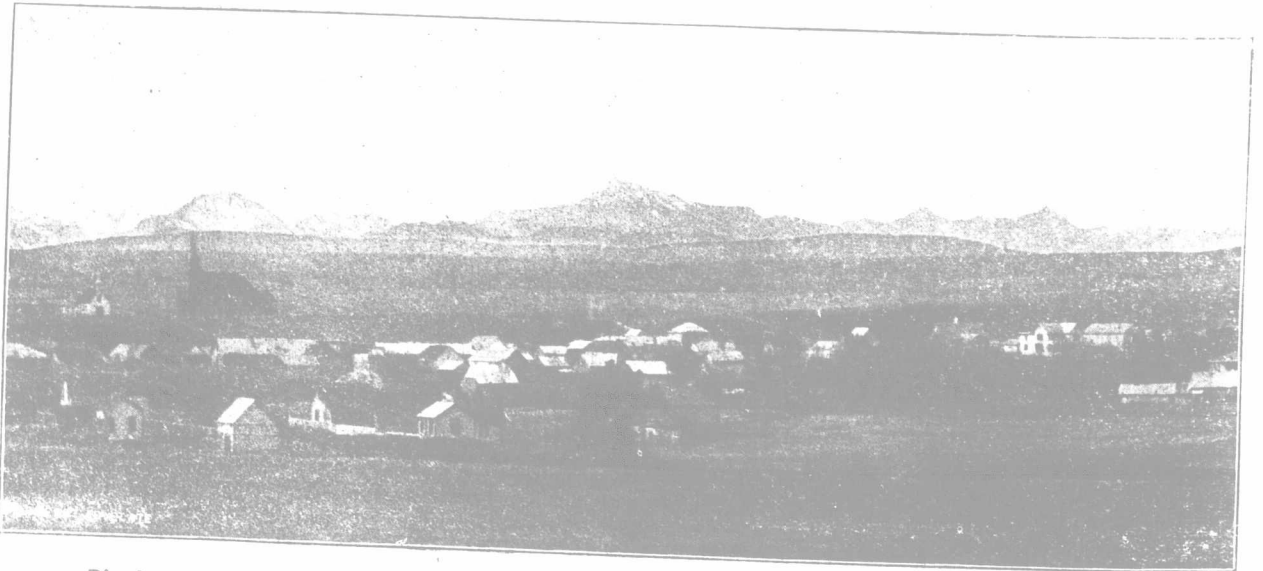
At the last session of the Territorial Assembly a substantial appropriation was made for the purpose of encouraging live-stock education during the next year. It is expected that a start will be made in holding winter fairs at two of the principal points along the main line. At these, it is intended to have instruction in live-stock judging as one of the principal features. Live stock will be, in all probability, shown, and good prizes given, but the main object of the fair will be to educate. It is also the intention of the Department of Agriculture to hold stock-judging schools at a number of points throughout the country during the winter.

The aggressive spirit shown by the Territorial Department of Agriculture is worthy of the heartiest appreciation of the people. No opportunity is being lost to push forward educational work along agricultural and live-stock lines, and the result, if not immediately visible, will show itself ultimately in improved stock and a highly intelligent agricultural people.

Our Ads. Sell Live Stock.

The "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:
Sirs,—The advertisement in your paper re
Yorkshires has brought so many inquiries for pigs
that I have none left. Send bill for same to me,
when I will remit amount. Yours truly,
V. W. JOHNSTONE.

Headingley, Man., Nov. 7th, 1904.



Pincher Creek, Southern Alberta. The Tall Snow-capped Rockies in the Background.

Horses.

Close, stuffy stables during nights now is poor preparation for the colder weather that will follow later. Don't be particular about keeping the horses warm now; keep the air pure and the stable free from drafts, even if the temperature goes down a little.

The building of the new transcontinental and other railways means that work horses are going to be in demand for years to come.

Keep all the mares upon the farm, and when the opportunity presents itself at a sale pick up a good breeder.

The horse appreciates a feed of roots, but don't overdo the thing; feed them regularly and in moderate quantities.

At farmers' meetings this winter, let there be a hard onslaught on the practice of breeding to a mongrel-bred stallion in hope of getting a general-purpose horse.

Some horses show their most pronounced hereditary tendencies now better than in the spring when they are well fitted. It can do harm to take an occasional look over the horse that is siring the colts in the community.

When horses have to work week after week, it will be found that a mash on Saturday night, and less grain on Sunday, is beneficial to their health and spirits.

Preparing Range Horses for Sale.

All expert salesmen are agreed that one of the chief secrets in making profitable sales is in presenting an article in an attractive form. With horses it is the very same, whether they are offered by public auction or by private sale.

In view of the Territorial horse sale, to be held in March, it will pay those who intend offering horses to begin early to get them ready. In the first place, they should be in good condition when sale day arrives. When bidding on a thin horse, most buyers know that there is always a danger that he may be hard to keep, and that it may be scarcely possible to get him in good order if desired; while, on the other hand, a horse in good condition always carries with him a guarantee that he can at least be fattened. In addition to hay, it will pay to supply a fair allowance of grain for a time. Oats is best, and if it be convenient to boil a small quantity each day, and drop in a little flax seed before the pot begins to steam, so much the better. In estimating the cost of these things, don't forget the old motto of our fathers in the horse business: "Fat sells every time."

As to the training that should be given the horses that are to be offered, the secretary of the Horse-breeders' Association has very wisely pointed out in his circular letter that it will pay to have them well broken. The well-broken horse takes the eye of the buyer every time, and when he knows that he can put them into leather and go to work at once, he is never afraid to bid. What is the use of letting the dealer double his money on your horse after having him only a few weeks, simply because he did a little training that could have been done on the range.

There is no reason why Calgary should not obtain a continental reputation for a good horse market, but it only can be done on horses in good condition, that have learned, at least, the first principles of going in harness or the saddle.

Wounds.

(Continued.)

WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMINAL WALLS.

Wounds of the abdominal walls, on account of the various structures which they involve, require a specialty of management, more particularly when situated in the inferior portion of the walls. On this account, it is wise, except the wound be very slight, to secure professional attention if possible, but, as in other troubles, this is not always possible, and I will endeavor to explain the treatment to be adopted in such cases.

In most cases, wounds in this region are punctures, and when shallow, involving the muscles, but not penetrating through the whole thickness of the floor of the abdomen, are very apt to be followed by the formation of many abscesses. The fibres of the abdominal muscles run in all directions, hence there is also tension in all directions, and the pus formed in the wound, being unable to find exit, on account of the smallness of the opening, burrows between the abdominal muscles and intervening fibrous tissues (called fascia), separates them from each other, causing pain and swelling; at the same time, small abscesses, which are hard to heal, form in different parts.

Treatment for wounds of this kind must be conducted with a view to allow free escape of pus and other discharges, and, at the same time, avoid wounding or penetrating further into the tissues. It may be necessary to enlarge the external opening, or make a counter opening, but this must be very carefully done, in order to avoid the danger noted. The hair should be clipped from around the opening, as the drying of the discharges on the hair has a tendency to mat it and close up the opening, when the pus, not being allowed to escape, burrows more deeply. When abscesses form, they should be opened early, as the fascia, being very tough and elastic, allows extensive infiltration or burrowing of pus when it is confined. The wound or wounds must be kept clean by bathing with hot water, and if inflammation and swelling be extensive, bathing should be long continued and often, in order to subdue inflammation. The wounds should be dressed at least three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, creolin, zenoleum, phenyle or other good disinfectant, and where external applications will not reach the whole wound, a little of the lotion should be injected into it. Constitutional treatment consists in comfortable quarters, rest and low diet.

Deeper punctures, penetrating almost or completely the abdominal walls, the lining membrane being divided or not, as the case may be, are apt to become enlarged by pressure of the intestines, and cause a serious condition by allowing protrusion of the same. Wounds of this nature must be treated with a view to prevent such protrusion. At the same time, the discharges must be allowed free exit, but while doing this the extension of the wound by the weight of the viscera must be prevented. In order to do this, it is necessary to apply a suspensory bandage. This can be done by enclosing the body of the patient in a web of cotton or other strong, clean material, and sewing it firmly around him. This will form a support to the weakened walls. It is generally well to make a small opening in the bandage immediately below the wound to allow drainage and the dressing of the wound, which should be on the same principles as for the shallow wounds, except that where the walls are completely punctured, little dressing must be injected, as it would enter the abdominal cavity, might not readily escape, and would act as an irritant. The greatest danger of wounds of this kind is peritonitis (inflammation of the membrane lining the cavity), hence treatment must be conducted with a view to lessen this danger. Purgatives should not be given. If the pulse be strong and frequent, opium should be given in large doses, as two drams of the powdered drug in a pint of cold water as a drench every four or five hours, until the pulse becomes normal and symptoms of pain abate. The rectum should be unloaded by injections of warm soapy water, and a diet of bran only prescribed, and the abdomen bathed with hot water until the danger of inflammation is past, which period varies from twenty-four hours to three or four days.

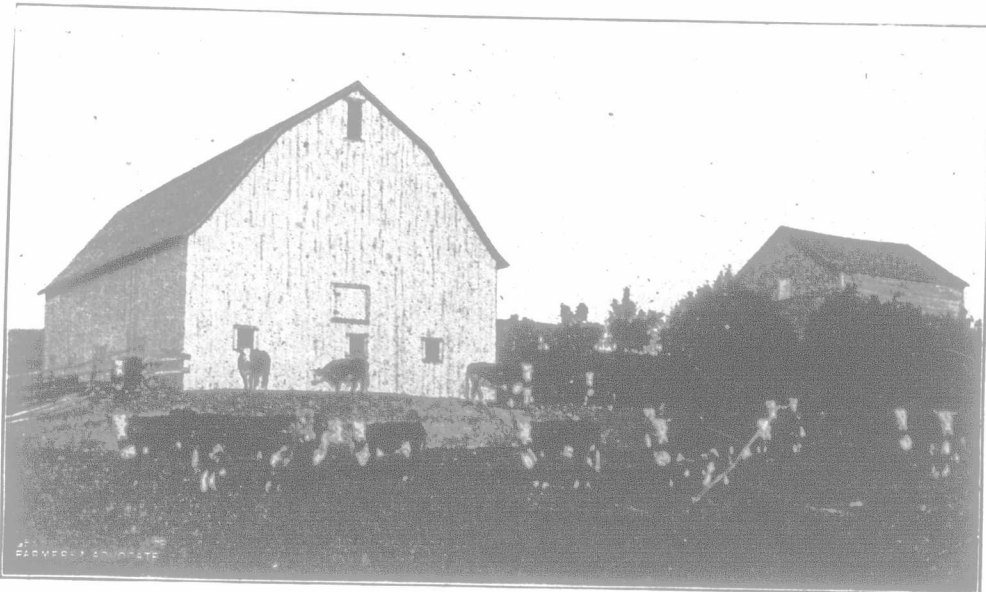
Incised wounds upon the abdomen should be stitched with strong sutures, a bandage applied, and treated the same as punctured wounds, except that fomentations are not to be used, unless the danger of peritonitis is eminent, as fomentations interfere with the adhesive process.

In cases where a greater or less portion of the intestine has escaped, if the organ is bruised, lacerated or punctured, there is little hope of recovery, but where wounding of the intestine has not occurred the animal must be thrown, secured upon his back, the viscera thoroughly washed with an antiseptic, and carefully returned into the cavity; the lips of the wound through the peritoneum (the lining membrane) carefully stitched with catgut, or silk that has been soaked

in a strong solution of carbolic acid, and the muscles and skin stitched with strong sutures, the animal allowed to rise and a bandage adjusted, and treated as above. "WHIP."

The Mate for a Young Horse.

Breaking is the critical period in the young horse's life. Upon his handling during the first few months he is in harness depends much of his value afterwards. It is then that he acquires habits of gait, pluck, vice, etc., that remain with him for life. It is important that both geldings



Lacombe Whitefaces.

Stock and barns owned by Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.

and mares receive the most careful possible breaking, but most important that mares which may afterwards be used for breeding should not acquire any of the vices common to horse kind that may be handed down to their posterity. We are reminded of an old brood mare we used to drive that had acquired a habit of giving up whenever an extra effort was demanded of her in collar. She was not naturally unwilling to work, but when the load required an extra pull she would rear on her hind legs and plunge madly. She had learned the trick when young, and passed it along to her progeny to the fourth remove, when, by the infusion of a greater amount of draft blood, more determination to work in the collar overcame the tendency to flunk. In breaking, the important factor is to hitch the colt with a smart, trusted, reliable mate. It is little that the colt will learn from the driver, as compared with what a good mate will teach him. Give the colt a comfortable collar, well-fitting harness, shoe him if the footing is slippery, and hitch him with an ideal working horse, and it is more than probable he will become a first-class worker, even with the most incompetent of drivers. The old horse is

may be a shorter period of idle coit-hood, and with the dairy cow the object was much the same, to get the animals at work early. Early maturity in dairy cows has reference more particularly to abundant production of milk at an early age rather than to complete development of form. Milk production with dairy cows begins at an earlier period than complete physical development, yet the latter is attained before the former function reaches its maximum proportions. Heavy feeding of dairy heifers would encourage early physical development, but in all probability it would at the same time tend to encourage a habit in the system of laying on fat, a tendency which would in time operate against the function of milk production. It is evident, therefore, that early maturity in dairy cattle cannot so easily be obtained as with beef cattle, and that it must be influenced less by feed than is possible with the beef stock.

The influences which operate to produce early maturity are principally these: Selection of animals for breeding purposes that display an aptitude for rapid growth when young; a plentiful supply of suitable food, and breeding at an

early age. By the operation of these three influences, advance is continually made upon any previous tendency to maturity, and when continually operating may fix the tendency as a characteristic trait, which in time becomes so constant that it is regularly transmitted. Individual animals display very marked tendencies to this trait, and when noted should be carefully encouraged by those who wish to fix this characteristic in their flocks or herds.

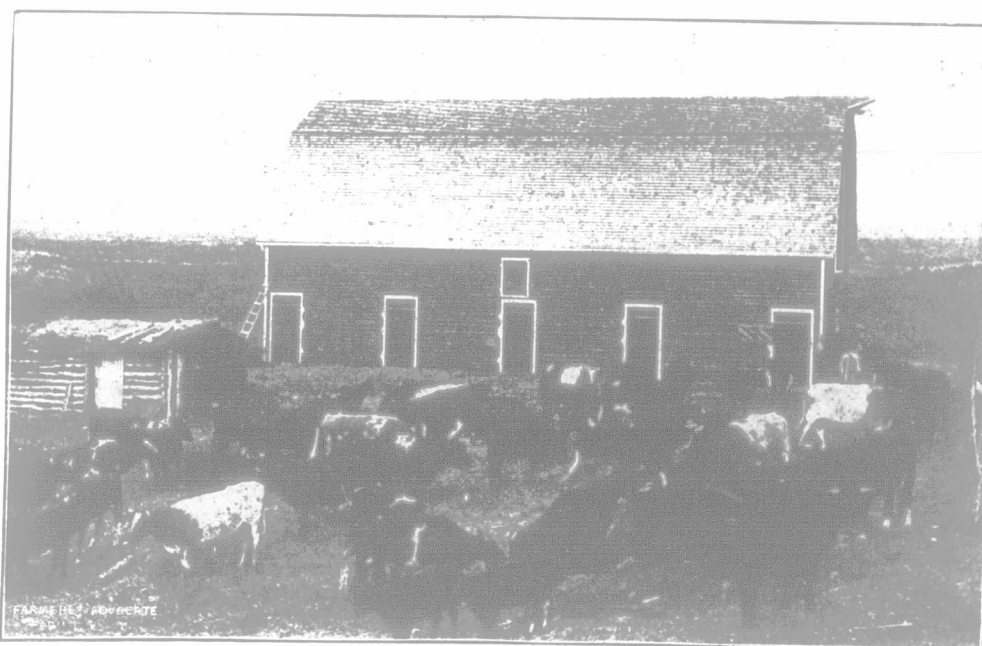
Maturity or maximum development is the result of supplying a sufficiency of nourishment, and it, therefore, follows that if a plentiful supply of food is given, so that growth may go constantly forward without cessation, then the desired finish is reached in the least possible time, or, in other words, early maturity is secured. But if the food supply is limited or insufficient, then growth is retarded and prolonged, and late maturity results. This latter condition generally prevails when animals are left to gather most of their sustenance upon pastures or ranges, and conversely when animals are kept on cultivated lands and well fed, growth is most uniform and rapid,

Stock.

Early Maturity.

The term early maturity is one that is of late becoming more and more used, and its significance more general. At the forthcoming conventions or winter fairs, one may expect to hear the words early maturing used almost hourly. Maturity in an animal means that a period has been reached in its life when it may be said to

have reached complete physical development. Early maturity means the completion of development of form and function at a period earlier than is the usual case. Early maturity is one of the tendencies developed in all classes of domestic farm animals. With beef cattle, sheep and hogs, it has been brought about in answer to the demands of the market for more tender, juicy meat, and because the feeder has been compelled to produce beef, mutton and pork more economically as conditions have changed. With horses it has been developed in order that there



The Stockman's Pride.

Shorthorns owned by J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, Alta.

not only an example to the youngster, but a source of encouragement to him, and will teach him as much about his duty in a day as he could learn by other means in a month.

A Californian Endorses It.

Dear Sirs.—I beg to state I am very well pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate." Herewith you will find enclosed order for \$1.50, for a year's subscription. H. S. CAMPBELL WILSON. Fresno Vineyard Co., Fresno, Cal.

Breeding at an early age is one of the most certain agencies of producing early maturity, but the practice should be employed with considerable caution. If breeding is permitted at too early an age, it has a tendency to reduce size and weaken the stamina of the stock, and any gain toward early maturity secured at the expense of size and constitution may be of questionable advantage. The object, therefore, in breeding early to encourage maturity, should be to mate at an age just before complete growth is attained, but not so early so as to produce a runt, or dwarf growth too violently. One must be careful in this practice to avoid extremes.

It is no uncommon thing to hear some of the older breeders of beef cattle remark that Shorthorns or Herefords are not as large now as they were some years ago, and probably there is considerable truth in the statement, for in these breeds early maturity has been constantly encouraged, and this tendency is more or less antagonistic to great size. Not only is this true of individuals within the same breeds, but also of different breeds and classes. Small sheep and swine, for instance, mature earlier than the larger breeds, and this principle of development pervades all life, not only animal, but also vegetable. But whatever may be lost to the Shorthorns or Herefords in size is amply made up to them in compactness and early maturity, and while the most improved specimens of these breeds may not bulk so large in the eye, it is an open question if they do not weigh as heavily as the best of their ancestors did.

Early maturity of stock is one of the features of our more intensive methods of farming. We must have it. Its value from the standpoint of economy of production cannot be overestimated. It effects a saving in the food of production, in the food of maintenance, and in the labor of attendance. Within recent years the marketable age of our best cattle has been reduced in some cases by one-half, in response to market demands for more tender and juicy meat. Formerly steers were kept to the age of three and four years; now our best beef steers are ready for market at two, two and one-half, and three years, and the saving in the cost of producing these early-maturing cattle is practically in proportion to the difference in age. And this reduction in the cost of maintenance, production and work of attendance is the source to which we must look for the profit in keeping stock for meat purposes.

Encouragement for Sheepmen.

The improvement in the price of wool and mutton within the past few months would appear to be more than a temporary condition, if the supply in foreign countries may be taken as any guide.

"The reduction by 433,000, or 1.7 per cent., in the total number of sheep in Great Britain," says a London authority, "is one of the most discouraging features revealed by the figures which the Board of Agriculture issued last August. Although the numbers returned last June are not quite the smallest on record, it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the eighties, when the flocks of the country were ravaged by disease, to find a parallel to the present return. The position, indeed, is sufficiently serious to deserve special attention. Broadly, it will be seen that Scotland has suffered more severely than England, and that Wales has been very little affected."

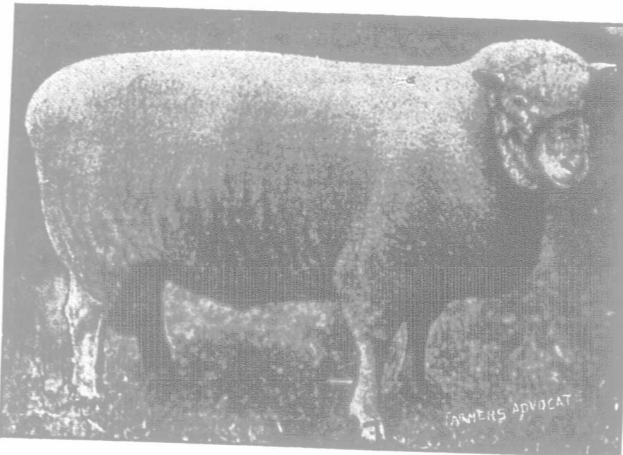
A Cattle Dealer's Opinion.

In discussing the improvement of range beef with a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" Mr. Ironside, one of the leading buyers of the firm of Gordon, Ironside & Fares, and a man who has given the range cattle industry several years' study, gave his opinion that many of the ranchers are standing in their own light by using inferior bulls. A large percentage of them he considers, however, cannot be charged with this "penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy."

The lack of liberal winter feeding he looks upon as the chief drawback, from a beef exporter's point of view, at present. The large importations of Mexican blood, coupled with the dairy grades and inferior stockers from Manitoba and Ontario, are also giving the export trade a serious setback. Under the most favorable conditions, that class of animals can only make good butchers' beef, and many of them not that. At present, the proportion of butchers' to export is rapidly increasing, chiefly for the reasons already given. The state of affairs is injurious to Western Canada, and it is to be hoped that better bulls will be used, more liberal winter feeding adopted, and less inferior stock brought into the West. Then, and not till then, will decided improvement be made in the quality of our export beef.

Southdown Sheep.

The Southdowns are so named from a long range of chalky hills, called downs, extending through the southern part of the counties of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and Dorsetshire in England. On these hills the progenitors of the Southdown breed have fed for many centuries. It boasts a purer lineage than most of the breeds, and has been used in the evolution and improvement of all the other middle-wooled breeds, while there is no reliable evidence that any other breed has been used in its improvement, which has been effected by pure selection, and not from crossing. This improvement began as early as 1776. Mr. John Ellman, of Glynde, near Lewis, in Sussex County, one of the most noted of the improvers of the breed, began his work about 1780, and died in 1832, and later Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, took up the work with great enthusiasm and signal success. The original Southdowns were of small size, long and thin in the neck, low at both ends, and shaped "like a soda-water bottle," small in front, heavier in the middle, but boasting of a big leg of mutton, the latter being still a prominent characteristic of the breed. Mr. Ellman laid stress upon the improvement of the neck and fore quarters, and held that it should be bold, rising high in the crest, and be muscular and thick. The shoulder he said should be "wide, and this width should be maintained by well-sprung ribs, great girth, wide, strong loins, straight and ample quarters, and a good dock. The leg must be well filled, inside and out, and 'as round as a cricket ball.'" This description fits the best, and, indeed, the bulk of the breed to-day, and, as a result of their pure breeding for so long a period, they breed with more uniformity of type than, perhaps, any other breed of sheep. The Southdown, though the smallest of the mutton breeds, sets the standard for conformation, type



Typical Southdown Ram.

and feeding qualities. They are cosmopolitan, suiting themselves to any climate, and thriving where some of the larger breeds would fail, and one of its advantages, which it shares with other down breeds, is its power to resist the evil effects of overstocking. In early-maturing qualities, Southdowns stand in the very first rank, and when well fed the lambs are in condition for market at almost any age. Their tidy, neat forms constitute them easy keepers, and their flesh is firm and elastic to the touch, the quality of the meat is the very best, the mutton being tender, juicy, fine grained, of good flavor, and yielding a large proportion of good meat, both to live and dead weights. Their wool is dense, and finer than any other of the British breeds, and the average fleece is from five to seven pounds of unwashed wool. A good Southdown furnishes in its form the true, ideal type of the mutton sheep. The head and legs are in color of a uniform tint of light brown or grey. Importations to America from England began as early as 1803, and have been continued up to date. The American Southdown Breeders' Association, of which F. S. Springer, Springfield, Illinois, is secretary, was organized in 1882, and Southdowns are registered from forty-three different States, and from every Province in Canada.

How Often Should Pigs be Fed?

Practices vary in the feeding of cattle, but almost everyone believes in feeding hogs three times a day. If a practice is adopted that deprives his porcine majesty of one of his regular repasts, his protests are by no means mild. The stomach of the hog is not large, or, at any rate, he requires to have it constantly filled. Whether he returns sufficient gains to warrant the most constant attention to this detail of farm practice is not well established. Little of an experimental nature has been done to determine the question, the readiness of the hog for three or more meals a day seeming to be sufficient evidence in favor of the practice of constant care. In experiments conducted at the Guelph College, however, hogs fed three times a day did not make sufficient gains over those fed twice a day to pay for the extra labor of feeding. This was the result of

only one experiment, and, perhaps, when carried farther may give a reverse result. It is worth noting in the meantime whether a lighter feed at noon would not give equally good results to the regular full-sized dinner.

Preparing Foods.

The impression prevails in the minds of many people that time spent in cooking roots and other food for hogs is well spent. It is often interesting to notice in what directions different opinions run with relation to certain practices. Their actions, no doubt, are marks of men's judgment, and the extent to which they are in accord with true economy is the measure of a man's success. In the group of men we all know there is the one whose hobby it is to slice his turnips a certain way, another who believes it pays to scald feed for cattle or hogs, and another who will never be convinced that hogs do equally well on uncooked feed as upon cooked. Of course, these things are not done without good reason, but whether the extra labor each involves is repaid in the betterment of the fodder is the important question. Personally, we prefer to give food in its natural condition when there is any doubt about the advisability of grinding, cutting, cooking, etc. But there are cases where there is no doubt of the course to be pursued, and indications are always forthcoming from the stock themselves, in the way of refusal to eat certain foods, engorgement or waste. There is a law in nature, known as the law of atrophy, which means that if an organ or set of organs remain unused for extended periods they become useless or cease to exist. It is also noticeable that if organs are not constantly used they become of less use. Now, teeth were given to hogs, cattle and other stock to grind their feed, and, consequently, should be used for that purpose, if we are to continue breeding stock having a proper use of all their organs. In feeding, we should realize that it is well to assist nature, but unwise to supplant her, and the extent to which we can co-operate with her and conform to demands of time and custom will be the measure of our success.

Our English Letter.

MARKET TENDENCIES.

The splendid weather of the past month has kept farmers in good heart, and the agricultural situation to-day is more hopeful than it has been for a long time. If for winter crops more moisture in the soil was desirable, the advantages of plowing land for spring corn and roots in dry condition far outweigh the disadvantage named, apart from the great benefit of a dry time for getting potatoes and mangels off the fields.

The farmers started wheat sowing so early this year that fields may already be seen which wear the green tinge that indicates a new crop in being. There is little doubt that the grain has germinated very favorably; the color, the main guide in this earliest stage, is very satisfactory and healthy.

The wheat market has remained in a quiet state during the greater part of the past fortnight. The unfortunate dispute between this country and Russia over the North Sea tragedy has been so far satisfactorily settled, and the war cloud no longer hangs over Europe. Last week's tension, however, led some wheat operators to buy a little more freely for distant arrival, feeling confident, war or no war, the future of wheat prices is inclined to an upward rather than to a downward tendency, because of the obvious scarcity and high price of wheat in America, notwithstanding the present abundance of supplies in this country. It is, in fact, impossible to suppose that the abnormal position in America can have no more effect upon Europe than that so far witnessed. For the moment, No. 1 northern Manitoba, landed, is quoted at Mark Lane, \$9.48, and No. 2, \$9.21.

There is very little change to note in the flour market, which has remained generally in a quiet state, with buyers slow to operate and sellers slow to give way, in face of the relatively high price of all wheats except Indian. American flour remains very scarce, especially finest spring patents, for which needy buyers pay \$7.92 ex store for small lots; for shipment, \$8.10 c.i.f., has been asked. Some first bakers', however, are selling at \$5.80, ex store terms. Canadian flour is quoted \$7.68, and Australian—of which we are receiving about 4,000 sacks a week—\$6.25.

Maize is quiet, La Plata making \$5.00, ex ship. Oats have relaxed into quietness, with the supply exceeding the demand. Canadian, \$4.30 (per 320 lbs.).

The live-cattle trade at Deptford throughout the week has been very dull, and a complete clearance has not been effected on any of the market days. On Wednesday we had 1,768 States cattle in the lairs, but the demand was so bad 1,081 of them were held over. Since last Saturday no Canadian live stock have been forward. On that day the 471 shown made 11c. to 11½c. per lb., F. S. bullocks sell at 11½c. to 12c. The demand for sheep is quite animated, in direct contrast with cattle, and the last consignment of Canadian (770) sold readily at 12c. to 12½c.

At Deptford to-day (Saturday) trade was very slow. 1,887 States beasts made 11c. to 11½c., and 300

Canadians 10½c. to 11½c.; 500 States cattle were held over.

