

ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.

ISSUED
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
\$1.50 PER YEAR.

BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN MANITOBA
and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1886

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
VOL. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 5, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 628

The London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1863

Head Offices for Canada,
MONTREAL.

LORD STRATHCONA,
Chairman of Directors.

B. HAL BROWN,
Manager.

LIFE INSURANCE ONLY

All Modern Plans Issued.

Dollar for Dollar of Liability Deposited
with the Canadian Government.

Head Offices for Manitoba and North-
west Territories:

Bank of British North America
Building, WINNIPEG.

A. STEVENS BROWNE,
Western Manager.

SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

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

T. R. PEARSON

NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Results from common soaps:
eczema, coarse hands, ragged
clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. WM. PATERSON, Vice-President. G. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903, 96,586

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. m

VANCOUVER ISLAND Homes and Farm Properties.

We have property of every description for sale. Suitable for poultry-raising, orchards and small-fruit farms, dairying and mixed farms of every description. We will be pleased to send a printed list, giving description of a number of very desirable localities.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

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

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.

H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts
in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

Don't take any risks in
butter-making. Use the
Salt that successful
creamery men have
used for years.
It's absolutely
pure—easily
worked—and
cheapest in
the end.
Every
store
sells
it.

Windsor Salt

If
you
want
to make
a reputation for
delicious butter,
insist that your
dealer gives you
Windsor Salt. It
will mean BETTER
BUTTER and a
BETTER PRICE.

No modern cow
stable is complete
without one of
Louden's Feed &
Litter Carriers.

Our Double-
beaded Steel
Track can be
curved and
switched in any
direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all
giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden
Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in
fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write
for catalogue and prices.



Louden Machinery Co.,
Guelph, Ontario

British Columbia Farms

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

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

BUSINESS Shorthand, Penman-
ship, etc., thoroughly
taught. Good positions se-
cured. Outfit for Home Study in all three.
\$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS
COLLEGE, LIMITED. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E.
M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

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

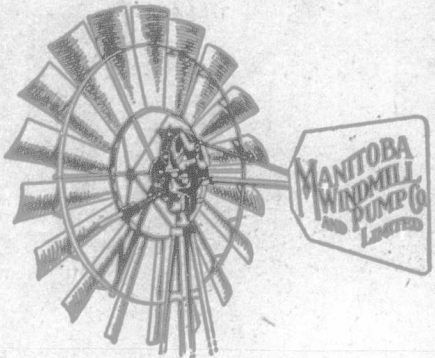
Thompson Sons & Co.
THE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WINNIPEG.
BANKERS: Union Bank of Canada.

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

Experience Counts

Do you know that we have had a larger experience than any other persons who are selling windmills in the West to-day. We know all the windmills. We can prove we have

THE BEST



Let us do it by writing us for a Catalogue.

Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

Do you want a Pump?

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.

HAVE FOR SALE

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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

Printed list sent on application.

TO ST. LOUIS

FREQUENT TRAINS **VIA** BEST OF EVERYTHING

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

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

Excursion Tickets to St. Louis and return on sale daily during the Fair at same rate, with choice of any of above routes
For rates and other information address
T. W. TEASDALE
Gen'l Passenger Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO



The Leading Commission Merchants of Winnipeg

They are licensed and bonded. You take no chances when shipping to them. Write for their shipping instructions. Write or wire for prices. Reference, Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.

Office--410 GRAIN EXCHANGE--P.O. Box 558

Farmers!

We want

GRAIN

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

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

GRAIN

Write Us For Quotations.

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

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

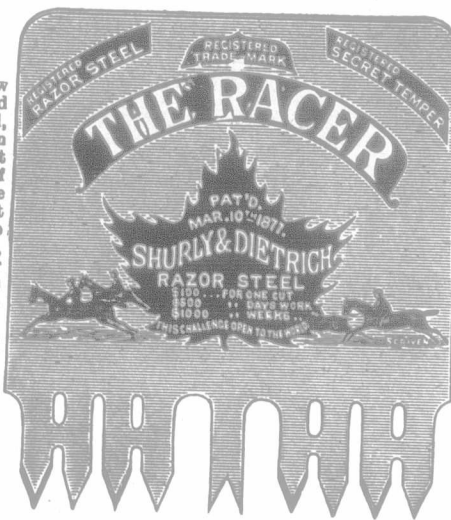
Grain Shippers

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

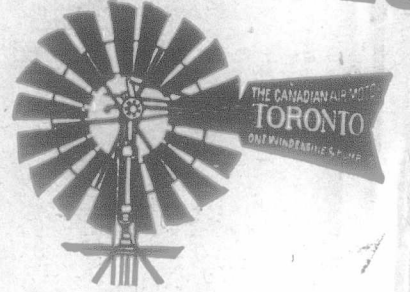
Donald Morrison & Co., Grain Commission, 416 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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



WINDMILLS



THE CANADIAN AIR MOTOR

combines

STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY

10 years' test all over Canada and in all parts of the earth. Will make FARMING a PLEASURE, not DRUDGERY.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
TORONTO, CAN. (INCORPORATED)

St. Louis Exposition

The Chicago Great Western Railway will allow a ten-day stop-over at either Chicago or Kansas City on through tickets to the World's Fair without extra charge. For rates and other information apply to

H. L. WYAND

G. P. A., 364 Robert St., ST. PAUL, Minn.

Does Threshing Pay?

IT all depends on how frequently you have to STOP through using an inferior grade of OIL.

All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

Threshers' Supply Co.
Box 703. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practicing physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

Colonial Medicine Co.,

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

DAVIDSON'S Latest improved Farm Fanning Mills and Bee Supplies. Circulars free. Honey for sale. **B. DAVIDSON, Box 49, Uzbridge, Ont.**

JAMES CARRUTHERS & CO., Ltd.

GRAIN EXPORTERS,

Winnipeg, TORONTO, MONTREAL.

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

Guarantee Prompt Returns

Reference: Dominion Bank

Correspondence Solicited

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

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

Southern and South-western Manitoba—The wheat will not be above a fair average, owing to rust. My knowledge of handling shrunken grain helps you to dispose of your crop to best advantage.

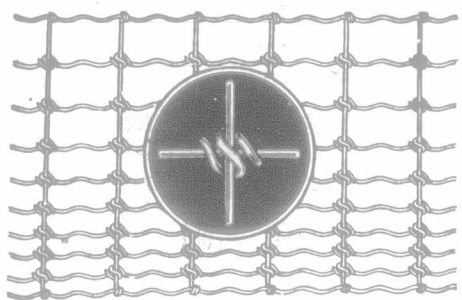
Northern Manitoba—There will be plenty of good wheat here, with but little effect from rust. Handling this is a speciality of mine.

The Territories—A splendid crop, although not tremendous. You will be pleased with the prices I can get you.

Of course frost and unforeseen circumstances may alter the outlook, but there are always to be reckoned with. Write me at once. Grain brought by the car lot direct from shipper. Prompt and straight settlements.

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

Heavy, Strong, Durable



Ideal Fencing

has heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire for uprights and for horizontals, insuring serviceability and uniform durability. The lock is galvanized; does not rust and will not slip.

Write for illustrated catalogue of fencing and gates.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited
Walkerville, Ontario.

MERRICK ANDERSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. WINNIPEG.

"TELEPHONE FACTS FOR FARMERS"

a book of meaty telephone information giving just what the farmer wants to know about 'phones. A "straight from the shoulder" talk. A book that will post you how to buy right. Sent free if you ask for book F-111. Address nearest office. Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.

We are on the Grain Exchange all the Year Round.



WINNIPEG, MAN.

Special attention paid to shipments of oats, barley and flax. Full information re shipping on request. Correspondence solicited. Our references: Merchants' Bank, any branch.

A Spencer



"Hammerless," \$25.00.

Here's an opportunity in a Spencer "Hammerless" Gun which is worth investigating.

It has top lever action, Damascus finish barrels, pistol grip, matted extension rib, reinforced breech, D. & E. forend, indicators to show whether cocked or not, left barrel choked, and weighs from 7 1/4 to 8 lbs., in 12 gauge only.

A most serviceable gun and beautifully finished. Write for Catalogue, which gives thorough information regarding 'Spencer' Guns, from \$9.50 to \$37.50.

Hingston-Smith Arms Co.

488 Main St., Winnipeg.

Special to Farmers HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

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

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

FEATHERS

We will buy feathers of all kinds at highest current prices. Write us at once for particulars.

THE G. C. EMERSON BEDDING CO.
Box 688, Winnipeg.

Joseph W. Belford
PLUMAS, MAN.

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

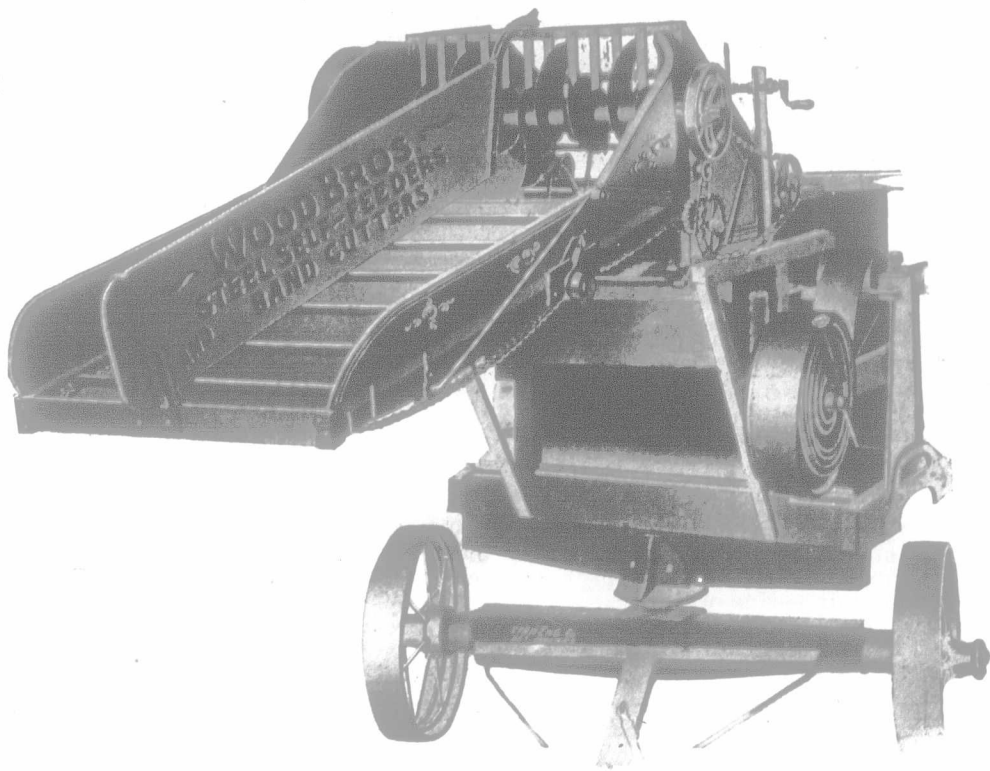
There are Feeders and Feeders

BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

Wood Bros. Steel SELF-FEEDER

Reasons for buying the Wood Bros. Steel Self-Feeder:

- Strongest Feeder made, by reason of its being entirely of steel. No wooden sills to rot out.
- Lightest Feeder in use: 300 to 500 lbs. lighter than wooden feeders. Has automatic bundle spreader that effectually scatters packed bundles.
- Has automatic Governor that will not break or get out of order, positively controlling amount of grain to the cylinder at all times.
- Is the easiest running and at the same time the widest and most capacious feeder made.
- Has the faculty of handling tangled, dirty or thistly grain with equal facility that it does the good, and makes no kicks, either.
- Is a Money-Saver, Time Saver, Labor Saver and Power-Saver.



MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited

HAMILTON Engine and Thresher Works,

HAMILTON, CANADA.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Agents for Manitoba and N.-W.T.

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

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

REFERENCES:
Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Commercial Agencies.

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

McLAUGHLIN & ELLIS, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG

RUPTURE.

Write for particulars as to how to cure it without a risky operation. Invaluable advice FREE
C. H. Doranwend, R. S., Toronto, Ont.
State your case when writing. 393 Yonge St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

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

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Land

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

Land

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

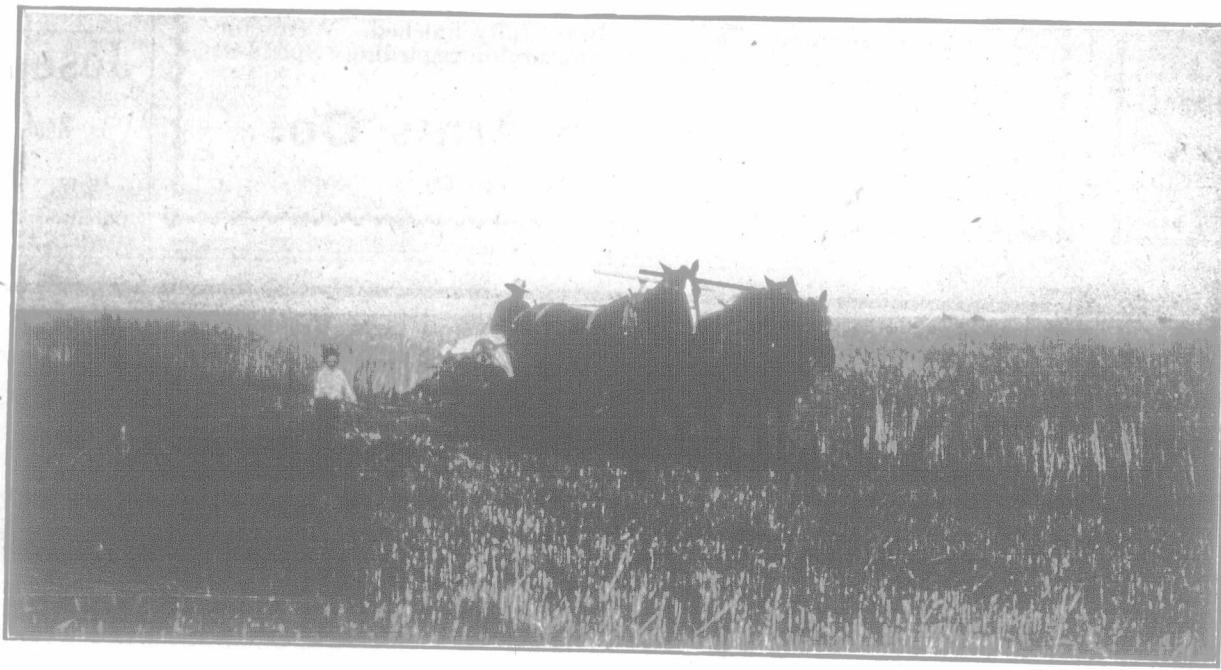
Land

Stemshorn & Blackstock
BOX 21. REGINA, ASSA.

WHY USE Corrugated Roofing

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

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



A Binder at Work at Matsqui.

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

3 Steamboats Daily to New Westminster.

Canadian Pacific Railway Station on the Property.

Come and see the garden spot of the Fraser Valley.

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

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

Pastures green all the year.

An ideal dairying and mixed farming country.

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

Schools, churches, stores, condensed-

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

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

Come while you can buy at first hand.

Prices less than land of same quality in Manitoba.

Apply to **ALEX. CRUICKSHANK,**
Matsqui, British Columbia.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,
Farms For Sale

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

JUSTINIAN PELLY, Chilliwack, B. C.

Cedar Fence Posts

SEVERAL CARLOADS FOR SALE. Apply to

E. A. PALMER, SALMON ARM, B. C.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping, complete course for Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beautiful hand. Situations for all graduates. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

G. B. MURPHY & CO.

LICENSED AND BONDED GRAIN DEALERS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE

P. O. BOX 544,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXIX

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER 5, 1904.

No. 628

Editorial.

Will the Price of Wheat Advance?

In the market for most products, supply and demand fix the price. When an article is badly needed and there is a small amount of it, the price increases. The wheat market, however, quite often shows a variation from this well-established rule of trade and commerce. At one season we see the crop-killer in league with the "bulls," and at another we have the boomster, who predicts heavy yields in the interests of the "bears," and low prices.

During the last three or four weeks signs are not wanting to prove that some of those who buy wheat for milling or other purposes are anxious to boom the yield, because of the effect it will have in keeping down prices until the grain has at least passed out of the farmers' hands. Reports of the amount of damage by rust continue to vary from different districts, and no doubt there is good reason in some cases why they should, but, after careful investigation throughout Manitoba, Assiniboia and Eastern Saskatchewan, we are persuaded that many of the reports published announcing high average yields are far from the facts, except, perhaps, it may be, in the case of the two Territories above named. Really first-class wheat is going to be a scarce article on the American continent this year, and there is certain to be a large demand for it. Our big flour mills have made themselves famous through their high-grade flour made from first-class wheat, and this year, as in the past, they must have it to maintain that valuable reputation. Some of these milling firms have a large and complete system of elevators reaching across the prairie, in which they hope to store, and, in fact, are now receiving all the really choice grain they can secure. They are buying it because they do not expect to see prices that will be more satisfactory to them.

There, undoubtedly, is going to be a large amount of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern, and because of the proportion of lower grades being relatively high, the first-class wheat will be in greater demand. Although we do not, as pointed out in a previous issue, wish to advise farmers to either sell their wheat at once or hold it, we are persuaded that the signs of the times point toward better prices for high grades. Some, of course, have not facilities for holding on, and others have financial obligations to meet, but he who has choice wheat, and can hold it, in all probability will get paid for his trouble.

The Hired Man Trouble.

From the number of legal inquiries received at the "Farmer's Advocate" office involving difficulties between the hired man and his employer, it is evident that there are more disagreements than usual this year. As a rule, the trouble arises through the employee leaving his job before the expiration of his contract, and attempting to collect wages for the period during which he worked. In a few cases, men have, apparently, become discouraged because another one in the same district was receiving a higher wage for equal labor; while, in others, the disappointment originated through either one or both contracting parties having a very unreasonable idea of the amount of work a hired man should do.

The law in regard to these cases is, as a rule, very clear, and appeals to common sense. In a word, the one breaking the agreement is the one who must suffer. In many cases, however, there is

little, if any, real agreement, and any understanding at first arrived at was entirely verbal, and often without witness.

All these difficulties bear out our contention, as published in March and April, when we strongly urged upon every farmer engaging help the necessity of having, if possible, a written agreement, with witness. When a hired man engages for a term of months at a stated salary, and he leaves his job before the expiration of his time, without just provocation, he cannot expect anything for the period during which he worked, unless otherwise stated in the agreement. Evidently, a number of men have been engaged on Western farms this year whose early life was either spent in a city or some other place where the habits of work on Western farms were quite unknown. A definite and detailed agreement should be insisted upon. It can do no person any harm.

We Can and Must Grow Clover.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFERS PRIZES TO GROWERS OF THIS VALUABLE LEGUME.

The policy of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has been and is to foster the great profession—Agriculture—in every legitimate way. The carrying into operation of such a policy necessitates a close study of the conditions and needs of our Western agriculture, and calls for original ideas. A few years since, recognizing the great interest in and need for instruction in live-stock judging, the staff of this journal inaugurated the first stock-judging institute held in Canada, at Bradwardine, Man., and suggested and afterwards took charge of the first stock-judging competition held in Western Canada, at Brandon show. Since that time the Farmer's Advocate has continued to assist all workers in this worthy cause, that of live-stock advancement, by offering valuable medals for competition in live-stock judging at the big shows. We feel, however, that the time has arrived to give attention to the fostering of another phase of farming, namely, the growing of that valuable fodder plant and indispensable legume—red clover. Instruction in live-stock judging is now general, and has so demonstrated its usefulness as not to need any special assistance from us by means of rewards. The Farmer's Advocate will therefore offer four silver medals, to be awarded next fall, for the best catch of red clover, one acre or over, seeded in the spring of 1905; and the following year (1906) a gold medal will be offered for the best crop of red clover, one acre or more, cut from land seeded the spring of 1905. For the silver medals Manitoba will be divided into four sections, one medal for each—all sections will compete for the gold medal. Further details to be announced later.