The feature of the dead-meat market at Smithfield is still the abundance of beef. Really choice quality is scarce, and makes good prices, but secondary descriptions are difficult to move at substantial reductions. U. S. chilled beef, of the best quality, makes up to 12c. for hinds and 6½c. for fores; but the ranch beef does not command more than 7½c. to 8½c. for hinds and 5c. for fores. Argentine chilled beef has been scarce this week, but what there was sold readily at 7½c. hinds and 4½c. fores. Choice mutton has been scarce, and Scotch tegs have touched 16c. per lb., but ordinary carcasses range from 13½c. to 15½c. Dutch sheep are selling at 12½c. to 14c. per lb. London, Nov. 5th, 1904.

The Perennial Question.

Patrick Gray, secretary of the Edinburgh branch of the Canadian Store Cattle Admission Association, writes the Glasgow Herald, protesting at the statements of previous correspondents of associations that certain tests proved Canadian cattle were largely affected with tuberculosis. He says the tests referred to by the correspondents consisted of foreign cattle and their offspring, or those being in contact with foreign cattle, as results of which the enactment was made that British cattle should pass the tuberculin test now. According to Potter, veterinary-inspector at Glasgow, Canadian bullocks and cows are practically free, whilst British cows in large numbers, and bullocks to a considerable extent, suffer from tuberculosis. Either man or nature kills infected stock in Canada. British cattle, bred from tuberculous stock, are constantly in contact with infected stock. Correspondence has been aroused through Mr. Spier, contradicting the Glasgow Herald's editorial that Great Britain desired to debar cattle free from disease, though disease was very prevalent amongst home stock.

Farm.

Ice-packing for the New Settler.

Dig a hole about four or five feet long, three feet wide and three feet deep, within a convenient distance of the well or water supply, and, if possible, on a ridge, so that no surface water will run into it. Keep the snow out, and let the walls and bottom of the hole freeze as hard as they like for a few weeks. On the coldest days, throw in a few pailfuls of water, and let it freeze solid before you put in any more. Shovel the snow out if some has tumbled in before you add more water; snow and water make soft ice. When the hole is full, you have one solid mass of hard ice imbedded in frozen ground. At the end of March, cover the ice with a good layer of hay, build a rough shack over the hole, and cover it with about a foot of hay. For a big quantity of ice, it would be best to have a drain, but for a small quantity like this, it is easy to make a hole in the center of the ice and dip the water out.

This method is especially suited for the new settler, who would sooner do without ice than spend money in packing it in a more elaborate way. Last winter was our first winter on the homestead, but, thanks to this cheap way of packing ice, we did not miss our ice crop, and had ice to use till the end of August. It was a real boon to us in keeping milk and butter. See to it that you do not miss your surest crop this winter.

ALLAN SWAN.

Lloydminster.

Repairing Farm Implements.

There is no better time to repair farm implements than just now, when the season's rush is over, and you have not forgotten exactly what is needed in each machine. That old adage, "Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day," applies to the repairing of farm implements very nicely. If this job be put off until spring, one is nearly certain to forget something important, besides implement repair shops are then usually taxed to their utmost doing work for others, and they may not be so likely to give special attention to particular instruction regarding the fixing of any part of a machine. It is well to remember, too, that in taking implements to be fixed the roads are apt to be better at this season than at a later date, upon the approach of spring. Last winter, the month of March found transportation, both by train and sleigh, much more difficult than at any previous time.

He Admires a Clean Show.

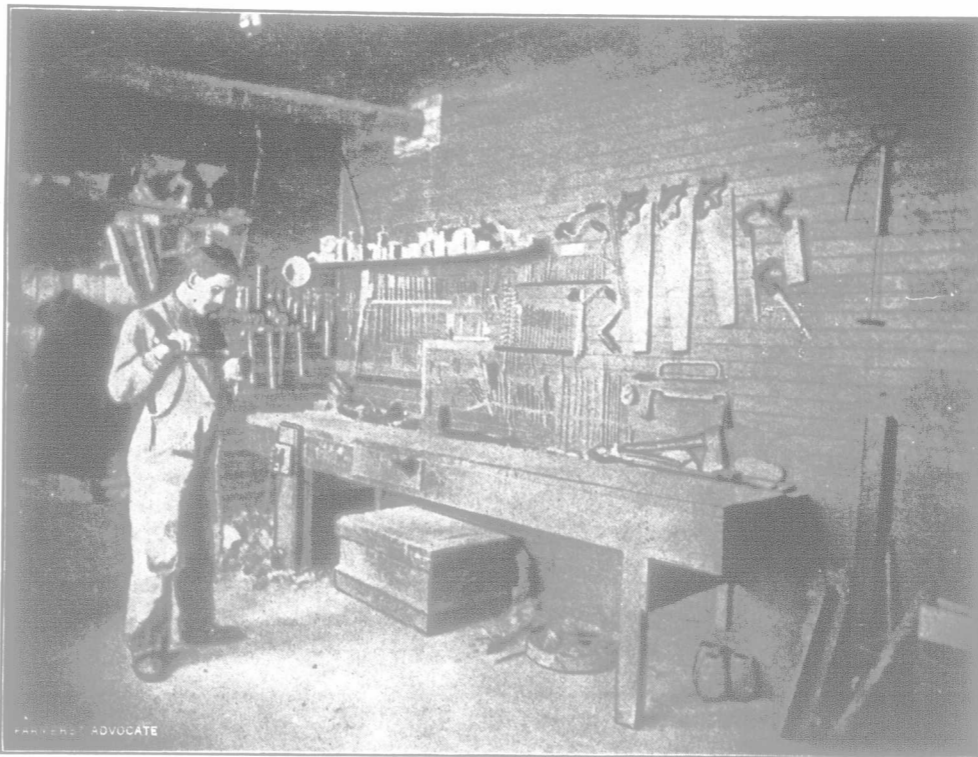
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$2.00, my subscription for your paper, for which I am much obliged. I was more than pleased to see the stand you took re Winnipeg Fair.

Eklorn.

Yours truly,
F. B. MUNDY.

The Farm Workshop.

There is no corner about the farm that will save more money than the place where the work-bench is kept. A well-built workshop with a fair number of carpenter and blacksmith tools is a fine thing to have, but in the absence of a separate building in a country like this, where building material is very expensive, a corner in the summer kitchen or some similar place can be used to great advantage during the winter months. It is true that everyone does not under-



The Farm Workshop.

stand how to use the principal carpenter's tools to the best advantage, and a great many may not be apt at learning, but it always pays to do one's best. A hammer, crosscut hand-saw, rip saw, jack-plane, square, and a brace, with a few bits for boring holes of various sizes, will not only enable repairs to be made very often without much loss of time, and at little expense, but will eventually lead to permanent improvements being made about the farm that might otherwise not be enjoyed.

Every farmer owes to his son who has reached the age of fifteen or more years, an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of using the commoner tools of mechanics.

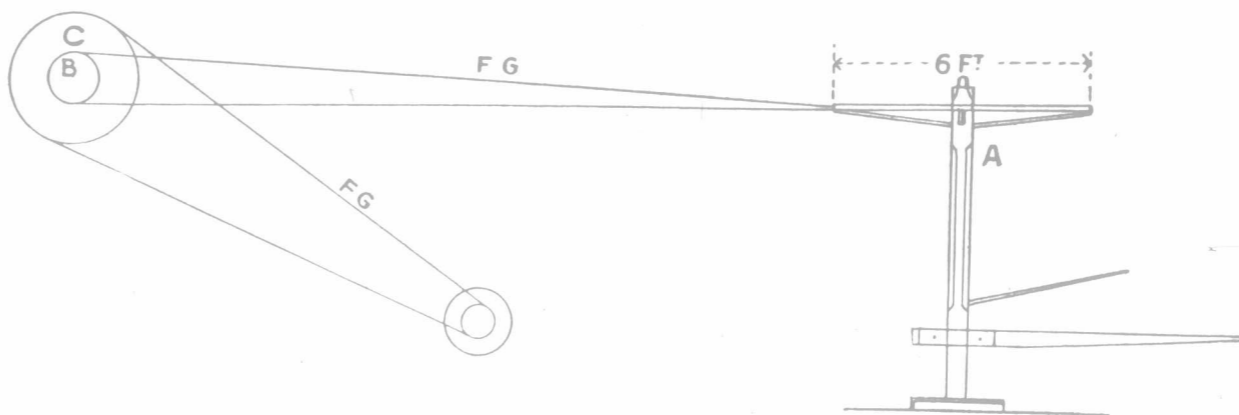
A Homemade Horse-power.

A plan of a homemade horse-power is herewith given. It can be used for driving a cutting-box, turning lathe, jig saw, or anything of a similar nature for which power is required. It can be made entirely of wood, except for a few bolts and nails. Heavy rope is used instead of leather belting. The parts as named in the illustrations are as follows:

- A. Upright post, with 6 ft. driving wheel, high enough to clear a horse's head under the rope or belt.
- B. A 12-inch grooved pulley, made out of two inch boards.
- C. A 3-ft. pulley, built the same as B., on the same line shaft.
- D. A 10-inch pulley bolted on side of the balance wheel of cutting-box.
- E. Shows how the arms were put through the upright post.
- D. The drive wheel.
- F. The way I fixed the wheel to the arms.
- F. G. One-inch drive rope.

It works as well as any power could. I used only one horse, but it could be built stronger and more horses used if more power was required.

G. W. CAMERON.



Parts of a Homemade Horse-power—See Description.

The Weeds of Manitoba.

That discussion must be an important one which deals with problems relating to the cultivation of 25,000,000 acres of land of almost inexhaustible fertility, and with the increase of an annual production which at present amounts to at least fifty millions of dollars. Of more practical interest should such a discussion be when it deals with difficulties over which the tillers of the soil very largely have control. Hail, frost or fire may damage or destroy while we are powerless to prevent, but the scourge of noxious weeds that is disfiguring our beautiful prairie farms and robbing our farmers must disappear before intelligent perseverance in the various remedial methods of cultivation. In 1898 in some sections of the Province from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the product hauled direct from the thresher to the elevators was weed seeds. Estimating that on an average only three per cent. of the crops raised are weeds, it means a loss to the forty-one thousand farmers of this Province of one million fifteen hundred thousand dollars per annum, to say nothing of extra labor and twine required to harvest the crop.

The objections to weeds are numerous, and the loss caused by them both direct and indirect. It is claimed by some that many of the smaller weeds (stink weed,

for example) are not a serious objection in a crop unless they get the start of the grain in the spring. This is a mistake; being of low habit they do not seem to crowd the grain, and are not conspicuous. An analysis of plants, either weeds or grain crops, shows that they draw very largely from the same constituents in the soil. In fact, the constituents may be said to be exactly the same, the difference being that they exist in different quantities and in different compounds in the various kinds of plants. It is quite evident, therefore, that any plants, other than those intended, growing in a crop, rob that crop of just the amount of plant food necessary to sustain the foreign plants.

Not only is the available food used by the weeds, but the water supply is diminished. As weeds absorb large quantities of water, giving it off from their leaves to the air in the process of growth, it is again apparent that weeds are a serious hindrance to a useful crop, and more especially is this the case in countries like Manitoba, where the summer precipitation is sometimes comparatively light.

It is maintained by some that weeds are important as fertilizers in summer-fallows, and as preventives of loss by the leaching of the soils. In this country the success with summer-fallowing depends largely on the conservation of moisture during the process. When weeds are allowed to grow in profusion on the summer-fallow they pass the moisture off to the air in large quantities, and thus rob the soil of that which is necessary to ensure a good crop the following season. Then, again, it was found that a heavy crop of weeds plowed down, while it returned a considerable amount of plant food to the soil, serves to keep the soil open and in a condition to be too easily dried out. A system of summer-fallowing which is adopted by some of the best farmers in the Griswold district, is to plow the land as soon as possible after seeding is over, cultivate until the surface soil is free from weeds, sow with a crop of oats or barley, and use for a pasture. In this way weeds are destroyed, a solid subsoil and a very fine seed-bed is obtained for the following spring, and no heavy drain on the moisture is made late in the season. In the Silver Plains district, where the land is seeded to timothy and a rotation practiced, the sod is treated as virgin prairie, and the same result is secured as under the previous system.

From observations the conclusion was reached that it is not a safe policy to depend on the good qualities of the weeds to pay for their permission to grow. Too often, either for lack of time or through negligence, they are permitted to mature an amount of seed sufficient to pollute the land for years.

Besides using the food and wasting the water, weeds shade and crowd the grain, depriving the crop of its due share of sunlight, and, consequently, interfere with the work necessary for plant growth.

Along with the indirect causes of loss from infestation by weeds just mentioned, there are many direct drains made upon the profits from the grain crop. A most noticeable loss occurs in the harvesting, handling and threshing the crop. In some cases the amount of twine required is greatly increased, and the time required to stack to some extent prolonged. When shock-threshing is practiced the amount of handling is increased just the same, and both farmer and thresher sustain loss. In fact, cases are known where there was suspicion that the thresher had adjusted the machine so that most of the weed seeds came from the machine with the grain. Who should sustain the loss, the farmer or the thresher?

The seeds of some weeds, those of the great ragweed, for example, are very hard to separate from the wheat; in fact, cannot be separated by ordinary means, but must be passed through special machinery in the elevators, thus involving labor and expense and a depreciation in the value of the grain.

Interference with rotation is another objection. Today, when systematic and scientific agriculture is taking the place of a haphazard guesswork of a few years ago, this objection is becoming a serious one. At one time it was thought that the land of the prairie province was of inexhaustible fertility. Experience and science agree in proving the error of such a belief, and prudent men see the mistake and are adopting systems and rotations by which crops are surer and of better quality. Anything, therefore, which disturbs such systems and causes loss in the many ways named demands the attention of every up-to-date farmer.

And now after all these sources of loss, there is still another that seldom occurs to the farmer until he wishes to dispose of his farm. No prospective buyer will, if he knows it, purchase a farm that is polluted with weeds. The result is that the farm remains on the market, or must be sold at a great depreciation in value. If it were possible to estimate exactly the amount of damage done by the weeds of Manitoba it would probably be found to amount up to thousands of dollars to some individual farmers.

In combating the spreading of weeds, it is necessary to understand the agents that are responsible for their dispersion. It is not within the power of the farmer to control some of these agents. His only alternative is to destroy the weeds on their first appearance. Other agents are within his power if he will but exercise judiciously and promptly his right to interfere. During the summer of 1903 an attempt was made to find out from the farmers to what extent they considered the various agents responsible. While no definite figures could be obtained, it was generally conceded that the natural agents, winds and floods, were responsible for a great deal of the foul seed dispersion. At the same time the artificial means were not minimized.

Some seeds are naturally adapted to dispersion by winds. The Canada thistle and perennial sow thistle have downy attachments, and may be carried great distances. Fortunately, many of these seeds can never germinate for lack of proper fertilization. The tumbling mustard is another example of wind-distributed plants. Cases are known where tumbling mustard was blown backwards and forwards across the prairie, and its tracks could be traced the following season. So that wind, that agent whose work is to purify the atmosphere, is an important factor in the increasing of the weed nuisance.

Spring floods have also been an important factor in the introduction of new varieties into localities hitherto uninfested. Quite frequently have the farmers complained of the damage done in this way. The seeds are carried everywhere within the flooded belt, and from there after the water has dried away and the seeds have germinated the weeds encroach inward on the cultivated areas. This has been a very fruitful cause of infestation in the Red River valley.

There is no doubt but that the railroad has been another source of trouble with the weed nuisance. Cases are known where the first appearance of a noxious variety was found first along the track. In the shipping of stock and in the importing of goods, some of the worst weeds have been introduced to new localities. In cases of importation, in which goods were packed in straw, it has been noticed that the back yards of warehouses had become not only an eyesore but a source of contamination for the adjoining country.

Of the numerous agents, however, which aid in the spread of noxious weeds, only those mentioned are altogether beyond the control of the farmer. The others, although requiring tact and energy (tact in dealing with neighbors and energy in dealing with weeds), are subject to methods of prevention or removal. The sowing of clean seed is usually a simple and always an effective method of keeping rid of weeds, and yet it is one that is very often overlooked. There are cases known when in the early days it was impossible to secure first-class seed. The farms that were thus treated still show the effects to this day. One case in particular is known where the farm is still polluted with wild oats, though years have elapsed since the dirty seeding was done. Not only that, but the adjoining farms are equally infested.

In too many cases the road allowance becomes a source of annoyance and pollution. In some sections of the Province the grader has been used and the ditches on either side of the road abound in all the noxious weeds peculiar to the locality. There are, however, outstanding exceptions to this rule, and the sections that have found a remedy deserve special mention. In the section of the country between Carman and Sperling, instead of leaving the soil bare after the grader, the remainder of the road-allowance is plowed to the farm limit, and the whole seeded with timothy. The crop is cut, thus providing a considerable amount of hay, preventing the weeds from getting a hold, and adding materially to the general appearance of the country. The example might well be followed throughout the Province.

There is, perhaps, no more wholesale distributing agent than the threshing machine. Instances could be cited where the pile of weed seeds which accumulated about the machine while threshing a "setting" was sufficient to make the moving of the machine an impossibility until some of the seeds were shovelled away. The machine moved from such contamination cannot fall to be a prolific source of trouble unless great care is taken to clean it before moving from one farm to another. Cases are known, too, where the track of the separator could be traced years after the machine had passed over the ground. Sometimes the remains from the settings are left for days or weeks, and even to the next season, exposed to the distributing power of the wind.

It does not often happen that weeds of any variety appear in great numbers at first. The unwary farmer sees only a few "strange plants," and does not take the trouble to pull them, but excuses himself for lack of time; and the weeds are left for one, two, or three years. Then "a bad season for weeds comes," the weeds assert themselves, and the alarmed farmer sets about adopting remedial measures, applies to farm journals and government departments for advice, only to find himself with no alternative but to follow an expensive process of cultivation. Many farmers accept the situation, and set about the task with courage and perseverance, but too often they get tired of the job, find fault with the country, sell out at a sacrifice, and set out for new localities, perhaps to homestead, carrying with them their dirty seed and neglectful, haphazard methods to pollute other sections. It is, indeed, regrettable that such farmers cannot be made to bear the whole burden. They are a nuisance to any country, and the law cannot be too rigidly enforced when no honest effort is being made to clear the infested areas. It is little wonder that farmers get discouraged in the attempt to keep their farms clean, when their nearest neighbor is permitting enough foul seed to ripen every year to pollute the whole neighborhood.

J. C. R.

Trim the Straw Stack.

From the straw heap, as the thresher leaves it, it is often difficult in the winter, when there is more or less snow, to get a load of straw. The snow drifts into the lower part, and the sloping sides makes it almost impossible to get close enough to load. To overcome this, before the season is too late, gather up a load or two around the edge, and thus leave a side six or eight feet perpendicular, which can easily be approached in the winter. Many farmers have found this worth many times the cost.

Takes His Paper with Him.

Dear Sirs.—Enclosed please find money order to cover my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" up to Jan. 1st, 1905. I like your paper very much indeed. I have lived in Alberta, and believe I can get many subscribers to your valuable publication this winter.

Ord, Nebr.

J. H. LOWERY

Horticulture and Forestry.

Selection of Trees for Prairie Planting.

(From Bulletin No. 1, Forestry Dept., just issued.)

After it has been decided where the plantation is to be located, it will be necessary to select such trees as from their natural habits of growth are best suited to thrive in that particular spot. There are several varieties of trees suitable for prairie planting, but they are not all adapted to live and grow under similar conditions. Some grow best on heavy land, others on light soil; some require a large amount of moisture, and others, again, would soon die if planted on land which is continually wet and swampy. It is impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules as to what varieties are best suited to the different kinds of soils, as so many other questions have a bearing on this subject. For instance, the exposure; that is, whether the ground is level or slopes to north or south; the rainfall, which varies in different parts of the West; the difference in range of temperature, altitude, etc.; all of which must be taken into consideration. From this, it will be seen that the kind of soil does not alone determine the variety of trees to be planted, so that the following table can serve only as a general guide:

TABLE OF TREES SUITED FOR PLANTING ON CERTAIN SOILS.

Soil Type	Suitable Trees
Low, wet land.	Ash, Elm, Cottonwood, Black Poplar, Larch, Black Spruce, Willow.
Sand or gravel.	Russian Poplar, White Spruce, Scotch Pine, Jack Pine.
Dry, sandy loam.	Man. Maple, Russian Poplar, Some Willows, Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, White Spruce.
Moist, sandy loam.	Man. Maple, Soft Maple, (A. dasycarpum), Basswood, Green Ash, Elm, Cottonwood, Willow, Birch, Larch, Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, White Spruce.
Heavy clay.	Man. Maple, Soft Maple, (Acor dasycarpum), Scrub Oak, Basswood, Green Ash, Elm, Cottonwood, Willow, Larch, Scotch Pine.

Trees marked thus * are suitable for planting only in portions of south-eastern Manitoba.

In planting a plantation, the natural habits of growth of the varieties to be used must also be considered.

If a mistake is made in selecting the varieties and in mixing them in the plantation, it will not be realized before, at least, a number of years, when it will very probably be impossible to alter the plantation, in order to make it as productive as it should be, without a great expenditure of labor and loss of time.

As a general rule, the prairie settler requires first a shelter-belt or wind-break around his buildings. The establishment of a plantation to produce fuel and fencing material is either of secondary consideration, or is not given a moment's thought, the popular idea being that it takes trees too long to grow, and that it is not much use doing someone else. This, however, is a mistake, as has been clearly shown by actual plantations set out at the Experimental Farms at Brandon and throughout the West, especially in the Mennonite settlement in the south-eastern part of Manitoba. In this district, which was settled some twenty years ago, there were absolutely no trees growing at that time. Numerous plantations, principally of cottonwood and Manitoba maple, were set out,

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and now most of the people in this settlement can secure all the fuel they use without going off their own farms.

Many of the varieties which can be used on the prairies are very rapid growers; for example, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar, and Manitoba maple. It is safe to say that wood large enough for fuel can be grown from any of these trees within six years. After that time, a plantation will increase in value and productiveness year by year, and will prove one of the best investments on the farm.

In setting out a shelter-belt, varieties which will produce the most rapid growth are naturally the ones which will be chosen. There is, however, a point which must not be lost sight of in this connection, and that is that the most rapid growers we have, namely, cottonwood, Russian poplar and willow, are comparatively short-lived trees, so that in setting out a wind-break it would not be altogether wise to confine oneself to these varieties, but a fair proportion should consist of elm, ash or maple, which, though they do not grow quite so fast, have a much longer life, and would eventually remain as the wind-break after the faster-growing kinds had been cut out.

In setting out a plantation to supply fuel and fence posts, what is looked for is an early return and a continual supply. In order to obtain this, rapid-growing trees must be planted with slower-growing kinds. In nearly all cases, mixed plantations are preferable to those containing only one species. With some varieties of trees it would be very bad policy to set them out in a pure stand, as, for instance, the green ash, birch or cottonwood. These trees all have a comparatively thin crown, allowing a great deal of light to penetrate to the ground beneath them, which encourages the growth of grass and weeds, and permits of a great deal of evaporation of moisture from the soil, allowing the surface to become hard and compact. Such are not the conditions under which trees thrive best, as the ground should always be kept well shaded and porous.

Grow More Small Fruits.

Small fruits are gradually securing a firmer hold in Alberta. It is being demonstrated all over the Territory that they do well. Recently, while at Lethbridge, one of our representatives had a look through Fairfield Bros.' young orchard. The Russian crab trees are all looking well. They have been grafted with the Wealthy and three other hardy varieties of apples from A. P. Stevenson's well-known orchard in Nelson, Man.

Raspberries also are doing extra well with Messrs. Fairfield, especially the "Turner" variety. The "Senator Dunlop" strawberry was an exceedingly heavy cropper at the Fairfield garden this season, and for over two months friends, callers and members of the household had all they could eat, and yet there were ample left for preserving.

Three years ago these scientific farmers experimented with twelve standard varieties of strawberries sent from Ottawa, and out of that number selected the Senator Dunlop as best, and now are growing it almost exclusively. It has a perfect flower, and is a hardy, thrifty variety.

Apple Prices.

Apple-growers in British Columbia have been realizing better prices for their apples this year than growers in Ontario. In the larger producing centers of Ontario, from seventy-five cents to one dollar have been the ruling figure per barrel for the best winter stocks, on the tree. In B. C. growers have been obtaining at the rate of over three dollars per barrel for the best when delivered at the station. After deducting the cost of picking and packing, it will be seen that growers at the Pacific Coast are in a more desirable position this year than their craftsmen in the east. If it were not for the tremendous freight and commission charges, Manitoba consumers would be able to enjoy Ontario apples at a reasonable price this winter.

Clean Out the Dead Wood.

In many wind-breaks and shelter-belts which have been planted for a number of years, and now shade the ground completely, the lower branches have died. These detract from the appearance of a plantation of trees, and they are of no service whatever. On the contrary, they gradually break away, and allow water to lodge, which almost invariably causes decay to set in. It is very little trouble to trim out all this dead wood with a small hatchet, taking care to make no larger a wound than necessary. As a precaution against the entrance of moisture or disease germs, paint the wound over with wax or oil paint. The trimmings come in handy for firewood, and you will be surprised what an improved and prosperous appearance your wind-break presents.

Dairying.

The Sanitary Care of a Separator.

Gathering Cream.

At the convention of National Creamery Buttermakers at St. Louis, October 24th to 26th, the question, "How to improve hand-separator or gathered-cream butter, from a manufacturer's standpoint," was discussed by M. Michels, of Garnet, Wis. In considering the question, he called gathered cream that skimmed by hand separators and collected by a wagon from the farms. This

If the mechanical care of a machine is important as affecting its durability, the sanitary care of the machine is doubly so as affecting the purity of the product which passes through it. Milk—one of the best and purest of human foods—is one of the quickest to become unfit for food if it is not kept clean and handled in clean vessels. While the purchaser of a separator has been again and again impressed with the idea that it must be kept in perfect order, the same agent who went to such pains on this point has told him that the

parts which come in contact with the milk need not be washed oftener than once a day, and that the cream could be delivered once a week. It would be one of the greatest blessings to the dairyman, the creamery man, and the consumer of butter, if the machine should go to pieces in a month if not kept scrupulously clean every minute of the time. It is right here that the advantage of the hand-separator to the farmer may turn to naught unless the fact that cleanliness, which is so essential to purity of product and to profit in the business, is thoroughly impressed upon the

user. It is not enough to rinse the machine out with a little warm water and let it stand until next time. It is the slime and solid particles of unclean matter in the milk that are caught and held in the bowl. The temperature is just right to set this material to decaying at once; and if the parts are not clean, an evil smell soon develops. The machine must be well washed after every separation of milk.

There are some things that the average housewife needs to learn about washing vessels that come in contact with milk. The dishcloth as found in the average kitchen should never be used on dairy utensils. It is the exception where one will be found to smell sweet an hour after it has been used; and yet milk utensils are often washed with it and wiped with a towel that has done duty on all of the china and glassware of the household, and possibly the pots and kettles, before the tinware of the separator is touched. Discard the dishcloth and the dish towel when the milk utensils are being washed. Wash them in warm water first, with plenty of some washing compound, and use a brush to do the work, but never a rag. Get into every part of them, after which rinse off with clean, warm water, and then either put them in boiling water or pour boiling water over them. Stand the parts up so that they will drain, and use no cloth to wipe them. The hot surface will dry them quickly, and they will be clean. Leave the parts in a sunny place if possible. This may seem to be putting too much stress on the case, but evidence gathered in the field shows the need of some vigorous words along this line. The outside of the frame, which does not come in direct contact with



Apple Trees in Southern Alberta. In Fairfield Bros. garden, Lethbridge, Alberta.

he believes to be the most economical and surest way of getting cream to the churning plants in the best possible condition. He deprecates the common practice of delivering cream infrequently, and of not properly caring for separators and cans. To obviate the latter trouble, he suggested that two sets of cans be used, leaving one at the farm at the time the can with the cream is collected. The cans could then be thoroughly washed and steamed at the creamery, and put in first-class condition. He recommends using double canvas covering for cans on the wagon, and a top for further protection, and collecting at least four times a week, sending each hauler out over the same route. He has found great difficulty in getting the patrons to milk with clean hands from clean cows in clean surroundings, and believes this is the most difficult thing to accomplish. He recommends visiting the patrons, sending out circular instruction matter, and also a practical suggestion sheet on the back of the monthly statement, changing this matter each month. Thirty-five to forty per



Manitoba Maples in Northern Alberta. On the farm of Jas. Tough, Edmonton, Alta. Photographed five years after planting.

cent. cream is best for buttermaking purposes, and to improve hand-separator butter he recommends the use of a good commercial starter and pasteurizing the cream.

Innisfail (Alta.) Creamery, in its report of the past season, shows that during six months 126,233 pounds of butter were made—an increase over the summer season of 1903 of 17,347 pounds. During the year, the grounds of the factory have been much improved, and a more general interest in dairying shown by the people of the district.

the milk, needs the same scrupulous care. Cases have been noted where the color of the machine could scarcely be distinguished because of the grease and dirt or dried milk covering the paint. Pure cream could hardly be expected ever to come from such a place. It is pleasant to know that at more than three-fourths of the farms visited the separators were well kept and the people were trying to do the best they knew how. There was, however, a great lack of knowledge, and this should be supplied to the users of separators in some way or another. It is hoped that this bulletin may do something in that line.—[U. S. Bulletin.