Who Pays Compensation for Compulsory Slaughter?

The above question has been brought to our notice by one of our readers, who cites the scale laid down under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, quoted in our issue of August 17th. In brief, the Department of Agriculture (Federal) only pays compensation for hogs slaughtered on account of hog cholera, but MAY pay for such other diseases, e. g., malade du coit, as the Minister may determine. No compensation is as yet paid for glanders. Hitherto, the municipalities have looked after this matter. Under the policy followed by the Veterinary Director-General no horse is slaughtered unless showing clinical symptoms (discharge from the eyes and nostrils, enlarged glands between the jaws, or farcy buds over the body) of glanders. All cohabitants not clinically affected are tested with mallein, but not slaughtered as the result of one test, but are re-tested, and the hardship is thus materially lessened. A glandered horse showing clinical symptoms should be slaughtered by the owner, not because such is demanded in the public interests, but because it is to his own interests. A discharging glandered horse should be considered as dangerous as dynamite, and should be decently interred as quickly as it can be after its death. Such a horse, permitted to live, is liable to infect other horses, and THE OWNER AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY, and self-preservation ought to dictate immediate slaughter. A discharging glandered horse has NO value. Personally, we believe that if compensation is paid for one contagious disease it should be for all animals compulsorily slaughtered, or else no compensation should be paid whatever. It is a question whether it would not be in the public interest to pay compensation for glanders, seeing that it would not take anything like the amount to stamp out that disease that hog cholera has called for (two years ago, about \$40,000 was expended for hogs slaughtered on account of cholera in Western Ontario). We have, however, sufficient confidence in the administrative ability and integrity of the head of the Health of Animals Branch to leave the matter of compensation in his hands, provided he is not hampered by political influences, which, unfortunately for all sections of the Dominion, are too rampant.

Our Fruit Supply.

The recent experiment of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in shipping fruit to Winnipeg under the supervision of Prof. J. B. Reynolds (Professor of Physics and Literature, O. A. C., Guelph) was signally successful. The fruit arrived in good condition, although brought by freight in two refrigerator cars—one the C. P. R. (Bohn system); the other, the Hanrahan refrigerator car. The significance of the arrival of this fruit in good condition is seen when it is remembered that whereas the express rate is \$2.10 per cwt. on fruit from the St. Catharines and Grimsby districts, by freight the rate is 66c. The California package was used, but the packing leaves much to be desired, according to appearance and the testimony of Prof. Reynolds. Some of the packages were not filled full—a loose package increases the risk of damage to fruit—others were packed with too thick paper, and others with excelsior. The growers seem to be afraid to spend a little money, especially for a decent-sized stencil or stamp of their name and address. Grapes were shipped in the box, holding thirty pounds net, which sold at auction (wholesale) at prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.75. The peaches

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

- THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (24 issues per year).
- It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
- TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
- ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
- THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
- THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
- REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
- THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
- ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
- LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
- WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
- ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

shipped were Albertas and Crawfords, and although the latter is a soft variety, both arrived in good condition, and brought from 95c. to \$1.20, the package being approximately 18½ x 11 x 5 inches. Tomatoes, in similar packages, brought 65c. to 85c., and were in good marketable condition. Pears also, although graded as over-mature when packed, arrived O. K., Bartlett's bringing 90c. to 95c. The opinion was advanced by a prominent man, under whose supervision lots of the fruit consumed in Winnipeg comes, that the Californians packed their fruit the best, the B. C. people being second, the Ontario men third. In Manitoba and the Territories is a market well striving for, and one from which we hope to see the B. C. and the Ontario dispossess the Californian, but, in order to do so, the fruit must be tiptop, of even quality, straight goods, and well packed. Ontario can put in a better-flavored fruit than can California, and B. C. can do the same, and it's up to our Canadian growers to oust the American from the home market, which should be theirs, not only because it is a Canadian market, but because they can supply what that market calls for. No good Canadian should want his brother to consume Canadian goods merely because such are Canadian, the right stuff always gets the market.

And so They Continue to Write Us.

I am not yet on a farm, but intend to be soon, and when I am I will not be without my dear "Farmer's Advocate."
J. P. LANDRY,
Prince Albert, Sask.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for another year, as I think the last is expired. Please address it to O. L. Hureux, Battleford, as he is moved on his farm and says he can't do without it, as it helps on everything, especially on feeding; and is very pleased with the Home Magazine and Ingle Nook, saying it is the best farmers' paper they ever had for the readings. He says it is the best paper he can get for the money, and has no equal.
JOS. L. HUREUX,
Duck Lake.

Horses.

Stages of Growth in Horses.

One of the great tests of a scientific investigator is his ability to apply the results to some practical purpose. A scientist of note, Professor Gosser Ewart, has been able to do this to the great benefit of the horse-breeding public. Some time ago we brought to the attention of our readers his work, which threw light on the reason "Why mares break service." In this article we bring to our readers the results of an investigation as noted above, and shall show how such may be applied.

Some years ago certain naturalists were wont to maintain that plants and animals had reached their present stage of development through the operation of internal (innate) forces. Now, however, the belief is all but universal that organisms are what they are today because of the operation of external forces—that they have reached their present stage through the ever-present influence from generation to generation of the external surroundings or environment. If during the past the environment (which includes not only the food, temperature, and other like influences, but also the influence living things have on each other) has been the means of producing so marvellous results—not only causing variation, but also of playing the part of the selector—it may be safely assumed that changes in the external conditions may even in a single lifetime lead to very decided modifications—not necessarily of a permanent (hereditary) kind—in, say, the size and fitness, the time at which maturity is reached, and more especially in the germ cells from which the next generation springs. Just as in olden times the elephant in certain areas dwindled in size to form pigmies,

second, but rapid in the third, while from the fifth month on the rate of growth gradually diminishes, being affected adversely by such disturbances as shedding the coat, weaning and teething.

The increase in weight (17.7 c.m.) during the first six months is due to the growth of the fore limb from the point of the elbow down, and in the second six months is much less (3.7 c.m.), and after the first year still much less (1.4 c.m.). The increase in length of fore limb below the elbow is almost entirely due to growth in the bone (radius) immediately above the knee joint; while in the hind limb there is a gradual increase from the point of the hock during the first nine months, when the maximum length is often reached, the increase being mainly due to lengthening of the bones from the fetlock down (the phalanges), and the bone (os calois) at the point (back) of the hock. The length of the head gradually increases all through the first year, when its maximum length is about reached; that increase (nearly doubling) in length is between the inner angle of the eye and the upper angle of the nostril; the girth is much increased in the first year, to nearly double.

TABLE SHOWING RATE OF GROWTH (3 YEARS).

Age.	Height at withers.		Height at group.		Girth.		Length from top of head to line between upper margin of nostrils.	Length from inner corner of eye to upper margin of nostrils.	Length from point of elbow to ground, the leg occupying a vertical position.	Length from point of hock to ground, the shank having a vertical position.	Circumference below knee.
	In.	Fr.	In.	Fr.	In.	Fr.					
At birth.....	36½	38	30	32	12½	18	4½	4½	18	18	4½
End of 1 month.....	41	42½	38½	40	14	19	5½	5½	27½	20½	5½
End of 2 months.....	42½	44	42	44	15½	20½	6½	6½	30½	21½	6½
End of 3 months.....	45½	46½	46	48	17½	21½	7½	7½	30½	21½	7½
End of 4 months.....	46½	48½	48	50	17½	21½	7½	7½	31½	21½	7½
End of 5 months.....	48	49	49	50	17½	21½	7½	7½	31½	21½	7½
End of 6 months.....	48½	49½	50	51	17½	21½	7½	7½	31½	21½	7½
End of 7 months.....	49½	50½	51	52	17½	21½	7½	7½	32½	22½	7½
End of 8 months.....	50½	51½	52	53	18	22	8	8	32½	22½	8
End of 9 months.....	50½	52	53	54	18	22	8	8	32½	22½	8
End of 10 months.....	51	53	54	55	18½	22½	8½	8½	33	23	8½
End of 11 months.....	51½	53½	55	56	18½	22½	8½	8½	33	23	8½
End of 12 months.....	52	54	56	57	19	23	9	9	33½	23½	9
End of 18 months.....	53	55	57	58	19½	23½	9½	9½	34	24	9½
End of 24 months.....	54	56½	58	59	20	24	10	10	34	24	10
End of 36 months.....	57	58	63	64	20½	24½	10½	10½	34	24½	10½

Best Agricultural Paper in America.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OBSERVANT MINNESOTA MAN.

Sept. 19th, 1904,

The Farmer's Advocate:

Gentlemen,—Inclosed herewith you will find \$1.50 in payment of my subscription for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1905. I believe that you publish one of the best if not the best farm paper in America. Yours very truly,

A. R. DAVIDSON,
Cashier, Little Falls, Minn.

First National Bank,
Little Falls, Minn., U. S. A.

measuring sometimes only thirty-six inches, so the horse gradually dwindled to form certain pigmy breeds, which (as in the Shetland Islands) were often as small as the little elephants that in olden times flourished in what is now the Island of Malta.

If the external conditions were sufficient in (geologically speaking) a comparatively short time to dwarf the horse until it was actually smaller than the "fossil horses" of the remote Eocene epoch, it is not surprising that man—with his wonderful control over nature—is able even in a single generation to greatly modify the horse and other domestic animals. That in a few centuries the large, highly-nervous race-horse, with his wonderful speed and courage, has been evolved out of Eastern and native ponies is a matter of history, and everybody knows that while some are now engaged in breeding pigmy horses little over 30 inches in height, others are as successfully breeding huge, powerful animals, as wonderful in their way as their pigmy relatives.

THE BREEDER'S PART.

It may even be said that a recognized part of the breeder's work consists in modifying, through changes in the external conditions, the animals to which he happens to devote his special attention, just as horticulturists, by food, heat, and timely shelter, alter plants until all resemblance to their wild stock is as good as lost.

Breeders of Shetland and Polo ponies, and, for that matter, breeders of race and heavy horses, know well enough that to have any chance of success they must exercise the utmost vigilance over the conditions under which their foals and colts are reared.

Unless the breeder takes cognizance of his power, and uses that power in the proper way, he loses the benefits he would otherwise derive from the use of a well-bred sire. Prof. Ewart's work shows that the rate of growth of a foal is unequal, even during the first three months of its life. It appears, however, that growth is rapid during the first month, less during the

It is quite generally accepted that the sire counts for more than the dam, which is only partially true. If the sire happens to be more impressive than the dam, his characteristics will show more plainly in the progeny than those of the dam.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DAM MUST BE RECKONED WITH.

A sire, however good, can no more make up for want of quality in the dam than good seed can yield a good return irrespective of the nature of the soil in which it is sown (many a horse-breeder has found this out to his cost, and frequent disappointment). It is quite as important, according to the Professor, that the germ cell provided by the dam should be as perfect in every respect as the infinitely smaller germ cell supplied by the sire.

It may be briefly stated that the growth of the foal depends almost entirely on the dam being well nourished during pregnancy and nursing, and on the foal being well cared for during the first three years of its life, and particularly over the first winter. Straw-stack wintering stunts and spoils more horses, especially in our northern climate, than any other bad influence.

THE DAM MUST BE WELL NOURISHED.

To quote Prof. Ewart: "Unless before development begins there is stored up an abundant supply of the material needed for the developing embryo, and unless all through the period of gestation the food contains the ingredients requisite for building up the bones and other tissues of the developing foal, the result must of necessity prove disappointing. No matter how good the sire, he can no more assist in providing nourishment or suitable conditions during de-

velopment than he can assist in ministering to the wants of the foal after birth."

As the investigation shows that from the sixth week of development there is an ever-increasing demand for bone formers, a demand especially urgent during the latter end of gestation (pregnancy), a demand even more insistent for the first five months after the foal's arrival, during which time the greatest bone growth should take place, unless, therefore, each breeder so feeds his breeding mares during gestation, and the foals produced for the first two years of life as to supply this demand for material for bone and muscle growth, he cannot expect those foals to grow to the maximum size and strength.

Incised Wounds.

(Continued.)

When bleeding has been arrested, as discussed in a former issue, or in cases where bleeding has not been excessive and required no special treatment, all blood clots, dirt and foreign bodies of all kinds should be removed from the wound, by carefully sponging with warm water, to which has been added a little carbolic acid, zenoleum, creolin, phenyle, or other good disinfectant. In sponging a wound, care should be taken to not injure its surface by undue pressure. It is quite sufficient to squeeze the water out of the sponge and allow it to flow gently over the wound, the sponge not being brought into contact with the tissues. If any materials are firmly imbedded in the tissues, they must be carefully removed with the forceps or the finger. Cleaning wounds with a coarse brush cannot be too highly condemned. The wound should be carefully examined, and if the instrument that inflicted it has penetrated the muscular tissue to a lower point than the skin is severed, thereby forming a sac or pocket from which serum and pus cannot escape, the opening in the skin must be enlarged to the lowest point of the wound in the muscles; or if the difference be considerable a counter and independent opening should be made through the skin and tissues to connect with the lowest point of the wound, in order to allow effective drainage. It is seldom this condition exists in incised wounds. Having observed the above, the wound is now ready to be sutured or stitched. The materials used for sutures are many. The best is carbolyzed catgut or silk, which can be purchased ready for use from dealers in veterinary supplies, but for suturing the skin ordinary shoemakers' hemp, slightly waxed with beeswax, answers the purpose well. A suture requires to be strong, and at the same time soft; as fine, hard sutures more readily cut through the skin and tissues if there be any considerable tension. The needle should be a curved suture needle, but where one cannot be procured a large darning needle can be used. Various forms of sutures are employed, as the uninterrupted, the interrupted and the quilled. The first, as the word indicates, is that in which the whole wound is stitched without the suture thread being severed, as a person would stitch a rent in a garment. This form is not used except in some cases in suturing an internal organ. The interrupted suture is generally employed. This is where each stitch is tied and the thread severed, thus rendering each independent of the others. This is the favorite suture, from the fact that one stitch may be severed or torn out and the others not thereby interfered with. When the wound is a transverse one,

and the gaping considerable, the tension on the sutures will be in proportion, and in some cases this is so great that there is danger of the sutures tearing through the tissues quickly. In such cases the quilled suture is often employed. This consists in a double thread being used; they are tied together, the skin pierced by the needle about an inch from the edge on each side, and when the suture is pulled up a piece of cane, whalebone or wood is passed through the loop made by the two ends being tied together, and the other ends cut off, leaving two or three inches of the double suture, which are tied to enclose a quill on the other side of the wound; each stitch is used this way; the same quill may answer for two or three stitches. This causes the tension to be exerted to a great extent upon the quills, rather than on the suture thread, and the stitches are more likely to withstand the tension without cutting through the tissues.

Having decided upon the form of suture to use, the operator will proceed to close the wound. Precautions must be taken to secure the safety of the operator. One of the most essential points in veterinary surgery is to observe these precautions. The patient must be secured so that he cannot kick the operator, and at the same time not be liable to injure himself. In rare cases it is necessary to cast and secure the animal in order to dress and stitch a wound, but in the majority of cases if a twitch be applied to the upper lip, and a strap, to which a long, strong rope is attached, buckled around one hind pastern, the rope passed between the fore legs, around the neck, and drawn until the hind foot is brought so far forward that it cannot touch the ground, and the rope tied there, it is all that is necessary. When the hind foot is in this position the patient can neither kick, strike with fore feet or rear. He may throw himself, and if so can be secured when down and the operation proceeded with. When a fore leg is held or tied up it exerts some restraint, but he can either rear, strike or kick, and the operator is not safe. Having secured the animal, the hair should be clipped off closely on both sides of the wound, in order to prevent any of it being pulled through the tissues with the sutures, and retarding the healing process. The wound is then sutured, a stitch being inserted every three-quarters of an inch to an inch; a portion of the lowest part of the wound must be left open for drainage, except where a counter opening has been made, in which case the whole wound is stitched. The patient is then placed in a comfortable stall, and if possible tied so that he cannot bite or rub the wound, which must be kept clean by sponging with warm water frequently, care being taken to not rub the sutures, and after bathing it should be dressed with about a five-per-cent. solution of one of the antiseptics already mentioned. If the sutures hold they should be removed in 10 to 14 days. Constitutional treatment consists in administering a laxative of six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger at first, and feeding lightly on hay or grass and bran. When wounds are treated as above it is seldom that condition known as proud flesh occurs, but should it occur as the result of neglect or other causes, it can be detected by the lips of the wound assuming a dark-red color, and a refusal to heal. In such cases the parts should be dressed once daily, as often as necessary, with equal parts tincture of myrrh and butter of antimony, applied with a feather. "WHIP."

Please find enclosed \$1.50 for a copy of the weekly "Farmer's Advocate." We think it a good farmers' paper. CHAS. H. LANDERS. Fry's.

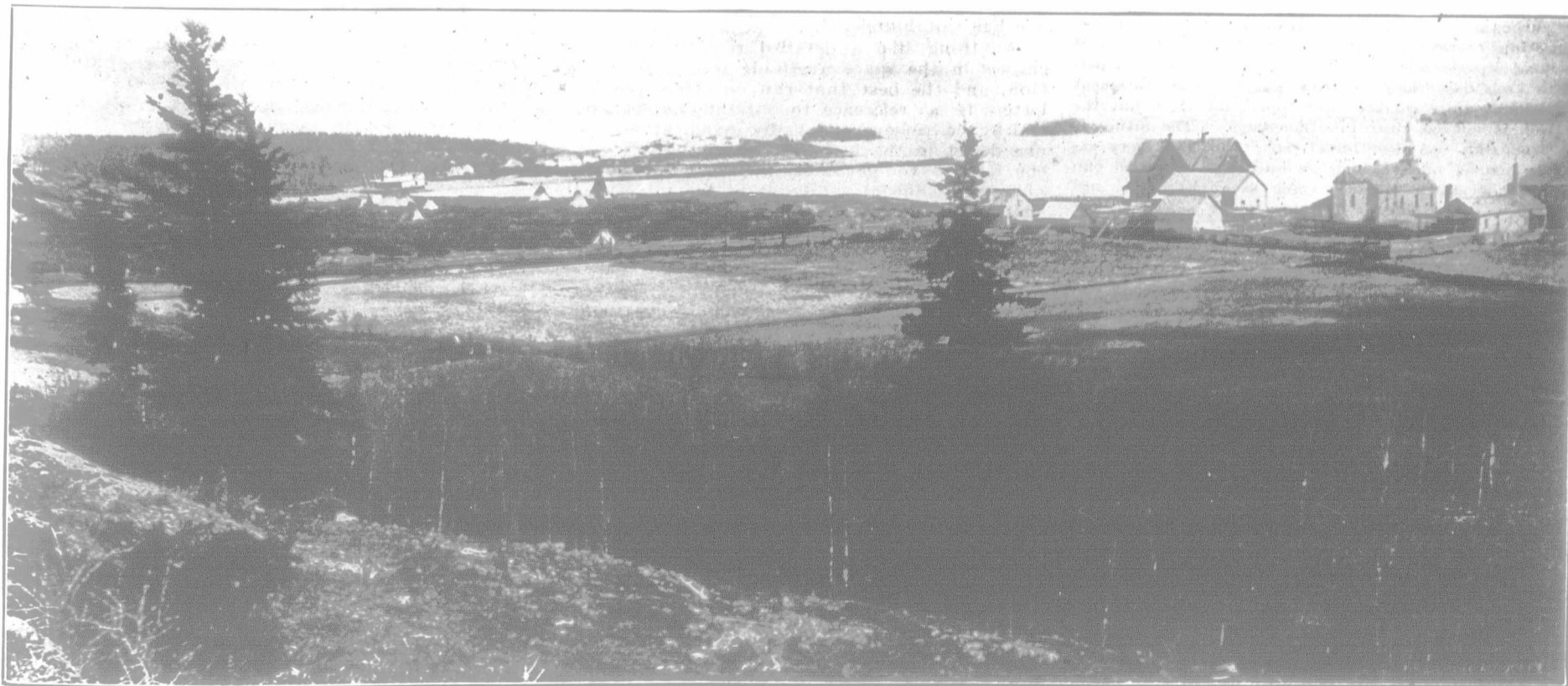
The Death of Capt. Hayes.

Canadian horsemen particularly will recall the exceedingly interesting and instructive articles contributed on several occasions to the "Farmer's Advocate" by Capt. M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., Yew Tree House, Crick, Rugby, Eng., a number of whose books have been reviewed at length in these columns. His death at Southsea, on Aug. 31st, in the 60th year of his age, will be regretted the wide world over among lovers of the horse and equine literature of a high order. He was an accomplished writer on horses and horse management, and one of the most celebrated breakers and trainers. He was a student of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He served in the Royal Artillery, the Bengal Staff Corps, and finally in the "Bufs." He travelled in Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, South Africa and elsewhere, and long cherished the plan of visiting Canada, communicating his expectations in that respect in a personal letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" during the past year. Among his books might be named: "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners" (which has reached a sixth edition, and which many of our horsemen have obtained through this office), "Riding and Hunting," the "Stable Management and Exercise," the "Points of the Horse" (of which a third edition, nearly rewritten, was recently issued), "Horses on Board Ship," "Among Horses in Russia," "Illustrated Horse Breaking," "Riding: On the Flat and Across Country," "Training and Horse Management in India," "Soundness and Age of Horses," "Indian Racing Reminiscences," etc. The English Live-stock Journal well says: "To a wide knowledge of horses in all countries, he added the system of scientific study, and traced the questions and causes to their foundations, so that he could clearly explain the reasons for one plan of treatment or feeding being better than another. He has left a monument to his knowledge and industry in the library of books he wrote on the horse, and there will be deep regret that the active brain and skillful pen are now still."

Stock.

Our Scottish Letter.

The Board of Agriculture has recently been issuing figures regarding the extent of land under crop in the United Kingdom. These annual returns may not be absolutely correct, but in the main they are so, and for purposes of comparison they are very useful. The outstanding feature so far as cropping is concerned is the continued decrease in the wheat area, and an increase in the area under bare fallow. This means that we are giving up growing wheat and allowing land to go out of cultivation. Our returns distinguish between land deliberately laid down under pasture according to a fixed rotation, and land allowed to go out of cultivation. The area under the former indicates in some measure the extent to which grazing is taking the place of cropping. Horses show an increase in numbers when compared with those of the previous year of 1.5 per cent. Cattle of older ages show an increase of 3.5 per cent., and of all ages an increase of 1.7 per cent. Harvest weather this year is somewhat broken, and



In the Far North.

Fort Chipperton, on Athabasca Lake, about 550 miles north of Edmonton. R. C. Mission to the right. English Church and Hudson's Bay Co.'s fort in the distance. Sample of wheat from there was good.

some days ago it was rather close and "muggy." We had some lovely harvest days this week, and are hopeful that such weather may continue.

August and September are two months in which flockmasters balance up their gains and losses. Lambs and wool are marketed, and the great ram sales are held during these months. The prices of lambs and wool are reflected in the prices for rams. Wool is about double the price it was a few years ago, and lambs are selling very well. The ram sales of all breeds have now been held, and the outlook for flockmasters is fairly good. The three great Scots breeds of sheep are Blackfaces, Cheviots and Border Leicesters. The former are spread over the greater part of the land, and they also have a firm hold in Ireland and in the north of England. They are at once the most picturesque and the hardest of all sheep. Their mutton is the best flavored, and the epicure believes in it altogether. Of recent years there has begun a craze for cleaning off the Blackfaces, and putting deer on the mountains instead. In spite of this there continues to be a good demand for Blackface rams, and all round the sales have been most successful. The highest price for a shearing Blackface this season has been £125. Other prices paid have been £85, £65, £64, £50, £40, £30, and £26. These were occasional figures. A large number went at or about £20, and the general average was between £5 and £10. At Lanark one gentleman had an average of £30 16s. 8d. for six. Another had £25 for 13, and another £20 8s. 6d. for 20. At Perth as high as £64 was made for a single sheep, and the best average was £13 2s. 6d. for a big lot of 30. The Cheviot is a whitefaced mountain breed. Many of the representatives have horns, although, as a rule, an effort is made to get rid of these ornaments in the best specimens. A curious fancy is the retention of one horn, the other being taken off artificially. This breed is a prime favorite for mutton, and its wool is in great demand. Unfortunately, shoddy in some measure takes the place of this excellent wool, and prices have somewhat receded. The breed for a time threatened to displace the Blackface on the lower Scots ranges, but a succession of very severe winters proved disastrous, and it was found that the Blackfaces were the best fitted to withstand the blast. Cheviots are still chiefly bred and kept on the hills, whence they derive their name, but they are also extensively reared in Sutherland. The flocks that make the highest averages for rams are in the Cheviots. This year the top price for a Cheviot ram was £120, and the next best price was £80. The best average was £18 18s. 7d. for 29, from Hindhope, and the second best £17 1s. 5d. for 27, from Mowhaugh. Border Leicesters are a much more valuable breed than either of the mountain sorts, but their numbers are much fewer. They are bred everywhere throughout Scotland, on the better lands bordering on the heather. They are by far the most valuable crossing breed. The mutton from the pure-bred B. L. is perhaps fat enough, but for crossing with the Cheviot or Blackface ewe they are unexcelled. Kelso is the great center for the sale of the pure-bred Border Leicester. The premier flock is that of Lord Polwarth, at Mertoun. His highest price this year was £160, paid by Mr. Little, from New Zealand, for a superb specimen. The same gentleman also brought the next highest-priced one, the H. & A. S. first-prize winner, bred by Mr. David Hume, Barrelwell, Brechin, in Forfarshire, for £95. Lord Polwarth's average was £25 10s. 9d.; Mr. Hume's £30 11s.

In connection with the breeding and rearing of mountain sheep, an interesting question has arisen in Scotland. Many of the higher reaches of land in Scotland, hitherto populated by Blackfaces, are being cleared of these, and their places are being taken by deer. These creatures are being kept solely for sporting purposes, and very important questions arise in connection therewith. It is said that the landlords are compelled to adopt this course because it pays better to keep deer than to grow sheep. The statement is no doubt quite correct on a superficial view, but the position is not so clear in other ways. The future is not promising. A deer forest, so called, is a very expensive luxury, and so long as only the very rich can indulge in the pastime of owning such the rents will keep up. But whenever the leasing of a deer forest becomes the ordinary common possession of the medium wealthy the position will be altered. It is much easier to put sheep off and put deer on than it will be to put deer off and put sheep on. Anyone who has attempted to resettle a farm with sheep has no ambition to repeat the experiment. The substitution of deer for sheep is a very unwise policy, and it should be in every way discontinued.

This has been a great week with breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The famous Glamis herd of the Earl of Strathmore has been dispersed, and some very good prices were obtained. The average for 66 head of all ages was £41 10s. 3d. The highest prices were made by a mother and daughter. The cow, Verdant Vine, sold for £173 5s., and the yearling heifer, Vallozia, her daughter, made £110 5s. Erica blood, as usual, was selling well. A cow named Erica Essence, made £131 5s., and a younger one made £115 10s. Another sale at Letham Grange, Arbroath, in the same county, gave the average of £17 11s. 10d. for 41 head of all ages. There is some likelihood of the Strathmore herd being continued on a moderate scale. The other great sales take place a month hence.

Shipments of Clydesdales are nearly over for a season. One of five stallions, owned by Messrs. Lavin & Richardson, Harriston, Ont., left this week. One of

their horses, Royal Norman, has made a good name for himself as a sire in this country. He is well bred and breeds well. A big shipment of carefully-selected stock has been made to Queensland. It includes specimens of nearly all our breeds, and the stock was carefully selected by an agent of the Queensland Government. Extensive shipments of Ayrshires have been made to Sweden. There dairying is prosecuted to good purpose, but the Dane so far surpasses his brother Scandinavian in skill and enterprise. It is claimed by some that the Danish Free Ports policy has a good deal to do with this success. Sweden has gone back in its export trade, while the Dane steadily advances.

"SCOTLAND YET."

The Cattle at St. Louis.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

To one who was privileged to witness the display of representative specimens of the various breeds of cattle at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, it is interesting to note the progress made in a decade in the evolution of type and character, as seen in the exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in the present year. And the progress has been very decided in most of the breeds, especially the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Guernsey and Jersey classes, in which uniformity of type and that of a distinctly improved character is a decidedly noticeable feature. While the Shorthorn exhibit here is unquestionably superior, on the whole, to that at the Columbian, the superiority is much more noticeable in the females of this breed than in the males; while in the other beef breeds named, the proportion of high-class bulls is certainly greater, and the average excellence and uniformity throughout the classes more outstanding, in both the males and females. Of course, the general likeness of color in the blacks and in the white-faced breed, and in the condition in which they are brought out, tends to accentuate the appearance of uniformity in those breeds as compared with the composite colors of the red, white and roans, but, making allowance for this, the fact is yet undeniable. The general tendency of Shorthorn breeders in the past and the present to follow fads in family and color characteristics may well account for the lack of uniformity in the breed, especially in the United States, where preferences and prejudices in regard to such minor points have been, and are yet, more pronounced than in Britain or Canada, and this, doubtless, accounts for the fact of greater uniformity of type throughout this breed as seen at principal shows in Canada than in the States.

Of the cattle show at the St. Louis Fair, as a whole, it may safely be said that it is far and away superior to any former exhibition ever seen in America, and it is very doubtful whether it has ever been equalled in any country. This statement applies equally to the beef and the dairy breeds, with possibly one or two exceptions, and to quality as well as numbers. And if this may be said of the show with Canadian herds out of it, what might it have been had our cattle been here in the same proportion as at the Columbian? The success in herding of the one stud of horses and the one herd of cattle from Canada at the St. Louis Fair, and of Canadian-bred animals in the winning herds, if taken as a criterion, suggests possibilities, had a full and fair representation of these classes from the Dominion been sent forward, which renews the quest on whether someone has not blundered.

Anything like a detailed review of the cattle classes in the space available is out of the question, and the best that can be attempted in this letter is a reference to outstanding features, in which the reviewer is badly handicapped by the one defect in the management of the cattle show, the failure to get out in time for the use of visitors an official catalogue of the entries, a lack that has caused serious disappointment and inconvenience. For this defect, a divided responsibility seems to have been accountable, the livestock department shifting it upon the publication division, and they, in turn, charging it to the accepting of entries far beyond the advertised date of closing. The catalogue has been promised from day to day, and the prospect is that it will appear at the end, instead of the beginning, of the cattle show. Apart from this, the management has been perfect in every detail, the programme being punctually carried out and the utmost kindness and courtesy extended to visitors and exhibitors by the officers and the officials in every department.

Some idea of the size and style of the livestock judging arena may be formed when told that classes of from ten to thirty animals, and up to sixty in the herd competitions, of a dozen different breeds, or over seven hundred head of cattle, were by no means crowded on the tank-covered turf, while the covered seated amphitheatre, the full circumference of the circle, was crowded with spectators during the three hours each forenoon and afternoon of each of the eight days over which the judging extended. Strong-voiced marshals on horse-back called out the

classes, and cried the awards to the spectators, as the prizewinners at the head of the classes were paraded around the arena carrying their colors, the blue rosette indicating the first premium, red the second, white the third, yellow the fourth, etc., live cash prizes being given in each class, as a rule, besides commendations. A general parade of all the prizewinners in all classes at the close of the judging each day, systematically carried out under the direction of the chief marshal, was an exceedingly interesting feature of the show, and needed only the catalogue to make it complete, as the entry numbers were well displayed on a large card on the breast and back of each attendant. The single-judge system was adopted and carried out in all classes, except those for Shorthorns and Herefords, in which a consulting judge was added, and the two worked together with seemingly equal authority. As usual, the placing was more satisfactory and consistent where one judge did the work, the only classes in which the rating was open to adverse criticism being the Shorthorn and the Ayrshire sections, in which there was too often an absence of adherence to a type and a decided lack of consistency. In the latter class, the score-card was, in some sections, used, and, as usual, when adopted in the show-ring, often landed the judge in a quagmire. The performance was so slow that the cattle and the herdsmen looked older by many moons when leaving the ring than when they entered. Agricultural college professors as judges were strongly in evidence here, placing the awards in no fewer than seven of the breeds, and doing the work very satisfactorily in all except the one in which the score-card was used, in which case the card and not the judge was, of course, responsible.

SHORTHORNS.—The entries in this breed were very numerous, in many classes running up to twenty-five or thirty. Senator W. A. Harris, a former breeder and fancier of Cruickshank cattle, was the selected judge in the classes by ages, with L. M. Forbes as consulting colleague. While they took ample time, and apparently did their work carefully, they were difficult to follow, their ratings in many instances being clearly open to criticism, on the ground of lack of adherence to a type; though it must be admitted, as before intimated, that there was room in the entries for more uniformity of type throughout the classes, but it was noticeable in most cases that more typical animals were left lower down the line than some that were at or near the top, and this was the opinion of disinterested breeders present, who were allowed to examine the cattle before leaving the ring and after the awards were made.

As before stated, much improvement was evident in the females of this breed over those in the Columbian Show, but it is a question whether the three winning bulls, three years old and over, at St. Louis, Choice Goods and Whitehall Sultan, the former imported by W. D. Flatt, of Canada, and shown by the Tebo Land & Cattle Co., of Missouri (the latter shown by F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin), and Lord Chesterfield, bred by Mr. Redmond, of Millbrook, Ont., and shown by Robb's & Sons, of Indiana, were equal to the three winning bulls at the Columbian, namely, Young Abbotsburn, bred by the Watts, of Salem, Ont.; Imp. Gay Monarch, shown there by Robbins & Sons; and Nonpareil Chief, bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Young Abbotsburn, as a show bull, was in a class by himself, and his equal has not appeared in America since his day, and the other two were such as are seldom seen in any country. In the opinion of the writer there are not three bulls here equal to those last named. Choice Goods, while he has been slow in maturing, has developed into a great show bull, and came out in excellent condition—smooth and thick, with level lines and heavy hind quarters. Whitehall Sultan, a white bull, has true type and the best of quality of flesh and skin, and is proving a good sire. Lord Chesterfield, who was second to Prince Sunbeam at Toronto, would have shown to better advantage with a hundred and a half more pounds of flesh; but he is a bull of much character, and well deserved his place, though behind him were the noted bulls, Burnbrae Chief, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, Imp. Bapton Ensign, and half a dozen lesser lights.

In an uneven class of eleven two-year-old bulls, including a few of good stamp, the red bull with white feet, King Edward, shown by D. R. Hanna, of Ohio, was placed first, but not without protest, as while he is large and showy, he lacks in spring of fore ribs and smoothness of shoulder points, the second-prize bull, Invincible Hampton, of the herd of C. D. Bellows & Sons, of Missouri, being of more modern type, thicker fleshed and better in fore flank and shoulders, but being many months younger, and standing nearer the ground, he looked much smaller than the King. Into third and fourth places came Purdy Bros.' Orange Monarch, and H. L. Bright's Victor Missie.

In a good class of nine senior yearling bulls, the winner was found in Harding's Whitehall Marshal, a roan son of Whitehall Sultan, of fine form, flesh and finish, closely pressed by My Choice, a handsome, smooth red bull shown by Abram

Ren
Kan
In
first
whit
lacki
quali
entit
a ro
had l
have
decis
to th
F
calve
wealt
ed fo
at a
as he
accou
fair c
show
to a
Co. s
Ju
but
Bapto
sota.
Th
was a
noted
brought
judgin
That
fact
Lady,
ronto,
the fir
view,
cow, s
credit
Can
cow v
roan;
and th
of the
Bowe
ford, C
ship at
a year
She
in the
old hei
sentat
combin
highest
a singu
in this
trace t
Robbin
daught
Valenti
and on
Neidpat
shown
by Red
son Flo
Chas. R
less 25
and 25
The se
hour ar
the first
Robbin
St. Val
Toronto
finish.
Ladd's
daught
bred in
Hill.
ton's Q
Anoka
junior
taken by
the seco
som, thi
good cla
Purdy B
bins' Pe
here ahe
was thir
the ratin
Sons, K
2nd, wh
takes pr
at the
Lad's E
a very p
There
Prizes fo
and the
for the g
lows & S
third to
and four
For ty
bins & S
Hanna, s
Purdy B
Here it w

Renick, of Kentucky, that has been purchased by Robbins & Sons to head their show herd at the Kansas City Royal Show next week.

In a strong class of sixteen junior yearlings, first place was given under protest to Hanna's white bull, Missie's Diamond, by Bapton Diamond, lacking in heart girth, though of good stamp and quality. A strong rival, that many considered entitled to first, was Bellows' Hampton's Model, a roan of much substance and smoothness, which had he got his deserts in his class, would probably have claimed the junior championship, but by this decision he was debarred. Third place was given to the Tebo Land Co. for Victor Vale.

From a strong class of twenty-four senior bull calves Hanna's Diamond King, a deep-sided, wealthy-haired son of Bapton Diamond, was selected for first place. He is very taking when seen at a distance, but his handling disappoints one, as he is thin in his crops and light-fleshed, partly accounted for by a spell of sickness while on the fair circuit. Second award went to a good roan shown by Messrs. Prather, of Illinois; and third to a good son of Choice Goods, of the Tebo Land Co.'s herd.

Junior bull calves were a weak class of nine, but with a right good roan for first place in Bapton Victor, shown by C. E. Clarke, of Minnesota.

The class for cows three years old and over was a very strong one, notwithstanding that the noted Ruberta, so often champion, was not brought out, having calved on the morning of the judging, a white heifer, sired by Choice Goods. That the class was strong may be known from the fact that Robbins & Sons' grand cow, Lad's Lady, which ran Mayflower 3rd so close at Toronto, was here forced to take the third place, the first being given to Orange Blossom of Fairview, a grand, wealthy fleshed and smooth red cow, shown by C. E. Ladd, of Oregon, a signal credit in her fitting to Frank Brown, the former Canadian manager of the herd. The second-prize cow was Hanna's Starrs' Queen, a thick-fleshed roan; the fourth, E. W. Bowen's Queen of Beauty, and the fifth, Harding's Happy Valley. A star of the first magnitude is Fair-Queen, of Mr. Bowen's string, bred by Harry Fairbairn, of Thedford, Ontario, and winner of the female championship at the Chicago International last year, while a yearling, and at several State fairs this season. She was accorded first place without a struggle in the strongest section of the class, the two-year-old heifers. Rarely, indeed, is so good a representative of the breed seen in any country. She combines substance with style and quality in the highest degree, and is practically faultless. It is a singular coincidence that the first four winners in this, the best section of the Shorthorn class, trace their origin to Canadian herds, the second, Robbins & Sons' Lad's Missie, being a granddaughter, on her sire's side, of the champion St. Valentine, bred by the Gardhouses, of Highfield, and on her dam's side, of one of Mr. Ballantyne's Neidpath Missies. The third, Lady Dorothy, shown by the Ladd Estate, of Oregon, was sired by Red Knight, and out of Dorothea, of the Crimson Flower tribe, bred by and bought from Mr. Chas. Rankin, of Wyebridge, Ont. The fourth Matchless 25th, is a daughter of a cow of that name and tribe bred by the Watts, of Salem, Ontario. The senior yearling heifers kept the judges an hour and a quarter in the effort to place them, the first position being given without question to Robbins' Lad's Emma, another granddaughter of St. Valentine. She was the junior champion at Toronto this year, and is a heifer of remarkable finish. The second place was given to C. E. Ladd's Lady Portland, a big, wealthy roan daughter of the Canadian champion, Topsman, bred in the herd of the Russells, of Richmond Hill. The third award went to Bellows' Hampton's Queen of Beauty, and fourth to Harding's Anoka Gloster. In a good class of eighteen junior yearling heifers, the first position was taken by Hanna's white heifer, Diamond's Rose, the second by Purdy Bros.' Fairview Orange Blossom, third by Bellows' Gloster Rose. In an extra good class of twenty-eight senior heifer calves, Purdy Bros. were first, the second going to Robbins' Pearl Russell, not placed at Toronto, but here ahead of the same firm's good red calf that was third at Toronto. In junior heifer calves, the rating was: First to T. K. Thompson & Sons, Kansas; second, to Robbins' Lad's Emma 2nd, which was placed fifth at Toronto, but here takes precedence of her half-sister that was first at the Canadian show. She is own sister to Lad's Emma, the first-prize two-year-old, and is a very perfect calf.