Milking on Time.

It seems very hard on some farms to do things on time. One morning very early rising is the rule, and on another, generally Sunday, the reverse is the order. The dairyman who follows that rule never makes much money. Regularity in every department of the farm counts for a great deal, but it is a question if it counts for as much anywhere as it does in the dairy in regard to the time of milking. If you have a young cow that gives promise of becoming a large milk producer, milk her at seven o'clock five mornings of the week and at nine on the other two. If you do you will very shortly make a cow boarder out of a milk producer. In the large dairy it is, of course, more important to milk on time, and where there is a lot of one thing to be done it is generally easier to adopt a regular system of doing it. It is, nevertheless, attention to the little things that counts in every department of business, and on the average farm where only a few cows are kept they ought to be milked as nearly as possible on time, if they are going to pay a profit at the end of the year.

A Small Cold Storage.

By J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa.

The accompanying plans are intended to illustrate a cheap, easily-managed and fairly effective arrangement for securing cold storage on farms, or in connection with country stores or butcher shops.

CONSTRUCTION.—All lumber, except clapboards, should be tongued and grooved, and spruce only should be used for the ice-box, cold-room and anteroom. No tar paper should be used, on account of its strong odor. The building will be better and more permanent if placed on a stone or concrete wall. Otherwise, it must be well "banked" to prevent circulation of air underneath. The extra course of lumber under the siding may be dispensed with on the walls of the ice-chamber, but not on the other parts of the building.

The partitions between the ice-chamber and the other compartments, and also between the ice-box and the cold-room, need to be well insulated, as shown, to prevent dampness. A poorly-insulated partition against an ice-chamber will become cold on the surface, and, consequently, collect moisture. Many refrigerators and cold storages are failures from this cause. Emphasis is laid on this point, because we often find thin partitions placed between the ice-chambers and cold-rooms, on the theory that refrigeration secured in this direct way is all that is needed. Dryness in a refrigerator is just as important as a low temperature.

No roof is shown in the plan; that is left to the fancy of the builder. Sufficient room must be left above the small compartments to allow of the blocks of ice being transferred to the ice-box through the ice trapdoor. The window in the anteroom has double sash, each sash being double glazed, giving four thicknesses of glass. The floor under the ice-box should be covered with galvanized iron, sloping in one direction, with a gutter at the lowest edge to carry off the water from the melting ice. The drain-pipe from the gutter must be trapped to prevent the passage of air. A simple plan is to have the end of the pipe turned down, and extending nearly to the bottom of a small dish or vessel of any kind, so that the water will rise above the end of the pipe before the dish overflows.

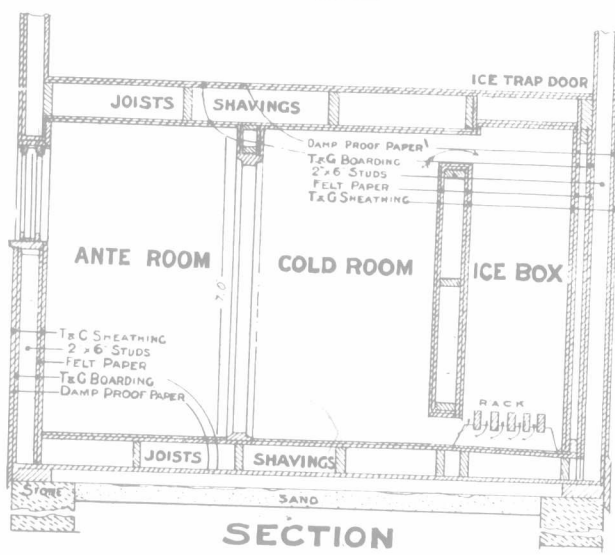
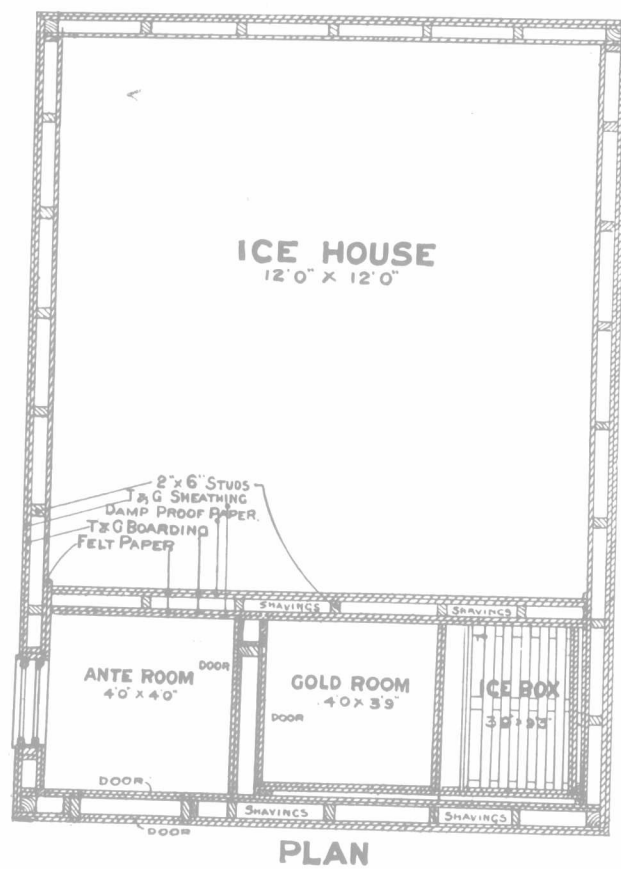
Planing-mill shavings are highly recommended for filling the spaces between studding and joists, as shown on plan. They are always dry, and do not become musty. If they cannot be procured, sawdust is probably the next best thing, but it should be thoroughly dried before being used. The spaces between the studding around the ice-chamber should not be filled. Any filling will eventually become damp from the ice, and damp material of any kind has very little insulating value.

MANAGEMENT.—As there is no floor in the ice-chamber, the earth beneath it should be well drained. Cover the surface with six to eight inches of broken brick, coal cinders, tanbark or other similar material of a nonconducting character. If nothing better can be procured, use broken or cobble stone covered with a layer of gravel or sand. This material will make the permanent bed.

Before filling with ice, put eight inches of sawdust over the permanent bed. This should be renewed every year. The ice should be packed as closely as possible, filling all spaces with crushed ice or snow well rammed. Leave a space of twelve inches between the walls and the ice, to be filled with dry sawdust. The top of the ice should also be covered with twelve inches of dry sawdust. If sawdust cannot be procured, cut hay or straw may be used, but the space filled should be eighteen inches instead of twelve inches, and the filling well packed.

To utilize the cold-room, fill the ice-box with cleaned ice in lumps as large as convenient to handle. The box shown on the plans will hold

about a ton of ice, so that it will not need to be filled often. Care should be observed in keeping the trapdoor tightly closed. The openings at the top and bottom of the partition, between the ice-box and the cold-room, may be fitted with a slide to regulate the circulation of air. Particular attention must be paid to the keeping of the doors perfectly air-tight. A cushion of thick felt for the door to close against is about the best thing to ensure a good joint.



Poultry.

Every poultryman should have a small terrier to keep away rats and other enemies of the hen.

Make your hens lay when eggs are high in winter.

The poultry industry is booming more every year. Why? Because there is money in it. Help it along.

A henhouse should have plenty of light, and have the roost and laying-room separate.

It takes no more care or feed to keep pure-bred poultry than it does to keep mongrels.

Cabbage and mangels are good for poultry in winter, also meat scraps.

Make your hens scratch for what they get.

It is very good to have a book on poultry remedies in the house, as your hens might take sick.

Winnipeg Poultry Association.

At its last regular meeting, Winnipeg Poultry Association decided to emphasize education in poultry-raising at its meetings during the next year. It is proposed to hold debates, discussions, and have papers read, on various subjects of interest to poultrymen. A programme will be announced later.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Williams; Vice-president, Jos. Dixon; Secretary, S. Calderbank; Treasurer, T. D. Starmer.

Poultrymen vs. Poultrywomen.

A writer in Commercial Poultry states that women are better poultry-raisers than men, and gives various reasons, most of which are, no doubt, just as true in this country as elsewhere. Western women, however, cannot show what they can do in poultry-raising without some assistance from the men in arranging proper buildings, and attending to such details as cleaning the pens, etc. There is no busier person in this country than the average woman on the farm.

The writer referred to says: My wife can start the hens to laying eggs when the weather is away below zero, and this is a trick I can hardly do myself. A woman cannot beat a man in everything connected with the chicken business, for when it comes to making and repairing coops, driving nails, digging holes with a spade, making fences, or building anything, they are a failure. My wife is a perfect failure when it comes to digging a hole in the ground deep enough and big enough to bury a dead hen in, but when it comes to arranging things around the premises, fixing nice, cosy nests, and coaxing the hens to lay by giving them dainties from the table or the garden, a woman will double discount a man.

Women are naturally more gentle in disposition, and for that reason are better fitted to look after the hens and chicks. When two hens are fighting, a woman will gently part them before they have killed a number of chicks or injured themselves; while a man will let them fight it out, if it takes all summer and kills all the chicks in the barnyard. If a man would conclude to separate two belligerent hens, he would throw one over the barn and kick the other over the garden wall.

Women will look after the comfort of fowls better than men will do. A woman will go out in the rain, and get soaking wet, to see if the chicks are dry. A man will stay in the house until the rain is over, and let the chicks take the chances of a soaking. When it comes to good judgment, careful handling of the fowls and chicks, everybody knows that women are far ahead of men.

Women have many good qualifications as chicken raisers that I am sure are not recognized by many. When it comes to harmonizing colors, selecting something nice or beautiful, or rejecting something that is not as it should be, a woman's judgment is better than a man's. Women have an eye for the beautiful, and when it comes to judging plumage or picking out defects in color of fowls, she is man's superior.

The Parasites of Poultry.

The presence of parasites is one of the primary causes of unprofitableness and disease in a flock of poultry. The fowls are rarely examined, and the reason of their poor condition is not discovered or even considered. It will pay every poultryman to examine his birds carefully before they go into winter quarters, as their health and comfort during the next six months depend largely upon their freedom from vermin. There are three distinct groups of parasites preying upon the domestic fowl—fleas, lice and mites.

Only one species of flea, the bird flea, lives upon the fowl. This flea is provided with a sharp, piercing mouth; it attacks the fowls at night, and through causing constant irritation and loss of blood does much harm. The mouth of the louse differs from the mouth of the flea, in that it is not sharp and used for piercing, but simply for biting. Lice bite sharply and cause considerable pain.

The most injurious of the mites is the red fowl mite. This is yellowish-white to dark-red in color, according to the quantity of blood it contains. The blood is drawn from the fowls at night, and during the day the mite hides in the cracks and crevices of the house. When the chickens appear in poor health they should be examined at night, and if mites are found treatment should be resorted to.

If the poultry-house is old and contains many crevices, all the nests, roosts and other fixtures should be removed from it, and the walls and ceiling covered with heavy building paper and limewash. The latter should be applied hot and fairly liquid, so as to enter every crevice in the building. Its quality will be improved by adding to every gallon of the wash one-quarter pound of soft soap previously dissolved in boiling water; also a small quantity of salt. The material taken from the house should be burned, and new roosting quarters and inside fittings put in. These fittings should be simple in construction and easily removable, so that the vermin can be destroyed.

Before the fowls return to the house they should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder or sulphur. By dusting each fowl over a box or paper, the powder can be well rubbed among the quills of the feathers, and the excess will not be wasted. The coal-tar treatment for the destruction of the rope worm can be effectively used to barrel, the inside of which is coated with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil of the consistency of paint, and the top of the barrel is covered. The

Lice are overcome by the coal tar fumes and fall to the bottom of the barrel. A paper should be placed to catch the vermin when they fall, so that they may be destroyed.

It is necessary to regularly examine young chicks for head lice. If present, the lice will be found in the down or feathers on the chick's head. If not destroyed, they will so weaken the chick that it will die from loss of blood. The lice can be removed by smearing the chick's head with grease or sweet oil, to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Scaly leg is a disease quite prevalent in flocks of neglected poultry, and is due to a species of mite. The scales of the legs and feet become raised and separated, and a chalk-like excretion accumulates between and over them; rough lumpy crusts are formed, and under these the mites live and breed.

The diseased legs and feet of the chickens should be well washed with a small, stiff brush, warm water and soap. The crusts should then be removed and a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard rubbed into the affected parts. After three or four days the legs of the chickens that were treated should be cleansed with soap and warm water.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Tonics for Poultry.

From time to time an iron tonic in the drinking water has been recommended for fowls which were off condition. Some form of iron should be used which is really assimilated into the blood, and one, besides, which does not constipate. Many forms of iron are faulty in the latter respect, and to continue their use for any length of time is to injure the liver of the bird. Sulphate of iron, perhaps, because it is so cheap, is most frequently used, and, provided only sufficient is given to taste the water very faintly saline, it can be continued for some considerable time. In fact, only a minute amount of iron can be assimilated into the blood at one time, and it is totally useless, as well as somewhat injurious, to give more than is actually required. Perchloride of iron is sometimes used, and it is very handy, being put up in liquid form, but it has a strongly astringent action, and is apt to upset the liver and constipate the bowels if continued for any length of time. When it is used, five drops to a pint of water is quite enough. Carbonate of iron is better given in pill form, and is useful in this way. Phosphate of iron does not mix with water, and requires to be given in pill form, but I prefer it as a hypophosphite, in which form it parts with its phosphorus more readily, and this materially assists the healthful action of the iron. Two grains is the dose of this particular form. Reduced iron is a powerful hematinic and general tonic, and I think it is one of the most useful of all forms of iron for feathered stock. It is very cheap, and a two-grain pill may be given twice a day when required. Finally, some people adopt the cheapest plan of all, viz., putting a rusty nail or two in the drinking water. Perhaps it does some small good, but it cannot be much, as the red oxide is practically insoluble in water.

Iron should never be put in a tin or zinc drinking vessel, as chemical compounds are formed which might prove fatal to the birds which imbibed them. An earthenware jar is the best kind of vessel to use, and is easily come by.

The uses of iron are to increase the richness and vitality of the blood, and to act as a general tonic. It increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, and this spells vigor and prolificacy. When a fowl lays pale-yolked eggs, it is short of iron in its blood, and should have this remedied. Whenever iron is given, green vegetables and grass should be freely supplied at the same time, as these greatly assist in keeping the liver working freely.—[Farm and Stock-breeder.

Not a Poultryman's Show.

Breeders of pure-bred poultry in Manitoba will do well to bear in mind that the exhibition of poultry which is being attempted in conjunction with the Dog and Cat Show, to be held in Winnipeg, about December 1st, is not endorsed by the Winnipeg local or the Manitoba Provincial Poultry Association. Those who have the interests of these associations at heart have declined to give the poultry department of the show any recognition whatever. It is, evidently, being run by private parties for personal gain—a rather unusual idea in poultry shows.

It is feared that business men of the city have been induced to give the show assistance in the way of special prizes, believing they were assisting the Poultry Association, whose annual provincial exhibition will be, in all probability, held, as usual, in February.

Getting Eggs in Winter.

[Written for the "Farmer's Advocate"]

One of the chief difficulties connected with the management of poultry is the problem of how to get eggs in the winter. More has been written on this than almost any other subject pertaining to poultry, and still comparatively few succeed in getting a liberal supply of eggs during the winter months.

One of the most serious drawbacks to winter egg-production is the severity of the climate. It is, however, not impossible to get eggs under these conditions, providing that we give the fowls reasonably good care.



Home of B. A. Van Meter, Millet, Alta.

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

It is on the early-hatched pullets that we must depend for winter eggs. If these birds are given proper care during the summer season they will start laying at the age of six or seven months, and continue during the winter season, when eggs bring the highest price.

A well-lighted, comfortable house, feeding well-balanced rations, and plenty of exercise, are the most important requisites for winter egg-production.

In feeding for eggs, we must be governed by existing conditions. These conditions vary so greatly from east to west and from north to south, that it is impossible to give a fixed regimen of feeding. Generally, the best methods to be adopted are those which are found out by one's own experience.

The grain rations should not consist of grain having a fat-producing tendency, as they only result in making dormant the egg-producing qualities. Judiciously feeding such grains as will promote laying, will seldom fail to bring encouraging results. All grain should be thrown in litter strewn over the floor to a depth of from six to ten inches. Grain thus fed will induce the fowls to work, giving them the exercise necessary to keep them in a healthy laying condition. A warm bran mash should be given once a day. Clover leaves and table scraps, mixed with this mash, will form an excellent midday meal. Green cut-bone should be fed in limited quantities, as it is unsurpassed as an egg-producing food. Fresh water should be provided daily. Green food should be given in the shape of cabbage or turnips. Plenty of grit, and the dust-box must not be neglected.

M. C. HERNER.

Poultry at the World's Fair.

The Poultry Show at the World's Fair, St. Louis, is over, and the birds by this time will be home. Many large shows of poultry have been held of late years, but the aggregation at St. Louis was never before equalled. No fewer than 10,000 birds were shown. The number of varieties of chickens alone for which prizes were offered and birds exhibited was, standard, 96; non-standard, 34. In some of the fancy breeds there were only a few shown, but the utility breeds, particularly Rocks and Wyandottes, were out in large numbers. In the White Wyandotte pullet class, for instance, 147 birds competed. The live-stock buildings, from which the cattle and

other stock had gone, were used to house the poultry, the association providing coops.

This exhibit from Ontario was made by 29 men, those leading in number of entries being Wm. McNeill, London; M. Burns, Tilsonburg; H. B. Donovan, Toronto; Richard Oke, London, and G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy.

There were \$22,081 offered in prizes in the poultry, pigeons and pet stock department, including \$6,499 offered as special prizes by the different Poultry Associations of the United States. Mr. Wm. McNeill, of London ("Uncle Billy," as he is

familiarly called by the boys), a veteran who has won the sweepstakes at American poultry shows before, came out first this time also. His winnings in prize money amounted to about \$700.00. The Canadian exhibitors, as a whole, are very well satisfied with their success. With their 1,000 birds they captured \$3,000 in prizes—\$3.00 per bird. The American exhibitors, with 9,000 birds, received the remaining \$19,000, a fraction over \$2 per bird. The showing for the Canadians would have been even more favorable if

they had been eligible to compete for all the special prizes. But as our Government gives an amount equal to what they win in prizes, and as they have done so well, they have no reason to complain, and are not complaining.

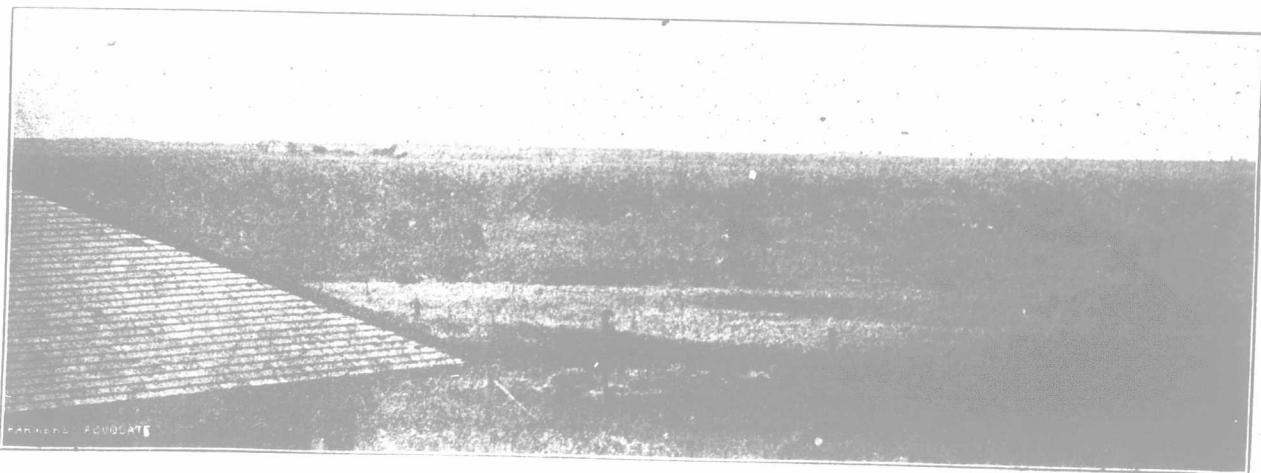
The Canadians sent only three pigeons, and no guinea pigs, rabbits or pheasants. The prizes they won were in the classes of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl. In these classes, with 1,000 entries, they secured 566 prizes, 56 per cent. Entries in these classes from U. S. breeders, 5,550; on which prizes to the number of 2,137 were won; proportion of prizes to entries, 38 per cent. Canadians may well feel proud of the showing their poultrymen have made, both in entries and prizes.

As to White and Whole Flour Bread.

The investigators into the comparative nutrition values of food stuffs, who have been carrying on their work in Washington, D. C., have come to the conclusion, which will surprise most, that, weight for weight, white bread is more nutritious than whole-meal bread. It is true that chemical analysis shows that the bran which is removed does contain nitrogenous material, and also phosphates. This is where the brown bread enthusiasts stop, somewhat naturally concluding that when the miller takes out the bran he removes the most valuable part of the flour. Laboratory analysis is not the same as that made by the human body, and it is proved conclusively that the digestive apparatus of a man has not the power to utilize the bran at all; consequently, when he eats the meal from the whole wheat all the bran ingredients are rejected. Cattle and sheep, however, can digest this branny material, so the miller is quite right in selling it for stock and reserving only the white portion for bread for man. The experiments seem to prove beyond doubt that the nitrogenous ingredients of the bran escape digestion entirely, and that one pound of pure white flour provides more digestible material than the same amount of whole meal.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, for which send me the "Farmer's Advocate" for another year, as we now feel that it is a paper which no farmer can afford to be without.

WILLIAM H. JULL.



Looking West from Oakland, Man., on C. N. Railway.

Prof. Robertson's Resignation.

TO ESTABLISH A NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A despatch from Ottawa announces the resignation of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, LL.D., as Dominion Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner, in order to establish a great agricultural college and experimental farm at St. Anne de Bellevue, Montreal, on a 700-acre site, provided by Sir William Macdonald for that purpose, and which includes the Reford stock farm. It is understood that no successor to Prof. Robertson will be appointed, as the work at Ottawa is now carried on in divisions under different chiefs.

Events of the World.

Viceroy Alexieff arrived in St. Petersburg on Nov. 4th. It is said that he may be sent as Viceroy to the Caucasus, on account of the situation there.

Japan has made representations to Russia looking to peace, but Russia has refused all such overtures, and the war, in consequence, must go on.

In an earthquake which occurred on the Island of Formosa on November 6th, 950 houses were overthrown, 78 people were killed, and 23 injured.

Col. S. Hughes has offered his seat for Victoria and Haliburton, Ontario, to Mr. Borden. Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, member by acclamation for Gaspé, Quebec, has tendered his to Mr. Aylesworth.

The Argentine Republic is beginning to figure as a point of immigration. During October there arrived there 18,432 immigrants, the majority of whom were Italians and Spaniards.

Owing to the fact that nearly all the cars in Russia are in use for the militia, there is a tremendous blockade of grain in Southern Russia. Already the amount is returned at over 1,000,000 tons of grain, and heavy losses are bound to ensue.

On the King's birthday, W. H. Horwood, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, was knighted, and William Grey Wilson, Governor of the Bahamas, was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

After two and a half years of exploration in Greenland, Mylus Erickson's expedition has returned to Copenhagen, with valuable ethnographical and scientific records. The explorers while in Greenland lived with the natives in their huts, studying their language and customs.

It is said the Imperial authorities are in communication with the Government of Canada, as well as the Governments of the other self-governing countries in the British Empire, in regard to State assumption of wireless telegraphic systems. It is felt that in time of war wireless telegraphy might prove a serious menace to the State if left under private control.

November 9th, King Edward's 63rd birthday, was observed by great loyal demonstrations in Great Britain. In Canada, owing to the fact that the elections were the all-absorbing topic of the people, the day passed over with but little recognition. Canada, however, is not slow to realize that King Edward is well establishing his claim to statesmanship of no mean order, and that after nearly four years rule as Sovereign of the British Empire, he has succeeded in winning his way not only into the respect but into the love of the people throughout his dominions.

The situation in Manchuria remains practically unchanged. News has not yet come that Port Arthur has fallen, although the state of the soldiery there is said to be pitiful in the extreme. The hospitals are filled with sick and injured, the last bottle of anesthetics has been used, and the wounded are suffering agonies, while life itself is under continual menace from the shells that fall at any moment. Food also is getting scarce, and the bodies of the Russians taken by the Japanese are said to be much emaciated. According to latest reports the soldiers have become completely depressed, and would willingly surrender were they not kept at their posts by officers who threaten them with instant death if they attempt to desert. The Japanese have now won their way into underground passages leading to some of the main forts, and terrible underground combats have taken place. In the north desultory fighting still goes on, but the great battle which has been expected yet remains for the future.

The war in Northern Manchuria still drags on, the never-wearying Japanese menace ever to the fore, the Russian lines ever stubbornly resisting along a front of 66 miles. Cannonading goes on continuously, yet comparatively little harm is being done, and both armies are apparently recuperating for the terrible battle which must follow before many days pass. At Port Arthur one by one the defences have fallen into possession of the Japanese, and the Russians now hold only the southern section of the town. The Japanese, disregarding Gen. Stoessel, have managed to circulate letters among the despairing soldiery, assuring them of humane treatment to all who surrender, but it has not been reported that any of the Russians have taken advantage of the offer. They object to an unofficial sur-

Mr. Geo. W. Yates, for the past five years private secretary to the Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, has been appointed secretary and assistant to Mr. Thos. Southworth, head of the colonization, forestry and parks branch of that department.

The fruit-growers of Ontario are much pleased at the action of the Railway Commission in appointing a committee of fruit-growers to visit points in the United States to see what measures have been adopted by the railroads and fruit-growers across the border for the transportation of fruit.

J. A. McArthur, of Sussex, N. B., and other capitalists, have purchased some 8,000 acres of land near Cranbrook, B. C., upon which there are trees enough, it is estimated, to make about 60,000,000 feet of lumber. They are forming a company to begin operating a lumber business upon the same at as early a date as possible.

At a meeting of the Exhibition Board of Toronto, held recently, a letter from Tasmania was read, asking for particulars concerning a portable sawmilling exhibit which the writer had seen at Toronto Fair, and intimating it would probably "lead to business." The receipt of this letter is a good indication of the far-reaching influences which a well-conducted fair may have.

A very successful plowing match was held by the East York plowmen at Ellesmere, Ont., on November 8th. There were 35 competitors, and the day was made the occasion for a general fete for people from miles around. A most interesting feature was a contest between boys under 16, in which Leslie Cooperthwaite, a boy of 14, carried off a gold watch as prize. The plowing match is a species of utilitarian "sport," which should receive every encouragement in Canada. When the young men take pride in their plowing better plowing will be done, and, as has been well observed, the man who is particular in this line of work is likely to be so in most other things.

News from Ottawa.

The exhibition branch of the Department of Agriculture has prepared 500 samples of fruit for the Belgian Exhibition, which will be held in Liege next summer. The fair will last six months, commencing April 22nd. Mr. Brodie, who returned recently from the London exhibitions, with a large staff, is busily occupied with the preparations. Mr. William Hutchinson, the commissioner, who is still in St. Louis, will come to their assistance December 1. The display of Canadian goods in Belgium will include products of the farm, mine, forest, garden and factory. Many of the best specimens at the St. Louis Fair will be sent across to the European exhibition.

Canada will participate in the Liverpool exhibition, which will last for ten days, in the early part of January. The Government is preparing to forward a large consignment of food products, consisting of cheese, fruit, butter and canned goods.

The new poultry-house at the Experimental Farm, which is being tried for the first time this winter, is built on the scratching-house plan. The feeding, watering, collecting, and so on, are done from a passage in the center. Mr. Gilbert, manager of this branch, says this system gives the laying fowl a good chance, as they are not disturbed by the work round the henhouse. Just now Mr. Gilbert is culling out the poor birds and selecting the best pullets for winter laying. Enquires at the center. Mr. Gilbert, manager of this branch, says this system gives the laying fowl a good chance, as they are not disturbed by the work round the henhouse. Just now Mr. Gilbert is culling out the poor birds and selecting the best pullets for winter laying.

the farm show an increasing demand for the best strains of poultry. Alexander MacLean, Canadian Commercial Agent at Yokohama, Japan, writes to the trade and commerce department, advising a permanent exhibit of Canadian flour in Japan, in order to maintain the reputation won at the Osaka Fair. He recommends a concerted effort by the Canadian millers to continue the flour exhibit at Osaka. The Japanese have learned that Canadian flour makes the best bread, and more of it, but, according to Mr. MacLean, the high price may lead to a fading of the demand unless the goods be advertised thoroughly. He writes that the importation of Canadian butter in the next four months may bring the year 1904 above 1902, but slightly below 1903, when the Osaka Fair stimulated trade to an exceptional degree.



The Saddlers of the Dauphin, Man., Show.

render, but are said to be almost of one mind now, in seeing no reason to prolong a struggle "which will bring glory to the officers, but mostly hardship and death to them." From all evidences, Port Arthur will have fallen long before the Baltic fleet can reach the Far East.