There were fifteen groups competing for the prizes for four animals the progeny of one sire, and the rating was: first to Robbins & Sons, for the get of The Lad for Me; second to Bellows & Sons, for the progeny of Hampton's Best; third to Hanna, for the get of Bapton Diamond; and fourth to calves sired by Choice Goods.

For two animals the produce of one cow, Robbins & Sons were first for produce of Imp. Emma; Hanna, second, for produce of Queen of Scots 6th; Purdy Bros. third, for calves of Sweetheart 2nd. Here it was thought that Ladd's entry, including

progeny of Topsman, should have had third place.

The awards for graded herd of one bull and four females were made in the following order, ten herds competing, and the placing done by Messrs. Ike Forbes and Wiley Falls: First to Ladd of Oregon, with Bapton Ensign as herd-header; second to the Tebo Land Co., with Choice Goods leading; third to Robbins & Sons, with Lord Chesterfield at the head; fourth to Bowen, with Burnbrae Chief as leader; and fifth to Hanna, with King Edward as head of the group.

There were seventeen young herds shown, and a very superior lot they were, the awards going in the following order: First and third to Bellows; second to Purdy Bros.; fourth to Thomson & Sons; fifth to Harding. The placing of the third herd was mysterious, as it was considered clear that better ones were behind it.

years, rightly secured premium place. He is four years old, low-set, level, thick and smooth. He was sired by Kansas Lad Jr., and out of the show cow, Dot. Gudgell & Simpson's Bright Donald, a typical three-year-old, made a close second. Funkhouser's Onward IV. came consistently into third place, and Harris' Fulfiller was fourth. Nine two-year-old bulls of very even character made a splendid showing, the first four being so well matched that it was not easy to decide the order of precedence, but a modest Missouri firm, Comstock & Sons, found their Defender, by Perfection, at the head of the winners, followed by Harris' Keep On 26th, Vannatta's Donald March On, and Curtice's Prince Rupert 8th. In an extra good entry of thirteen senior yearling bulls, the rating was, first to Funkhouser's Onward 18th, second to Harris' Benjamin Wilton 10th,

third to Curtice's Blair Donald 48rd, and fourth to Steele Bros.' Princeps 8th. The junior yearlings were a very even and typical entry, and the final order of rating was, first to Gudgell & Simpson's Beau President, second to Funkhouser's Onward 23rd, third to Meteor, shown by J. Gahbert & Sons, Mo., and fourth to Hidrotic Alamo, exhibited by John Sparks, of Nevada. Senior bull calves were an exceptionally even class, and the awards were

placed, first to Steward & Hutchison's Mapleton, second to Harris' Goodenough 4th, third to Distributor, shown by S. L. Brock, of Mo. [Balance of this article will be found in our "Field Notes" department in this issue.]

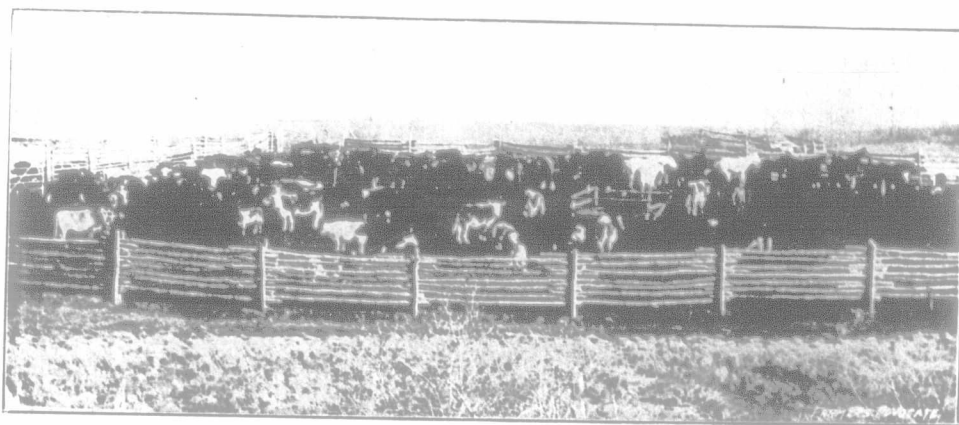
Early or Late Lambs, Which?

There is some diversity of opinion, as well as in practice, with respect to the time that lambs are dropped in the spring. On the ranches where, with large bands, the weather is the important factor, lambs are dropped in May. On the farms they come all the way from January or February till May, according to the aims of the breeder and the kind of use or demand he is trying to meet in lamb production. Even on the farms and in the Provinces, where six months' housing is a necessity, most of the ewe stock of the country is bred for April and May lambing. The cases where lambing is much earlier are confined to breeders who are catering to the early-lamb trade, or who want early lambs to sell for breeding purposes or to prepare for exhibition. In Canada, the very early lamb trade has not reached very large proportions, though in the Old Country and in the United States it has reached quite a volume. For this purpose, the Dorset is largely employed, as it is an animal of unusual fecundity, and will breed at almost any time of year.

Those who breed their ewes to have lambs fall in April or May, do so to avoid the labor and, in some cases, the losses that usually attend lambing in cold or uncertain weather. It is also more expensive feeding ewes on stored foods when they are milking than it is running them on pasture, as the best success in early lambs means generous feeding of the ewes with roots, grain and hay. It is sometimes said, too, that it is the natural thing to have lambs come on the grass or with the opening of the spring season.

On the ranches, it is, perhaps, difficult to change the present practice, though it will in time come to pass that earlier breeding will become the rule. At present, land is practically free; and it makes little difference in cost to run a sheep for an extra year. With the limitation of the range and the increase in feeding enterprises, a quicker turnover of money invested will be looked for, and earlier maturity of mutton will be sought for.

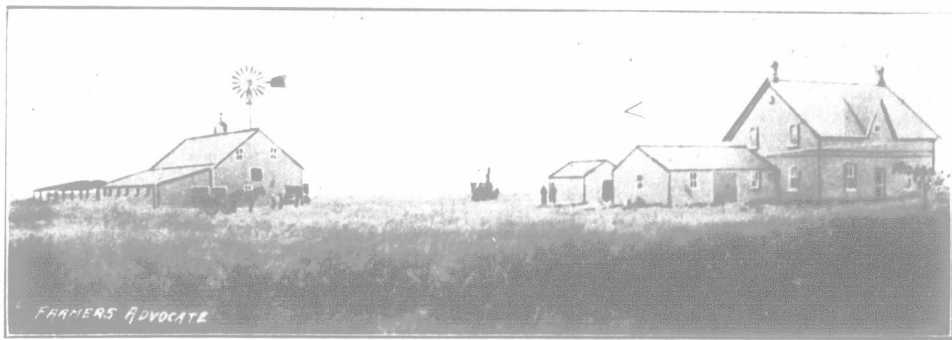
On the farms there is much to be said in favor of earlier lambs. Grass time is not the best, if it is not the most profitable time, and it is the business of the farmer to manipulate the breeding and management of his flock in such a way as to give the best returns. If early lambing re-



Corralled for Selection.

Ewing's stock, near Red Deer River, 30 miles east of Lacombe.

HEREFORDS.—The white-faced breed has, in the hands of American breeders, attained much popularity in the States, and a high degree of perfection. The type has been greatly improved in the last decade or two, the cutaway hams that used to characterize the breed having given way to long, wide thighs, quite equal to the best of the Shorthorns, while the loins and ribs are deeply covered with high-class flesh, and the shoulders neatly and smoothly laid. The best of the breed are certainly models of profitable beef-producing animals, and, as seen here, reflect great credit upon their breeders and feeders. The breed has been fortunate in the United States in falling into the hands of enterprising and enthusiastic admirers, who have worked together untidely to uphold its character, making individual excellence the main issue in developing their cattle on intelligent lines. Representatives of half a score of the principal herds in the States proudly carried the Hereford standard at St. Louis, and they were certainly second to none of the breeds in the excellence of their display. The long lines of uniformly colored and typical cattle exhibited in its classes commanded the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful in animal life. Familiar names to Hereford breeders are those competing, including Vannatta & Son, of Indiana; Gudgell & Simpson, Funkhouser, and Harris, of Missouri; Curtice, of Kentucky; and Steele Bros., of Kansas, (who carried off the principal prizes), lesser lights in the list of breeders coming in for a share of the honors occasionally. Missouri herds captured the largest share, and Harris & Sons led in the winning. The well-known expert judges, who have had long and



Farmstead of Chas. Thomas, Hartney.

Home of one of Manitoba's largest farmers.

successful experience as breeders of Herefords, Tom Clark and C. A. Stannard, tied the ribbons, giving general satisfaction in their rulings, presenting in almost every case a consistent placing of the competing animals from the standpoint of approved conformation and type, and leaving the impression that they were masters of their profession. Their decisions were accepted as final, the feeling being that honest men were adjudicating, and scarcely a whisper of criticism was heard.

In a great class of fourteen bulls three years and over, Vannatta's Prime Lad, who had been winning in the circuit of State fairs, and is one of the best of the breed seen in public in recent

quires more labor, then the shepherd, or farmer, has a new field in which to invest labor for appropriate returns. It is the case, too, that the greater the amount of care, labor and management involved in making a product, the greater the enhancement of value of the commodity over ordinary and common classes. If there are losses with early lambs it does not prove that late ones are better, but that the care taken is not sufficient. It should be understood that the natural thing for a lamb to do is to live and survive, and if it does not survive it is the fault of the conditions and environment, and not the fault of the lamb.

It certainly costs more for food to raise an early lamb than a late one, but an improved animal should be regarded as a profitable place for the investment of food. The tendency of all modern animal husbandry is towards intensive feeding to secure quick growth and early maturity. This must be assumed to be prompted by greater profits arising from the practice, and not less so in the case of sheep than in the case of other classes of domestic stock.

It is the case, too, that early lambs are more rugged and hardy than late lambs. They have covered a large part of the growing season in the best feeding period, and are strong and ready to wean before the poor grasses of late midsummer and autumn have come.

The market is always better for early stuff. If late lambs are most common, then early ones are most profitable, for it is not a good time to sell when everybody is putting stuff on the market. The best prices usually go to the stock that is in good fit first. J. McCaig.

Make a Winter Hogpen.

No better pen can be built for hogs in winter than one made of poles and covered by a straw stack. Take a few poles, and build a pen about four feet high; place enough poles over the top to carry the straw stack, and then thresh so that the stack will be over it. One of the chief difficulties in wintering hogs in ordinary pens is that the pens become too damp, and are cold, unless artificial heat is applied. The straw pen has the advantage of being dry, and is, therefore, much warmer. For hogs that are three months old or older, there is no more successful way of affording shelter than by the pen in the straw stack. It costs but little.

Farm.

How to Put up Effective Lightning-rods.

ANY FARMER CAN DO IT.

Occasionally one hears of lightning striking and doing damage to a building that has been fitted with lightning-rods. The wonder is not that there are some, but that there are so few, where rods of all descriptions, good, bad and indifferent, are used. Rods that are out of repair are, if not a positive source of danger, at least not much protection. The other day I saw one, one of whose points that should have been upright, was lying flat on the roof, and the rod itself was broken off near the ground. Heard of another on a schoolhouse, the disconnected end of which hung dangling half way down the side wall. Still another which had once come down the gable end of a barn, but a shed having afterwards been built up against the barn, and the rod being broken off, it now terminated in a haymow.

Again, some rods are so light that when carrying off an electric current they literally burn in two. But where rods as ordinarily put up are, as it seems to me, most generally deficient is in not having sufficient ground connection. No matter how much a roof is covered by rod, nor how many glittering points there may be, it is very seldom that there is more than one earth terminal. Sir Oliver Lodge and Mr. John Dearness, who interviewed him, both insist on the importance of good earth terminals and plenty of them. In the past, too much attention has been given to points above, and too little to what is much more important, connections with earth below. There is good reason for believing that some cases of lightning striking of rodged buildings (for instance such as those referred to by Prof. Reynolds in the "Farmer's Advocate" a few years ago) would never have occurred had there been two or more ends in the ground instead of one.

On barns fifty feet long and over I would run the rod all along the ridge, down the gables and into the ground at both ends.

Now, how a farmer can make and put up a good lightning-rod. Use soft No. 9 galvanized fence wire. To those of our readers who remember the discussion in your paper seven years ago nothing need be said in defence of the material mentioned. For the sake of others, let me quote from Sir Oliver Lodge, as reported by Mr. Dearness at that time: "Well galvanized fence wire makes an excellent (lightning) conductor; much better than copper or its compounds, because these oxidize so readily." Find out how

many feet of rod you need, including upright points and ground ends. Set a wagon in position so that one of the wheels can be used for twisting the wire. Measure from the wheel the length required for rod, and drive a strong stake, through which an inch or inch and a half auger hole has been bored. Brace well both stake and wagon to stand the strain. Let one end of a wire be put through the hole in the stake, and bent around, using plenty of length, the other end fastened around one of the spokes of the wheel close to the hub. Continue until nine wires are stretched, allowing for shortening in twisting, four inches per one hundred feet. Nine strands of No. 9 wire makes a cable much larger than ordinary lightning-rod, and weighs one-half pound per foot. Fasten everything solid at both ends, raise the wheel off the ground as if for greasing, and turn until the wires are twisted together, so that they will stay.

Cut off the pieces needed for upright points, five or six feet high is sufficient, but a length of one and a half feet more must be left to be opened up and wound around the main cable to make good electric connection. At the actual point the wires should be spread apart, each one being cut off on the slant or filed to a blunt point. For support, get your blacksmith to make iron standards, such as lightning-rod men all use. Points may be placed about twenty feet apart.

If you own or can borrow a two-inch well auger, bore down seven or eight feet for ground ends. If you have to dig, go down at least four feet, and have the rod at the end coiled into a flat spiral, throwing in also some old iron.

According to the best authorities, rods may be stapled directly to the building, if ground connections are good, but a cork may be put under, if desired, between the points of staple. Or two wire nails may be used in such a way that when driven far enough they look like an X, into the upper cross of which, like a stick in a saw-horse, the rod is laid. Just before being driven full distance, bend the heads of the nails over, and then drive down to hold the rod firm.

In conclusion, let me quote again from Sir Oliver Lodge, who thought "that a building whose highest lines and all projecting points were thus protected by single wires or loose cables terminating in damp ground would be well guarded." T. BATY.

The Question of Drainage.

Some ten or twenty years ago the question of drainage was very little thought of in this country, it generally being considered unnecessary on the average prairie soil. But with the recurrence of seasons of heavy rainfall, such as we have had recently, it becomes evident that we require a certain amount of drainage.

In many localities probably one good furrow thrown out would be all that is necessary. In others, a second furrow scraped out would be sufficient, but there are places where more than this is required.

As far as practical, the ditch should be made with a view to cultivating over it (occasionally cleaning it out). A ditch that will carry off quickly the bulk of the water caused by the spring freshet, will enable the farmer to sow his fields a little earlier. Every day gained at seeding-time counts considerably in the value of the crop. The highways can also be considerably benefited by suitable drainage.

Another important reason for having attention drawn to this subject at the present, is that, in many cases, natural watercourses are gradually being filled in by the cultivation given to the soil year by year.

This is a question where more than individual effort will be required. A man may purpose draining a portion of his farm, but if he has not an outlet he is at a standstill.

So far as I am aware, we have not, as yet, any laws governing this matter; therefore I think, that in view of these facts, it is evident that we need suitable legislation upon this question.

Viriden, Man. JAS. WELLS.

Too Much Lost Time.

If the rainy weather during the harvest season of this year has not taught any other lesson, it ought to be clear, at least, that it was the cause of a great deal of lost time on hundreds of farms in this country. The crop was late in ripening, and the harvest has been even later. In the ordinary routine of farm work this means only a limited period for plowing after the crops are cleared from the fields, and with little plowing done in the fall, the chances are against an early seeding the following spring. Each year brings its own lesson that the early crop is the best. How, then, is the difficulty to be remedied? Does it not appear that more plowing ought to be done even before the stubs have been removed? There should be practically no difficulty in having the stooking done in such a way that plowing could proceed without any difficulty on wet days during harvest

time. A few farmers throughout the country already follow this system to some extent, and there is no reason why it should not be more generally adopted. Moreover, one of the greatest benefits which is derived from plowing very early is in the destruction of weeds. When the soil is stirred before the warm days have passed, and when it is comparatively moist, many weed seeds germinate, and not having time to grow a plant and produce seed before frost comes, they are destroyed. In many cases this method has given much better results in weed destruction than the bare summer-fallow.

How to Keep Potatoes from Frost.

It may not be generally known that potatoes can be kept in pits during our Manitoba winters, but such is the case. Our two pits kept last winter, without the slightest sign of frost when opened in the spring. The location was pretty high, but situated so that the snow would not blow off too much.

Our method is as follows: Dig the pit of a suitable size (round or square, as preferred), and to a depth of four to five feet. Next lay poles across the top, and over that a little hay or straw. Make an entrance in the top, about two feet square, and cover the pit with a row of sods and a little of the loose earth that will have been taken out of the pit.

It is now ready to be filled. We put potatoes in the pit the same day as they are dug, providing they are reasonably dry. When the loose dirt can be screened out of the potatoes, it is quite an improvement.

In filling the pit, leave a space of twelve inches, to be packed with straw, oat straw, with a little chaff mixed, being preferable. Keep the mouth of pit covered from rain, and just before the freeze-up lay on the lid, and seal the mouth up with straw, placing a little earth on top. After that place a further coat of oat straw over the pit, and for a few feet around the outside as well. As frost becomes more severe, a little coarse manure from the horse stable should be added.

As a rule, there will be a light snowfall, that will further help to keep frost out.

Those who try this plan should see that the snow is not allowed to drift off for several yards around the pit. JAS. WELLS.

Viriden, Man.

[Editor.—For additional information on this subject, see "Farmer's Advocate," August 31st, page 1303.]

Influence of Seed Wheat.

The Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., has been making experiments with seed wheat for years, and in a recent press bulletin summarizes its results; those of interest to Western wheat-growers are given herewith:

1. Seed taken from wheat which was allowed to become very ripe before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity, according to the average results of fourteen separate tests.

2. Selections of seed made from two varieties of winter wheat and tested for six years, produced average annual results in bushels of grain per acre, tons of straw per acre, and pounds per measured bushel as follows: large plump seed—46.9 bushels, 2.6 tons, and 59.4 pounds; small plump seed—40.1 bushels, 2.2 tons, and 59.2 pounds; shruken seed—39.1 bushels, 2.1 tons, and 59.1 pounds; and broken seed—9.3 bushels, .6 tons, and 54.2 pounds, respectively.

3. Seed wheat grown a thousand miles south of Guelph, gave practically the same results as Ontario-grown seed in the average experiments of two years.

4. Land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure, and 2.3 bushels per acre more than land which was worked as a bare fallow, in the average of eight separate tests.

Rape Gaining in Popularity.

From observations throughout the country this year, the "Farmer's Advocate" has been pleased to notice that the rape plant is increasing in popularity in Western Canada. We have frequently pointed out that to grow it one year as feed for hogs, sheep or cattle means to grow it constantly thereafter. For a time there appeared to be some doubt as to whether it would succeed in all districts of this country, but, fortunately, all misgivings of this kind are now practically dispelled. Not long ago, while at Souris, we were shown a splendid plot on the farm of Messrs. J. H. Kinnear & Sons, which was being fed to swine and growing cattle, with results so satisfactory that a much greater amount will be grown next year. Also, on the farm of J. E. Bergy, Rosser, Man., we examined a plot that stood three feet three inches in height, and so

thick that a difficulty. with rape-gr Britain pro he had eve Province, n ing to the el cessfully gro ble fodder fo

Does the

The follow temporary, n by some men

"For year farmer will k making a stud other words, n its life and gr biennial; that seed, and when and proceeds t

"Most far commence to b Now if they w to appear, it forms, and nat purpose to for the root to a second crop ab the same way, same way, and live through th not to cut or it will not be growth to cov make a great the fall. Th gained."