Field Notes.

The new Arcola branch of the C. P. R. is now open for traffic.

The Argentine Republic asked Britain to reopen ports to her cattle in consequence of the disappearance of the foot-and-mouth disease.

A Nova Scotia reader writes that their local markets are filled with Ontario beef and Quebec hay, and lately cattle from Medicine Hat have been landed in Halifax.



"Little Workers."

This is the way these little fellows have cut a good share of the wood used in one Alberta household. They are seven and five years old.

The Colonial Standard, of Pictou, remarks that the regular weekly issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" contains a rich, varied and practical array of seasonable articles of special interest to the farmer and his household.

A man who has a craving for liquor will find very little trouble if he takes plenty of buttermilk. If he wants to break off, buttermilk will help him. It is a splendid stomachic. Two quarts of good buttermilk a day will cure any case of nervous indigestion.—[Ex.]

Pick over the apples and vegetables that you have stored away occasionally, and throw out any that show signs of rot. Rot is due to moulds that spread from one apple or vegetable to another, and you may save immense losses by keeping a strict watch.

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Does B. C. Need Ontario Institute Speakers?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Our Farmers' Institute meeting (which commenced October 3rd throughout the Province) was adjourned on Oct. 20th to some date in the future, on account of the Federal elections being held, and our delegates have returned to their homes in Ontario.

One thought which strikes me very forcibly is, why are the speakers always sent or imported from Ontario to enlighten us along the different lines of our profession—a distance of some three thousand miles? While we are pleased to see and meet our brother farmers from the East, and I am sure we will give them always a right royal welcome, is it not an insult to the intelligence of the farming community in this western province, and a big drain upon the revenues of the agricultural department in the way of the expense account? Have we no brainy, intelligent, practical farmers in B. C.; men of experience, and those that have made a success in farming, and are competent to address us and make our meetings interesting? I think so, and many of them whom I could name. I had the pleasure of listening to Mr. T. McMillan, of Seaforth, Ont., and Dr. Reed, V. S., of Georgetown, Ont., at our meetings, both, no doubt, honorable, respectable farmers and citizens of their native Province, and while they took up a few subjects along the line of breeding, growing and handling of stock, when it came to soil cultivation, soil moisture, care of manures, drainage, and many other similar subjects, they were as dumb as an oyster. But they had the good sense and judgment to tell us so, and did not stand upon our platforms and talk nonsensical trash to us regarding how we should handle the soils in our rich valleys, and thus bring themselves into ridicule.

The soils in our valleys are very unlike the soils of Ontario, or any of the Provinces. They are composed of the wash and overflow-sediment of the great Fraser river and its tributaries, as well as the wash from the mighty and lofty mountains surrounding them. Our soil and climatic conditions are vastly different from any other country, and it is only by practical experience that we have learned in the past, and are still learning, how to handle our soil in order to obtain the best results.

I cannot imagine that our Eastern friends fancy that we are back numbers in this Province, and not up-to-date in regard to handling our lands and breeding of good stock, horses, cattle and sheep. We have now, and are yearly importing, some fine specimens of different kinds of stock, and purpose keeping pace with our sister provinces in the way of advancement.

One thing more, and I will bring my letter to a close, and trust you will pardon me for referring to it, and that is the Shorthorn bull sent from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C. It is certainly a disgrace to the Shorthorn family, but possibly they thought that any old thing was good enough for the farmers in British Columbia. I trust that we may hear from our fellow farmers upon this and many other matters in our interest in your valuable paper.

Ladner, B. C. AN OLD FARMER.

How Some Handle Machinery.

"Buy a new binder and use it a week; then let it stand out under a tree or behind the barn for the rest of the year, where the hogs can root under it; the calves jump on the floor; the billy goat chew the canvas, and the chickens roost on the reel. Let the rain soak up the boxes, and the sun blister the paint. Take out a few unnecessary bolts to fix the cultivator in the spring, and another for the plow in the fall; let the boards warp and crack; the tin bend and rust; let the tongue rot and the wheels sag, while the hornets build nests in the twine-box and sparrows breed in the drive wheel. Let the bearing and the gearing get out of line, then in a year or two go buy a new binder like a man. That's the way it's done."—[Implement Trade Journal.]

Western Canada College.

This educational institution of Calgary is making more rapid and solid progress than the most sanguine had anticipated. The present quarters are filled to their full extent. However, the new building is rapidly nearing completion, so that before long no one need be refused admittance. As the Calgary Albertan very tersely says:

"The College is progressing very favorably this season. In control are three of the very best masters that could be selected. The boys are becoming very proud of their college, have their college uniforms, their college colors, their college yell, and are enthusiastic."

Send for a Copy.

We have just received a very interesting pamphlet, giving a report of the first annual meeting of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, held last summer in Ottawa. It gives a very good idea of the work that was carried on at the meeting, and, as a copy of the constitution is printed, the objects and methods of work of the association are clearly set forth. Pages 6 to 11 consist of an address by Prof. Robertson, President of the Association, on the principles underlying the work taken up by the association, and it is well worth a careful reading to any one at all interested in grain-raising. A letter to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will bring you a copy.

Grass Experiments in Southern Alberta.

Messrs. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, Alberta, noted as alfalfa growers, conducted an experiment this season with Western rye grass, brome and timothy, under irrigation. The result of their test is that rye grass leads, brome coming second, and timothy last. Western rye grass and alfalfa they consider the two best fodders for the West. They keep a large dairy, milking 35 cows, so are in a good position to place a just value on the fodder question.

Mangels and sugar beets are grown successfully for their cows. Potatoes with them this year were also an excellent crop.

This season they have dug an artificial pond 10 ft. deep, to insure water conveniently for their stock. It is filled from the irrigation ditch.



An Alberta Oat Field.

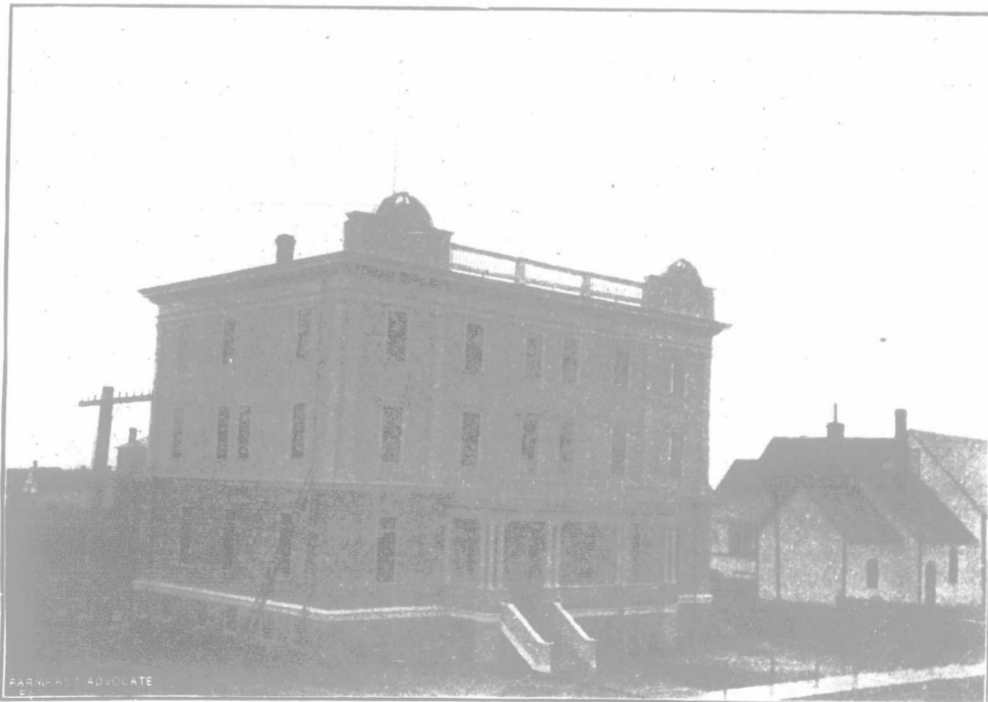
Portion of the large ranch farmed by Jas. Shoaldice, near Calgary, Alta.

Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in January.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held on Monday evening, January 16th, 1905, at 7.30 p. m., and the nineteenth annual meeting on Tuesday, January 17th, 1905, at 11 a. m., in Toronto. Shorthorn breeders are expected to be present from Ontario, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick.

This meeting should prove an interesting one, as the Association has had a successful year, as the following shows: It has, since 1895, distributed \$20,000.00 to the different exhibitions in Canada in the interests of Shorthorn cattle, making a complete chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The secretary and editor of the Association, Mr. Henry Wade, says that the twentieth volume of the herdbook, which will be issued this month, will contain the pedigrees of 4,873 bulls and 5,478 cows, or a total of 10,351, and making a total in the twenty volumes now published of 50,107



Alberta College, Edmonton, Alta.

Opened October 1st, with accommodation for forty boarding students.

bulls and 59,472 cows, or a grand total of 109,579 pedigrees.

The day following the Shorthorn Breeders' Association annual meeting a big sale of Shorthorn cattle will be held at Thistle Ha' Farm, the estate of the late John Miller, at Brougham, and on the day following that another large sale of Shorthorn cattle will be held on the farm of Hon. Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. This will indeed be a busy week for the Shorthorn breeders of Canada, and no doubt there will be a very large gathering of stockmen.

Growing Rhubarb in Cellar in Winter.

Most farmers who have a garden at all usually have a good supply of the old-fashioned pie-plant or rhubarb. This vigorous-growing plant provides a wholesome substitute for fruit early in the spring before strawberries come in. It is not generally known, however, that it can be made to produce its crop in an ordinary cellar during the winter, when it would probably be more appreciated than when grown in the usual way in the garden in the spring.

The rhubarb plant makes its most vigorous growth, under natural conditions, early in the spring, when its large leaves store up in the thick, fleshy roots a large amount of nutriment for the production of seed during the summer and

growth early next season. To get the best roots for winter forcing, it is well to allow the plants to make their full growth, with little or no cropping of the leaves the previous season, and, above all, do not allow them to exhaust themselves by throwing up seed stalks. The more liberally the plants are manured, and the better they are cultivated, the stronger the roots become and the better the crop they will give when forced in the cellar.

In preparing the roots for the cellar, they should be dug up late in the fall, just before the ground freezes hard. They should then be left where they will be exposed to severe freezing for three or four weeks. If placed under cover in an open shed, or where they will not be buried in snow, it will be all the easier to get at them when it is time to take them to the cellar. About Christmas time they may be put in the cellar, and should be banked with earth to keep the roots moist. Care should be taken that the plants are set right side up, as at that season it is sometimes difficult to tell which side of the ball of earth the crowns are on. In the course of a few days the roots will thaw out, and, usually, enough moisture is thus accumulated to keep them fresh for some time. They should be watched, however, as they may need watering once or twice during the winter to keep the soil moist. The warmer the cellar, the more quickly growth will start, but for the best results a rather low temperature, about the same as that in which potatoes are kept, is best. In a partially lighted cellar the leaf blades will expand very little, and all the strength of the roots will go to the development of the stalks. If the cellar is light, it is well to darken the part where the plants are kept. If the roots are strong and vigorous, stalks one and a half to two feet in length and two inches in diameter will be produced with little or no expansion of the leaf-blade at the top. When grown thus in the dark, none of the chlorophyll or green coloring matter of the leaf develops, and the stalks are bleached to a pinky white. When cooked and made into sauce or pies, they turn a beautiful pink color, and are much finer in appearance and flavor than stalks

grown in the ordinary way in the garden. Cropping may begin as soon as the stalks are well developed, and may be continued for several weeks—until the roots have exhausted themselves—after which they should be thrown out, as they are of little use for growing again.

PROF. H. L. HUTT, O.A.C.

We would suggest that our readers try growing two or three roots this winter, and let us know the results next spring.

The Forestry Association.

The directors of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, have made final arrangements for the publication of a forestry journal. Dr. William Saunders, Prof. John Macoun and Mr. E. Stewart were appointed an editorial committee, and Mr. R. H. Campbell editor and business manager. A resolution was passed expressing the opinion of the board that in view of the annual destruction of timber in British Columbia, and the difficulty in guarding the forests from fire, it is desirable that the Bush Fires Act of that Province should be amended so as to prohibit the starting of fires for the clearing of land between the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, unless a special permit for that purpose be granted by the forest ranger or other officer appointed for the district in which such permission is asked. Preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting of the association, to be held at Quebec in March next, were made. Messrs. Stewart and Campbell were appointed to represent the Canadian Forestry Association at the Forest Congress to be held in Washington in January.

How Toronto, Ont., Supports her Exhibition.

According to the recommendations of the special committee on exhibition requirements, in the City Council of Toronto, Ont., the people will be asked to approve a money by-law at the next municipal elections to provide the sum of \$300,000, to be expended during the next four years as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Live-stock arena (\$95,000), Agricultural machinery and processes of manufacturing (75,000), Agricultural industries (55,000), Machinery hall (15,000), Poultry building (10,000), Police station and hospital (10,000), Press building (5,000), Lavatories (10,000), Transportation building (10,000), Stables and cattle pens (15,000). Total: \$300,000.

The citizens of Toronto have learned to realize what a great benefit a first-class exhibition is to a city, and they are not afraid to spend money to help it along, knowing that it is one of the best channels through which they can build up their city. There should be a lesson of encouragement in this for Westerners who fight for the rights of their local show. Toronto already has a grand array of fine buildings, but she needs more. An exhibition is an indication of a country's prosperity, be that country large or small.

The Dead Engine and Bad Water.

During car blockades, and in times when the dead engine was, not long ago, a conspicuous figure on western roads, everyone heard of the evils of alkali water when supplied to locomotives. Oftentimes, no doubt, the saline waters of the plains laid the dark horse to rest, but not infrequently the alkali water cry served as an excuse for an incompetent service. Nevertheless, the C. P. R., after the policy of some American roads, has been constructing softening tanks along the main line, and in some cases the result has been very beneficial. In others, however, the new treatment has not given a satisfactory response. The latest move in the policy of the great Canadian railroad corporation is to call in a scientist to investigate, and, accordingly, Prof. Kendrick, formerly of the department of chemistry in Manitoba University, has been employed. Truly we are living in a scientific age, and the field of agriculture, like others, affords much scope for the hand of the investigator.

In the Interests of Forestry.

A report from Ottawa states that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Forestry Association, final arrangements were made for the publication of a forestry journal, in the interests of the association and for the advancement of the forestry movement generally. Dr. William Saunders, Professor John Macoun and E. Stewart were appointed an editorial committee, and R. H. Campbell as editor and business manager.

The new journal will deal in scientific and descriptive articles, relating to the Canadian forests and the management of forest administrations in other countries, the planting and care of trees, and such other related subjects as are of public interest. The association has steadily developed since its organization in 1900, and has now a membership of about 600, representing all parts of the Dominion, and including also a number in foreign countries.



A Young Westerner and His Live Stock.

Study Agriculture.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, in his articles on agriculture in Denmark, brings out the remarkable fact that the little Kingdom of Denmark has fourteen distinctly agricultural colleges, one dairy school, four horticultural schools and twenty-nine combined agricultural and high schools, or forty-nine such institutions where some branch of agriculture or its allied arts are taught. These facilities for imparting instruction in agriculture represent a distribution so liberal that it would give two to the average county in the States of the corn belt. Inasmuch as technical training in agriculture has revolutionized conditions in Denmark for the better, it is interesting to read that while in one of the most out-of-the-way districts in all Denmark, in conversing with fifteen farmers, he was surprised to learn that fourteen had attended high school and eleven had gone to an agricultural college. In all these schools and

colleges, the term is about five months, permitting study in the winter and work on the farm during the busy season. It is the Danish theory that all farmers should have some agricultural education. In this they differ from the Americans, who provide more thorough training for the few, relying on their influence and example to stimulate and enlighten the many. There is everywhere in all departments of industry a tendency to give technical training to the people. Nothing is more certain than that those countries, provinces and states which neglect their duty, or fail to provide facilities of a high order for industrial training will fall behind in the race for supremacy. That the middle West is awakening to the importance of the subject is indicated by Wisconsin's requirement that agriculture be taught in her schools, and that normal schools train teachers to give instructions on the subject; by Missouri's recent forward step in introducing a like provision, and by the announcement that Secretary Simpson, of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, is in correspondence with the view of having the subject presented at the meeting of the department in December.—[Iowa Homestead.]

A New Thing in Wheat Milling.

The latest thing in U. S. wheat milling comes from Richmond, Va., where a miller is importing wheat from Russia, via the Black Sea, to grind into flour for American consumption. He is enabled to pay transportation and the duty of twenty per cent. on account of the difference in price in the two countries, due to the poor crop in the U. S. Transportation is now so easy that any product can easily reach the best market.

Markets.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; steers steady; bulk of sales, 10c. to 15c. lower; good to prime steers, \$5.90 to \$6.85; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2 to \$4.15; western steers, \$3 to \$5.15.

Hogs—5c. to 10c. lower; mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.90; good to choice, heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; rough heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.65; light, \$4.60 to \$4.80; bulk of sales, \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Sheep—Steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.85; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$4.35 to \$6.10.

Winnipeg Markets.

The wheat market remains about the same as last week, with a weaker tone if anything. No. 1 northern, 97c.; No. 2, 93c.; No. 3, 87c., and No. 4 extra, 79c. per bushel. Oats in better demand, at former prices. Barley, the same. Little change in dairy products. Butchers' cattle firmer, at old prices; exporters, dull. Sheep in demand. Hogs easier, at 2 1/2c. per pound for the best.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

Liverpool.—Closing—Wheat—spot, nominal; futures, dull; December, 7s. 2 1/2d.; March, 7s. 4 1/2d.; May, 7s. 4 1/2d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, easy, 43s. 6d.; short rib, dull, 44s. 6d.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 564,000 centials, including 23,000 centials American.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 8c. to 11 1/2c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, at 8 1/2c. to 9c. per lb.; sheep, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

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HOME MAGAZINE



"For years and seasons as they run,
For wintry cold and summer sun,
For seedtime and the autumn store
In due succession evermore,
For flowers and fruit, for herb and tree,
Lord, we are thankful unto thee!"

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER X.

Mr. Gryce Receives New Impetus.
This astounding discovery, thus made, was dreadful to me. It was true then. Eleanore, the beautiful, the lovable, was—I did not, could not finish the sentence, even in the silence of my own mind.

"You look surprised," said Mr. Gryce, glancing curiously toward the key. "Now, I ain't. A woman does not thrill and blush and equivocate and faint for nothing; especially such a woman as Miss Leavenworth."

"A woman who could do such a deed would be the last to thrill, equivocate and faint," retorted I. "Give me the key; let me see it."

He complacently put it in my hand. "It is the one we want," said he. "No getting out of that."

I returned it. "If she declares she is innocent, I will believe her."

"You have strong faith in the women," laughed he. "I hope you will live to find them worthy of it. There is but one thing left to do. Fobbs, you will have to request Miss Leavenworth to come down. Do not alarm her, only see that she comes. To the reception room."

No sooner were we left alone than I made a move to return to Mary, but he stopped me.

"Come and see it out," whispered he. "She will be down in a moment; see it out, you had best."

Glancing back, I hesitated; but the prospect of beholding Eleanore again drew me in spite of myself. Telling him to wait, I returned to Mary's side to make my excuses.

"What is the matter—what has occurred?" said she breathlessly.

"Nothing as yet to disturb you much. Do not be alarmed." But my face betrayed me.

"There is something," said she.

"Your cousin is coming down."

"Down here?" and she shrank visibly.

"No, to the reception room."

"I do not understand. It is all dreadful, and no one tells me anything."

"Miss Leavenworth," I essayed, "I pray God there may be nothing to tell. Judging from your present faith in your cousin, there will not be. Take comfort, then, and believe that I will inform you if anything occurs which you ought to know."

Giving her a look of reassurance, I left her crushed against the crimson pillows of the sofa on which she sat, and rejoined Mr. Gryce. We had scarcely entered the reception room, when Eleanore Leavenworth came in.

More languid than she was an hour before, but haughty still, she slowly advanced, and, meeting my eye, gently bent her head.

"I have been summoned here," said she, directing herself exclusively to Mr. Gryce, "by an individual whom I take to be in your employ."

"Miss Leavenworth," returned Mr. Gryce, starting in quite a fatherly manner at the door-knob, "I am very sorry to trouble you, but the fact is, I wish to ask you—"

But here she stopped him. "Anything

in regard to the key which that man has doubtless told you he saw me drop into the ashes?"

"Yes."

"Then I must refuse to answer any questions concerning it. I have nothing to say on the subject, unless it is this"—giving him a look full of suffering, but full of a certain sort of a courage too—"that he was right if he told you I had the key in hiding about my person, and that I attempted to conceal it in the ashes of the grate."

"Still, miss—"

"I pray you to excuse me," said she. "No argument you could advance would make any difference in my determination. And with a fitting glance in my direction, that was not without its appeal, she quietly left the room."

For a moment Mr. Gryce stood gazing after her with a look of great interest, then, bowing almost to the ground in his homage, he hastily followed her out.

I had scarcely recovered from the surprise occasioned by this unexpected movement, when a quick step was heard in the hall, and Mary, flushed and anxious, appeared at my side.

"What is it?" said she. "What has Eleanore been saying?"

"Alas!" I answered, "she has not said anything. That is the trouble, Miss Leavenworth. Your cousin preserves a reticence upon certain points that is very painful to witness. She ought to understand that if she persists in doing this, that—"

"That what?" There was no mistaking the fearful anxiety that prompted this question.

"That she cannot avoid the trouble that will ensue."

For a moment she stood gazing at me with great horror-stricken incredulous eyes; then, sinking back into a chair, flung her hands over her face with a cry:

"Oh, why were we ever born! Why were we allowed to live! Why did we not perish with those who gave us birth!"

"Dear Miss Leavenworth," I essayed, "There is no cause for such despair as this. The future looks dark, but not impenetrable. Your cousin will listen to reason, and in explaining—"

But she, deaf to my words, had again risen to her feet and stood before me in an attitude almost appalling.

"Some women in my position would go mad!" she whispered; mad, mad!"

I looked at her with growing wonder. I thought I knew what she meant. She conceived that she had given us the cue which had led to this suspicion of her cousin, and that in this way the trouble which hung over their heads was of her own making. Absorbed in her own anguish, she paid but little attention to me. Satisfied at last that I could do nothing more for her, I turned to go; the movement seemed to arouse her.

"I am sorry to leave," said I, "without having afforded you any comfort. Believe me that I am very anxious to assist you. Is there no one I can send to your side; no woman friend or relative?" It is sad to leave you alone in this house at such a time."

"And do you suppose," said she, "that I intend remaining here? Why, I should die. Here to-night!" and her long shudders shook her very frame.

"It is not at all necessary," broke in a bland voice over our shoulders, "that you should do so, Miss Leavenworth."

I turned with a start. Mr. Gryce was not only at our back, but had evidently been there for some moments. Seated in an easy-chair near the door, he met our gaze with a sidelong smile that seemed at once to beg pardon for the

intrusion, and to assure us that it was made with no unworthy motive. "Everything will be properly looked after; you can leave with perfect safety."

I expected to see her resent this interference, but, instead of that, she manifested a certain satisfaction in beholding him there.

Drawing me to one side she whispered: "You think this Mr. Gryce very clever, do you not?"

"Well," replied I cautiously, "he ought to be to hold the position he does. The authorities evidently repose great confidence in him."

Stepping from my side as suddenly as she approached it, she crossed the room and stood before Mr. Gryce.

"Sir," said she, gazing at him with a glance of entreaty, "I hear that you have great talents; that you can ferret out the real criminal from a score of doubtful characters, and that nothing can escape the penetration of your eye. If this is so, have pity on two orphan girls suddenly bereft of their guardian and protector, and use your acknowledged skill in finding out who has committed this crime. It would be folly in me to endeavor to hide from you that my cousin in her testimony has given cause for suspicion; but I here declare that I believe her to be as innocent of wrong as I am myself, and I am only endeavoring to turn the eye of justice from the guiltless to the guilty, when I entreat you to look elsewhere for the culprit who committed this deed. It must have been some common burglar or desperado; can you not bring him, then, to justice?"

Her attitude was so touching, her whole appearance so earnest and appealing, that I saw Mr. Gryce's countenance brim with suppressed emotion, though his eye never left the coffee-urn upon which it had fixed itself at her first approach.

"You must find out, you can," she went on—"Hannah, the girl who has gone, must know all about it. Search for her, ransack the world, do anything; my property is at your disposal. I will offer a large reward for the detection of the burglar who did this deed."

Mr. Gryce slowly rose. "Miss Leavenworth," said he, and then stopped; the man was actually agitated. "Miss Leavenworth, I did not need your very touching appeal to incite me to my utmost duty in this case. Personal and professional pride were in themselves sufficient. But since you have honored me with this expression of your wishes, I will not conceal from you that I shall feel a certain increased interest in the affair from this hour. What mortal man can, I will do, and if in one month from this day I do not come to you for my reward, Ebenezer Gryce if not the individual I have always taken him to be."

A few minutes later I left the house with Miss Leavenworth, she having testified her wish that I would accompany her to the home of her friend, Mrs. Gilbert, with whom she had decided to take refuge. As we rolled away in the carriage Mr. Gryce had been kind enough to provide for us, I noticed my companion cast a look of regret behind her, as if she could not help feeling some compunction at this desertion of her cousin. But this expression soon changed for the alert look of one who dreads to see a certain face start up from some unknown quarter. Glancing up and down the street, peering furtively into doorways as we passed, starting and trembling if a sudden figure appeared on the curb-stone, she did not seem to breathe with perfect ease till we had left the avenue behind us and entered upon Thirty-seventh St. Then all at once her natural color returned, and, leaning gently toward me,

she asked if I had a pencil and piece of paper. I fortunately possessed both. Handing them to her, I watched her with some little curiosity, while she wrote two or three lines.

"A little note I wish to send," she remarked, glancing at the almost illegible scrawl with an expression of doubt. "Couldn't you stop the carriage a moment while I direct it?"

I did so, and in another instant the leaf which I had torn from my notebook was folded, directed, and sealed with a stamp which she had taken from her own pocketbook.

"That is a crazy-looking epistle," she murmured, as she laid it, direction downward, in her lap.

"Why not wait, then," I suggested, "till you arrive at your destination, where you can seal it properly, and direct it at your leisure?"

"Because I am in haste. I wish to mail it now. Look, there is a box on the corner; please ask the driver to stop once more."

"Shall I not post it for you?" I asked, holding out my hand.

But she shook her head, and without waiting for my assistance, opened the door on her own side of the carriage and leaped to the ground. Even then she paused to glance up and down the street before venturing to drop it into the box. But when it was done she looked brighter and more hopeful than I had yet seen her. And when in a few moments later she turned to bid me good-bye in front of her friend's house, it was with almost a cheerful air.

I shall not attempt to disguise from you the fact that I spent all that long evening in going over the testimony given at the inquest, endeavoring to reconcile what I had heard with any other theory than that of Eleanore's guilt. Taking a piece of paper, I jotted down the leading causes of suspicion, as follows:

1. Her late disagreement with her uncle, and evident estrangement from him, as testified to by Mr. Harwell.

2. The mysterious disappearance of one of the servants of the house.

3. The forcible accusation of her cousin—overheard, however, only by Mr. Gryce and myself.

4. Her equivocation in regard to that handkerchief of hers, found stained with pistol smut on the scene of the tragedy.

5. Her refusal to speak in regard to the paper which she was supposed to have taken from Mr. Leavenworth's table immediately upon the removal of the body.

6. The finding of the library key in her possession.

"A dark record," I voluntarily cried as I looked it over, but even in doing so began jotting down on the other side of the sheet the following explanatory notes:

1. Disagreements and even estrangements between relatives are common. Cases where such disagreements and estrangements have led to crime, rare.

2. The disappearance of Hannah pointed no more in one direction than another.

3. If Mary's private accusation of her cousin was forcible and convincing, her public declaration that she neither knew nor suspected who might be the author of this crime, was equally so. To be sure the former possessed the advantage of being uttered spontaneously, but it was likewise true that it was spoken under momentary excitement, without forethought of the consequences, and possibly without due consideration of the facts.

4. 5. An innocent man or woman under the influence of terror, will often equivocate in regard to matters that seem to criminate them.

(To be continued.)

Thanksgiving.

By Amelia E. Barr.

"Have you cut the wheat in the blowing fields,
The barley, the oats and rye,
The golden corn and the pearly rice?
For the winter days are nigh."
"We have reaped them all from shore to shore,
And the grain is safe on the threshing floor."

"Have you gathered the berries from the vine,
And the fruit from the orchard trees,
The dew and the scent from the rose and thyme
In the hive of the honey-bees?"
"The peach and the plum and the apple are ours,
And the honeycomb from the scented flowers."

"The wealth of the snowy cotton-field
And the gift of the sugarcane,
The savory herb and the nourishing root,
There has nothing been given in vain.
We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,
And the measure is full and running o'er."