If you hav gusted, think may find th deavoring to gather.

How

Dairying is ly established many parts i a paying indu belts, and par the Territorie favor. There

which far ex towards the t maturity giv shortage of c lessen his "gr and many ot dwelling, he b them are by r most to be e breeding than the strongest beef cattle i cattle function seems that th select sires cap milking abilit cow. Dairy p ability to pro we call "func quality may b as form, color not as fully u to produce a with a fair de that ability, many who h that too littl performance o course, must cattle, yet, th never be overl

the D

Following is Fair dairy test Sept. 4th to 13

Total milk in t Average per day Total butter-fat Average per day Totals solids n Average per da

Total milk in t Average per day Total butter-fat Average per day Totals solids n Average per day

thick that a man could only get through it with difficulty. In fact, one who was quite familiar with rape-growing where it is common in Great Britain pronounced this plot at Rosser the best he had ever seen. In many other parts of the Province, no doubt, there are evidences forthcoming to the effect that rape can be easily and successfully grown, and that it is a cheap and valuable fodder for growing stock.

Does the Farmer Spoil his Chances in Clover-growing.

The following statement, by an American contemporary, may account for the lack of success by some men in growing clover:

"For years past, and no doubt years to come, the farmer will kill his clover. It all comes from not making a study of the biology of the clover plant; in other words, making a study of the laws which govern its life and growth. First, let us say, red clover is a biennial; that is, it takes two years for it to come to seed, and when it once seeds, it has fulfilled its mission and proceeds to die.

"Most farmers cut their clover when the heads commence to brown; that is, when the seed has formed. Now if they will cut it when the blossoms first begin to appear, it will be made into hay before the seed forms, and nature, thus thwarted and set back in her purpose to form seed, will rally with renewed vigor at the root to accomplish her purpose, and throw up a second crop abundantly. Then, if that crop is cut in the same way, she will throw up a third crop in the same way, and the root will be much more certain to live through the winter. Care should be taken always not to cut or feed down the clover in the fall so that it will not have, in northern climates, an abundant growth to cover itself with for the winter. Farmers make a great mistake in pasturing their meadows in the fall. The cattle destroy much more than is gained."

If you have tried to grow clover and quit disgusted, think over the methods employed, and you may find that you made errors, perhaps, by endeavoring to be too kind to the great nitrogen gatherer.

Dairying.

How to Improve Dairy Cattle.

Dairying is gradually becoming a more strongly established feature of Western agriculture. In many parts it has been amply tested and found a paying industry. Outside of the exclusive grain belts, and particularly in the northern portion of the Territories, dairying seems to be growing in favor. There is a stability, a certainty about it which far exceeds grain-growing. Cool nights towards the time of the year when grain is near maturity gives the dairyman no anxiety. The shortage of cars to haul the wheat crop does not lessen his "gray matter," and yet, although these and many other troubles do not abide in his dwelling, he has worries of his own, and some of them are by no means light. It is conceded by most to be easier to improve beef cattle through breeding than dairy cattle, the reason being that the strongest and most important point about beef cattle is their form, whereas with dairy cattle function counts for a great deal, and it seems that the average breeder is more able to select sires capable of transmitting form than heavy milking ability, which is all-essential in a dairy cow. Dairy performance, or, in other words, the ability to produce abundance of rich milk, is what we call "function" in the dairy cow, and this quality may be transmissible to as great a degree as form, color or temperament, yet it is certainly not as fully understood. It is extremely difficult to produce a dairy sire capable of impressing with a fair degree of certainty upon his daughters that ability to become rich, heavy milkers, and many who have studied this question closely, feel that too little attention has been paid to the performance of dams and grandams. Form, of course, must be considered while breeding dairy cattle, yet, the performance of ancestry must never be overlooked.

The Dairy Test at St. Louis.

Following is the record of the cows in the World's Fair dairy test, for the ninth ten days of the test, Sept. 4th to 13th, inclusive:

	Brown Swiss, 5 cows.	Holsteins, 15 cows.
Total milk in the ten days...	2037.30 lb.	8030.00 lb.
Average per day	40.74 lb.	53.53 lb.
Total butter-fat	76.40 lb.	273.00 lb.
Average per day	1.53 lb.	1.82 lb.
Totals solids not fat	188.04 lb.	669.70 lb.
Average per day	3.76 lb.	4.46 lb.
	Jerseys, 25 cows.	Shorthorns, 25 cows.
Total milk in the ten days...	9948.90 lb.	9169.60 lb.
Average per day	39.80 lb.	36.68 lb.
Total butter-fat	486.50 lb.	349.36 lb.
Average per day	1.94 lb.	1.39 lb.
Totals solids not fat	916.29 lb.	817.93 lb.
Average per day	3.66 lb.	3.27 lb.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Stocks and Scions: Their Mutual Influences.

FOR B. C. READERS.

Although a great deal is written about fruit and fruit trees in all agricultural papers, but little is ever said about grafting and budding, and what little one does see consists, almost without exception, of brief instructions how to perform these comparatively simple operations.

This, however, is but the A B C of the business, and, I fear, but few of us have got beyond it, or

tribute their experiences in this most interesting and profitable subject.

In a nearby orchard, a friend of mine has grafted one variety of pear on different stock, which pear is a large late cooking variety, and the nature of the different stocks on which it is grafted is known.

On the Bartlett, the pear partakes of this nature, being modified in shape and markings to that of the Bartlett, the flavor being slightly mellowed, but its large size being well maintained.

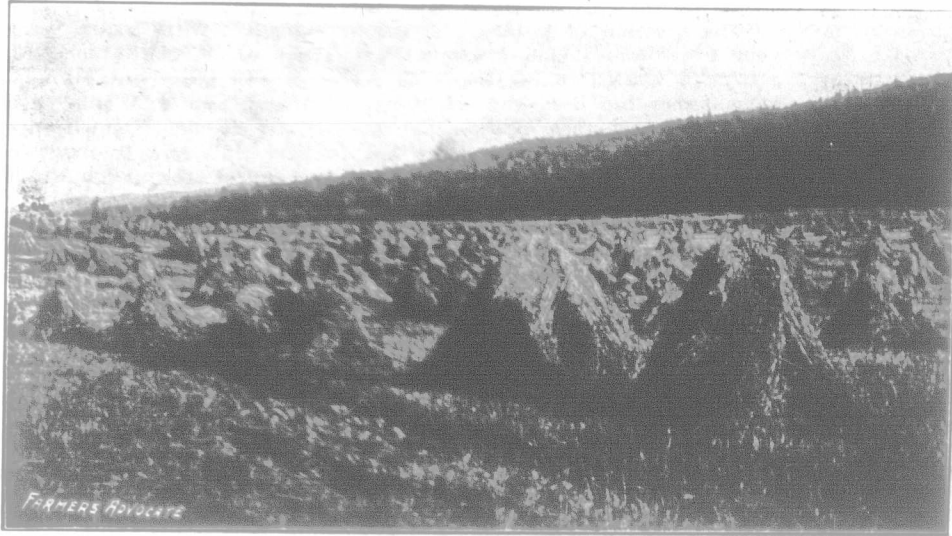
Grafted on the Seckel, both shape and skin approximate to that variety, though retaining the large size; whilst a third, grafted on the mountain ash, differs from both the others. The original pear appears somewhat different from any of these, but I do not know what the nature of the stock it is grafted on may be.

I remember eating pears in both England and Ireland which had gritty flesh next the core, and in both countries this was, rightly or wrongly, attributed to their being grafted on the English hawthorn or white thorn stock.

Another subject of interest is fruit-tree seedlings. Presumably, the nearer the fruits approximate to the wild varieties, the less variation there will be in the specimens raised from seed.

At any rate, I believe it to be a fact that apricots, peaches and quinces will reproduce themselves with fair regularity, apples and pears seldom, generally producing worthless varieties, with an occasional notable exception of market value; whilst good cherries, a fairly good percentage of marketable varieties, and the same may be said of plums. Walnuts seem fairly constant to the original type; while cobnuts and filberts tend to revert to the wild hazel, whence they sprang. Occasionally, however, a variety as good as, or better, than the parent is found. Of course, with all fruits, careful hybridizing is of the utmost importance if definite results along given lines are desired.

W. J. L. HAMILTON,
South Salt Spring, B. C.



Signs of Abundance.

B. Snell's oat crop on Blindman River, 5 miles west of Blackfalds, Alta.

if we have, have religiously kept our information to ourselves. The important questions of the relative influences of stock on scion and of scion on stock are, almost without exception, passed over in silence, and yet the size, quality and time of ripening of fruit largely depend on the kind of stock used.

Referring to the Encyclopædia Britannica, article "Horticulture," this point is briefly alluded to, and one interesting illustration showing the influence of stock on scion is given, namely, the Cytisus Adami, a graft hybrid, originated by grafting Cytisus Purpureus on the common laburnum, the hybrid producing some flowers and foliage like each of its parents, and some intermediate between the two.

I am satisfied that a late apple grafted on the stock of an early variety, or on the seedling of one, matures earlier, and an early grafted on a late, matures later than the average; also, the

Plowing and Fertilizing Alberta Garden.

By "Alar."

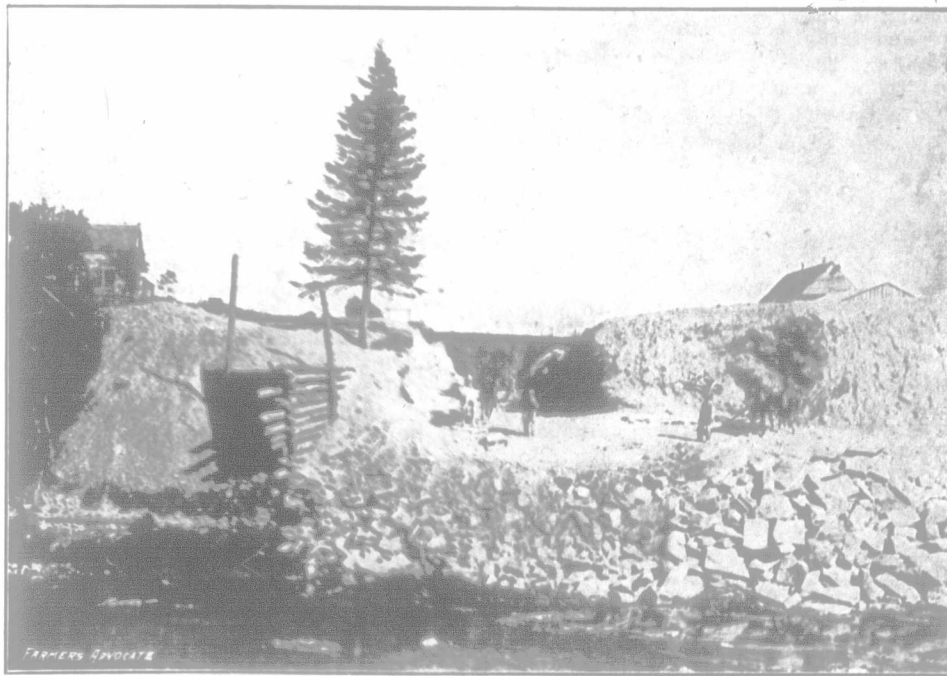
There is a peculiarity about this Alberta soil,

that it is of a very soft, loose nature, even where it is mostly prairie, doubtless from the rotting of centuries of vegetable matter. There are, perhaps, exceptions to this, but I can liken the soil I have had experience with here to nothing so much as a sponge, which, however, holds water.

How often have we noticed, in riding over a smooth turnpike, apparently hard and dry, how the ground settled under each step that our horses took, and we have no use for rubber tires here—the roadbeds themselves provide a natural spring to ease the friction.

On the old farm in the east, where the natural humus was long ago worn out, spring plowing was the rule when the soil was not loose enough. But here, after Eve had raised her big yield of potatoes on fall plowing, with only a light harrowing in the spring, and on the spring plowing had almost made a failure of onions, she concluded that fall plowing would answer her purposes best, for the first few years, anyway.

A neighbor told her that he couldn't tell why, but the only good onions he had ever raised were on the newly-turned sod the first year he was



Preparing to Install an Electric Light Plant.

This photo shows a cutting which purposes changing the course of the Blindman River near where it enters the Red Deer River south-east of Blackfalds, Alta., on the C. & E. Railway. The purpose is to generate power to provide electric light for near-by towns, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, etc.

size, shape, color and flavor of the fruit are more or less influenced.

I believe many nurserymen have been blamed for selling stock not true to name, where the fault has been due to careless selection of stocks to graft on.

Unfortunately, it does not appear that enough experiments have been recorded to reduce the laws of grafting (outside of politics) to anything like scientific accuracy.

I trust some more experienced than I will con-

here. Eve pondered upon that and what she could gather from an old onion-grower, and concluded that she could not get Alberta soil too hard for onions, so, in the spring, she put her sets into a bed that had only been partly spaded up in the fall, and tramped as hard as dry soil could be in the spring. Those sets immediately began to show their gratitude for the tramping, and, to Eve's amazement, the ones where the soil had not been spaded that year entirely outgrew those at the other end of the bed. Moral: little plowing for onions.

On the other hand, potatoes and some other root crops like a very loose soil, but there are two other reasons why Eve likes fall plowing in her garden: First, because turning the soil in the fall is more apt to kill insects and worms; and, second, because the frost is very slow coming out of the ground here, and if one waits until the garden can be plowed in the spring, many things will be too late to do their best.

It has been a question here among the new settlers, whether the garden should be fertilized, some contending that the soil is too rich already to need any more help in that line. Eve's experience has been that no harm follows a good manuring from the horse stable, it tending to warm up the soil. If it does not add food value to the soil, it, at least, seems to make what is already there available, but she would not use manure from the henhouse or cattle-sheds, as it does not tend to lighten and warm the soil. Eve has come to this conclusion from a comparison of her garden, which was manured before the ground was broken, with some of her neighbors', which have not been fertilized at all. It is always best not to put turnips and some other crops on newly-manured ground. For most vegetables, a good sifting of ashes or soot from the stove is beneficial also.

Cleaning up the Garden.

By "Alar."

Many people leave their cleaning-up time in the garden, as well as house-cleaning time, to the spring; but Eve believes in cleaning up the garden in the fall, so that it will be ready when the spring rush comes, and also so that she can look out upon a neat space unstrewn with rubbish during the winter.

When she gathers the last peas from the vines, the latter are pulled and thrown into a pile, to be carried off and burned as soon as dry enough. The potato vines are treated in the same way when pulled. The potatoes should be dug, as I have remarked before, as soon as possible after the tops are all killed by frost, and stored in a dry, cool place. I have heard of many losses of potatoes in this part of Alberta through carelessness in this matter in the fall. One man had his whole crop frozen in the ground; another had an occasional potato frosted, and not knowing which was which, they were all thrown into a bin, and a large loss resulted from the rotting caused by those few frosted potatoes. When we think of the One who was so careful to have all the fragments gathered up, it seems almost a sin to let one's summer's work be wasted through such carelessness.

It takes but little extra time when gathering in the crop to clean up the rubbish. Turnip tops and extra cabbage leaves, etc., are carted to the stables; the animals appreciate such tastes from the garden at a time of year when their fodder is getting dry. A good, strong cart, such as the small boy likes, is a very handy thing to have for such work, or a light wheelbarrow.

By and bye the flowering plants will all be dead. Don't leave their dry twigs to remind you dimly of last year's flowers, but gather them off, spade up the beds, clean up the paths, and let it all remind you of the flowers that are to be another year.

When the other things are pretty generally cleaned up, move the frame of the hothed to one side—the heating material will be of no use for that another year—and rake the soil back on to the garden; then scatter the manure around those berry bushes. It will act as a winter protection, but should not be put there till early time for the ground to freeze.

Then, before the ground freezes, or the "gude mon" puts away his plow for the season, it will not take him long to plow that part of the garden in which a low can turn, and you will be ready with the first warm days of spring to sow your seeds.

A good housekeeper keeps her house always in order or the chance guest, but how often the approach to the house is anything but inviting! How many a garden is a dreary place in the months of frost? Dead lines rattling against the wall, dried branches rattling in the wind, where once was a flowerbed, and dried seeds in the fence corners! No wonder that we feel that nature is dead, instead of only sleeping, to awake new beauty with spring's return.

Let us cremate the dead things, turn the seeds and worms under with the plow, mulch the small trees, and give to everything the effect of being tucked into a winter's bed, and the garden will not have half so pressing an effect for half the year.

Mr. T. A. Scarlett, Market Street, Edinburgh, has sold one root of the Eldorado potato, weight 7 lbs., £14, being £2 per lb., or at the rate of £4.480 a ton, to a firm at Covent Garden Market.

Gooseberries, and How to Grow Them.

Gooseberries are best planted in the fall, and should be put out about five feet apart. If you get your plants in the fall, you can either heel them in then and plant in the spring, or you can plant them then.

In propagating they are very easy to layer; but to get the best plants they are better grown from cuttings. You must have a rich, heavy clay loam, and it must be well drained and not be a stiff clay. The surface must always be kept open, and not allowed to get baked or hard.

The chief difficulty with sandy or light soil is that the roots of the plant get overheated, and are practically burned. You cannot grow gooseberries down south at all. As to moisture, gooseberries must have a lot of it. If water is scarce, a good substitute is a cut-straw mulch. Spread it on the ground two or three inches thick, and it keeps the ground cool and moist.

The question of pruning is simple enough. With your finger and thumb pinch out any shoot which is getting a little stronger than the rest. If you make your bushes too open you let in too much sun, and if you don't make them open enough the berries are difficult to pick, and you are more apt to have mildew. It is necessary, now and then, to cut one out of the old branches and let its place be taken by new wood. It is the two-year-old and three-year-old wood that bears the largest and finest berries.

The best time for pruning is early in September. It is a great waste to allow your plants to set fruit buds along all your wood, three-fourths of which you don't want at all. By cutting off all the wood you don't want to bear fruit, you are making the fruit buds strong and vigorous, and ready to bear fruit next year.—[Canadian Horticulturist.



White Plymouth Rock Cock.

Better Fruit Rates.

The representations of the fruit-growers to the Canadian Railway Commission resulted in a substantial reduction from the principal Ontario points to the larger centers of distribution, such as Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and Winnipeg. There will also be a special rate on half-car lots of 10,000 pounds or over. These concessions will be equal to \$10 a car to Ottawa and Montreal on full carloads, and \$36 a car to the Northwest. In addition, the flat rate for icing cars destined for Manitoba has been abolished, and hereafter shippers will be charged only for the actual amount of ice used. Apples in boxes or barrels will be carried at the same rate, and it is expected that pears will be in the same class as apples. The above reductions were made by the railways before the decision of the Railway Commission was made known.

Keeping Vegetables.

Onions should be thoroughly dried in the sun before being stored, which is best done in a dry cellar. All tops should be cut away when the onions are harvested. This odorless bulb must not be subjected to extremes of temperature, and if frozen should not be allowed to thaw out during the winter, and the less handling when frozen, the better. Tomatoes, if carefully picked, even quite green, will continue to ripen by placing on shelves in cupboards.

Systematic Farming Pays.

Mr. S. Benson last week showed us corn 10 to 11 feet in height, and red clover, sown this spring, out in bloom and over three feet. The fodder question, once looking so serious as the wild hay disappeared or turned to squirrel grass, is settled so far as this district is concerned. Incidentally, we might moralize on the benefits of systematic farming, such as Mr. Benson carries on.—[Neepawa Register.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

If you intend to raise some turkeys next year buy the tom and hens this fall. By so doing the birds will be acquainted with their new locality when laying time starts. The West is a natural turkey country, plenty of range, a dry climate, and abundance of feed. The high land or rolling farm is the best.

The Bronze turkey is the popular breed.

It takes geese about as long to attain their full maturity as it does sheep or cattle, and it is better to not breed from them until three years old. They are valuable for breeding purposes for many years, being in full vigor up to twelve or fifteen years of age, and there are reports of their attaining the great age of thirty or more years. From three to ten years, however, may be said to be the best years for breeding. They breed very poorly when but one year old, and the eggs of such would better not be incubated.

The Embden (white) and Toulouse (gray) geese seem to be favorites.

Three geese to one gander is the usual breeding quota to ensure fertile eggs and sure hatches. Mate several months before the breeding season starts, and to do so, buy your birds in the fall or early winter.

The new edition of the American Standard of Perfection will soon be out, and will be illustrated. It is the pure-bred poultryman's textbook.

Poultry Lice.

In a bulletin issued by the Montana Experiment Station, Dr. H. C. Gardiner deals with lice, that ever common problem to poultrymen, as follows: The large gray louse (*Liperiris caponis*), the red mite (*Dermaceysses gallinae*), the bird flea, and the mite (*Sarcoptes muteces*) causing scaly legs, are the external pests causing the bulk of the trouble arising from the insect pests.

Cleanliness is the starting point of success in combating these pests, and houses and fixtures of simple construction, affording few cracks, aid materially in preventing attacks, as they do not afford the protection necessary for the lice.

In keeping buildings free from lice, kerosene must be used freely on roosts, nest boxes and other fixtures, accumulations of filth are to be avoided in every direction, and all surfaces on the inside of the building should receive a coating of whitewash containing carbolic acid at least twice a year. The efficiency of this whitewash is greatly increased if applied with spray. Litter on the floor of pens and in the nest boxes should be renewed frequently, and insect powder scattered in the nests. Kerosene emulsion is valuable, particularly for the fleas and mites, and is best applied with a spray pump, and made as follows: kerosene, one gallon; water, one gallon; soap, one-half pound. Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and while hot turn in the kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. This solution is sufficient for about fifteen gallons of spray solution. Six ounces of crude carbolic acid to the gallon (hot) also makes a very good solution to use as a wash for roosts, nest boxes or floors, when cleaning out.

The largest number of deaths from these pests occurs from the large gray louse which attacks young chicks. These lice are found on almost all chicks which have been hatched under hens and annually kills thousands of young chicks. It is a good practice to grease lightly the back of the head and under the wings of all young chicks which are hen-hatched, the lice confining themselves almost entirely to those parts. Common lard serves the purposes, but we have used carbolated vaseline, and find it preferable.

The red mite is combated more effectually with kerosene applied to the hiding places, by the use of insect powder on the fowls, and by providing opportunities for dusting.

The mite causing scaly leg is a particularly annoying pest, and very prevalent. It burrows under the scales on the legs, and by its irritation causes an exudation, of which the enlarged scaly portion is formed. The heavier breeds of fowl are most affected by this pest, the Mediterranean classes apparently resisting its attack to a marked extent.

In order to avoid the spread of this disease it is well to isolate affected birds when treating them in order to prevent the infection of the rest of the flock. In order to reach the parasite, it is necessary to soak off the scaly crust with warm soapy water, and then carefully remove to avoid bleeding. The legs should then be moistened daily for three or four days with balsam of Peru or ten-per-cent creolin ointment.

The Fattening of Chickens.

As the season for marketing spring-hatched birds is now commencing, and in view of the establishment of poultry-fattening stations at Virden and Morden, Man., and Vancouver, B. C., the following will be interesting: Suitable birds are needed: the angular type will no more prove profitable to fatten than do dairy-bred stockers. The broad, low-set type usually procured from the following breeds: Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpingtons, a cross of Brahma-Dorking, or a dash of Indian Game blood on the ordinary farm fowl, gives a bird useful for the table. A month's fattening should finish the several months' growing, and then the block. Start on the feeding gradually the first week, and force along with feed twice daily for the last three weeks. The feed to produce firm white flesh is finely-ground oats (hulls removed) stirred into skim milk or sour milk. A little salt will make the mixture a little more palatable, and, therefore, more readily assimilated. The birds should be watered twice a day, and furnished with grit. Tallow is added to the feed for the last ten days, as follows, beginning with a pound a day to one hundred chicks, and increase to double that quantity. The tallow is mixed as follows: Weigh a quantity sufficient for three days. Melt it. While hot, mix it with ground oats enough so that you can handle it easily. Mix one-sixth of this with the morning meal, and one-sixth of it with the evening meal.

Some growers use fattening-crates, each crate 6½ feet long, 1½ feet high, and 1½ feet wide. The bottom is of slats three-fourths of an inch apart, which allows the droppings to fall through. As many as twelve fowls are fattened in a crate. A V-shaped feeding trough is held by notched boards in front of the slatted front of the crate.

In the U. S. some of the packing-houses have their own chicken-fattening plants, as they found it paid them to buy the half-fatted chickens usually placed on the market by the farmers. The well-finished bird attracts the eye of the buyer, and satisfies his palate when placed upon his table. The demand is never satisfied for the A1 product, it's the inferior stuff that is a slow seller.

Why the Incubator Chicks Died.

By a B. C. Poultryman.

"We had a good hatch in our incubator, but the chicks are many of them dying off. Can you tell us the reason?"

How often we read enquiries on these lines. The replies generally assign as cause either feeding too soon, leaving stale food around, unsanitary conditions, or bottom heat in the brooder. Whilst all these may contribute towards this mortality among young chicks, I think the real cause has to be looked for in another direction. If one of these dead chicks is dissected, it will generally be found that the yolk, which is absorbed by the chick the last thing before hatching, has not been digested, but some fermentive process has been set up in it, causing decomposition, which, of course, kills the chick.

Now, I have great reason to believe that this is caused by too great heat in the incubator, especially during the first ten days. I am, therefore, inclined to set the safety limit (i. e., the limit of absolute safety) at about 104½°, rather than 106°, as usual, and I feel convinced that even a comparatively short period of overheating is dangerous. I do not mean to say that every case of overheating will cause the trouble, but I believe that this mortality is evidence of overheating. Probably, with very strong germs, 106° is safe enough, but, given due care, it is possible that a germ only fairly strong will produce a good healthy chick, which would, if overheated, die from above cause. I do not think a healthy hen even heats her eggs above 104°, unless, perhaps, at the last, when the warmth of the chick contributes to it, and surely it is well to imitate nature.

W. J. L. HAMILTON.

Western Poultry Stations Established.

Two poultry breeding and fattening demonstration stations have been established in Manitoba, one at Virden, with W. F. Higginbotham as superintendent, and the other at Morden, with Thos. Conner in charge. For some time, several institutions of this character have been in operation in Eastern Canada, and the result of their work has been an increased interest in poultry-raising by farmers. In Manitoba, these stations will be able to show the actual cost of producing poultry under Western conditions, and the outcome, we predict, will be a more general interest in poultry in the West. It is expected that another Western station will be established in B. C., and the Northwest Territories are undoubtedly deserving of consideration without much further delay.

Events of the World.

Lord Curzon has been reappointed to the post of Viceroy of India.

At Belgrade on September 21st, Peter Karageorgevitch was quietly crowned as King of Servia.

Mount Vesuvius is again active, and is casting up volumes of smoke and sparks, which rise at times to a height of 700 feet. The eruption is said to be the most spectacular witnessed in years, and its progress is being watched daily by thousands of awe-stricken people.

After three years of research two professors of Geneva, Switzerland, have discovered a new anæsthetic which promises to revolutionize the practice of dentistry. By this process, it is stated, a tooth may be painlessly extracted, while the patient retains all his senses and suffers from none of the after-effects such as those produced by other anæsthetics.

The treaty which has recently been concluded between Britain and Thibet has been protested against by the Russians, who look upon it as opening a gateway between India and Thibet, at the expense of a northern one toward Russia. The most important of its articles bind the Thibetans to establish "three marts for mutual trading between British and Thibetan merchants, to allow traffic along existing routes, and others which may be opened in future between India and Thibet; Thibet to pay an indemnity of \$2,500,000 in yearly instalments." Another article provides that without Great Britain's assent no Thibetan territory shall be sold or leased to any foreign power, and no foreign power shall be permitted to concern itself with the affairs of Thibet, or to construct roads, telegraphs, railways or mines in the country. As security for the performance of the conditions of the treaty, it is provided that British troops shall occupy the Chumtsai Valley for three years, and until the indemnity is paid.

War news from the front is at present almost wholly lacking. No new developments have taken place in the north, where Marshal Oyama's armies, now spread out over a front of sixty miles, partially enveloping the Russians, are evidently waiting for a more opportune moment. In the south, Port Arthur still holds out, although the attack goes on almost unremittently. The Russians report that between 6,000 and 7,000 Japanese have fallen since the beginning of the grand attack. This estimate, however, has not been confirmed, and is probably overdrawn. However that may be, the carnage at Port Arthur must be dreadful to an extreme, and the news of the end of the siege can come as a relief to all who value human life.

One of the worst wrecks which have occurred on the G. T. R. for a long time took place at Eastwood, a few miles east of Woodstock, Ont., at 3 a. m. of September 28th, when an east-bound freight ran in upon a siding on which another freight train laden with oil, lard and live stock was waiting for it to pass.

So terrific was the concussion that the cars were piled one on top of another, and jammed up against the station-house, the whole taking fire and burning furiously until nine cars and the station-house were consumed. Four men met death in the holocaust, and another was probably fatally burned. The only body taken from the wreck was that of Engineer Heron, of the wayfreight. An open switch was responsible for the accident.

Field Notes.

A carload of black bass has been placed in Lake Scugog, Ont.

The C. P. R. Co. is distributing 100,000 flower bulbs among the various agents and section foremen on the system.

While there is accommodation at the McDonald Institute, Guelph, for only 107 girls, there are already 120 applications.

The Government steamer Arctic, with Major Moodie in command, left Sydney on Sept. 22nd for Hudson's Bay. She has supplies for 1,200 days.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., estimates the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year at 58,000,000 bushels.

Sardis, in the Chilliwack Valley, is to have a new creamery, with a capacity of 5,000 pounds per day. Mr. A. C. Wells is the builder, and it will be at his home at Edenbank.

Sir Wm. McDonald, and Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Canada's Commissioner of Agriculture, are making a tour of the northern States, with a view to adding improvements to the system of rural education in the Canadian Provinces.

Maritime papers give an account of the death of Miss Flora Ring, who was suddenly killed by the falling of a Balm of Gilead tree during a gale. Nearly all of the papers' comment on the numbers of these trees which were broken off by the wind, and discuss the advisability of cutting down all Balm of Gilead and willow trees growing near public paths and roadways.

Don't stand around the street Saturday night until ten o'clock and then suddenly remember that you have a number of purchases to make that could have been made two hours earlier in the evening without any inconvenience to yourselves. Clerks and business men like to get out into the fresh air before twelve o'clock Saturday night just as well as any other night in the week.—[Hagersville News.]

According to Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, those who desire to live long should follow the example of the Bulgarians, noted for their longevity, and drink large quantities of sour milk. According to the Professor, sour milk contains a large bacillus, which preys on the myriads of harmful microbes in the large intestine. In pursuing his researches along this line, Prof. Metchnikoff hopes to be able to prolong life many years beyond the present average.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is making an effort to demonstrate that it is practicable to ship the tender fruits of Southern Ontario to the Northwest,



British Columbia Fruit Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, August, 1904.

and thus open up an extensive market for the Ontario fruit-grower. Prof. J. B. Reynolds, who has charge of the cold storage experiments in the Guelph Agricultural College; Prof. Hutt, and Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Fruit-growers' Association, have arranged for the trial shipments which are being made.

We are pleased to notice that many of the influential country newspapers are advocating the abolition of the fake and side-show nuisance at our agricultural fairs. The "Farmer's Advocate" has lately taken up the cudgels, and we hope will continue the crusade. Our article in the issue of August 4th evoked so many personal expressions of agreement with our views, that we are convinced the people are aroused to the dangers to the youth of our country from what in the past has been practically legalizing vice, and we feel certain that no board of directors will venture to again sanction such objectionable features as have appeared at some of our fairs in the past.—[Boisvevain Globe.

An Electrical Insect-exterminator.—As a Bavarian electrician, M. Hugo Helberger, was experimenting on the drying of an ingot mold in the ground by means of the electric current, he noticed that worms issued from the ground near by, writhing as if in pain, and seeming in a great hurry to get away. Following this up, he has devised an apparatus to rid soil of worms and noxious insects, by means of which, by planting numerous brass electrodes in the earth at proper intervals, he has succeeded in driving all crawling things from a considerable space in a very brief time. These experiments are expected to result in much practical benefit. The soil itself is not injured by the current, but, on the contrary, the salts set free by it act as fertilizers.—[Success.

A U. S. Farm Journal in Hysterics over the French Breeds of Drafters.

A journal recently to hand from the State of Washington, U. S., exhibits the most pronounced symptoms of hysteria (for which the M. D.'s consider a good spanking the most effectual, although perhaps radical, cure) we have seen for some time. Under a heading, "Incompetent Eastern Farm Papers," it acknowledges to clipping from the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate." Doubtless it has done so before, and forgot to mention it, but, after careful search for several years, no such paragraph could be found, and we believe it was fabricated for the occasion. We wrote the editor of the alleged sheet, demanding the date, but he has not responded. But let that pass. Because, he alleges, the Norman horse was spoken of, therefore, according to its judgment, we are dubbed "incompetent," a statement which, if it amuses our contemporary, does not hurt us. Unfortunately, our contemporary displays such remarkable ignorance regarding the breeds and studbooks both existing in and recognized by Canada, that we feel called upon to refer to the tirade, which we should otherwise have let pass. It shows, amongst other things, that although living in the land of the lotus-eaters, occasionally, some of the residents effervesce. For the benefit of our contemporary we might say that Sander's Book on Horse-breeding, p. 279-288, and Hayes' Points of the Horse (3rd Ed.), p. 497-508, should be read carefully. We might state also for the information of our critic that there is no general Canadian Studbook, but there are separate studbooks for Hackneys, Shires and Clydesdales, and that his assertion, "the Canadians do recognize such mongrel cross-bred stock in their studbooks," is not warranted by the facts. We might draw attention to the beautiful mix-up the registering of Percheron horses has been in for years in the U. S., and also state that the book in which three-fourths of the U. S. Percherons are recorded was repudiated only a short time ago by the U. S. authorities at Washington, D. C. Judging from our contemporary's article, it must be interested in a few Percherons or Suffolks, for which he finds slow sale. As a matter of fact, the statement that "for more than a third of a century the Norman has not been recognized as a breed," is ridiculous, inasmuch as practically the first importation of draft horses from France was in 1851, and it seems that the French Percheron Studbook was only opened in 1883. The importers of French draft horses, until quite recently, spoke of Percheron-Normans as Norman-Percherons, and the French Draft Book, of which an Iowa man is secretary, and which registers any of the French draft breeds or crosses between them, was formerly called the Norman studbook. The Suffolk is a very useful draft horse, but our critic is in error when he states such are as large as the other draft breeds. That Canada has no studbook for Suffolks is due to the fact that few horses of the breed are in Canada. There are as many pure-bred Suffolks at Steveston as in the whole of Canada. The bid for B. C. patronage and subscribers is so transparent to us, that we wonder at this omniscient journal throwing doubts on the reliability of our Canadian livestock records. Such a course is not likely to appeal to B. C. residents, who are as loyal to Canadian institutions as are residents in any other part of Canada.

Mummy Wheat.

Nearly all the stories of mummy wheat that find their way into print contain very few facts and a large amount of fiction. It is frequently stated that wheat taken from Egyptian tombs has been found to germinate readily, and yields prolific crops. Of course, all such statements are without foundation in fact.

A sample of ancient Egyptian wheat was presented to the chemical laboratory of the University of Minnesota in 1901, by James S. Bell, President of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company. The sample was taken from an ancient Egyptian tomb during archaeological researches, and was given to Mr. Bell by a collector of prominence, recognized by the Egyptian Research Society. According to archaeologists, the tomb from which the wheat was taken is 3,700 years old.

The wheat was in a good state of preservation, although dark in color. It is a variety of spelt or emmer, and resembles modern samples very closely. The removal of the chaff showed well-formed wheat kernels, but somewhat dried and shrivelled.

At first it seemed that a chemical analysis would be of little value because of the partial oxidation of the material. An analysis of the ash, however, was undertaken by Professor Snyder, in the belief that such a determination would be of value in indicating the extent to which this ancient wheat varied from the modern varieties in the amount of ash or mineral constituents.

It was found that so far as the total ash elements are concerned, this sample of ancient Egyptian wheat varied little from our modern varieties of spelt. Further tests disclosed the presence of about the same amount of proteid matter as is contained in modern wheat, while the caloric value was found to be about the same as of present-day wheat. A microscopic examination of the wheat kernels showed the presence of starch grains identical in form and structure with the starch in modern varieties of spelt. Germinating tests were made, but none of the kernels showed any indications of activity of the germ.

As there seems to be no reason to question the great antiquity of the sample, it would appear that during the past 37 centuries wheat has changed but little in chemical composition. There is no greater difference in composition between this ancient Egyptian wheat and modern wheat of the same variety than is frequently found between two samples of modern wheat.—[American Miller.

The Wolf Pest Increasing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—This question of the wolf pest still continues to come up in one form or another. In my opinion the coyotes are rapidly increasing in this vicinity since the wolf bounty was reduced. I think that it would have been better to have raised the bounty than to have reduced it. With a good bounty the slaughter of the wolf would have been much greater; thus their numbers would have been so diminished that comparatively few would have been left to propagate their species.

As it now stands they are rapidly increasing, and in a few years there will be probably a greater drain upon the revenue, even at the reduced bounty, than if it had been maintained at a higher rate.

A person requires to be somewhat of an expert to have much success in killing wolves, and one dollar a head is not enough remuneration to induce such a one to give his time systematically to it.

The sheep industry may be said to be practically killed out by this pest, in this vicinity, at least. I could name a number of sheep owners who have given up the business on that account, and at the present time the people of our town have to get their mutton shipped in by express, paying a much higher figure than it could have been furnished by those who might have produced it in the vicinity.

Poultry-raising is another industry that is suffering every year from the wolf, and I have known cases where even calves have been taken.

There is another possibility also to be faced. The coyotes must have about the same disposition as the timber wolf. Is it safe, say for our children, going too and from school (often on unfrequented trails), with so many of these ravenous beasts roaming the country? I can instance a case that occurred last winter in our own neighborhood, where a pack of five wolves scarcely stepped out of the way as a number of school children drove past. If they continue to increase (which I think they certainly will do), they will be a menace to human life, which we cannot in a young country like this afford to disregard.

I think that our Legislature should reconsider this matter, and I hope that the "Farmer's Advocate" often will keep them reminded of it until they do so. Virden, Man. JAS. WELLS.

Good Fall Wheat.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—I have threshed my fall wheat, and have 1,500 bushels from 39 acres, making thirty-eight and one half bushels per acre. This was grown on new breaking, and is No. 1 wheat.

This fall I have 75 acres all green now, and expect to put in 25 acres yet this month (Sept.). I have all confidence that Southern Alberta is adapted for fall wheat, particularly on good warm land. There was no snow on mine, except one or two inches at times, and the land don't heave. Okotoks. JAMES FISK.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa.

Somewhat cold, dreary weather marked the first few days of the Exhibition, while the stock-judging was being done, but on Thursday morning the skies cleared and the weather became perfect. Large crowds inspected the stock in the stalls and viewed with intense interest and delight the daily parades of the prizewinning horses and cattle. Around the judging-ring the enthusiastic talent and reporters made their annual protest at the neglect of the management to get out a detailed catalogue of the live stock, and if the Ottawa Exhibition authorities would only provide this very essential convenience they would merit the approbation of the many thousands of visitors who annually throng their grounds.

In a building set apart for the purpose, the products of the experimental farms were displayed, together with several educational features. Chief among these was that from the poultry department of the Central Farm at Ottawa. This display included incubators and brooders in operation, models of modern poultry-houses, nests, fattening crates, yards, etc., and a few specimens of nearly all varieties of birds, with the names in both languages upon the crates. The proper method of packing chickens for market was also illustrated. The farm products included a large collection of the fruits that grow at Ottawa Farm, and a few boxes of apples, packed as they should be for the British market.