Then lift up your head with a song!
And lift up the hands with a gift!
To the ancient Giver of all
The spirit of gratitude lift!
For the joy and promise of spring,
For the hay and clover sweet,
The barley, the rye and the oats,
The rice and the corn and the wheat,
The cotton and sugar and fruit,
The flowers and the fine honeycomb,
The country, so fair and so free,
The blessing and glory of home.
"Thanksgiving! thanksgiving! thanksgiving!"
Joyfully, gratefully call,
To God the "preserver of men,"
The bountiful Father of all.

Passerby to Pat, who is painting a fence at breakneck speed—What's your hurry, Pat?
Pat—Nothing, sor, only I want to rache the end o' the fence before me paint gives out.



The Calceolaria.

Have you ever noticed that, after white, red in some shade, from the faintest rose-pink to the deepest crimson is the prevailing color in house flowers: geraniums, fuchsias, roses, oxalis, helleborus, "patience," cactus, amaryllis, etc., all showing such a preponderance of the red element that, when a mauve agapanthus or campanula appears in the winter window-garden collection, it is hailed as a novelty, and given an amount of notice and admiration sometimes quite out of proportion to its merits. Nevertheless, novelty, in its own way, is good; it awakens interest, and whatever awakens interest, especially during the monotonous days of the long winter, should, if for no better reason, have its claims to recognition advanced.

The calceolaria is one of the plants which possess this characteristic to a remarkable degree. Not only is it novel in form: its myriads of little, velvety, pouch-like blossoms reminding one strongly of the moccasin flower (Cypripedium spectabile) of the marshes; but, among house plants, its coloring is decidedly out of the ordinary, its yellow or orange petals being striped and blotched with rich, velvety brown, deepening to crimson. Its foliage, while not especially handsome, is, when given proper attention, fresh and green, and by no means unworthy of holding a place in any winter window-garden collection.

The culture of the calceolaria is not difficult; moreover, it will grow in situations cool enough to be injurious to many other plants. In potting it, the following compost has been recommended: loam, three parts; leaf mould, one part; very old, well-rotted manure, one part; a little pulverized charcoal, and enough sharp sand to make the whole loose and porous. Keep the plants in a cool window (temperature about

60°), preferably an east one, where strong sunlight cannot reach them; water often enough to keep the soil rather moist, but not wet, and spray the foliage frequently. Keeping the air moist by means of dishes of water on the stove will be found very beneficial. In a dry atmosphere the calceolaria is liable to be attacked by the red spider, which soon causes the foliage to look rusty. Plenty of pure, moist air, with frequent sprayings of tepid water will, however, usually keep this pest in check. Pinching the top off once will tend to make the plant bushy, and, hence, cause it to put forth more panicles of bloom.

In growing calceolarias, a sharp watch must be kept for aphides, or plant lice, which must be kept in check by sprayings of tobacco-water, or weekly fumigations of tobacco smoke. Some recommend keeping tobacco stems embedded in the soil. . . . Above all things do not let calceolarias become pot-bound. Shift them immediately just as soon as the appearance of rootlets around the outside of the clay next the pot shows that this is necessary. The last shifting should be into a pot eight or ten inches in diameter, as these plants, as a rule, demand larger pots than most others. When in full bloom, which should be in the latter part of the winter, remove the plants to a very cool situation, and the blossoms will last for weeks.

SOME SEASONABLE HINTS.

If your tuberous begonias and gloxinias have finished flowering, withdraw their water supply gradually until the foliage has ripened, then take out the bulbs, pack them in dry sand, and put in a warm place until February or March, when they should be repotted. If your amaryllis has bloomed during the summer, ripen it off in the same way, and set away in a cool cellar to rest for the winter. Geraniums, roses, fuchsias, etc.,

which are not wanted for the windows in winter, may likewise be disposed of conveniently in a cool, light cellar; the handiest way being to take them out of their pots and set them in boxes, leaving a good supply of clay about the roots; water just a little, when the soil becomes dust dry.

Charcoal in small lumps is excellent when used as drainage material in the bottom of pots. When pulverized and mixed with the potting soil, one part of charcoal to sixteen of soil, it keeps the soil sweet, and is said to give greater depth to the coloring of both foliage and flowers.

A Hard Outlook.

A little maid of seven summers had been busy for an hour dressing her pretty doll, but, tiring at last, she sat with folded hands, gazing fixedly at the glowing fire in the grate. Looking up, finally, with a thoughtful expression on her face, she said:

"Mamma, if I get married when I grow up, will I have a husband like papa?"

The mother turned, and looking into the earnest eyes of the child, answered, with a smile:

"Why, yes, dear, if you get married you will have a husband like papa."

The little brow clouded. Again she asked:

"And if I don't get married, will I be an old maid like Aunt Nellie?"

"Yes, dear, you would be an old maid," answered the mother, laughing at this rather complex question; "but whatever put such thoughts into that little head?"

But the child didn't laugh. She only looked grave, and said, dejectedly:

"Well, it's a pretty tough world for us women, ain't it?"

Indignant Young Man—"Waiter, your coat sleeve dipped into this lady's soup." Obliging Waiter—"Don't mention it, sir; it will wash out."



(From a painting by C. S. Reinhart.)

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The Ingle Nook is handed over, with much pleasure, to our correspondents, some of whom have been kept waiting too long for the appearance of their letters. However, as we have said before, all Ingle Nook correspondence is sure to appear sooner or later.

DAME DURDEN.

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

RECIPES HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Spice Cake.—One and a half cups brown sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup sour milk, two cups of raisins, three eggs, half a nutmeg, one teaspoon ground cloves, one of cinnamon, one of soda; mix to stiff batter (I use two cups of flour); seed the raisins, and as you do so, cut them up in several pieces. Sprinkle a little granulated sugar over the batter just before placing in the oven, and you will have a nice top without icing.

Do you ever try putting some chocolate, grated, into your cake just before the flour? It adds greatly to a chocolate cake to have it in the cake as well as in the icing.

Mustard.—One teaspoon black pepper, one of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, two tablespoons of mustard, pour a little boiling water, and stir well; thin with vinegar, and let stand a little.

Graham Gems or Bread.—One egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup sour milk or cream, pinch of salt, two cupfuls of flour. For the loaf add one-half cup of molasses, and make the batter stiffer than for gems. Bake the loaf in a small, oblong pan, the gems in Gem tins, muffin rings, or just in a bread-pan and cut in squares.

Potato Salad.—One-quarter cup white sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoon mustard, one egg beaten well, two parts cup of vinegar, pinch of salt and pepper; cool thoroughly. While your potatoes are hot put them through a ricer (or fruit press). When cold add the dressing, a hard-boiled egg chopped fine, and put through ricer again. Have a little onion chopped very fine, and put a little in your salad dish now and then as you put your potatoes through the last time. If you have no ricer, either slice your potatoes or cut in cups, or chop fine, and add the dressing, egg and onion well mixed.

DESIRE-TO-HELP.

RECIPES FROM THYRA.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having had so much useful information from your Ingle Nook, I think it is high time I was giving a little of my experience in the cooking line.

To the lover of pie there are few varieties more delicious than the old-time custard, and it has also a point in its favor that there are few so wholesome. A properly made custard pie is a dessert combining tasteful delicacy with the least amount of indigestibility possible to a pastry combination.

It is a lamentable fact, however, that all custard pies are by no means properly made; the chief objections being a "soggy" crust and a thin watery custard. The first may be prevented by partially cooking the crust first, adding the custard made of warm milk.

Then, as to the custard: In the first place the eggs are usually beaten too little; they should be beaten to a thick, straw-colored froth. In the second place, custard is usually baked too long, rendering it thin and watery. Bake only until a knife blade thrust into the center comes out clean, and you will rejoice in a thick, creamy triangle, that will keep its shape when cut.

Plain Custard Pie.—One pint of milk, one cup sugar, three eggs, a sprinkle of salt, and flavoring to suit the taste. If

this formula is used, just as the pie goes into the oven two tablespoonfuls of thick sour cream added wonderfully improves it.

Banana Custard.—Mash fine two ripe bananas, and add to the custard combination.

Chocolate Custard.—Melt in a dish on top of the teakettle two squares of chocolate; when smooth, rub into custard.

Cocoanut Custard.—Half a cup of cocoanut added to the usual mixture gives a delightful variation.

Date Custard.—Half a pound of dates, stoned and chopped very fine and added to the custard is new and delicious.

In October 6th No., there was a request for gingerbread. Here is one I have used for some time quite successfully. Three cupfuls sifted flour, one cup sour milk, one cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, two-thirds cup butter, two eggs (not beaten), one heaping teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one quarter of a grated nutmeg. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour. Sour cream may be added instead of butter. Take one and two-thirds cupfuls of sour cream, and do not use any butter or sour milk, but put a little salt in.

Hoping I have not taken too much of your valuable space, I remain,
Yours respectfully,

THYRA.

We thank all of the above writers for their letters, and invite all to visit our Ingleside often. D. D.

MINCE PIE.

The following recipe has been sent in answer to Busy-Miss-Missy's request:

Mince Pie.—Two and a half quarts of meat that has been boiled and chopped fine; five quarts of apples, chopped; one pound raisins, seeded and chopped; one and a half pounds of currants. Do not chop the suet and put it in, rather try it out in a separate dish and just use the fat, or boil it with the meat, when the meat is done, take it out; and, when cold, it can be chopped. When it is chopped, add apples, raisins, currants, and moisten with the water the meat was boiled in. Add one cup of boiled cider, half a cup of vinegar, and sweeten with molasses and brown sugar; season to taste with cloves, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, allspice, salt and pepper; cook a few minutes, and pack in a stone jar. When cold cover securely. It will keep in a cool place all winter. If brandy is desired, add one or two spoonfuls to each pie.

These pies have been made by me for a long time, and also my mother made them before me. IDA MAY BOWEN.

You forgot to say how much suet to use, Miss Ida.

"Gig-lamps" writes to thank Busy-Miss-Missy, Desire-to-Help, Busybody and Cheery for the excellent gingerbread recipes sent by them in answer to her request. She says: "They are all perfectly satisfactory, and, best of all, so easily made. Gingerbread is such wholesome cake for the children and liked by the men and boys. When my cake-box is empty, the boys say: 'Mother, it is about time to ginger-up!'" D. D.

Daily cold or tepid sponge baths are great invigorators, and such medicines require no "chasers."

"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause five dollars, which she earned herself by hard work."

"How did you get yours?"
"From my husband."
"I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work."
"You don't know my husband."

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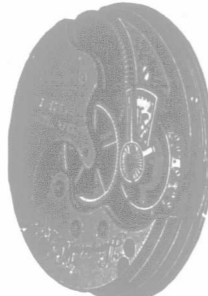
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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Always in a Hurry.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry; She races through her breakfast to be in time for school. She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry, And comes home in a breathless whirl that fills the vestibule.

She hurries through her studying, she hurries through her sewing, Like an engine at high pressure, as if leisure were a crime; She's always in a scramble, no matter where she's going, And yet—would you believe it?—she never is on time.

It seems a contradiction, until you know the reason. But I'm sure you'll think it simple, as I do, when I state That she never has been known to begin a thing in season, And she's always in a hurry, because she starts too late.

Stand by Your Colors.

An Incident in the American War. A dozen rough soldiers were playing cards one night in camp. "What on earth is that?" suddenly exclaimed the leader, stopping in the midst of the game to listen. In a moment the whole squad were listening to a low, solemn voice which came from a tent occupied by several recruits who had arrived in camp that day. The leader approached the tent on tiptoe.

"Boys, he's a-praying, or I'm a sinner," he roared out. "Three cheers for the minister!" shouted another man of the group as the prayer ended.

"You watch things for three weeks; I'll show you how to take religion out of him!" said the first speaker, laughing. He was a big man; brave in action, rough and ignorant in mind.

The recruit was a slight, pale-faced young fellow of about eighteen years of age. During the next three weeks he was the butt of the camp. His Testament was kicked out of his hand as he was trying to read by the camp-fire. Some of the rough fellows, conquered by the lad's gentle patience and uniform kindness to his persecutors, begged the others to stop annoying him.

"Oh, the little ranter is no better than the rest of us!" answered the ring-leader. "He's only making believe pious. When we get under fire you'll see him run. These pious folk don't like the smell of gunpowder. I've no faith in their religion! A Christian soldier, indeed!" and he laughed contemptuously.

In a few weeks the regiment broke camp, marched towards Richmond, and engaged in that terrible battle. The company to which the young recruit belonged had a desperate struggle. The brigade was driven back, and when the line was formed behind the breastworks they had built in the morning, he was missing. When last seen he was almost surrounded by enemies, but fighting desperately; at his side stood the comrade who had made the poor lad a constant object of ridicule. Both were given up as lost. Suddenly the big man was seen tramping through the underbrush, bearing the dead body of the recruit. Reverently he laid the corpse down, saying as he wiped the blood from his own face, "Boys, I couldn't leave him with the Rebs—he fought so! I thought he deserved a decent burial."

During the lull in the battle the men dug a shallow grave, and tenderly laid the remains therein. Then, as one was cutting the name and regiment upon a board, the big man said, with a husky voice, "I guess you had better put the words 'Christian soldier' in somewhere! He deserves that title, and maybe it will make up to him for our abuse."

There was not a dry eye among these rough men as they stuck the rudely-carved board at the head of the grave,

and again and again looked at the inscription.

"Well," said one, "he was a Christian soldier if there ever was one! And," turning to the ring-leader, "he didn't run, did he, when he smelt gunpowder?"

"Run," answered the big man, his voice tender with emotion; "he didn't budge an inch! But what's that to standing for weeks under our fire, like a man, and never sending a word back? He stood by his flag and let us pepper him—he did?"

When the regiment marched away the rude head-board remained to tell what power lies in a Christian life.

Culture.

(For the "Farmer's Advocate.")

Refinement of mind and morals belongs to the communities, as well as to the individuals who read. It is native-born in book centers. Whether one remains at home, or visits abroad, those places where books are either gathered or made become the central spot for cultured society. A dignified refinement is always the product of a love of good literature. Schonbach once said: "Reading is at once the most important tool of self-culture." Beecher said to his students: "A library is not a luxury to anyone, but one of the necessities of life." Culture is a richness of quality that is born from uninterrupted contact with the world of thought—God's thought as stamped and written in the beautiful world—man's thought, as expressed in his creations of art, his institutions, his industries, his inventions, and his conduct. Books and magazines contain the best thoughts of all men, of all time. Next to mingling in the society of the cultured, the best refining agency is the close reading of best productions from the pen of the classical authors.

Meeting with a new product from the book press, well worth careful reading, is an epoch in one's life. It is the making of a new friend. We may become alienated from a human friend, but from a book friend, never.

Years steal on, we read much, and our literary friendship extends, but dearer still grow picture-books of childhood, or those we read under the tree, or by the turned-down light when our careful guardians thought us asleep.

An old man once said: "Never sell or give away any of the text-books you have ever used, my boy. Standing on your shelves, they will be, by and bye, dearer to you than your favorite author costing ten times as much." Unadulterated and lasting is the joy given by a good book, and there is none other like it.

A wide literary acquaintanceship may certainly be enjoyed, but the cultured man or woman who has not, at least, one or two precious volumes stored within the heart, is friendless amid a million books. It is through books and other printed literature that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable means of communication are within the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their ripest experience and most precious thoughts. Heaven be praised for good books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead. No matter how poor we are, nor how lacking in human friends, if Milton will cross the threshold to sing to us of Paradise, and Shakespeare will open to us the worlds of imagination and the working of the human heart, and many other of the world's writers enter and abide under our own roof, and enrich us with practical wisdom, we are not companionless.

H. J. HARNWELL.

Something About Thanksgiving Day.

"Some hae meat that canna eat, Some hae na' meat, but want it, But we hae meat, and we can eat, And sae the Lord be thankit."

So says Robbie Burns, and this is how Henry Ward Beecher speaks of Thanksgiving Day. He calls it the one national festival which takes its root in the home, which pivots upon the very life of the household. "It is not," he says, "just a national anniversary, nor is it a day for the commemoration of any ecclesiastical saint; it is a day of thanksgiving for the year's history." "A typical Thanksgiving dinner," he continues, "should represent everything that has grown in all the summer fit to make glad the heart of man, all accepted with rejoicings as being tokens of gratitude to Almighty God. . . . String the pearls of His favor, and hide the dark parts, except so far as they are breaking out into light. Give this one day to joy, to thanks, to heartfelt gratitude." We are, some of us, perhaps, apt to consider Thanksgiving Day as being more especially of American institution. It certainly is one of the very pleasant and ennobling features of American national life, as it is of our own in Canada, but in the far past, though with many shades of difference and variety of manifestation, there have been highdays and holidays set apart wherein to give outward expression to the rejoicing of grateful hearts over bounteous harvests and manifold favors received during the past year.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

Three thousand years ago witnessed the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, with its magnificent ritual, its picturesque festivities, its melodious choirs. The people ceased from their work "to eat, drink and be merry." Millions, it is said, gathered in and around Jerusalem, living for days in booths formed from the branches of the olive, pine, myrtle and palm trees, and decorated with fruits and flowers. Oblations were offered of wine, honey and milk, and grand pageants and banquets were spread, but over and above these, every household held its special worship and sacrifice, and all was in direct obedience to the special command recorded in Leviticus, sixteenth chapter: "Thou shalt observe the feast of Tabernacles seven days after that thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine." And because, further, they were enjoined to "rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son and thy daughter, thy man servant and thy maid servant, and the Levite or stranger within thy gates, and the fatherless, the orphan, the widow."

EARLY ENGLISH CUSTOMS.

In the reigns of King Egbert and Alfred, the Saxon churls kept harvest feasts and revels, in rather rude and boisterous fashion, and so likewise the Kentish farmers and villagers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. These spent the day in feasting, with rural sports, and dancing upon the village green, the lighting of huge bonfires at night, and the drinking of great quantities of home-brewed ale from daybreak to sundown. Queen Elizabeth's proclamation ran thus: "On Thanksgiving Day no servile labor may be performed, and thanks should be offered to God for the increase and abundance of His fruits upon ye face of ye earth."

Other occasions on which the English nation was called upon to offer public thanksgiving upon a day specially set apart for the same, was when the Spanish Armada was defeated, when disaster to the assembled Parliament was averted by the discovery of the Gunpowder Plots, and when George the Third recovered from his fit of temporary insanity, when a service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Reverting to more ancient annals still, we learn

Thanksgiv-

na eat.
want it,
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that the Greeks held their grandest feast of the year in honor of Demeter, the Goddess of the Harvest, and the Romans (often their copyists) often gave similar honor to the same goddess, under the name of Ceres. Both held their feasts in September, and both went in long processions to the fields, encouraged rustic sports and trials of skill, and crowned with flowers and fruit the household gods whom they worshipped. And who does not remember the songs and pictures, illustrating the wild scenes and revelries commemorating that all too potent heathen deity, Bacchus, the vine-wreathed, grape-bedecked god of the vineyards? Truly, a parody upon the gratitude to which even heathen nations tried to give expression for the fruits of the earth bestowed to them by an unknown giver. But to come back to North American soil. It was not until after the Civil War that Thanksgiving Day became a recognized yearly event in the United States. The first recorded public service was held in 1578, on the shores of Newfoundland, led by a clergyman, who accompanied Fro-bisher, he who settled the first of the colonies of North America. And on the 7th of June, 1675, upon the possession of New Netherland by the English, the Governor and Council enacted: "That Wednesday, the 23rd of this instant month, be appointed a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to Almighty God for all His Past Deliverances and Blessings and Present Mercies to us, and to pray ye continuance and increase thereof." Oliver Cromwell, too, also ordered a day for special thanksgiving during his protectorate.

But history has nothing to offer us more touching than the record of the day devoted to praise and thanksgiving by the little band of Pilgrim Fathers, who, in their first year upon alien soil, had seen forty-six out of their one hundred and one laid at rest, buried on the bluff overlooking their place of landing. They had all suffered from cold, hunger, sickness and death from plague. They had been half frozen, and the house they had shared in common had been burned to the ground. They had been lost in the woods, terrified by the roaring of wild beasts, and the war-whoops of the Indians, who had flourished their tomahawks over their heads, but yet, after ten months of sickness and suffering, they had gathered in their first harvest, which consisted of twenty acres of corn and six of barley and peas, enough, at least, to supply them for the coming year. For this they devoutly thanked God, and made their preparations for a feast. Hunters were sent out and returned with waterfowl, wild turkeys and venison. Massasoit and ninety of his warriors, in paint and feathers, were their guests, a veritable sitting together of the lion and the lamb. The feast had to be prepared by the four sad-faced, homesick women and their young daughters, with the help only of one servant, but the thankfulness of their hearts for the remnant of the lives saved, for the mercies still remaining to them, and their holy faith in the Higher Power which would never leave them nor forsake them, gave to this most memorable of all Thanksgiving days a more special significance, a more consecrated meaning than perhaps has ever marked a Thanksgiving feast before or since. Let my last words be a quotation. A poet whose name I do not know, but who is evidently a Canadian, thus beautifully writes of Thanksgiving Day:

"Oh! give thanks for the summer and winter;
Give thanks for sunshine and rain;
For the flowers, the fruits and the grasses,
And the bountiful harvest of grain;
For the winds that sweep over our prairies,
Distributing vigor and health—
Oh! give thanks to our Heavenly Father
For Nature's abundance of wealth."

H. A. B.



Trusting, Just from Day to Day.

Just from day to day, dear Father,
I would humbly trust in Thee;
Questioning not the love and wisdom
Which marks out the path for me.
And when clouds of earth-care, lowering,
Cast their gloom upon my way,
Grant me then the faith and patience,
Just to trust from day to day.

Oh! the future seemeth dreary
When I gaze too far ahead;
Appearing as a cheerless desert,
Over which I must be led.
But I find the waste is watered
By Thy mercy's gentle showers;
And the paths I've so much dreaded,
Oft are strewn with brightest flowers.

So when earthly skies are darkest,
This shall be a sun-bright ray;
Thou wilt give the grace I'm needing,
Just to trust from day to day.
And thy promises come sweetly,
"As thy day thy strength shall be,"
"Fear thou not for I am with thee,"
These should be enough for me.

And when all is bright about me,
When the world seems full of joy,
I would revel in the sunshine,
And each happy hour employ
In the service of my Master,
Whose dear presence cheers my way;
Humbly grateful for his blessings,
I would be from day to day.

Just from day to day, dear Father,
With my hand close linked in Thine;
Wandering at the love so tender,
Which makes such a privilege mine.
Thine to plan the untried morrow,
Mine to follow and obey,
Always trusting, fully trusting,
Only just from day to day.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Thou Preparest a Table.

"Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."—Psalm xxiii., 5.

We gladly publish the poem, "Trusting, just from day to day," written by a Canadian farmer's wife, and hope to find space very soon for her other verses. The Thanksgiving poem she mentions will, I fear, arrive too late for Thanksgiving Day. All matter for publication must reach me at least two weeks before it appears in the "Farmer's Advocate."

Instead of attempting to write my own ideas to-day, I shall give you some thoughts from Hugh MacMillan's "Bible Teachings in Nature," as they are very suitable for the Thanksgiving season.

He calls our attention to the fact that the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves in the wilderness is repeated every harvest time. It is not an instantaneous multiplication, but it is no less marvellous on that account. "The miracle of the loaves was the sudden putting forth of God's bountiful hand from behind the veil of His ordinary providence; the miracle of the harvest is the working of the same bountiful hand, only unseen, giving power to the tiny grains to drink the dew and imbibe the sunshine, and appropriate the nourishment of the soil during the long bright days of summer."

Surely we have as much reason to return thanks to God for the wonderful increase of our food as if He had done His work suddenly and openly, instead of slowly and secretly. Every year His great promise that "seedtime and harvest shall not cease," has been faithfully fulfilled. We expect the seed to multiply each year, not because we have the slightest idea how the miracle is wrought, but simply because we have found by experience that the increase always comes. We Canadians, especially, look on a good harvest as more natural than a famine; and yet, if we stopped to consider the matter, we might think that it would be more natural for a seed which was buried in the ground to die and decay, than to transform itself into a number of other seeds. But we don't often think about

the wonder of it all, only grumbling when the harvest is not as bountiful as usual, as though God had cheated us out of our rights—when the real truth is that He is always more generous than we deserve.

We may fancy that the wealth of the world consists of gold or precious stones, whereas the things which are absolutely necessary for man's existence are produced by the farmers—and GOD. Our food comes out of the earth—not only the grain, vegetables and fruit, but also the meat—for the animals live on food which is produced directly or indirectly by the earth. If, for one year only, God's promise should fail, and there should be absolutely no harvest on the earth, all the gold and diamonds in the world could not keep us from certain death. "It has been said that as we approach the season of harvest we are within a month or two of absolute starvation. The barrel of meal is nearly exhausted, and no new supply can be obtained except from the fields that are slowly ripening under the patient heavens . . . all the other riches in the world—its coal, iron, gold, and jewels, failing the riches of our golden harvest fields—were as worthless as the dust beneath our feet."

The Bible tells us plainly that God gave as a special gift to man "every herb-bearing seed,"—that is—wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc., whose special business in life is to produce seed; while the green herbs were given more especially to the beasts. Geologists bear witness to the same fact, for there is not a trace of the corn plants in all the geological periods until the last great period in which man was created. God especially "prepared" a table for man in the wilderness, spreading it not only with necessities but with luxuries—the fruits and flowers which, like the corn, were created for him particularly. God not only gave corn to man, but He expects him to cultivate it. It is not, like the grass, able to look after itself, but soon dies out if left uncultivated. God has declared that man must eat bread in the sweat of his face, and it is a significant fact that in countries where the earth brings forth fruit with little or no effort on man's part, he is, almost without exception, of a low intellectual type. There seems to be some hidden connection between the cultivation of the soil and the cultivation of the soul, and there is no doubt that the difficulties so bravely faced and conquered by our Canadian farmers, help very largely to develop greatness of character.

"Corn, as the German botanist, Von Meyer, says, precedes all civilization; with it is connected rest, peace, and domestic happiness, of which the wandering savage knows nothing. In order to rear it, nations must take possession of certain lands; and when their existence is thus firmly established, improvements in manners and customs speedily follow." Every year we must look up to our Father for bread; never are we allowed to imagine that we can provide for our own needs. He only can multiply the seed sown in our fields. He only can provide the sunshine and showers, without which our fathers might rise early and late take rest with no result at all.

Farmers may feel that they are highly honored, for they are fellow-workers with God—helping still, as the disciples helped their Master by the Sea of Galilee, to prepare a table in the wilderness for hungry multitudes of men, women and children. You work under Him, and He is close by your side, working with you, and confirming your work with mighty signs and wonders.

"Sons of Toil, your Lord has striven Likewise in the noontide heat;
Daily burdened, daily driven,
With no rest or calm retreat.
He who paints the harvests yellow,
Yet despises not your aid,
And will be a true Yokefellow,
When the flesh is not afraid.
If some weight would fret your shoulder,
He is quicker than your call;
For He makes the feeblest holder,
And is SERVANT of us all!"

HOPE.

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Bread and Pastry

SOLD AT ALL BEST GROCERS

Humorous.

Lack of ventilation and lazy lungs produce the great white plague—consumption.

Singers and band players never die of consumption; but with some voices, perhaps, the disease would not be as bad as the remedy.

Little Willie told his mother that a lion was on the front porch, but when an investigation was made, it was found to be the Newfoundland dog which had been newly sheared. "Now, Willie," said his mother, "you have told a very naughty story, and you must go up to your room and pray for forgiveness and remain there until the Lord does forgive you." Willie promptly obeyed, but he was gone only a few minutes before he came tripping back. "Did the Lord forgive you?" asked his mother. "Yes," was the reply, "and he said he didn't blame me much either, 'cause when he first saw it he sorter thought it was a lion himself."

A little Cambridge girl was discovered whispering in school, and the teacher asked, "What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?" The little culprit hung her head for a moment, and then replied, "I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress." "Well, that—yes—I know—but we must—the class in spelling will please stand up."

When on a trip through Central Ontario, recently, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative had a look over the Maple Shade herd of Shorthorns of Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, and found them as usual in the pink of condition, neither thin nor overloaded, in good shape to continue to develop with whoever is lucky enough to get some of them. There are a few choice quality young bulls for sale, imported and home bred, that are well worth looking after, also a few females that Messrs. Dryden will dispose of reasonably, considering quality and breeding. Most of the leading Cruickshank families are represented in this herd, which is one of the standard herds of Canada.

Domestic Economy.

TO SOFTEN BOOTS AND SHOES.
Leather boots and shoes may be softened and kept from cracking by being rubbed well with castor oil. They should not be used for about twelve hours afterward.

TO MAKE LINEN GLOSSY WHEN IRONING.

Make the starch with soapy water, which will give a better gloss to the linen and prevent the irons from sticking.

RESTORING GILT FRAMES.

Gilt frames may be revived by beating up the whites of eggs with an ounce of soda and then, after cleaning well with a dust cloth, rubbing them over with a soft brush dipped in the mixture.

RUST STAINS ON WHITE GOODS.

Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the article in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary.

CLEANING PAINT BEFORE REPAINTING.

For cleaning paint before repainting use two ounces of soda to a quart of hot water; afterward rinse off with pure water.

WASHING WINDOW PANES.

For window washing a little kerosene added to the water will prove an effective brightener.

HOW TO MAKE LIFE HAPPY.