The Horticultural Building was well filled with vegetables, flowers and fruits, the Ottawa Valley being famous for the fine quality of the fruit produced. In this building, the Seed Division of the Federal Agricultural Department had an educational display, showing the most common specimens of weeds, together with their seeds, and the cultivated seeds in which weed seeds are most commonly found. Charts were also hung up to illustrate the relative market price and actual value of different samples of seeds.

The fine new building erected for winter-fair purposes was the field of the battles in the poultry department. The number of birds on exhibition was large, considerable more space being taken by utility fowl than they occupied at London. White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons were exceptionally strong. Other breeds and varieties were on hand, and the pet stock were strongly in evidence.

HORSES.

It was the unanimous opinion on all sides that this year was a record breaker for horses at the Canada Central, in the number of animals exhibited and in their high standard of excellence. Year by year the improvement goes steadily on, but this year was more noticeable perhaps in the Clydesdale and Percheron classes than in any other. The judges in the heavy classes were: Mr. G. Gray, of Newcastle, Ont., for Clydesdales; Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., for Percherons, Belgians and French-Canadians; Mr. Pringle, of Cobourg, and Mr. West, of Shelbourne, Vt., on light horses, and to say that these gentlemen gave entire satisfaction in all their awards, would be saying something that has seldom been said of judges in the horse rings. There was dissent among the Clydesdale men, and in some instances there appeared to be grounds for complaint.

CLYDESDALES.—It was evident from the interest that centred around the Clydesdale barns that the Scottish draft horses are becoming more and more popular with the people of Eastern Ontario and Quebec. It was generally conceded that in the imported classes competition was never so keen; the stallion classes were never so large, and the quality of animals shown was probably never so high as this year, and the judge, Mr. Gray, certainly had a hard task in properly placing the awards. The principal exhibitors were Graham Bros., Smith & Richardson, J. B. Hogate, T. H. Hassard, R. Ness & Sons, and Geo. G. Stewart.

In the aged class seven entries lined up before the judge, and a more even lot of high-class, typical Clydesdales were never before seen at this exhibition. As at Toronto, the first and second prizes went to Graham Bros.' Royal Baron and King's Crest, in the order named. The placing of third prize was a herculean task for the judge, who, after considerable deliberation, placed the ribbon on R. Ness & Sons' splendid horse, Rejected. While the placing of this award caused considerable dissatisfaction, our own opinion is that it in no way casts a reflection of inferiority on the other candidates unplaced.

In three-year-olds six faced the judge; although there was great variation in the type and quality, yet they were, all round, a splendid lot. The first-prize horse at Toronto again won here, in Graham's Baron Sterling, a colt choke-full of style and quality, and showing great substance. The second prize went to Hassard's Bogside, and the third to his stable mate, Sir Gordon, a pair that showed up exceedingly well, and with a little more fitting will make a pair hard to beat; although no harm would have been done had the awards been placed differently, as there certainly were horses eligible to be placed that were left out.

In the two-year-olds there were five candidates for honors, a class that showed abundance of substance, nicely blended with a goodly share of quality, and altogether a rare good lot. Graham Bros.' Fairy King carried off the coveted blue; R. Ness & Sons'

Adam Bede coming second, and Hassard's Champion Tom third.

The one-year-olds brought out two, Graham Bros.' Moncrief Baronet, a colt of rare good form and quality, and Geo. G. Stewart's Pride of Brechin, a colt showing more substance and bone, but not so much quality and finish; they were placed in the order named.

The championship for stallion, any age, went to Graham Bros.' Baron Sterling.

SHIRES.—In this class there were only two exhibitors, J. B. Hogate, of Sarnia, and J. J. Anderson, of Dominionville. The Hogate stables, as usual, were right royally represented by this year's importation, an importation to these shores that it is safe to say was never excelled before.

In the aged class there were only two entries, J. J. Anderson's grand quality horse, Flagship, and Thos. Fleming's Prince Tom, a big, deep, heavy horse, but lacking in quality, Flagship being an easy winner of first place, with Prince Tom second.

In the three-year-old class there were two entries, both from the Hogate stables, Nateby Twilight and Nateby Pioneer, a pair showing a smooth, even form, but Nateby Pioneer being a little better developed and slightly more quality, was placed first, with Twilight second.

In the two-year-olds there were three entries, Nateby Defender, Nateby Review, and Nateby Banner, all from the Hogate stables, a trio that would do credit in any show-ring in the world, as they showed size, style, symmetry and quality galore. They were placed in the order named.

The championship went to J. J. Anderson's aged horse, Flagship.

CLYDESDALES—CANADIAN-BRED.—As usual at the Canada Central, this class was well represented, and we were pleased to note a decided improvement in the quality of the animals brought out, both in conformation, quality and finish.

In the aged class there were four entries, R. M. Harris' Prime Patrician, a horse of superior bodily mould, with all but perfect legs, and a rare good mover; J. Gorman's Young Tofty, a horse that many good judges would have placed first, but was faulted by the judge for lack of bone; J. G. Clarke's Woodruff Plowboy, a horse that has won for years, but is losing his bloom as a show horse, and W. C. Edwards' Tannyhill, a splendid-topped horse, but a little rough in his legs. They were placed first, second and third in the order named.

The three-year-olds brought out a pair that were almost entirely different in type. W. R. Latchie's Stanley Prince 2nd, is a horse of nice smooth type, and full of quality, with a natty way of going. R. Reid & Co.'s Maplecliff Stamp is a horse of more substance, heavier bone and not so stylish a mover. They were placed as named.

Only one came forward at the call for two-year-olds, a big, smooth-quality colt, Mr. A. Hand's Young Tofty.

Two answered the call for one-year-olds, Mr. R. M. Harris getting first with a get of Prince Patrician, a splendid type of the smooth, good-acting kind; B. W. Barber getting second, with a larger, rougher colt.

Championship for stallion, any age, went to W. R. McLatchie's Stanley Prince 2nd.

PERCHERONS.—This great draft class were numerically stronger this year than ever before, owing to the firm of Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ont., being on deck with their large importation. Their exhibit comprised some 12 or 14 stallions, a big, smooth, snappy lot, showing a goodly amount of quality and action, and proud, lofty carriage. With the exception of second and third in aged horses, which went to a pair of Belgian horses belonging to A. Spratt, of Johnson's Corners, they won everything in sight.

HACKNEYS.—When the aged class of these stylish fellows lined up before the judges, the vast assemblage of onlookers was intensely interested, and the opinion was freely expressed that never before at this exhibition was so strong a class seen together. There were eight royal-looking horses out for honors—J. E. Arnold's Royal Dale Revival, R. Ness & Sons' Bell Boy, Thos. Irving's Kitchener, W. C. Edwards' Hortenso, T. H. Hassard's Dainty Lord and Borough Moss, J. B. Hogate's Handy Andy, and Stewart & Anderson's Smylett Performer—a field of horses that certainly is a credit to horse-loving Canadians; proud and lofty of carriage, apparently vying with each other in their grandeur and style of going. Some of them raw and lately imported, and lacking in education, necessitated their being unplaced, which was by no means an evidence of inferiority. Bell Boy again came forward as the peer of them all, a horse that has won time and time again in all kinds of company; he also won the championship over all ages. Stewart & Anderson's International winner, Smylett Performer, came in a very close second, and T. H. Hassard's Borough Moss got third place, a place all the more creditable when it is remembered that he has only been landed a short time, and has scarcely gotten over his sea legs.

In the three-year-old class there were only three entries, T. H. Hassard's Maxim, J. B. Hogate's Thornton Royalty, and Hamilton & Hawthorne's Sorby Gentleman, a trio of colts of beautiful form and well-developed action, and so closely were they classed that the judges were at a loss to place, but after considerable deliberation awarded the prizes in the order named.

Two-year-olds brought out two entries, Salford Roseus, an extra good colt, of almost faultless form,

finish and action, and Denmark Chancellor, a much stronger built colt, with considerable less quality; they, too, stood in the order named, and belonged to J. B. Hogate.

In one-year-olds there was a single entry, Thos. Irving's Danewall, a colt of rare good style, form and action.

CATTLE.

Close competition in the cattle classes was practically limited to the Ayrshires, Holsteins and Shorthorns. The Ayrshires were phenomenally strong, the dividing lines in each section being very hard to find, and it speaks volumes for the ability of the judge, Mr. Alex. Hume, of Menie, that he handled his work so rapidly and satisfactorily. The consistent manner in which he made close decisions excited the admiration of all who appreciated the difficulty of the task. Holsteins, as compared with last year's splendid exhibit, were not strong, the herds of Brown Bros., of Lyn, and G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, making the major part of the display. Mr. Maj. Richardson, of Caledonia, adjudicated the honors. Shorthorns were well presented by W. B. Watt's Sons, of Salem; Goodfellow Bros., of Macville; Hon. G. E. Drummond, Point St. Claire, and W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland. The French-Canadians were far from being as well represented as last year, but the individuals did the breed credit.

SHORTHORNS.—The judge in this breed, Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville, explained before beginning that annually he had been trying to encourage a certain type in the Ottawa valley, and this year his awards would be consistent with the ideal in his mind.

The aged bulls were his first task, and the competition lay between Watts' white Valasco 40th and Senator Drummond's Cicely's Pride, the former finally winning, on account of his more evenly-balanced form. The Drummond entry, although being lower and of a more thick-set conformation, with a very good skin and hair, is hardly as evenly carried out behind.

Goodfellow Bros. showed the only two-year-old, a very good kind of bull, and led in yearlings with a big red, closely-buttoned fellow. Watts owned the second, a smaller bull, but extra good in the back, especially forward. His character is very striking. Drummond's calf is quite like him, and got third.

There were only four calves out, Edwards' being put first, and two tidy calves of Goodfellow's second and third.

Females began with Watts' Gem of Ballechin 2nd, beating Goodfellow Bros.' Watercress, a reversion of a Toronto decision. Gem, however, showed well, and is the more substantial cow, though not as feminine-looking as Watercress. Her stable mate, Olga Stamford, made a good third, two of Edwards' cows being unplaced.

Watts' heavy-set, even two-year-old led her class, with one of Goodfellow's, not quite as deep and smooth, next, an Edwards' cow, that fails a little in the loin, being third.

Six yearling heifers made up their class. Watts had two remarkably fine ones, as also had Drummond, while Goodfellow's Fairy Queen 9th, that stood in second place, is very smooth, thick, and pleasing to the eye.

Honors in the calf class were divided between Watts, Edwards and Goodfellow, although one shown by Drummond deserved a place, while the second-prize calf might have gone lower.

The prize for herd bred by exhibitor went to Edwards, on two calves by Marquis of Zenda, and two by Village Champion; Goodfellow showed four by Imp. Famous Pride.

The herd prize was won by the Watts, as was also the male and female sweepstakes, the latter on their two-year-old heifer.

Other beef breeds were represented by H. D. Smith's (Compton) well-fitted, good character Herefords; D. McCrae's (Guelph) crack show herd of Galloways, and Wm. Stewart's (Lucasville) fine, even, well-balanced Aberdeen-Angus.

AYRSHIRES.—There is no better district in America, or perhaps in the world, in which to find the pick of the Scotch dairy cattle than in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys. Fortunately for the breed, and for Canadian live-stock interests, Messrs. Robert Reford and W. Watson Ogilvie chose to invest considerable money in this class of stock, and their managers, Mr. Jas. Boden and Mr. Robt. Hunter, have shown most commendable ability and skill in the handling of the herds in their charge. The Hunter Brothers also are making phenomenal progress in their own herd at Maxville. A. R. Yuill, of Carleton Place, and J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, are also extensive and successful breeders of Ayrshires. Mr. R. R. Ness and Wm. Wylie, of Howick, are two others who have entered the ranks of the Ayrshire cattlemen; the former having recently greatly reduced his herd by sales, was not in evidence at Ottawa.

As usual at Ottawa, the herds were judged first, there being five in the ring, Hunter's, Reford's, Ogilvie's, Yuill's and Wylie's, the first three being placed in the order named.

Reford's Toronto champion, Howie's Fizzaway, a bull with a lot of substance, a fine handler, and very stylish, was again first in his class here, close pressed by Hunter's Lessnessock King of Beauty; third going to a less showy bull of R. Cummings', Russell.

An entirely new exhibitor, J. H. Black, of Lachute, presented the winning bull, Bunshaw Royal Delight, in the two-year-old section. This bull was imported by

Hunter & Sons for Mr. Black, who, by the way, is a young Scot, and a thorough stockman. In type Royal Delight very much resembles Howie's Fizzaway, being quite substantial and stylish. Ogilvie's Lessnessock Royal Warrant crowded up close in second place, leaving quite a gap below to J. G. Clark's bull. There were five altogether in the class.

Six yearlings, not one a cull, made up the next class, Reford, Hunter and Ogilvie winning in the order named, the judge sticking to his type as set in the older sections.

Females were strong in every section, and the judge had to make some very close decisions. Hunter's aged cow, sweepstakes at Toronto, won in her class here, and sweepstakes, a stable mate getting second, and Reford's cow third.

Reford's Toronto and London winner, Blue Bell 1st of St. Annes, led again in three-year-olds, with Hunter's holding down the next two places.

There was also a class for Canadian-bred three-year-olds, in which Reford won with a cow with a good square udder, splendid conformation, and a pleasant handler. Hunter's second-prize cow was much the same, while Wylie's cow in third place is much of the old-fashioned type, but with plenty of evidences of utility.

The competition in two-year-olds in milk was very close, there being eight good ones out; Ogilvie's heifer going first. She is a deep, strong, good handler, with a well-set udder. A Reford heifer stood second, one of Ogilvie's third, and Hunter's fourth, but the difference in the whole quartette was very slight, and fancy points decided.

A. R. Yuill showed the only dry two-year-old. Nine yearlings faced the judge, Ogilvie having the two top numbers, regular models, as indeed were all the prizewinning females, with Hunter third and Yuill fourth.

The twelve senior heifers made stiff work for honors; Yuill took first station, with a very sweet feminine miss, with Ogilvie filling the next three places.

Cumming, Yuill and Clark had the three best young things.

JERSEYS.—The exhibit of the Channel Island cattle was drawn from the widely-famed Brampton herd of B. H. Bull & Son, and that of F. S. Weatherall, of Cookshire, Que. The Quebec cattle were not shown in as fine bloom as were the Brampton contingent, but they made a good fight, considering they were locking horns with a herd that has but few equals on the continent. Down through all the classes Bull & Son led the way, as reported in the prize-list; championship for females finally resting upon their two-year-old heifer, a soft-skinned, sprightly miss, with a good udder and well-placed teats; her closest competitor being her herd mate, the Toronto champion cow, Minette of Brampton. Hue Blood, of the Brampton herd, repeated his former victories, by taking the male sweepstakes.

HOLSTEINS.—As compared with the large display of Holsteins last year, the breed had rather slim representation, but the crack herds of Brown, of Lyn, and Gilroy, of Glen Buell, and a few of J. A. Richardson's (South March) contested the field. Brown was at nearly every section practically invincible, winning every first (except in yearling bulls), herd diploma, male and female championships. The aged bull section had three entries; the competition, however, was not close, and in the other male classes the numbers were equally small. Brown began in the females by winning first and second on a good pair of cows, and continued to head the sections with first quality stuff all through. It is only fair to Gilroy, however, to say his cattle were not in the same show bloom as were Brown's, but the standard of utility in the Gilroy herd is away up, 15,000 lbs. of milk being required from the mature cows.

Kildonan Fair.

The Kildonan and St. Paul Agricultural Society were unfortunate this year in the choice of a date, Sept. 13th and 14th, for holding their tenth annual exhibition, and a postponement had to take place for one week. As a result there was scarcely as much enthusiasm manifested as in former years. Notwithstanding that Sept. 21st, the main day of the show, was fair, the attendance was scarcely all that could be expected. Farmers appeared to be too busy to give the usual attention to the "Donnybrook" of Manitoba. There was a very creditable display, however, in some departments. Vegetables are always strong at this show, and while scarcely equal to 1903 in quantity, the quality was very good indeed. The ladies' work was also of a high class, and the school children's exhibit was equally admirable. Dairy products, too, came in for favorable criticism by the experts on fancy butter.

In live stock the showing was not deserving of the same good words. Horses were not numerous, and the quality shown, except in a few cases, was not good enough to be representative of what old Kildonan settlement can bring forth. In only a few classes was the judge able to find what he wanted, and in the others it resolved itself into the unsatisfactory task of selecting the best from altogether inferior stock. The cattle and swine exhibit was also small, and the judge found employment for only a short time. It was evident that the officers put forth an honest effort to have an interesting exhibition, and for that reason are deserving of credit, but the postponement of the show and the busy season were undoubtedly responsible for the absence of a greater success.

The Cattle at St. Louis.

(Continued from page 1433.)

Lorna Doone, a charming five-year-old cow, took off the palm in the class for cows three years and over. She was bred and exhibited by Vannatta & Son, sired by Christopher, and out of Lutie of Rockland. She has substance and quality in combination to a remarkable degree, and later won the senior championship.

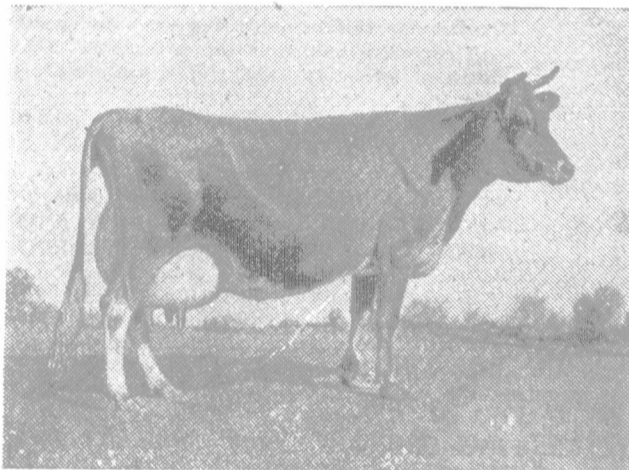
Harris' Amelia, the first-placed two-year-old heifer, a daughter of Premier and Junata, is a wonderful heifer, standing on very short underpinning, and with a level back, covered thickly with firm but not hard flesh. Heliotrope, the second winner, shown by Steele Bros., and sired by Princes, is a worthy rival, and much of the same stamp. In a great class of twenty-four senior yearling heifers, Harris was again first with Arminta, by Premier, a princess among her peers, the same exhibitor's Iva 4th, by Benj. Wilton, being second. Sixteen junior yearlings faced the judge, and Harris was again the winner, with Miss Donald 5th, by Beau Donald 5th; Funkhouser's Kathleen, by March On 6th, coming into second place. Harris was also first for heifer calf, and for both aged and young herd, Funkhouser being second in each case. The senior champion bull was Prime Lad; reserve, Comstock's Defender, the first-prize two-year-old. Junior champion was Funkhouser's Onward 18th; reserve, Gudgeon & Simpson's Beau President. Senior female champion, Lorna Doone; reserve, Harris' Amelia. Junior champion, Harris' Arminta; reserve, Harris' Miss Donald.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle made a magnificent showing, and the long lines of uniform entries, coming out in the pink of condition, proclaimed this a great breed of beef-producers, that is well maintaining its character on this continent. Prof. C. F. Curtis, of Iowa, who placed the awards, had a heavy contract, which he worked out carefully and consistently from start to finish, giving general satisfaction. The principal winners in the class were C. J. Martin, W. A. McHenry, and E. J. Davis, of Iowa; Lantz, Strutinger, and Gardner, of Illinois; Calahan, of Kentucky; and Bradfute, of Ohio. In a showy class of massive aged bulls, McHenry was accorded first place, with Western Star, bred by Bradfute, and sired by He's a Star. Second position went to Strubinger, for Hayti Woodlawn; third to Bradfute, on Lucy's Prince. Martin was first in a strong class of two-year-old bulls, with Price Ito 2nd, McHenry being a close second, with Censor. Seeley, of Iowa, was first in a capital class of senior yearlings, with Blackbird Ito, and Lantz, of Iowa, second, with Zaire 22nd. In junior yearlings, Gardner got to the front with Valas Rosegay, and Elliot, of Missouri, was second with Purchaser by Prince Lorgie. In a very large entry of senior bull calves, first place was given to McHenry's Choice Goods, by Proterus; second to Gardner's Key, by Barbara's Rosegay; and third to Rosegay Lad, shown by Lachlan Bros., of Missouri. In a splendid entry of cows, Martin's three-year-old Blackbird 24th worthily led the procession of prizewinners, followed by McHenry's Blackbird of Denison 31st, a five-year-old cow Adelia, of the same herd, and Bates & Son's McHenry 13th in third place. Two-year-old heifers were a very strong entry, and the premier place was given Martin's Blackbird 26th; second to Davis' Blackbird Favorite. In yearling heifers the entry was first to Lantz for Zana 28th; second to Strutinger for Heather of Hayti. The first prize for aged herd went to Martin; second to Davis; third to McHenry. For young herd, Davis was first, Bradfute second, and third to Elm Park Cattle Co., of Mo.