Take time; it is no use to fume or fret or do as the angry housekeeper who has got hold of the wrong key, and pushes, shakes and rattles it about in the lock until both are broken and the door is still unopened.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures.

Try to regard present vexations as you will regard them a month hence.

It is not riches, it is not poverty, it is human nature, that is the trouble.

The world is like a looking-glass. Laugh at it and it laughs back; frown at it and it frowns back.

HOW TO CLEAN WHITE FASCINATORS.

A very nice way to clean white wool fascinators and baby sacques that are so often injured by soap, water and rubbing, is to take a quart of flour, put it in a pan, roll the fascinator in it well, then proceed to rub it just as if the flour was water; rub until the flour looks dirty, shake it out, and if not clean get more flour and rub again, and when clean shake and beat the flour out well, leaving it looking as good as new.

THE ONION CURE.

A Remedy Which is Claimed to Be Infallible in Pneumonia.

This remedy, which is claimed to be infallible, was formulated many years ago by a well-known physician in New England, who never lost a patient by this scourge: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a fryin-pan over a hot fire, adding about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar to form a stiff paste. Stir thoroughly and simmer five or ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest just as hot as the patient can bear it. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue reheating and applying, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. And just here a word of caution. In applying this or any other hot poultice care must be exercised not to let the patient get chilled during the changing process. Have the hot one all ready to go on before the cooling one is removed, and make the exchanges so swiftly and deftly that there is not a moment's exposure of the body surface, which becomes exceedingly sensitive to a chill.

A Temperance Lesson.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
The day that first we met
I had a bank account, John,
I would I had it yet.
Your warmth was so engaging,
Your spirit thrilled me through,
I drew out my account, John,
And gave it all to you.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
The day when first we met
I had a good, clear eye, John,
I would I had it yet.

You've rimmed it round with red, John,
Your handiwork it shows,
And liberties fantastic
You've taken with my nose.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
The day when first we met
I had a steady hand, John,
I would I had it yet.

I was the master then, John,
But in the years somehow
You've put me on my back, John,
You are the master now.

—J. W. Foley, in Catholic Standard and Times.

Indian Summer.

(By Robert Elliott.)

"Sweet Summer, flying to the South,
afraid

Of hasting Autumn, said a sad fare-
well

To all the flowers that bloomed with-
in the dell,

To all the trees that grew within the
glade—

That time in flush of beauty, sweet-
arrayed.

The weeping flowers their sorrows then
'gan tell,

The trees bemoaned that on their leaves
now fell

The wrath of Autumn; sadly Summer
stayed

Her flight; returning to her weary Love
She fought with Autumn in the mazy
mood;

To stay the tyrant's arm she wildly
strove.

A truce was called; both back returned
and blood

Stained wide the flowers below—the
leaves above—

And Indian Summer reigned in
quietude."

Humorous.

Old Lady (to policeman at the corner)
—"I want the Bank of England." Po-
lite Policeman—"I'm afraid I can't let
you have it, mum."

Teacher: "Johnny, what would you do
if another boy called you a story-
teller?" Johnny (aged six): "To my
face?" Teacher: "Yes." Johnny:
"About how big a boy?"

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

A pig that is stunted early in life
should find no place in the breeding
herd.

The most profitable beef, pork or mutton
is that put on the market early.

The amount of food digested and not the
amount eaten gives the horse strength.

Horses compelled to do hard work are
entitled to the best treatment possible.

A growing pig that is always full will
hardly take the exercise that it needs.

In cleansing the stables give the man-
gers and troughs a thorough cleaning.

In most cases the best animals are the
offspring of mature parents on both
sides.

It should be the aim of every breeder
of horses to raise well-bred and well-
trained animals.

On many farms exposure to the weather
injured farm machinery fully as much, if
not more, than use.

It is the steady, quiet horse that can
do the biggest day's work.

The origin of many diseases may be
traced directly to the filthy quarters in
which the animals are kept.

If the cow's teats are muddy or covered
with other filth, they should be washed
with warm water and then wiped dry
before beginning to milk. A box of
vaseline kept in the stable and the teats
anointed with a little of this, makes
milking pleasanter for both milker and
cow.



Spelling: Mistakes in Teaching.

In Manitoba schools much attention will now be given to spelling, and, consequently, much time will be wasted for some pupils, by having set lessons in spelling, because some pupils will learn to spell a word much sooner than others. Many words are pronounced like others, but spelled differently, and the pupil who has learned to spell from the graded word list is often unable to apply his knowledge correctly. The most natural way to teach spelling is to make every lesson a spelling lesson, especially the written exercises and compositions. By so doing we can in a measure correlate spelling with the other subjects, and, at the same time, give the pupil a motive for studying spelling.

Self-government a Sham.

Nowadays we hear a great deal about having the pupil govern himself. In some cases this theory when put into practice is apparently a success, but, invariably, the success will be found due to the fact that the teacher has a strong personality, and always means just what he says. In such cases the pupil's respect for the teacher leads him to do what he thinks the teacher would wish him to do. But wait until a change of teachers takes place; then there will be trouble, for the pupil, believing in his ability to govern himself, resents having what he now considers his rights curtailed.

After all, the system of education which emphasizes obedience and respect for authority, is the one that will do most to aid the home in building up in the pupil that respect for authority which is the real safeguard of the nation.

The Necessity for Accuracy.

The new education lays great stress on accuracy in all things. It is one of the chief objects sought in manual training. "About right" has no place in the schoolroom, whether it be spelling a word, cleaning the blackboard, or solving a problem in arithmetic. No matter whether the boy is going into commercial life, medicine or farming, inaccuracies will eventually cause him much worry, and very likely be a serious obstacle to his advancement. As teachers, we must insist that work shall be done just right before it is accepted. Even in the matter of reading a sentence, insist on its being read in the best manner of which the pupil is capable. By giving strict attention to accuracy we will be doing our pupils one of the best services in our power.

School Notes.

The third-class Normal session held in Winnipeg, under the direction of Inspector Lang, closed on Nov. 2nd, with an interesting conversation.

The Winnipeg Schoolmasters' Club has reorganized for the winter. The newly-elected officers are: President, A. E. Garratt; Sec.-Treas., A. E. Hearn; Committee, W. A. McIntyre and J. B. Mitchell. An interesting address was given by Inspector Lang.

During the absence of Mr. Thos. Laidlaw, owing to ill health, Mr. Hearn, of the Aberdeen school, is acting as principal of the Alexandra school. Miss Thornton has charge of the Aberdeen school in the meantime.

Vancouver has adopted the plan pursued in the Winnipeg schools, of having inter-school games, lacrosse in the spring and football in the fall.

The matriculation and commercial classes at the Winnipeg Collegiate Institute are overcrowded.

Advice to Mothers.

By Edwin Wooton.

THE STUPID CHILD.

Some brains are preternaturally sensitive to impressions, retentive of that which is impressed, and rapid in carrying out mental labor. Others have an opposite character. We call the one "sharp" or "clever," and its contrary "stupid." If by clever we mean anything admirable, and by stupid anything despicable or pitiable, we shall often be wrong in our balancing of merits. Frequently slowness and irretentiveness are quite natural to persons who attain high distinction for intellectual conquests. Even an imbecile may be fully conscious of suffering unkindness. A merely slow child may know full well that he suffers injustice. Not without reason do I protest against the common practice of praising Tommy the sharp, and ridiculing Dicky the stupid. How often do we find one child in a family held up as a shining light and another made a target for jests! One child trained into a conceited prig and another made callous! The prig gains the idea that he is a phenomenon, and retains the notion until disillusioned by conflict in the world's arena. The fool of the family goes into the broader life beyond the threshold of home with the dominant belief of his being inferior to his fellows. Starting thus handicapped, there should be little wonder if he fails to achieve what men call success. Sometimes, however, he does this. Once removed from the false environment of home the boy expands mentally. If he goes where no account of his "stupidity"

ephemeral as the light from a meteor, and as useless.

Will you give yourselves a chance by affording one to the stupid child? His geography and history should be as interesting as any fiction, full of the romance of strange peoples and scenes. A book like "Hereward the Wake" can be made the nucleus around which will crystallize all the facts that led up to and followed the Norman conquest. "Ivanhoe" will serve in like manner for the time of the first Richard; and "Woodstock" for that of the Commonwealth.

Pictures of great battles and other historical scenes, and photographs (stereoscopic, if possible) of foreign countries are amongst the best of educational agents for the subjects concerned. You may find that while the stupid child is quite unable to commit a proposition of Euclid to memory (and he would be very little the better if he succeeded), he is far from failing to benefit by a patient demonstration of the same. There are other plans by which the road may be made smoother. It is not easy to commit to memory declensions and verbs, but it is quite so to master the elements of a language by the oral method. See if there be not some one intellectual thing to which the child is drawn by his nature. It may be poetry, seamanship, floriculture, or aught else. Whatever its character be sure that you have in this a center where the intellect may evolve its powers, radiating thence through its entire scope.

Many a boy and girl has turned in disgust from the study of physics and chemistry until the truths took life by being shown experimentally. Does the child hate the schoolroom? How much good you will be able to work by taking him into the fields, to the seashore, or up the cliff front, and showing him the wonders of nature. He must be indeed a stupid child to whom these things make no appeal and for whom the microscope and the sky-directed telescope have no story. If the child has any sense of the humorous, that sharpener of all other faculties, see that you nourish and not crush it. Let him read the masters of humor, and encourage him to see the quaint aspect of things. So long as he is shut up in the castron shell of the commonplace he will be a mental dwarf, believing that one and one always make two, and failing to see that quite as frequently they make eleven.

Avoid corporal punishment unless the case is one of real rebellion, where the angry mind must be made to feel that right is stronger than wrong. When you do strike let there be pain without injury. An adult who boxes a child's ears ought to be imprisoned. Flogging as a cure-all shows the physician to be more stupid than his patient. It drives out self-respect and drives in a sense of injustice.

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

A man's temper depends greatly on what he eats and how he eats it, the number of his friends greatly on what he says and how and where he says it.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

What's going to be is going to be—if you let it be.

Trickery, truckling and treachery lead to trouble.

Regularity and moderation in all things tend to longevity and happiness.

If fresh air had to be bought we would all do what was necessary to get what we needed.

If everybody was like Tolstoi and believed in non-resistance, what a picnic the hold-up men would have.

Better to admit and recognize your limitations than to become overcome by ignoring them.

To be always discontented begets a spirit of unrest that deprives life of all joy.

Nothing seems to be easier than to lure the unsuspecting Japanese within fighting distance.

"A great deal may be said on the subject," said the prolix person. "That," said the weary auditor, "is the one point on which you have convinced me."

If the folks who think everything is cut out for us in advance are right, there wouldn't be much use making any effort, would there?

"Her complexion is very clear," said the casual acquaintance. "Yes, indeed," her dearest friend agreed; "anybody can see through it."

Try to make those around you happy. Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the same dark journey with us.

When somebody tells you what fate has cut out for you, you can fold your hands and take what comes, or you can get busy and have a hand in the "cutting-out" process yourself.

Wife—"Breakfast will be served in about fifteen minutes." Husband—"Why, I thought the cook had everything ready." Wife—"So she has; everything but that new 'Instantaneous breakfast food.'"

"Why don't you do something to benefit your fellow man!" asked his spiritual adviser.

"I do," replied the multi-millionaire, righteously resentful. "I have just paid a comparatively poor man \$500 for a bull pup."

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Aye, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling that the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

The late Senator Quay was frequently troubled with insomnia, and he was constantly in search of recipes for the cure of that dreadful affliction. One day he was discussing it in the cloakroom of the Senate, and said:

"Well, I've got a cure for insomnia at last."

"What is it?" asked a fellow-Senator. "Why," replied the Senator, "if you go to bed and find that you cannot go to sleep the thing to do is to get up and take a big slug of old rye whiskey; then retire. After a proper interval, if you are still awake, get up and take another drink, and then if you are still awake take another."

"And after that?" queried a bystander. "What next?"

"After that," said Quay, with a broad smile, "you won't care whether you go to sleep or not."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

COW VOMITING.

To stop a cow of vomiting, Walter James, Rosser, says he has found two drams powdered camphor, when administered in a drench with a little milk, as most effective. Those who have occasion to do so should try it.

PRICE OF TURNIPS.

A farmer near here has about 80 loads of field turnips. I wish to buy a load for my cow, and he is willing to oblige me, but neither he nor I know anything about what they are worth a load or per ton. Please let me know.

Birtle. C. A. E.

Ans.—Turnips of good quality are worth from about \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton, loaded on the wagon in the field, or delivered at a point not far distant from the field. In districts where a great many are grown, they are sometimes sold for less than this when the crop is heavy.

SEED POTATOES PER ACRE.

How many bushels of seed potatoes should be planted upon an acre? Moose Jaw. POTATO.

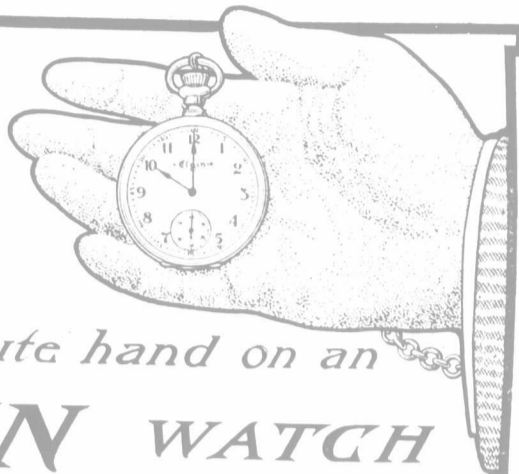
Ans.—It is practically impossible for anyone to tell how many bushels of potatoes should be planted on an acre unless the size of the potatoes to be planted is stated. Taking potatoes of average size and properly cut, about fifteen bushels would be required. In planting any quantity in the field, they should be put in rows about twenty-six inches apart, and the seed about twelve inches apart in the row. It will be, therefore, easily understood that if large, whole potatoes be planted in this way more than four times as much seed would be required as if a medium size of potato were used and cut into about four seeds. It never pays, however, to plant whole seed, unless potatoes are too cheap to take to market and the owner has nothing to which it will pay to feed them. Potatoes of average size, generally speaking, will pay to be cut into about four pieces. When they are cut too small, they give small, sprindly stalks that do not yield so well as if seed of more substance were used.

DEMAND FOR FEEDING SHEEP.

The fever for feeding sheep and lambs was never more contagious in the corn belt than it has been this fall. The demand is strong from all directions, and while something like 500,000 head have been shipped out from Chicago for that purpose for the past five months, the demand was by no means satisfied. The output was not as large as last year, because buyers were not able to get the material. It is conservatively estimated that 750,000 sheep and lambs could have been disposed of during the past five months if there had been that many here to sell. Men who bought sheep for feeding purposes last year are back here this year after more of them, proving that their experience was not a failure. This business has its ups and downs, but the conservative feeder usually comes out in pretty good shape if he understands his business. It is claimed that the big feeders around the St. Paul district are holding off, and will not put in any sheep until late, if at all. This is because the price of feed is high, and they feel that there would be nothing in it if they bought screenings at the present figures. The fact that there will be light feeding at the big feeding centers during the coming winter will help out the little fellows on the farms. The best informed sheep men are of the opinion that not enough sheep and lambs will be fed to cause an over-supply on the market later on.—[Live-stock World.]

The mother who has acquired the habit of scolding her children, thereby shows that she is not competent to train them to obedience. For scolding is a sign of weakness. It indicates that the person who has it has not mastered herself, and that she knows not how to rule others.

The Right Hand of the Busy Man is the minute hand on an ELGIN WATCH



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

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

"Tree Planting on the Prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories" is the title of a bulletin issued by N. M. Ross, B. S. A., Assistant Supt. of Forestry. As the author states in his introduction, the bulletin has been written with the idea of affording practical information to the settler on the Western prairies as to the best methods of propagating, planting and managing hardy trees for shelter belts, wind-breaks and plantations. It has thirty-five pages of well-written information on the above subject; but a feature that enhances its value very much, and which will make it doubly interesting to everyone who procures a copy, is its splendid illustrations, forty-two of which have been printed on special paper. Although not so mentioned in the bulletin, we presume free copies may be had by addressing the Forestry Dept., Ottawa.

One of the most valuable books to the student in animal husbandry that has ever been published is Live-stock Judging, by Jno. A. Craig, Director of Texas Experimental Station. The author has been obliged to issue six editions to meet the demand, and as it is carefully revised and brought up to date, no one has any idea where that demand will end. The fact that Prof. Craig has become noted as one of the very best live-stock judges in the world is the secret of the great sale which this book has enjoyed. Students in every agricultural college on this continent have recourse to its pages. The young men of this country, and the older ones as well, who wish to become familiar with the practical principles of judging horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, should buy it. It may be had through this office at the regular price, \$2.00.

Of all the sciences that concern the farmer, chemistry is probably the most complicated, and yet some knowledge of its principles is very helpful—in fact, essential—to the most intelligent pursuit of soil cultivation, or the work of feeding farm animals. Until recently there has been but few, if any, books that could be recommended to the student in the elementary principles of practical agriculture. The latest addition to our library upon this subject is entitled Manual of Agricultural Chemistry, by Herbert Ingle, F. I. C., F. C. S., and a perusal of its contents leads us to recommend it to the practical agriculturist. Such subjects as the analysis of the soil, the composition of plants and animals, the effect of manures and changes in the atmosphere upon the plant growth are discussed in as plain language as we have yet enjoyed on the subject. It is a 400-page volume, and is very well printed and bound by the publishers, Scott, Greenwood & Co., 19 Ludgate, E. C., London. The regular price is \$2.00. It may be had through this office.

GOSSIP.

Fair prices were realized at Kenneth McIvor's sale at Virden.

Jas. Tough, Edmonton, Alta., has received a carload of Hereford bulls from an Illinois breeder.

Dry, over-heated houses cause more suffering than is ever felt from the lack of fire.

Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, who was accompanied by his little son, Russell, has returned home from Scotland with a large consignment of valuable Clydesdales. He reports a rough trip on the Bavarian, but the stock landed in good condition. He was able to secure fast run on the C. & N. R. with his stock.

"Both of my grandparents on my mother's side were nonagenarians," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Is that so?" replied her hostess. "My folks was all Baptists, but Josiah comes from a Methodist family." Get the habit of breathing through your nose only, and from your boots up.

"If you want to mingle in respectable society," said the cabbage, "go and wash the dirt out of your eyes." The potato, being thin-skinned, took offence. "Even with my eyes in their present condition," said the potato, "I can see you well enough to know that I don't want to mix in your society. I'm not mashed on anything that's all head and no brains." The cucumber, meanwhile, having no part in the controversy, remained cool.

CATTLE FOR CUBA.

Dr. N. S. Mayo, formerly of Kansas, now chief of the Department of Animal Industry in Cuba, is in Iowa to purchase pure-bred cattle, swine, goats and poultry. These he will place in the agricultural station at Santiago De Las Vegas, and from there they will be scattered throughout the island. This will be the first introduction of thoroughbred stock into the island of Cuba. Recognizing the standard in Iowa, he has come to this State to get his flocks and herds. The cattle will be Shorthorns, Jerseys, Polled Angus and Herefords.

Two months ago, Dr. Mayo went to Cuba to take the position as chief in the Department of Animal Husbandry at their central agricultural station in Santiago De Las Vegas. This station was opened eight months ago by the Cuban Government. The secretary of the department is a Cuban, but he came to the United States to get his chiefs, and although his action was criticised by his home government at the time, his act has since been recognized as most judicious. The work the station has already accomplished has gratified the Cubans immensely.

In the short eight months of its career the department has demonstrated to the Cubans that it is not necessary to go to the mountains and pay \$200 for enough tobacco plants to start their fields, but that by proper leveling of the ground to be planted in tobacco, plants can be raised on the best lands just as well as in the mountains. It has introduced alfalfa, and is planting a good crop of grass.—[Live-stock World.]

Yesterday Mr. Wm. Laughland provided a rare and exquisite agricultural exhibition of products from his own farm near this place. The exhibits were placed in the store of the A. E. Hill Co., and included a half bushel of what is probably the best Red Fife wheat produced in the Province this season. Mr. Laughland, who is a judge of wheat, says that this exhibit will certainly take the prize at the next Industrial. In addition to the wheat, there were shown kale, cabbages, turnips, mangolds, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, leeks, potatoes, all of great size and perfect appearance. A couple of the cabbages were placed on the scales and weighed over thirty pounds. Some sugar beets were also shown, and the whole collection has been much admired and spoken of.—[Hartney Star.]

FOR REFORM IN U. S. BRANDS.

At the coming convention of the National Live-stock Association, according to the Live-stock World, one of the matters that will come up for discussion is that of setting on foot a movement for the adoption of a uniform system of brands for the western country. The need of some modern system of brands for live stock is becoming more and more necessary. As there will always be public ranges in the West, there will always be the necessity of marking the animals. When the live stock on the range was owned by a comparatively few persons, almost any kind of a brand would do, but as the great herds have been divided up and owners have multiplied, the supply of symbols that can be used for this purpose has become scarce. In Colorado, where once less than 10,000 brands covered all in use in the State, there are now on record close to 40,000, and the number is steadily increasing, and even then there are a large number of brands in use that have never been recorded.

A Forecast of the West.

In a historical sketch of the Canadian Northwest, illustrated by portraits of a number of leading railway men and others concerned in its development, the National Magazine, of Boston, makes the following forecast: "Great as has been the development of the past and is that of the present, Rupert's Land to-day is at the dawn of the day of its still greater progress and prosperity. With an ever-increasing deluge of immigration sweeping over it, and depositing its alluvium of industrious humanity on a kindly soil; with an administration of governmental affairs liberal, intelligent and secure; with transportation facilities capably carrying the present products of the now settled areas, a coterie of resolute and energetic railway financiers, sanguine of the future, are, with commensurate government aid, preparing to solve the great problem of the developing of the enormous areas of the farther North, richly dowered, but now inaccessible, by the construction of a second transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific."

The World's Crop.

The world's production of grain this year is estimated at some 84,000,000 tons of wheat, 40,000,000 of rye, 48,000,000 of oats, and 80,000,000 of corn. The crop in Europe will be 14 per cent. less this year than in 1903. Reports of drought come from all over the continent, resulting in a serious scarcity of feed for animals. An active demand for American corn and oats is anticipated. There has of late been a decline in the area planted in wheat in England, as the quality of the cereal is inferior, and farmers are sowing barley and oats instead, the latter crop occupying one-fifth of the total arable area of the island.—[Ex.]

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

Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING. Largest demand of any profession now open. Courses in CABLE TRAIN DISPATCHING and SLEEP TELEGRAPH. Catalogue free. Not allowed to learn. For an illustrated catalogue, write to WALLACE EXPERT SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 622 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.

The tiniest bits of opinion sown in the minds of children in private life afterward issue forth to the world and become its public opinion; for nations are gathered out of nurseries, and they who hold the leading strings of children may even exercise a greater power than those who wield the reins of government.

Can there be a more satisfactory pleasure in life than to find some inarticulate feeling, some dumb article of belief, or some hope that never had a voice put into words unexpectedly for you by some great authority? It is a rare moment—you almost call out with the satisfaction of the thing. One loves the words, and one loves the writer.

According to a paper which Dr. Pilotoff, of Moscow, recently read before the Russian Academy, sunflowers are good for a great deal more than merely ornamenting the borders in our gardens and producing the chicken feed. They are the very best remedy in cases of fever, and, looking into the future as far as his eyes can see, the Russian declares that in course of time they will altogether replace quinine. So that, in anticipation of a market, our readers had better commence at once cultivating the sunflower.

A young man in New York, says The Times, who had the same name and initials as H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, frequently received through the mail letters which were intended for the Standard Oil man. One day he received a bill for a new flag furnished to Mr. Rogers' yacht, which he mailed to him, with the following note:

"Dear Sir,—I received the inclosed bill intended for you, as I am not fortunate enough to own a yacht. However, I will pay your bill if you will tell me the best time to buy Standard Oil."

He received the following reply: "Dear Sir,—Your note at hand. I will be glad to pay my own bill. The best time to buy Standard Oil is between 10 and 3."

On a trip to California Claus Spreckels was induced by a friend to indorse a well-known Kentuckian's notes for \$1,500. Going afterward to Harrodsburg, the man's home, he discovered the fact that all of his property was in his wife's name, and, therefore, exempt from the debt of \$1,500.

Some months later Spreckels was sitting in the lobby of the Ebbitt House at Washington, reading his paper, when the same friend came up and accosted him.

"Do you know what's the matter with Blank?" asked he.

"No," answered Spreckels. "What?"

"He's got rheumatism," answered the friend.

Mr. Spreckels returned to the perusal of his paper.

"Has he got it in his wife's name?" he asked, casually.

THEN AND NOW.

I saw them one day in the sunshine, Out there where the clover blows— A wee little tiny towheaded girl, And a boy with a freckled nose; With an old straw hat without any brim, And gulluses holding his clothes; A wee little girl with a pigtail braid, And a boy with two stubbed toes.

I saw them one eve in the twilight, Down where the river flows; The pigtail braid is a big braid now— How a lad or a lassie grows— The old straw hat is a new hat now, And never a freckle shows On the face of a youth who bending his head, Gives a fair-headed maiden a rose.

I saw them again in the sunshine, And whatever do you suppose? Between them and about them there romped, And ran and clung to their clothes, A wee little tiny towheaded girl, And a boy with two stubbed toes; A wee little girl with a pigtail braid, And a boy with a freckled nose.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or THE MILBURN Co., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

"Getting old" is a matter of habit quite as much as of years. Keep mentally and spiritually and morally alive if you want to grow old without being bowed down.

"How many bottles o' this will I have to take?" asked Farmer Cornstossel.

"Before you're cured?" said the medical man.

"No. Before I get my picture in the paper."

"Do you believe in predestination?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Well, I used to," replied her hostess, "but after me and Josiah come back from Europe and had such a time gittin' our trunks through, I almost think free trade would be a good thing, after all!"

Life is not a holiday, but an education, and the one eternal lesson for us all is how better we can live. Do not quarrel with your lot in life; do not resent temptation; do not be perplexed because it seems to thicken round you more and more, and ceases neither for effort, nor for agony, nor prayer. That is the practice God appoints you, and it is having its work in making you patient and humble and generous and unselfish and kind and courteous. Therefore, keep in the midst of life.

Water Basins



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

WOODWARD

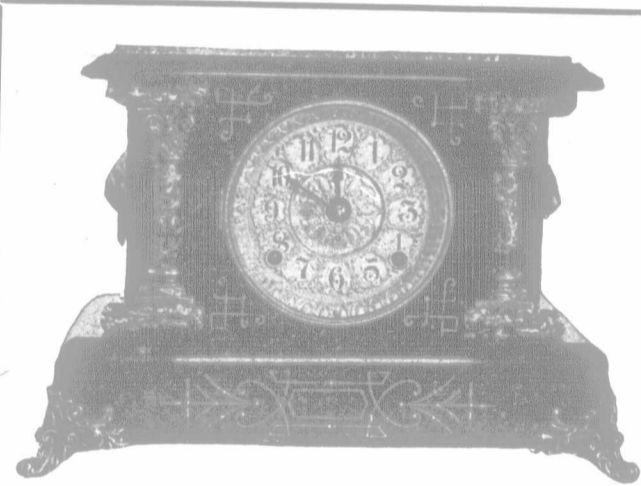
They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man. Write us for full particulars.

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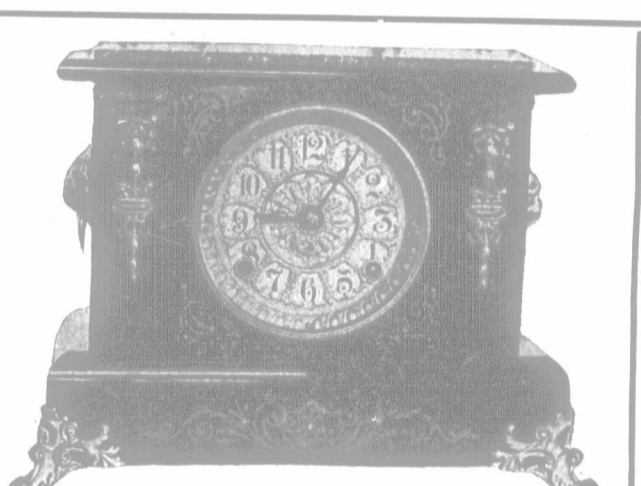
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101. Black Enamelled Wood Clock, height 10 1/2 inches, half-hour gong, bronze trimmings... \$7.00



102. Black Enamel Wood Clock, height 11 inches, half-hour gong... \$6.50

The above clocks are made expressly for our stores, and we can guarantee fully their durability and timekeeping.

Send for our new catalogue, illustrating many clocks and watches.



A Word to the Housewife who Sews.

No woman could wish anything better in her home than a "Raymond," if she only knew its merits. The working of the machine is perfection in its ease, quietness, simplicity, and wide range of work. Every advantageous, automatic and labor-saving attachment is found on the "Raymond," making it the handiest and yet the simplest sewing machine on the market.

In style, material and workmanship throughout, the "Raymonds" are unexcelled.

Once tried you will use no other.

The "Raymond" is made in all styles. The illustration shows the Cabinet style, which is a great favorite among those who wish something "really nice" in the sewing machine line. The "Raymond Drop-head" is also a great favorite among Canadian women. Our booklet is free for the asking—it tells all about the "Raymond."

"Raymond"

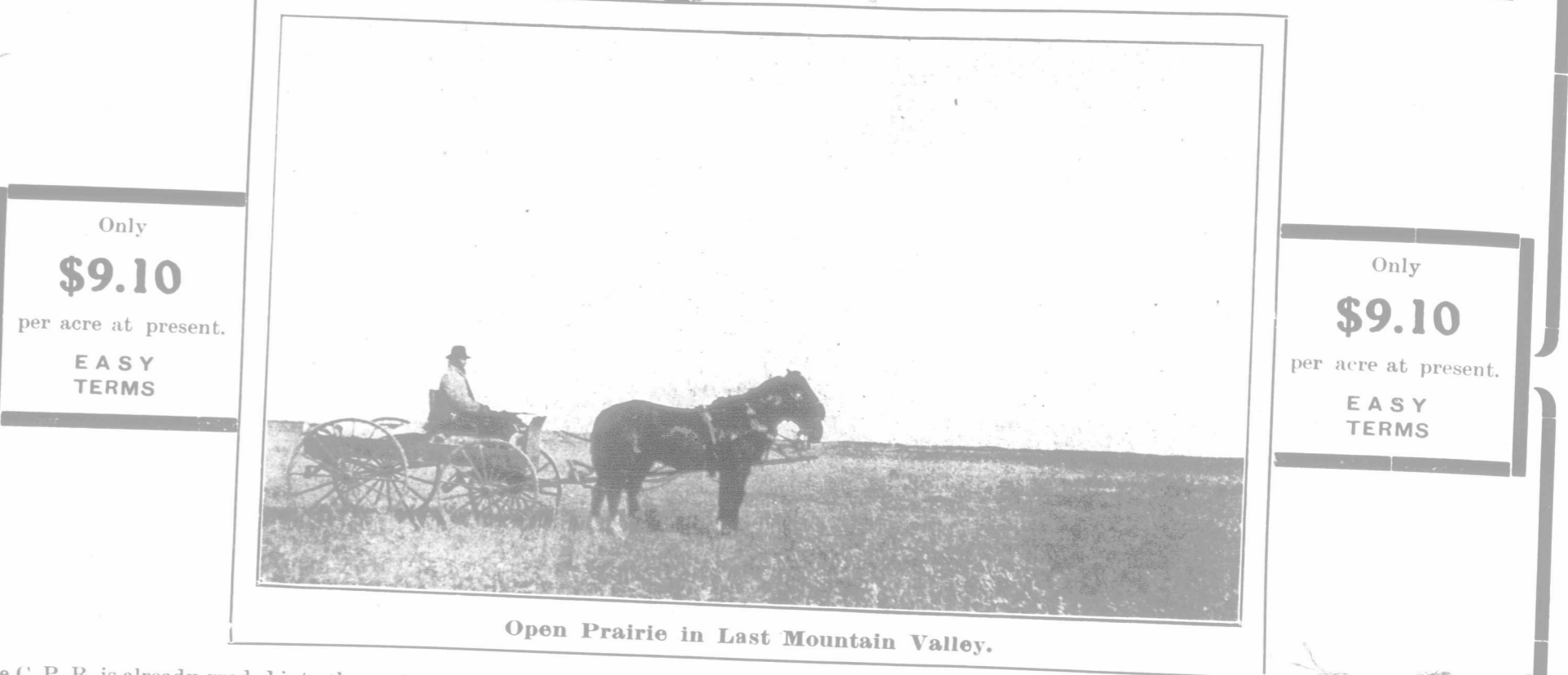
The Perfect Sewing Machine

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If you have, give them a good start in life on CHEAP and GOOD land in



Open Prairie in Last Mountain Valley.

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\$9.10
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EASY TERMS

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The C. P. R. is already graded into the centre of the district.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is surveyed through the northern part.

Write for particulars.

Excellent steamboat service on the lake.

Cheap rates from Winnipeg.

WM. PEARSON & CO.,

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; 1/4 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Honeywood, 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. Galloways.

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

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.

WM. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade.

J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

One who will be treacherous to a friend to gain money or position, is entitled to all the pleasure he gets out of either.

If it is going to take money and position beyond your present means to make you happy, you have set out upon a very long road of unhappiness.

Did it ever occur to you that there might be a seamy side to the gaiety in the lives of those we sometimes, in our weakness, feel like envying?

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

CALGARY'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

J. G. Hester, recently from New York, and D. A. Dunsmore, a Calgary contractor, with wide experience in the manufacture of hollow concrete blocks, are organizing the Calgary Building Block Co. They purpose erecting a plant with the most improved machinery, capable of supplying builders and contractors with this useful, durable and ornamental building material on a large scale.

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.

WANTED

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.

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

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

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

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man. Nicholson, manager.

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

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

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

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

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate

The man of determination is the man of destiny.

Senator Fairbanks' first experience with practical politics was in connection with a county office for which he was a candidate. Politics in Indiana are very practical indeed, and the candidate is expected to make a house-to-house canvass as thorough as a census-taker's. In this particular year there was a full ticket, National, State and local.

On the first day of Mr. Fairbanks' visitations he drove up to a small farmhouse on a cross-road, and, swinging his feet easily outside the buggy, he addressed a woman who was leaning over the front gate.

"Madam," said the aspiring politician, "is your husband at home?"

"Yep," answered the woman.

"Can I see him?"

"Reckon you can, after a bit. He's down in the back pasture burying our dog."

"Ah, sorry to hear the dog is dead. What killed him?"

"Wearied himself out barking at candidates."

PECULIARITIES OF THE ELEPHANT.

It is not generally known that an elephant's stomach is like a camel's, and has a chamber for storing water, which holds some ten gallons. If he becomes hot or dusty in travel he can convey a part of this water into his trunk and indulge in the luxury of a shower bath. Or if thirsty, can convey the water to his mouth instead. Though these huge beasts are so strong and sturdy in looks, they are very susceptible to heat, and have to be taken by their drivers to the jungles during the hot season. It is because of the original jungle home of the elephant, the dense dark jungle, that they have so short a range of vision, and are so acute of hearing. The timidity of the elephant is almost proverbial. When alarmed it will raise its trunk and trumpet loud and long. This he will also do when in pain or greatly angered. Thus the name "trunk" for that organ, a corruption of the French trompe.—Lillian J. Curtiss, in The Laos, of North Siam.

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

The Balance of this Year and all of 1905 for \$1.50.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO

Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

TWO FIRST-CLASS PUBLICATIONS IN ONE

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME

Get Your Own Free for 1905

Special Offer to Our Present Subscribers

\$4.50 WORTH FOR \$3.00: Send us \$3.00 and two new names of people who have not taken The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

\$3.00 WORTH FOR \$2.25: Send us \$2.25 and the name of some person who has not taken the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

The above two offers are only good until December 31st, 1904, and do not include Premiums mentioned in preceding Issues.

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber.

Please bear in mind that we will be getting out another Xmas number this year as usual. Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

We expect 15,000 new subscribers before the 1st of January, 1905. With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the paper, we shall get them.

Our readers know the value of the journal, and it is a pleasure for them to obtain new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

"There is always a bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River," remarks a southern contemporary. No wonder its mouth waters.

No matter whether your diet is corn beef and cabbage, or nuts and raisins, your meal will taste better for a reasonable amount of good hard work.

Messrs. John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., write the "Farmer's Advocate": "Please announce that we will hold an auction sale of our Shorthorns sometime in January, 1905; date to be announced later.

Strange, Moore and Wright, three notorious punsters, met and dined together one day. After dinner Moore said: "There's only one fool amongst us three—that's 'strange.'" "Oh," cried Wright, "there's one more." "Ah," said Strange, "that's 'right.'"

An organ-builder was one day asked what was thought of Mr. Blank as an organist.

"Sir," he said, with mock solemnity, "he is a most respectable man."

"Yes, I have no doubt of that, but I want to know how he ranks as a performer on the organ."

"Sir, he is a most exemplary man, and one who plays as if he were also a charitable man."

"Now, would you mind telling me what you mean by saying he performs like a charitable man?"

"Well, if I must be explicit, Mr. Blank plays upon the organ as if he did not let his left hand know what his right hand was doing."

The average dictionary defines an optimist as one who believes that all things are for the best. One day a man wielding a hammer struck his thumb instead of the nail he had intended to hit, and a friend, happening along a while after, said: "That's too bad!"

"No, it isn't; it's a fortunate happening," said the man. "It has taught me the value of that thumb as I never knew it before. There are just two hundred and fifty-seven things I have tried to do without that thumb, and found it impossible. Will you please open my penknife for me? Thank you! That makes the two hundred and fifty-eighth."

That man was an optimist. A man fell out of a window on the sixteenth story of a building, and, as he shot by each window on his way down, he called out: "All right so far!" He was not borrowing trouble. He was an optimist. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch said: "Never open your umbrella until it begins to rain." She, like the man just mentioned, did not believe in anticipating evil.

It is earnestness that leads a man to force his way through difficulty, drudgery, and dry details to success in any station or calling in life, writes Dr. William Mathews. It is not exceptional talent that is required for this purpose, so much as moral force, invincible determination; not the power, but the will, to achieve; in short, what Longfellow finely calls:

"The divine insanity of noble minds,
That never falters nor abates,
But labors, and endures, and waits
Till all that it foresees it finds,
Or, what it cannot find, creates."

The surest way to grow spiritually, to confirm and invigorate any virtuous principle, is to be "a live man." The very atmosphere and breath of life is action. . . . If history teaches any lesson, it is that:

"Great men were all great workers in their time.
Steadfast in purpose, to their calling true,
Keeping with single eye the end in view;
Giving their youthful days and manhood's prime
To ceaseless toil; matin and midnight's chime
Often upon their willing labors grew;
In suffering schooled, their souls endurance knew,
And over difficulties rose sublime."



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

WHEN THE OTHER FELLOW DROPS IN TO SELL YOU A SEPARATOR AND TELLS you his kind is "just as good as the DE LAVAL," put on your "hot air" PROTECTOR AND CALL HIS BLUFF. MAKE HIM PROVE IT. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IS AT THE DISPOSAL OF ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER FOR THIS PURPOSE.

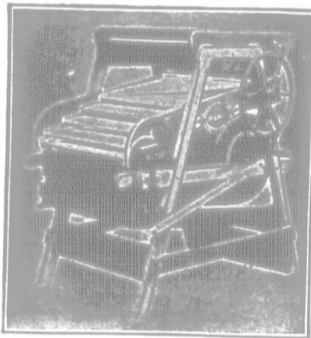
The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

The Hero

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



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

Dear Sirs,—

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

Write for circular.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co.

BOX 787

LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Weekly Telegram's Great Premium Offer

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

Our Unparalleled Offer:

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

Cut This Coupon Out.

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

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

Name _____

Address _____

The Manitoba Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1886.

Fred W. Pace, Superintendent.

Head Office, WINNIPEG.

All classes of Insurance written. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Red Deer, Alta., now enjoys the benefits of streets lighted by electric power.

Wetaskiwin, Alta., is having a large electric light plant installed. More than 750 lights have already been put in.

In our report of the New Westminster B. C., fair, the Tamboline herd was credited with winning the Shorthorn herd prize instead of the silver cup, for best exhibit of Shorthorns. R. K. Bennet, of Calgary, is entitled to the honor of winning the herd prize.

The Kelowna Farmers' Exchange during the month of October shipped more produce than they did in July, August and September combined; and, according to prospects, the record will be exceeded in the present month. The company is displaying considerable enterprise, and is paying the highest prices for farm produce. The timbers were brought up the lake last week for the foundation of a warehouse which will be built as soon as possible. Considerable inconvenience has been experienced for lack of a storage place; but when this is overcome, doubtless a much greater business will be done.—[Kelowna, B. C., Clarion.

R. K. Bennet, of Calgary, has reason to be proud of the distinguishing awards which the quintette from his herd won at the recent New Westminster Fair. His record is first with herd, first with cow, and sweepstakes for best cow of beef breeds; also first and third with two-year-old heifers, the leading one having the honor of being singled out by the judge as the sweepstakes Shorthorn female on the grounds. However, as her owner did not know that a special entry was required before she was eligible to compete, she was not allowed to wear the highest laurels of the fair, although she proved her ability to be worthy of them. The second prize for yearling heifer and third placing with herd bull were the balance of the Calgary exhibitor's winnings with his five head.

LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE.

Our editorial on page 1574, November 2nd issue, deals with the importance and advantage of insuring high-priced purebred stock. A case in point happened in the Calgary district, when R. K. Bennet's Duchess of Athelstane, the growthy, meaty two-year-old heifer which recently was awarded female championship at New Westminster Fair, but owing to no special entry being made was not allowed to hold the diploma, died suddenly after arriving home from the Coast fairs.

C. P. R. IRRIGATION WORK AT CALGARY.

Montreal.—The following significant reference to the Calgary district is contained in the annual report of Sir Thos. Shaughnessy to the C. P. R. shareholders.

"Reference is made in the annual report to the irrigating work now in progress in your lands in the vicinity of Calgary. Rather than select lands in remote districts to satisfy the final 3,000,000 acres of your grant, your directors arranged with the Government to take the lands along the line of your railway, between Langevin and Calgary, in solid blocks instead of alternative sections.

"The soil is good and the climate excellent, but the rainfall in that district is not reliable. To overcome this difficulty a system of irrigating canals is being provided. The present expenditure will cover the cost of lateral canals to serve about 300,000 acres only, but it will also complete the main canal for a much larger area.

"The money for the purpose has been appropriated from the proceeds of land sales not covered by the land mortgage, and if the project proves as successful, and the consequent value of your land be enhanced, as your directors anticipate, they will ask your authority to continue the work over the remaining 2,700,000 acres.

"Apart from the higher value that will be given to your lands, the advantage from a traffic standpoint in having this large area along your main line brought under cultivation cannot be overestimated."

GOSSIP.

Archbishop Thompson was greatly surprised when he was given the Archdiocese of York. He had been suffering acutely from toothache, and, upon medical advice, had resorted to narcotics. After a particularly bad night, he set out for his doctor, though his wife had besought him not to submit to further narcotics, as after them he was "not himself" for some hours. On the way he met a postman, who handed him a letter announcing his preferment from Gloucester to York. He rushed back and burst excitedly into the house, the toothache all forgotten.

"Zoe! Zoe!" he cried, "what do you think has happened? I am Archbishop of York."

"There, what did I tell you?" rejoined his wife. "You've been taking that horrid narcotic again, and are quite out of your head."

MAN AGAINST MAN.

When Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, was conducting the campaign in 1900 he was annoyed by a man who applied for the position of messenger at the national headquarters. The man called to see the Senator four days in succession, to present his application and urge his claims.

After his fourth visit, Senator Hanna sent for the man who was serving as messenger. "You saw that man who was here just now?" inquired Hanna.

"Yes, sir," said the messenger. "Do you know what he wants?"

"No, sir."

"Well, he wants your place, and if I see him again he will get it."

Senator Hanna never saw the persistent applicant again.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SHETLAND.

The Shetland pony of to-day is a little fellow distinctly apart from his namesake of popular penchant some years ago. Then his was a squat little individuality of chubby, muscular development, almost shapeless in its roly-poly character, and set low on stout but shaggy little legs, that gave him the appearance of Lilliput's drafter. He patted along over the ground in a regular dog trot, with a patience and energy that offset the fact that he only lifted his feet high enough to get them off the ground and displayed about as much grace in his locomotion as "the sheep in the pasture, the cow in the corn." Such was the blocky, sturdy little breadwinner of his native Shetland isles transplanted to American soil. Year by year, however, his gentleness and endurance popularized his demand until his use became common and his defects began to storm the eye of the pony breeder. To-day the Shetland is a miniature jewel in conformation—the best of them—with all the elegancies of type of a show horse. Careful breeding has produced clean, well-turned feet and fetlocks, little legs that are muscular without being stocky, close-coupled little bodies, supple, well-set little necks that carry proud little heads as boldly as your gig type. He is gaining action, too, slowly but truly; picking his feet up in a brisk, clean manner he did not know before; in fact, some of our best Shetlands display quite remarkable knee action of a modest sort and fold their feet under them with the sharp precision of a veteran high-stepper. They are gaining snap and spirit without losing the qualities making them famous. In fact, the Shetland of to-day is sloughing off his crudities that passed unnoticed among the foothills of his bleak island home of earlier days. He is being refined by careful breeding to meet modern exigencies, and the demand of a market that wants these characteristics. The horse-show has implanted a desire for smartness of type, even among the children's pet and plaything, and those breeders who recognize this fact the most forcibly are the material gainers in the end. The Shetland pony is past the point where he was an experiment. His legitimate position is assured, just as the definite usefulness of the larger pony is growing with the growing appreciation of his capabilities. —[Rider and Driver.

HORSE OWNERS! Use Combault's Caustic Balsam,
A safe, speedy blister. Positive in results.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



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

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



STAR WINDMILLS and CATER'S PUMPS

Are the Best in their Line.

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

Send for our new catalogue and price list to day.

AGENTS WANTED.

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS

Box 410.

H. CATER, Proprietor.

Brandon, Man.

The fifty-thousand-dollar schoolhouse had just gone up in smoke, and the taxpayers in the crowd looked at one another, and groaned, for the building was insufficiently insured. A small boy gazing upon the smouldering ruin suddenly burst into uproarious grief.

"Why, my little man," exclaimed a sympathetic bystander, "you must have been very fond of your school!"

"Tisn't that," howled the boy; "but I left a nickel in my desk, and I'll never be able to find it in that mess!"

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

The International Live-stock Show, at Chicago, to be held this year, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, taking the breeding classes of heavy draft, Hackney and German and French Coach horses, beef breeds of cattle, sheep of all the breeds, and fat cattle, sheep and hogs, in individual, herd, group and carload lots, will be unquestionably the greatest show in these lines ever seen in America. The best of the breeding stock that figured at the St. Louis Fair will be at Chicago, with thousands of animals that were not at St. Louis, and, in many classes, will outshine those that were there. The International sets the pace for stock shows. It leads the procession, and puts up an aggregation of the highest-class breeders' and butchers' stock of any event of its kind in the wide world. It is an education and an inspiration for young stockmen unequalled. The show comes at a season when farm work is not pressing, and the favorable railway rates arranged reduces the expense to such an extent that no one need miss the show on that account, and to those especially who have not seen Chicago and the Union Stockyards and packing plants, these alone are worth all the trip costs. There are great sales of pure-bred cattle and sheep slated for the afternoons of four of the days of the show, as advertised in these columns; and the carload cattle competitions are unequalled in all the world. Parties contemplating going should early enquire of their station agent for rates, and if the agent has not received instructions for reduced rates, write at once to Mr. W. E. Skinner, Union Stockyards, Chicago, manager of the show, who will see that instructions are promptly forwarded.

THE WORLD'S CATTLE SUPPLY.

It is estimated that there are 318,747,540 cattle in the more highly-civilized countries of the world, and, strange to say, the three countries having the largest number per capita of population are in South America. Probably this in part explains why the South Americans are both able and willing to pay such long prices for British Shorthorns. In total number of cattle, British India leads, with United States second. Canada, however, exceeds the U. S. in number of cattle per capita.

The following table shows the total number of cattle and the number per capita for the different countries, as given in official census returns:

Country.	No. of Cattle.	Total.	Per cap.
Uruguay	6,827,428	7.078	
Paraguay	3,506,000	6.535	
Argentina	22,000,000	4.495	
Australia	10,128,496	2.325	
Bosnia	1,416,000	.815	
Canada	4,120,586	.767	
Denmark	1,749,313	.714	
United States	61,424,599	.707	
Sweden	2,582,555	.499	
Cape Colony	1,077,044	.443	
Norway	950,201	.428	
Roumania	2,589,040	.426	
Switzerland	1,340,375	.403	
France	14,673,810	.377	
Servia	942,087	.371	
Austria	9,507,626	.364	
Hungary	6,738,006	.350	
European Russia	35,916,857	.349	
Germany	18,939,692	.324	
Netherlands	1,655,600	.314	
British India	87,188,923	.295	
Gt. Britain and Ireland	17,477,824	.276	
Belgium	1,675,000	.250	
Algeria	992,551	.207	
Italy	5,000,000	.154	
Spain	2,218,000	.119	
Portugal	625,000	.115	
Japan	1,490,883	.031	
Total	318,747,540	.382	

Still at the Front



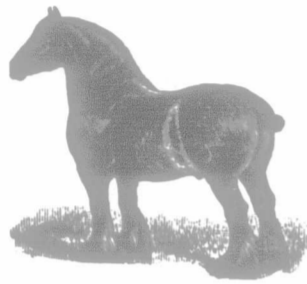
For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

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

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

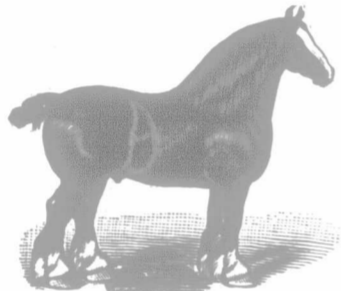
70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners



CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY STALLIONS

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

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

An Inflamed Joint

A horseman says: "I had a young horse with a badly inflamed joint. Two days' use of

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

took the swelling down and removed the soreness." Everybody praises this famous liniment. No use in talking—it simply CANNOT BE BEAT as a liniment.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 50c.

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

Simplify your wants and increase your pleasures.

Just peg along. Keep busy, never mind what "they say" if you know you are right, eat three good meals, avoid anxious thought and be glad you are alive, for you will be a long time dead.

Confidence, cordiality, consideration, comradery, conscience and above and below and through all, common sense. These qualities make happy homes, and give those who possess them courage to keep erect and be calm no matter what fickle fate may have in store.

The first half of a man's life is spent hunting a "job"—the second half hunting a home. With a woman the order is reversed. It's a pity they couldn't both search together. Then, if they didn't realize fully, they might still hold hands and be happy.

Procrastination is not only the thief of time, but is also the embezzler of energy—the robber of efficiency—the burglar of success. It is not only a very bad habit, but it tends toward flabbiness of will, and without will man is nothing but a plant.

Squire (to rural lad)—Now, my boy, tell me how do you know an old partridge from a young one.

Boy—By the teeth, sir.

"Nonsense, you ought to know better. A partridge hasn't got any teeth."

"No, sir, but I have."

FARM FOR SALE

Comprising north half Sec. 12, and east half Sec. 23, Tp. 7 R. 22, situated in the greatest wheat district in Manitoba. 560 acres under high state of cultivation. No noxious weeds. 1 1/2 miles from school, 3 from Monteith Junction, 5 1/2 from Souris. Good soil, good water, good buildings. Apply

J. WENMAN, Souris.

DRAFT FILLIES

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

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

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

ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto, Thorncliffe Farm.

D. FRASER & SONS

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance street, Toronto, Canada

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANNAN SMITH F.R.C.V.S. Principal** 18-2-0-0

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ENLARGED FETLOCKS—SPAVIN.

1. Spring colt has enlarged fetlocks, caused by standing on a plank floor.

2. What is the name of the acid which is sometimes used to cure bone-spavin?

W. J. C.

Ans.—1. The enlarged joints have not been caused by standing on plank. Whatever is the cause, the following treatment will reduce them: Rub well once daily with a liniment made of four drams iodide of ammonium, four drams resublimed iodine crystals, four ounces alcohol and four ounces glycerine.

2. Ignorant people sometimes use nitric acid or sulphuric acid for this purpose, but it is a very bad practice, causes intense agony, leaves an ugly blemish, and seldom cures. The proper treatment is to blister two or three times, or get your veterinarian to fire and blister. Details for blistering are given in answer to an enquiry by J. R. E. in this issue.

NYMPHOMANIE.

Mare urinates often in small quantities, yellowish and thick; after driving a variable distance the urine becomes dark. She acts as though she were in season all the time. My veterinarian says he thinks she has gall stones.

S. T. K.

Ans.—I am inclined to the opinion that your mare has diseased ovaries, which causes perpetual oestrus. Nothing can be done to cure, and the subject is called a nymphomane. You certainly are mistaken in saying that your veterinarian thinks she has gall stones, as such a condition would not affect the urinary or genital organs. She may have renal or cystic calculi (stones in kidneys or bladder). If so, the administration of one dram dilute muriatic acid, given in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily may give some relief, and the stones may increase in size until an operation is necessary. Again, the trouble may be a torpidity of the kidneys, in which case the feeding of four drams nitrate of potash in soft food once daily for four or five doses, will give relief.

LAME MARE.

Mare, about 1,400 pounds, goes lame in front when driven on hard roads. My blacksmith says her frog is small and decaying, and advises me to apply oil of turpentine three times weekly. I have had her shod with bar shoes and leather sole, but they do not stay on long, and ball up in winter time. Do you think the "Dunlop Ideal Rubber Pads" are good?

J. R. E.

Ans.—The mare is lame from navicular disease, and the best treatment is to give rest and blister the coronet repeatedly with a mixture of two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides and two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off about two inches high all around the hoof. Rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply a little sweet oil. Let her head down now and oil every day. Blister in this way every month. This will relieve the symptoms, but will not entirely cure, and she may go lame again if driven on hard roads. If you cannot give rest, use a pair of the pads mentioned, as they certainly give great relief to sore-footed horses. On no account must you apply turpentine.

GOSSIP

TOMMY'S THEORY.

"Tommy," said the teacher to a pupil in the juvenile class, "what is syntax?"

"I guess it must be the tax on whiskey," replied the little fellow.

And the teacher thought he was entitled to a credit of 100 per cent.

The late John B. Felton, one of the brainiest and wittiest lawyers California ever has known, was once examining a witness—an illiterate man with a shock of red hair. He reiterated the expression, "I done it," with irritating frequency. Finally, Felton leaned forward and startled the witness by exclaiming:

"Shake out thy grey locks at me; they cannot say I did it."

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 scarring. 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.

A GOOD LINIMENT

FOR 80¢ A GALLON.

Can be made as follows:
Absorbine, - - - 4 OZS.
Vinegar, - - - 1 qt.
Water, - - - 3 qts.
Saltpetre (powdered) 1 oz.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR GALLS, to toughen the SHOULDERS for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.

Buy the **ABSORBINE** at the store,

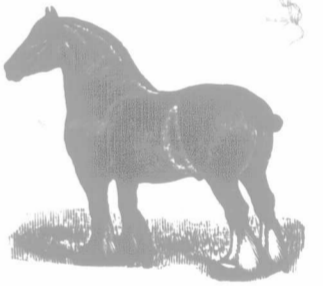
or send to **LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal,** agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.

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.

GRAHAM BROS., Clarendon, - - - Ontario.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

AND BARRED ROCKS.



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

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

FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car-load lots. Also some choice registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

2 consecutive non-advertisements on this page

Advertisement in THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

A Short Cut to Health

If you want to enjoy vigorous health take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They are a veritable short cut to lasting and perfect health.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helena, England. Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

TRADE NOTES.

To be content means that you think you are doing the best you can.

A man was taken on as a laborer in one of the large shipbuilding yards on the Clyde. The first job he had to do was to carry some rather heavy planks. He had been about an hour carrying them, when he went up to the foreman and said: "Did Ah tell you ma name whin Ah started?" "Aye," said the foreman. "You said it was Tamson." "Oh, that's a' richt," replied the man, looking over at the pile of planks he had yet to carry. "Ah wis wunnerin' if you thoct Ah said it wis Samson."

SPRING PARK NURSERIES.—On a recent visit to Brandon, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. B. D. Wallace, General Manager of The Spring Park Nurseries, and being driven by him over the extensive nursery grounds, we must say that this is the most progressive and thoroughly up-to-date nursery we have ever inspected. The nursery is situated three miles west of the city, on the south side of the Assiniboine River, and thus having a northern exposure. Here are propagated all varieties of forestry trees, ornamental shrubbery, and perennial flowers that are hardy in this country; and although, at this season of the year everything is dormant, yet on every hand evidences of beauty and taste are exhibited. They have an extremely large and well-assorted stock, and to any of our patrons requiring anything in the line of Nursery stock, we can confidently recommend their business methods and their stock. They have just issued a new catalogue for 1905, and will be pleased to mail it to any person enquiring for same.

WAR ON THE ENGLISH SPARROW.—The London Agricultural Gazette recently contained the following account of the work of one sparrow club, which is said to have materially reduced the number of sparrows in the area affected:

"A meeting of persons interested in the destruction of sparrows was called in the autumn, and subscriptions were promised. A small committee was formed, and a secretary appointed whose duty it was to solicit and receive subscriptions, for which he gave receipts on printed forms. A few rules were made and printed for distribution. Over £7 was collected. It was decided to give five prizes, namely, first, £3; second, £2; third, £1, and two of 10s. each.

"The secretary took the names of the competitors at the start, and once a week the competitors brought to him the heads of sparrows they had obtained during the week, when he booked the numbers and destroyed the heads, and so on through the winter months. Over seven thousand sparrows were killed the first season, and rather over half that number the second."

OKANAGAN VALLEY LAND CO.

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

FRUIT LAND FOR SALE

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

\$50 TO \$100 PER ACRE

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

VERNON-OKANAGAN LAND CO.,

Box 373. VERNON, B. C.

Or to CHRISTIE & HEUBACH, Sole Agents, Winnipeg, Man.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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

EDITOR, Box 33, Vernon, B. C.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

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

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

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

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

RED POLLS
The Dual-Purpose Cattle.
Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to
Harry V. Clendenning
BRADWARDINE, MAN.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

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

GOSSIP.

Emerson says he would have everybody rich so that all might know the hollowness of riches. Most of us believe in object lessons when it comes to that sort of learning.

From Janesville, Wis., Alex. Galbraith & Son write as follows under recent date: "We have this day despatched another palace carload of high-class Clydesdale stallions and mares and some choice Percheron stallions to our Brandon establishment. Included in this lot is the great Baron's Pride-Macgregor three-year-old horse, Baron Sproat, winner of the Lammormoor premium last season, and first prize at Kirkcudbright in 1903. This is one of the best Clydesdales imported this year, and ought to head some pure-bred stud. Re-torier, a magnificent four-year-old son of Prince Charming, dam by Macada, is one of the last and best of Col. Holloway's products. He weighs a ton, and is smooth as an orange. Five first-class mares, all heavy in foal, and four of them prominent prizewinners at the St. Louis 'World's Fair and elsewhere, are included. For such of our patrons as prefer the French breed, we have included three very good Percheron stallions, two and three years old; two of them having already distinguished themselves in the show-ring. Business never was better at this season than it is now. The people are getting rapidly educated and show their appreciation of first-class stock when sold at reasonable prices with a guarantee that insures them against any possibility of a loss."

EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT.

In an interview with the Free Press, Angus Mackay, Supt. Indian Head Exp. Farm, while on his way home from St. Louis Fair, spoke as follows:

During the past few years extensive experiments have been carried on to discover, if possible, a wheat which in milling qualities would equal the famous Red Fife, but which would mature more quickly and be more apt to avoid the early frosts, which usually affect more or less of the wheat crop of the Northwest. Many tests and experiments have been made in this direction, and it is believed that such a wheat has been found. There are three varieties commended by Mr. McKay, namely, the Preston, Stanley, and Huron. Last year these varieties were sown later than the Red Fife, and were all cut and in stook while the Red Fife was still ripening in the fields. The grain graded No. 1 hard, and is pronounced by eminent milling authorities fully equal to Red Fife for milling purposes. The Preston and Stanley varieties are cross-bred wheats, the parents being Red Fife and Ladoga. These wheats were originated by Dr. William Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms. Huron is also a cross-bred, originated by Dr. A. F. Saunders, the parents being the White Fife and the Ladoga. It is evident that such a wheat, maturing early, must be of very great value to Western farmers. Sixty-two varieties of wheat were tested last year on small plots of one-twentieth of an acre each, and a most accurate account kept of each variety.

Advocates Summer-fallow.

Mr. McKay is a strong advocate of the necessity of summer-fallowing wheat land as a means of conserving moisture and eradicating weeds. Summer-fallowing is, however, attended with very bad results when improperly done. The method followed in many parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan of allowing weeds to come to maturity and then plowing them under, on the supposition that this method of treatment enriches the land, defeats all the objects for which summer-fallowing is carried on. The full-grown weeds have pumped out of the earth every drop of moisture it contained, and the seeds which are turned under could not be more destructive if they were put in with a press-drill. The proper time and method for summer-fallowing is to plow deep—seven or eight inches—before the end of June, and to cultivate the surface during the balance of the year. During fourteen years' experience, the best grain has been grown at the Experimental Farm on land treated in this way.

The flower garden last year was very fine at the farm; the pansies were exceptionally successful, and those of this year are still in full bloom.

Do You Choose

YOUR MEDICINE WITH CARE AND INSIST ON HAVING

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed AND Turpentine

FOR AILMENTS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

You cannot be too particular in buying medicine.

It may be a question of life or death.

There are so many cough and cold remedies that there is a tendency to be careless in the selection of treatment, and yet what is more dangerous than a cold?

You would not think of taking any medicine that might be offered for heart trouble or kidney disease, and yet far more people die from the result of neglected colds than from these ailments.

INSIST ON HAVING A MEDICINE OF RELIABILITY AND REPUTATION. SUCH AS DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

This great family medicine has stood the test of years, and never disappointed those who put their trust in it as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, coughs, colds and throat troubles.

Do not be satisfied with substitutes and imitations, for they lack the curative powers which have given Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine its world-wide reputation.

MRS. GEO. GOOD, Tichborne, Addington Co., Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for colds. It is the best and surest treatment for coughs and colds that we have ever been able to find.—Mrs. Geo. Good, Tichborne, Addington Co., Ont."

MRS. A. A. VAN BUSKIRK, Robinson St., Moncton, N. B., writes: "For years I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for my children when they have colds in the winter. I first used it with my daughter, who suffered from a severe form of asthma. The least exposure to cold would lay her up and she would nearly suffocate for want of breath. I must say I found it to be a most satisfactory treatment, and it has entirely cured her. It seems to go direct to the diseased parts and bring the desired relief."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

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

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

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

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

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

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

J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

WHY STOCK DIE

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

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

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip

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

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

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

W. B. Watt's Sons

BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

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

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

Cultivate cheerfulness; it is a power for health, a blessing to all the world. We are here to learn, to dawdle, getting its results; to work, getting its results, to live for only our own pleasure, until we clasp emptiness to our cheated breasts. We are to come up to tight places and problems and to solve them; we are not to get low-spirited and despondent, and think our lot a hard one. Sooner or later all pass through the same experiences, both bitter and sweet ones. God has no favorites in his great school-room nor on his playground.

An old-time darkey preacher was called upon to deliver the funeral sermon over one of his flock. "Bredren an' sistern," said he, "de deceased we all knowd mor'n forty long years. En' durin' dat time he wuz always mighty slack in his pussional conduct. He'd git drunk, he'd lie, an' he'd cuss. He'd steal, an' he'd been in de jail lots o' times. He wuz too lazy to wuk, an' his wife had to earn de clo'es an' de vittals, and when de vittals didn't taste right he useter beat de woman. All dem things we knows he wuz, but spite'n all nary one can say he eveh loss his 'ligion."

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.

There is some advantage in being a broadside. A half-page or a full page "ad." compels attention. The smaller card that is well gotten up, however, and keeps pegging away every week and every day gets its facts fixed in your mind, and is always handy in case you have mislaid the copy of the paper that had the big display in it.

There is no business that can be built up without advertising. A very important part of your business is to find out and follow up the best way.

A very successful cattle-feeder says it is often the last month that gives value to the feeding of the preceding months. It is just so with advertising.

You can't get something for nothing in the way of printers' ink any more than you can in any other line of business.

Most of the cheap advertising is the dearest in the long run.

Your advertisement should say clearly in the fewest words exactly what you have to offer or what you want to buy, but there are a good many ways of saying the same thing, and there is only one way that is best of all.

First way is to either make a study of the market, or have some one else do it, and then make it up for you.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

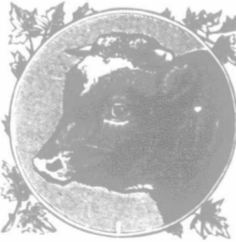
M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.



SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Heir (38487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. For sale: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the low set, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right. S. K. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITYTTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITYTTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. GEO. KINNON, COITONWOOD, ASSA. A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.



Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Crimmon Chief = 24057 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of wn.

GOSSIP.

HOW FARM 'PHONES PAY.

A cattle buyer drove into the yard of a farmer about fifty miles from Chicago the other day and made an offer for all the cattle and pigs on hand, delivery to be made at once. The offer seemed a good one, but, before closing, the farmer said he would speak to his wife. Going to the house he asked his wife to call up a Chicago commission house by telephone, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. In less than two minutes he was in communication with Chicago, and was informed of a rise in prices and advised what a good offer would be at that moment. Within five minutes he closed a deal with the buyer at prices which paid him \$300 more than the first offer.

How 'Phone Saves Time.

At a neighbor's, the thrashing gang was hard at work. Twenty-five men and a huge machine were making quick work of the big barley stacks. All at once a sharp report was heard; there was a stoppage, and investigation showed an important part of the machine broken. No similar part was at hand, and it was doubtful if it could be obtained in the nearest town, seven miles away. Perhaps it would be necessary to send to the manufacturer. There was just one chance that it might be secured in Elgin. Naturally the first thing to get at was the telephone. The exchange, seven miles away, was called, and within a minute over the twenty-mile line to Elgin the mishap was discussed with the dealer in that city. The train left Elgin in fifteen minutes with the missing piece aboard.

In an hour and a half it had reached the nearest railway station, and before dinner was over it had arrived, was put in place, and again the wheels were whirring and the barley running into sacks. If no telephone had been at hand there would have been certainly twenty-four hours' delay.

Great Rural Convenience.

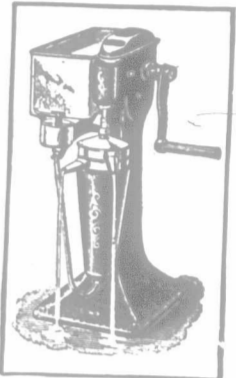
Thousands of instances of the above character go to show every day that the telephone is indispensable in the house of an up-to-date farmer. Few people in Chicago realize that there are more than five thousand telephones in farmhouses within fifty miles of this city. The farmer, with all his great freedom of operations and his opportunities in broad acres and smiling fields, is just as closely in touch with the facilities of the great city as if he were next door to it. In the farmhouse the telephone begins to get busy at 5 o'clock in the morning. At dinner time calls of many kinds go back and forth over the line, but it is in the evening, after supper, that neighbor meets neighbor, discussing the crops and all matters of mutual interest. Housewives gossip of family affairs, and a community of interest is had not only all over the county, but all over as much of the country as may be desired. When the farmer goes to bed he does not feel that he is out of the world, nor have sorry dreams of his isolation. If the metropolis is the comet he is hitched on to the tail, with the very decided advantage that he is not close enough to get burned, and he can let go if he wants to. The rural mail delivery has done much for the farmer, but the telephone is doing more.—[Drovers' Journal.]

THE FARMER OF TODAY.

Whatever may be said of the farmer of the past and his methods of farming and stock-raising, the farmer of to-day is beginning to learn that he must know something of the scientific basis upon which farming and stock-raising depends. He realizes that this is a new age, and the future will be characterized by fierce competition not only among individuals, but among nations, and that technical skill and a high degree of training will be necessary qualifications for success in his calling. Industrial organizations never dreamed of by his fathers will yet be attained and he is already feeling the competition of the times along lines in which he is interested, and he fully comprehends that he must be a reader and a thinker along economic lines likely to be affected by competition and legislation. If never before, he sees the benefits of the agricultural college and experiment stations, which are solving new problems in agriculture and animal husbandry. He feels that he must have better methods of farming and stock-breeding.—[I.]

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

THE ONLY CONVENIENT KIND



No other occupies so little space, sits so firmly, has waist low can, enclosed self-oiling gears, light bowl without inside parts. Tubulars hold present world's record for clean skimming and perfect cream. Write for Catalog M-186.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address

The Sharple's Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

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

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

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

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

Having striven for many years, and spared no necessary expense, to build up a superior herd of SHORTHORNS, both in breeding and individuality, we feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in establishing an annual sale of our young bulls. We therefore decide to make the venture, and desire now to announce that we will offer at public auction, in the covered sale pavilion on our farm here, early in January next, our entire 1904 crop of young bulls, also a draft of our heifer calves of the same season's crop, and possibly a few older heifers and cows. Catalogues will be issued shortly and the exact date of the sale announced. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

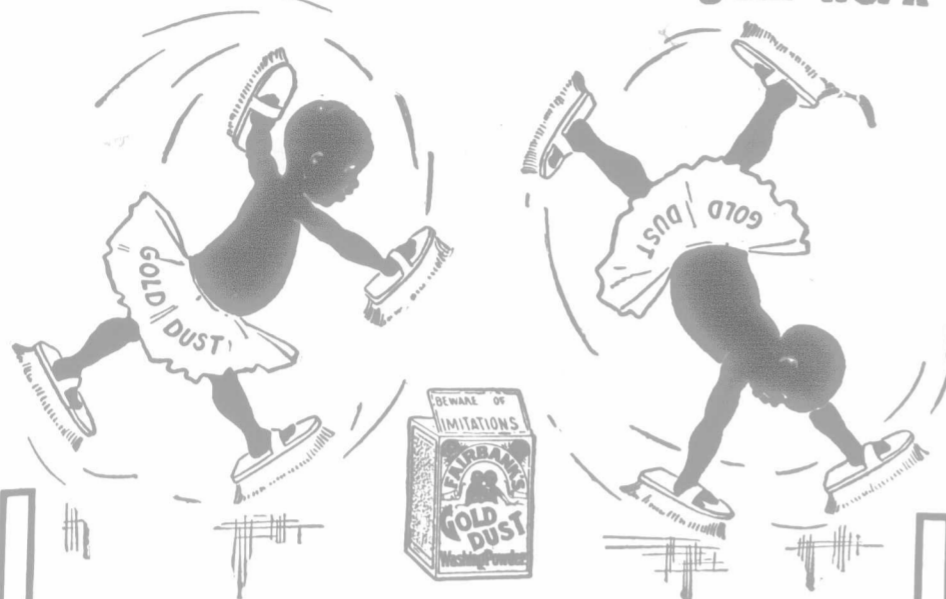
T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRAITHROY 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.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, BRADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages, for sale. Also a number of Shropshire ram lambs for sale.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



SIMPLY WONDERFUL

is the work which GOLD DUST accomplishes. All labors look alike to the Gold Dust Twins. They clean floors and doors, sinks and chinks—go from cellar to attic—and leave only brightness behind. Get acquainted with

GOLD DUST

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

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

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

THE END OF TOIL.

How sweetly it comes back, how tenderly,

That evening's end; no little thing forgot;

The fire made safe; set back the steaming pot;

Windows and doors shut tightly as could be;

The tall clock wound; the house all still; and then—

The dear old man his candle takes and goes

To seek his own well-earned, prayer-blest repose,

His heart at peace with all the sons of men.

And, when we to the end of toil have won,

And it is time for us to go to bed,

May we as gently move unto our rest,

Leaving no simplest needful thing undone,

No word of healing gentleness unsaid,

Some lamp of God close to our bosoms pressed.

—John White Chadwick.

To be one's self, to realize in one's natural place the kind of beauty which is fitting there—this is the ideal. How the mission of woman broadens and deepens in significance when it is summed up in this: To put a soul into the inanimate, and to give to this gracious spirit of things those subtle and winsome outward manifestations to which the most brutish of human beings is sensible. Is not this better than to covet what one has not, and to give one's self up to longings for a poor imitation of other's finery?

Love, the rascal, knows neither argument, logic, arithmetic nor book-keeping. He is the spendthrift who is always overdrawing his bank account. He is the only true optimist. He believes he can find a way through any wilderness. So he is willing to take all the chances—to plunge against the odds, to speculate on the narrowest margins, to march blindly into the future without caring for the lamp of experience or any of the lights of the past. And if he be chided his reply is that it has been his way since the ringing of the first wedding bells.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ontario.

Present Offering

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

JAS. A. CRERAR, - Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. - ONTARIO.

H. OARGILL & SON, - ONTARIO.

CARGILL, - ONTARIO.

Shorthorns. Oxfords and Berkshires Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince = 45223—.

Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE, - ONTARIO.

Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

TREDINNOK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to

JAS. BODEN, Manager, - ONTARIO.

St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

AYRSHIRES. 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH. Prices right.

Cornwall, G. T. R. - CORNWALL, ONT.

Apple Hill, C. P. R. - ONTARIO.

JERSEYS

For sale: Yearling bull, dam gave 6,000 lbs. milk with first calf; 9-months bull calf, dam gave 10,000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. butter last year; bull calf, from 1st-prize three-year-old heifer, Toronto, 1903; also a fine lot of heifers.

WILLIAM WILLIS, - Newmarket, Ont.

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

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68

GOSSIP.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is indebted to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 114 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of the famous disinfectant, Zenoleum, for a copy of their beautiful little calendar, "Little Miss Zenoleum." Any reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" may have a copy by writing to the above address.

An Irishman was called upon to give evidence in a shooting affray.

"Did you see the shot fired?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, sor; but I heard it," replied the witness.

"That is not satisfactory. Step down."

As the Irishman turned to go he laughed, and was rebuked by the Magistrate, who told him it was contempt of court.

"Did yez see me laugh?"

"No; but I heard you."

"That is not satisfactory."

And then the court laughed.

THE PRAIRIES OR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The difficulties of clearing land in B. C. are numerous, the expense in money or labor is very great, but when the difficulties are overcome, the reward is exceedingly large, compensating fully for all outlay.

I am speaking more particularly now of Vancouver Island, where the climatic conditions are well-nigh perfect. In summer time the weather is Manitoban, but not quite so warm, and the country almost mosquitoless. In a very few swamps, the ravenous little basties may be found, though not in large numbers, and as soon as the place is settled the pests disappear. In winter, roses bloom until Christmas and often later. Flowers and vegetables of all kinds may be grown to perfection, and fruit—Aye, there's the farmer's opportunity. There is probably no spot on this beautiful Canada of ours that can produce more and better fruit than Vancouver Island. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, berries of all kinds, and the market is right at hand, for the consumption always keeps well ahead of the production, and when the local market is exhausted, there will be the Manitoba and the Northwest to fall back upon.

Nothing has been yet said of the scenic advantages of Vancouver's Isle, and nothing can be said that in any way can bring before the reader the true beauties of this much-favored land. A personal visit is the only way in which to enjoy these beauties, for even pictures do scant justice to the splendid effects of sea, rock, tree and sky blended together, a pleasure-ground of kindest nature.

For those who love sport, there is little to choose between the provinces, for while Manitoba has her chickens, ducks and geese, British Columbia has grouse, pheasants, ducks, geese, as well as the larger mountain game; but whereas the Westerner must always climb and tramp for his game, the Manitoban drives around in his buggy, only leaving it now and then in order to approach a covey of birds or to creep up to or lie in wait for the quacking mallard, as it flies from lake to lake, or sports on the bosom of their waters. To the farmer, who has to work hard, the latter method generally appeals most forcibly. No one who has never tried it can know what it means to climb the mountain side, through the primeval forest, and it is only to the most robust that this form of sport appeals.

For the person who wishes to get rich quick, and is willing to take some risk in doing so, the Prairies of the Northwest will appeal, and a free and jolly life he may lead there, as thousands can testify.

The open hospitality and genial good nature of the prairie farmer is becoming well known all over the land. The long and rigorous winter is one long round of gaiety, so that none need be dull.

But for the person who wishes to enjoy life in the fullest sense of the word, the Pacific Coast is the place where he may enjoy the perfection of bliss, where climatic and scenic conditions are among the most perfect in the world. Many prairie farmers, who have made their pile, are coming west to found homes, and, doubtless, as the conditions become better known, more will take advantage of the opportunity offered to enjoy a luxurious climate while yet remaining in our own country.

H. F. PULLEN, - Victoria.

Many Women Suffer - Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals.

Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.

All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

WILL MOODIE, - DE WINTON.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address om

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

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, - ONTARIO.

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, - ONTARIO.

Mount Farm, - QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

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14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th
21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th
28 th	29 th	30 th	31 st			



You Can Shorten the Feeding Period

from one to two months by feeding to your cattle Dr. Hess Stock Food in small doses along with their regular rations. It is self-evident that the sooner cattle are finished the more profit to the feeder. There is just one way to shorten the feeding period—sharpen up the animals' appetite and tone up the organs of digestion so that the greatest possible proportion of the food will be assimilated and turned into weight.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

is the greatest preparation ever formulated for forcing beef cattle to market. It is a scientific medicinal food prepared from a tried prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). No unprofessional, unscientific manufacturer can equal it. It puts weight on hogs and cattle, makes milk cows more productive and gives energy to horses, because it makes every organ do its proper work thoroughly—turns to account all the food eaten.

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

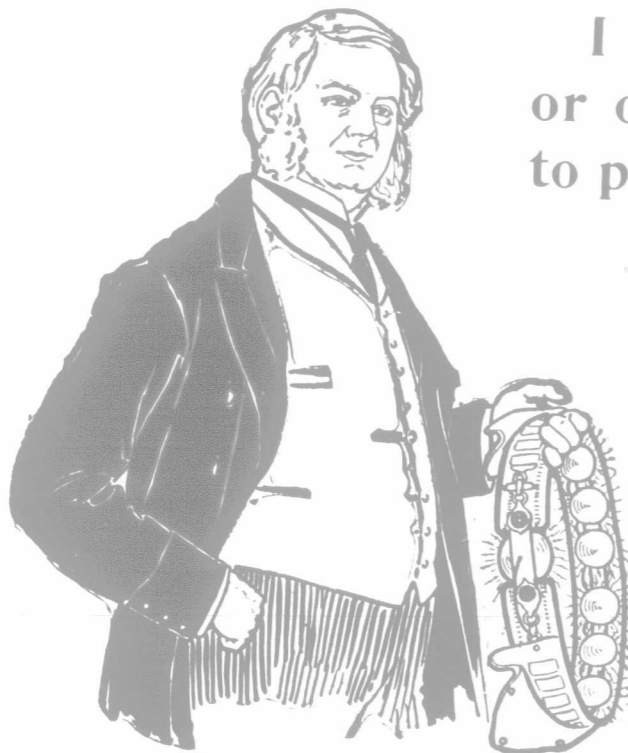
Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month, Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

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

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

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. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

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 \$1—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

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.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A good story is reported from Duluth. A Jap was sitting in a car reading a report of the Russo-Japanese war in a daily paper, when a rather fresh young fellow approached him, and expecting to make the Jap appear ridiculous to the large crowd in the car, asked in a loud deep voice: "What kind of a 'nese are you, a Japanese or a Chinese?" The little native of the Orient quietly folded up his paper and looked the f. y. f. squarely in the face and remarked: "What kind of a key are you, a Yankee, a donkey or a monkey?" The uproar of the car was so great that the f. y. f. quietly made his exit at the corner and waited half an hour or more for another car.

While stumping the State during the last gubernatorial campaign, Governor Frazier, of Tennessee, entered the office of a village hotel, where he discovered a corpulent German seated at a table writing. Suddenly the Teuton paused in his task, frowned, scratched his head, chewed the end of his pen, and looked so obviously worried that Mr. Frazier good-naturedly asked:

"My friend, can I be of any service to you?"

"Yah," was the prompt and relieved reply, "please tell me whether you puts an 'e' behindt 'before'?"

It was several seconds before the affable candidate grasped the man's meaning and gave the desired information.

It happened, so the story is told, in one of the Scotch congregations of Western Ontario that the men had the habit of using this smokeless tobacco, which in certain quarters and with certain people is likely to be a joy forever. Accordingly, at the annual meeting, it was suggested that the congregation should be furnished with cuspidores. Now, this is a comparatively new word, and not found in the vocabulary of the average Highlander. So one of the older members of the meeting, believing that the name designated a new and necessary office in the church like the "managers," "deacons" or "elders," arose and said:—"Maister Chairman, A wull move that Dougal Cameron an' Laughlan McTavish be the cuspidores of the congregation."

Work supplies the daily bread, but it is cheerfulness which gives it a relish.

Is it really certain that happiness is the prize of brilliant success rather than a wisely accepted poverty? Ah! if men but knew in what a small dwelling joy can live, and how little it costs to furnish it! And why this insatiable craving for riches? Does a man drink more when he drinks from a large glass? From whence comes that universal dread of mediocrity, the fruitful mother of peace and liberty? There is the evil which it should be the aim of education to get rid of. What treasons could be spared, what baseness avoided, what a chain of excess and crime would be forever broken! We award the palm to charity and to self-sacrifice; but above all let us award it to moderation, for it is the great social virtue.

SOUR MILK FOR LONG LIFE.

According to an interview with Professor Eli Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, which appears in the October number of the Pall Mall Magazine, the nearest approach to the elixir of life is sour milk. Any person desiring to attain a ripe old age is recommended by the professor to follow the example of the Bulgarians, noted for their longevity, and consume large quantities of this cheap and easily-obtained beverage. The following statement is accredited to the professor: "Sour milk contains a large bacillus remarkable for the great quantity of lactic acid it is capable of producing. This microbe does not exist normally in the human body and can be introduced with very great benefit to the health, as it preys on the hundreds of thousands of microbes which infest the large intestines. It has been noted that there is a great similarity between old age and disease. A study of certain diseases has proved that there is no difference between the mechanism of senile decay and that of atrophy caused by a soluble bear poison; in fact, on the approach of old age a veritable battle is waged in the innermost part of the body."
—Literary Digest.

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

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

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

Permanent Cure for Back Trouble.

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: In regard to the Electric Belt, which I got from you nearly a year and a half ago, I can now say that I am a cured man. I should have written to you before, but I thought I would wait awhile to see if my trouble would return. When I first put it on I only continued its use for twenty-one days, when I was completely fixed up. One of my neighbors wanted to buy it from me, but I refused to part with it. The permanency of the cure to my back is beyond all doubt. Yours truly, T. H. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man.

Far Ahead of Medicine for Varicocele

Dr. McLaughlin,
Dear Doctor: I now write you to let you know that my Belt is working fine. I feel better in every way since I started to use the Belt, and find it far ahead of trying to cure varicocele by taking medicine. I must say it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken, and which cost me five times as much as the Belt. So, wishing you success in the further sale of your Belts, I remain, yours very truly, ROBERT A. HAY, Palmerston, Ont.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Call To-Day.
Free Book.

I will be glad to give you a free test, if you will call. Consultation free. Or I will send you my FREE BOOK, with full information, sealed, free. My Belts are not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,

130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 3 p.m.

WATCH YOUR WALK.
Never allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy; walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way, turn right about face at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like the failures we often see sitting around on park benches, or lolling about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, or haunting intelligence offices and wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged or that you are already falling to the rear. Straighten up, then! Stand erect! Be a man! You are a child of the Infinite King. You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it by your bearing. A man who is conscious of the kingship with God and of his power, and who believes thoroughly in himself, walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down; and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity; he is the man who does things. You cannot aspire, or accomplish great or noble things so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be noble and do noble things, you must look up. You were made to look upward and to walk upright, not to look down or to shamle along in a semi-horizontal position. Put character, dignity, nobility into your walk.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

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

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.



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In rolls containing 108 square feet, 40 feet 6 inches long and 32 inches wide.
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Cheapest and best roofing on the market.
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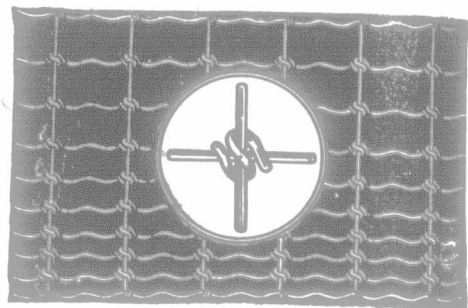
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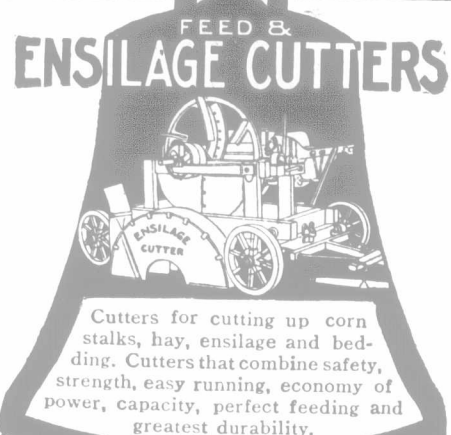
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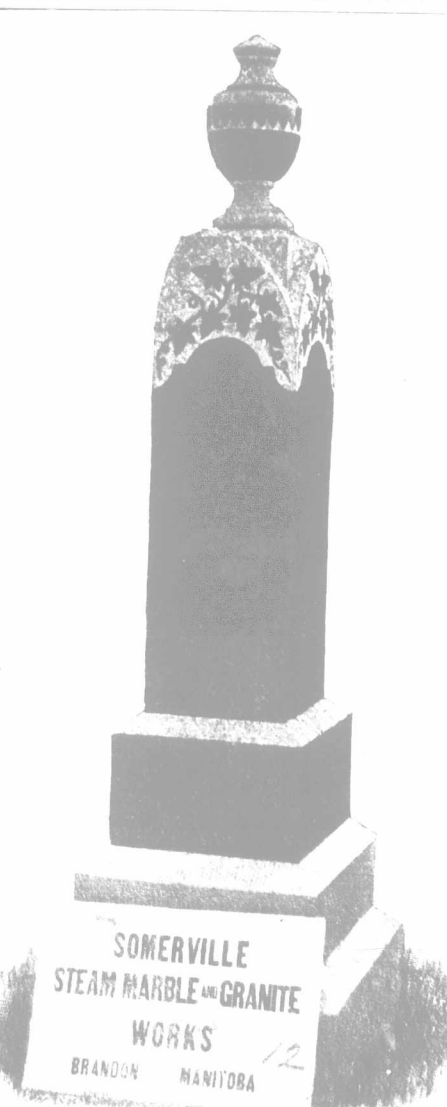
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