GALLOWAYS.—The conclusion was forced upon the observant spectator at the St. Louis cattle show that no breed has made greater improvement in recent years in the hands of American breeders than the Galloways. For smooth, compact, full-fleshed carcasses and meaty backs and ribs, the cattle of this class shown take second place to none of the other beef breeds. Prof. John A. Craig, of Colby Station, Texas, had an arduous task in placing the awards, but did the work satisfactorily. The principal exhibitors were C. E. Clarke, Minnesota; C. N. Moody and E. P. Wild, Missouri; Brookside Farm Co., Indiana; G. W. Lindsey, Nebraska; O. H. Swigart, Illinois, and J. I. Bates & Son, Iowa. Seven splendid aged bulls faced the judge at the outset, short-legged, deep-ribbed, round-barrelled and fleshy-backed they were, and so nearly matched that it kept the Professor a good while placing them to his own satisfaction. Clarke's four-year-old, Worthy 3rd (imp.), was finally given first place, followed by Moody's McKenzie of Kilquhanity, and Swigart's Campfollower of Stepford. In two-year-old bulls, Lindsey's Pat Ryan of Red Cloud led the list, followed by Brookside Farm's Two-in-One, and E. P. Wild's Grahham of Avondale. In senior yearlings, Moody's McDougal Yet got into premier place, and Banker of White Farm, shown by E. H. White, of Iowa, was second. Junior yearlings made a strong showing, and the first winner was found in Brookside Farm's Standard Challenger, the second in Swigart's Scottish Sampson, and the third in Wild's Crofter of Wildwood. In senior bull calves

the rating was first to Brookside for Star of Brookside, second to Clarke's Mosstrooper 5th. A grand class of fourteen cows three years and over kept the judge cogitating for considerable time, the final placing being first to Clarke's Favorite 6th of Lockenkit (imp.), second to Moody's Paragon (imp.), third to Graceful 3rd of Garlietown (imp.), shown by J. E. Bates & Son, Iowa. Two-year-old heifers made a grand display, and were placed: first, Moody's Eveline 2nd of Avondale; second, Swigart's Lady Scott of Stepford (imp.); third, Swigart's Druid's Pride. Senior yearling heifers were led by Scottish Empress, followed by Adelia, of the same herd, and Bates & Son's Semaramis Wilson. Junior yearlings found Swigart's King's Pride at the top, followed by White's Annetta, and Swigart's Lufie Lake 2nd. Heifer calves were placed: first, White's Lady Garland; second, Brookside's Emma of Maples; third, St. Louis to See, owned by C. E. Clarke. The first aged herd prize went to Moody, second to Clarke, third to Swigart. Young herd: first, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Swigart; third, Clarke.

JERSEYS.—The butter breed made a magnificent showing at St. Louis, the best they have ever made in America. Multi-millionaires vied with men of moderate means in the competition, and Island-bred celebrities contested with those raised on American farms, the honors under the able adjudication of Mr. W. R. Spann, of Dallas, Texas, being consistently placed on the basis of beauty and the indications of utility, and the home-bred animals winning a large share of the best prizes. The bulls were almost invariably choke-full of quality and style, and the females models of dairy type in conformation, carrying large and shapely udders, well balanced, and with good-sized teats squarely placed. None of the cows in the six-months dairy demonstration were in the inspection competition, those shown being, as a rule, less forward in lactation, but the cows in the test are



Figgis 76106.

First-prize Jersey cow and grand champion female of the breed at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Nov. 13 years old. Photo taken at 7 years old. Owned by the Thos. Lawson Co., Scituate, Mass.

a grand collection, and are doing splendid work, as the records show.

HOLSTEINS.—This breed made by far the best showing at St. Louis that it has ever been the privilege of the writer to witness. The Pan-American display was not in it with this for quality of both males and females, or for uniformity of type.

The senior champion and grand champion bull was Sarcastic Lad, first in the aged class, the reserve being Lakeside Missouri Chief, the first-prize two-year-old. The champion female was Jollie Johanna, the first-prize cow, and the reserve was Maud Merelle. The first prize for aged herd went to M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo.; second to J. B. Irwin, of Minneapolis; third to E. P. Knowles, Worcester, Mass. For young herd, first went to Irwin, second to C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kansas; third to M. E. Moore. Prof. Plumb, of Columbus, Ohio, judged the class satisfactorily.

AYRSHIRES.—Canadian breeders missed a rare opportunity of advertising their cattle at the World's Fair, the only herd from Canada represented being that of Mr. J. G. Clark, of Ottawa, who showed a courageous and enterprising spirit in undertaking, single-handed, to carry the Ayrshire standard into a foreign country, and fight the battles of the breed on his own responsibility, and right well was he rewarded for his patriotic enterprise, his winnings, including the duplication by the Dominion Government, totalling over \$2,000 on the sixteen head of cattle he took to St. Louis. And it would be incorrect to assume that he struck a soft snap, for the competition was keen, many sections of the class having ten to fifteen entries, the competing herds having been strengthened by the importation of selections from some of the best herds in Canada. Yet Mr. Clark, by the merit of his stock on the basis of approved type and quality, won the first prize, the senior championship and the grand champion-

ship prizes on his imported cow, Maud S. 1st of Hillhouse, the female champion of the breed at the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto in 1903, defeating at St. Louis the champion female of the breed at the Pan-American, a Canadian-bred cow. The winnings of Maud S. at St. Louis footed up to \$375, which, duplicated by the Dominion Government grant, makes her total individual winnings \$750, besides what she was influential in winning in the herd and group sections. Mr. Clarke's Woodroffe herd also supplied the first-prize bull three years and over, in his Comrade's Heir of Glenora, defeating the imported Duke of Clarence of Barcheskie, the first-prize bull at the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg this year, in competition with the entries of leading Canadian herds. Comrade's Heir was also the reserve for the grand championship at the World's Fair, giving the winner of that honor, the first-prize two-year-old, Lucinda's Boy, shown by Wm. Lindsay, of New York, a very close call for his laurels. The Woodroffe herd also won for Canada the first prize of \$200 for the best aged herd of one bull and four females, the females to be bred by the exhibitor. This, plus the Government grant, means a prize of \$400, besides what the animals won in their individual classes. Mr. Clark also won, besides a good share of the best prizes in the sections by ages, the second prize of \$100, which, doubled, makes \$200 for graded herd, one bull and four females, without restriction as to being bred by exhibitor. This is a record of which any man might well be proud, and presents a splendid illustration of Scottish-Canadian tenacity and pluck, and of the wisdom of depending on one's own judgment, seizing an opportunity and acting courageously, instead of leaning on the opinions and listening to the advice of others. The first-prize two-year-old heifer, Marian of Burnside, bred by Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, and shown by Mr. S. M. Wells, Newington, Conn., was reserve for the grand championship of the breed, and the second-prize aged cow, Lady Earle of Burnside, shown by Mr. Wells, was bred by Mr. Ness, who also imported and sold the second-prize aged bull to Mr. Wells, who had out an excellent herd, and won a good share of the best prizes, including first prize for aged herd, and first for young herd open to all. This breed was judged by Prof. E. S. Cooley, of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

A Grain Man's Estimate of the Crop.

A. Cavanagh, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, has sent us the following letter in connection with the Manitoba wheat situation. It should prove of interest to our readers, as being entirely in sympathy with the official pamphlet issued by the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, a copy of which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" of August 17th:

"Last year's crop of Manitoba wheat was about 51,000,000 bushels, and estimates of this year's crop run all the way from 35,000,000 to 55,000,000. We think about 45,000,000 is a conservative estimate, and only about one-third good milling wheat, on account of damage from rust, frost and wet weather.

"Ontario wheat crop is about 8,000,000 bushels, of poor quality chiefly, against 17,000,000 bushels last year, so that Ontario will require large quantities of Manitoba wheat this year to meet deficiency.

"World's wheat crop is about 500,000,000 less than last year, and higher prices are sure to rule in the near future. I would strongly advise all holders of wheat not to sell their high-grade wheat, viz.: No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, and No. 2 northern, as these grades will all be wanted in Canada for Canadian mills. If you are selling wheat, sell only No. 3 northern and lower grades. I firmly believe No. 1 northern will sell at \$1.25, Fort William, before end of May.

"Winnipeg option market is largely over-sold, and they must have No. 2 northern and higher grades to fill contracts. These sales were made chiefly by large milling and elevator companies, with the object of depressing prices and buying cheap wheat at country points, but when threshing becomes free and we know the quality of our crop, there will be a good deal of anxiety to cover these sales, and prices will surely advance several cents per bushel."

New Westminster is to get 1905 Dominion Fair.

A Vancouver daily is authority for the statement that the town on the Fraser is to get the Federal Government grant of \$50,000 for a big Dominion show at New Westminster, B.C., next year. While it is not the province of the "Farmer's Advocate" to pick out the town or city in which such a show should be held, we are glad to note that the Coast is to get this chance to demonstrate the wonderful possibilities of the Pacific Province to all and sundry. As the town on the Fraser has been selected, we have no hesitation in saying that the R. A. and I. society of that burgh have the grounds on which to hold such a show, and have, we believe, the officials capable of handling such a useful undertaking.

The early announcement will give the stockmen of B. C., Manitoba and the Northwest Territories ample time to prepare an exhibit of live stock at the salmon town, "Greater than has been!"

Coming Events.

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

Table listing coming events by location and date: Meadowlea, Man. (Oct. 5); Austin, Man. (Oct. 6); Gladstone, Man. (Oct. 6); Swan River (Oct. 6 and 7); Wetaskiwin, Alta. (Oct. 6 and 7); Okotoks, Alta. (Oct. 10 and 11); Pincher Creek, Alta. (Oct. 12); Victoria, B. C. (Oct. 11 to 14); Cardston, Alta. (Oct. 13 and 14); Ladner, B. C. (Oct. 14 and 15); Ponoka Fair (Oct. 18).

Corn-growing in Alberta.

So far as we have heard W. J. Milne, of town, is entitled to the credit of successfully growing the first corn produced in Alberta. Mr. Milne presented the Herald with a fine mess of roasting ears from his garden on Wednesday. Within a week he will have quite a large quantity of them. The corn is of the variety called in the States the Ree corn, and the ears are of good size and form, and well filled with kernels. Mr. Milne has for the past couple of years operated a little experimental farm of his own, and has successfully grown tomatoes and corn, proving that with proper care and attention these can be raised here.—[Ponoka Herald.]

[Note.—At the Macleod Fair of 1903, the "Farmer's Advocate" representative saw, and reported, corn almost fully matured; it was considerably beyond the stage of green corn for table use. At other places in the Territory we have seen corn well advanced, yet not quite equal to the exhibit at Macleod. Others have likely grown corn for the table, nevertheless this does not detract from the splendid showing of Mr. Milne, and so far as we know Mr. Milne is entitled to the credit for Northern Alberta.—Ed.]

Heritable Fixtures.

A wee man in a wee thatched hoose, A wee fond wife, douce and croose, A wee bit land, part broom and heather, Part rushes, soaking in wat weather, Wi' ne'er a dyke tae bound his ain, But here and there a ruckle stane.

He delved and drained the marshes dry, He sawed and mawed his neeps and rye, And put a dyke round hill and heather To keep his sheep and kye thegither; Syne barn and byre, and sma' sheep pen He built close by the wee hoose en'.

As years gaed past, in toiling spent, Up gaed the wee man's annual rent, As aft as e'er the hungry laird Cam' keekin' in at his trig kail yaird; Wha thocht it was richt bien and nice To see the land sae rise in price.

Ae morn the wee man died, and then The laird cam' roon the wee hoose en', And telt the widow she maun slit For lack o' strength and farming wit, As he had let, on safe lang lease, The sma' croft; at a guid increase.

And, helpit by the law's queer mixtures, He claimed as heritable fixtures, And got aff hand, free of expenses, Barn, byre, and pen, dykes, yetts, and fences, The guid o' al' the poor man's tilling, Without the changing of a shilling.

[From Property.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table of illustrations: In the Far North (1431); Corralled for Selection (1433); Farmstead of Chas. Thomas, Hartney (1433); Signs of Abundance (1435); Preparing to Install an Electric Light Plant (1435); White Plymouth Rock Cock (1436); British Columbia Fruit Exhibit at Brandon Exhibition, August, 1904 (1437); Figgis 76106 (1440); EDITORIAL: Will the Price of Wheat Advance? (1429); The Hired Man Trouble (1429); We Can and Must Grow Clover (1429); Who Pays Compensation for Compulsory Slaughter? (1429); Our Fruit Supply (1429); HORSES: Stages of Growth in Horses (1430); Incised Wounds (1431); The Death of Capt. Hayes (1431); STOCK: Our Scottish Letter (1431).

Trust Companies.

[The Trust Company Idea and its Development. By Ernest Heaton, B. A., Oxon.; of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law. Cloth, price, \$1. Toronto: The Hunter-Rose Co., Ltd.]

This short treatise is timely, well arranged, clearly written, and upon a subject of general interest. In the space of some forty short pages, the subject is treated very comprehensively. In this connection, however, we would remark that, while the utility of the trust corporations is emphasized, their defects receive scarcely any attention. Some of the space devoted to repetition of commendatory sentences might, we think, in the interest of the trust companies, as well as of the public, have been usefully employed in criticism of their make-up, methods and apparent policy. Undoubtedly, the corporate trustee has come to be regarded as a necessity, and, generally speaking, when it keeps its business confined within reasonable bounds, has capable and alert management, and directors who are not merely respectable, but are competent and really direct, it merits public confidence. This substitution of a corporation and its successors for an individual (and his personal representatives, in cases of executorship) as executor, administrator, guardian or other trustee, is, indeed, in very many cases, practically indispensable. But the corporation trustee might be considerably improved upon, and this competent writer might do excellent public service were he to expand his work somewhat, and add some wholesome, practical criticisms of the trust company, as seen in its actual management of matters and estates with which it is entrusted.

Canada and South Africa.

With a view to the introduction of Canadian produce, machinery, and live stock, into British colonies, chiefly South Africa, and to give an impetus to the trade already existing, Sir Alfred Jones offered some months ago to place one of his firm's fine liners at the disposal of Canadian manufacturers and agriculturists for the conveyance of cargo to the Cape. In order that the best of Canadian goods might be sent as fair samples of what Canada could turn out, a certain amount of room was allocated for the special purpose of Canadian exhibition manufactures. Accordingly, the Elder-Dempster 12,000-ton liner "Monarch," was specially fitted out at Barry, and proceeded to Montreal, where she took on board the cargo and passengers, and sailed on July 23rd, with, in addition to a miscellaneous cargo, perishable goods in her refrigerators, and a large selection of Canadian live stock. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company have received a cable from Capetown, announcing the "Monarch's" safe arrival at that port, and one of the most gratifying features of her voyage is that not a single head of cattle has been lost, all of them being in the best of condition when landed.—[South African Review.]

Reduction in Elevator Rates.

At a meeting of the directors of the Farmers' Elevator Company, held recently, it was decided to reduce the rate of storing, cleaning and shipping grain to one cent per bushel for the first fifteen days, and three-quarters of a cent per bushel per month afterwards. This rate also covers insurance of grain in the elevator.—[Carman Standard.]

Clover is Coming.

It is generally supposed that alfalfa clover cannot be successfully grown in Manitoba, but that this belief is erroneous is being proven by our enterprising farmers. Last week an excellent sample of this clover, taken from a patch owned by John Simpson, was on exhibition in Collins & Munro's store. The clover is among the best fodder crops, its productivity being exceeded by few.—[Miami Herald.]

Fall Wheat in Winnipeg.

The first carload of fall wheat to reach Winnipeg market came to hand on September 23rd, from Claresholm, Alta., and was consigned to Thompson, Sons & Co., commission men, who afterward sold it to the Ogilvie Milling Co. As this was the first car of winter wheat that was ever sold in the market city, Inspector Hern was obliged to make a new grade, whereupon he pronounced this car No. 1 white winter.

This is the first year that winter wheat has been for sale in anything like large quantities in Alberta, but the outlook is most hopeful for the future. The Messrs. Thompson are to be congratulated in securing the honor of handling the first car of Alberta's choice product, which contained one thousand bushels.

Can They Stop Immigration to Canada?

Not long ago a number of Winnipeg business men were induced to hand out a good sum for advertising in an American paper. About three weeks later (Sept. 14th) the same publication in an editorial says:

"Up in the Canadian Northwest, a temperature of 22, or 10 degrees below freezing, was recorded this week. This was at Edmonton. It was 28 degrees at Battleford, and at Qu'Appelle 32 degrees and snowing. The official forecast for Winnipeg is for freezing weather."

Moral.—Spend your money with those who do not search for opportunities to defile the country.

Rape is a Winner.

The Indian Head Vidette says: "This year at the Indian Head Experimental Farm an acre of rape was sown for swine pasture. During the past month 17 pigs of about four months old were feeding upon it, but they could not nearly keep it eaten down. These pigs were being fed in addition about two pounds of meal each per day, and, of course, received all the water they cared to drink."

A Good Sale of Fillies.

Down in Toronto, on the 27th inst., there will be a large sale of Clydesdale fillies, at which some of the knowing ones from the West should secure some good stock, either by personal selection or by order through some reliable agent. The lot are being brought out by T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, and will be sold at The Repository just as they come off the boat.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Prices of wheat are as follows: Oct., \$1.00; Dec., 97c; May, \$1.03; No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 98c; No. 3 northern, 94c; No. 4 northern, 84c.

Crop Movement.

The following table shows the receipts of grain at the terminal points, Port Arthur and Fort William, from the beginning of the crop movement, Sept. 1st, 1904, to Sept. 28th:

Table showing crop movement: Wheat (221,687 bushels); Oats (3,469 bushels); Barley (8,248 bushels).

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.55; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$5.25; Texas-fed steers, \$4.00 to \$5.50; western steers, \$3 to \$4.80. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.70 to \$6.20; good to choice heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.20. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.90 to \$4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25 to \$4; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Montreal Markets.

Prime heaves, 4c. to 4 1/2c. per pound; good cattle, 3c. to 3 1/2c., and the common stock from 2c. to 3c. per pound. Calves, \$8 to \$10 each, or 3c. to 4c. per pound. Shipping sheep, 3 1/2c., and the others at 2 1/2c. to 3c. per pound. Lambs, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per pound. Fat hogs, 4 1/2c. to a little over 5 1/2c. per pound.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

Table of contents: The Cattle at St. Louis (1432); Early or Late Lambs, Which? (1433); Make a Winter Hogpen (1434).

FARM.

Table of contents: Put up Effective Lightning-rods (1434); The Question of Drainage (1434); Too Much Lost Time (1434); How to Keep Potatoes from Frost (1434); Influence of Seed Wheat (1434); Rape Gaining in Popularity (1434); Does the Farmer Spoil his Chances in Clover-growing (1435).

DAIRYING.

Table of contents: How to Improve Dairy Cattle (1435); The Dairy Test at St. Louis (1435).

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Table of contents: Stocks and Scions: Their Mutual Influences (1435); Plowing and Fertilizing Alberta Gardens (1235); Cleaning up the Garden (1436).

Gooseberries and How to Grow

Table of contents: Them (1436); Better Fruit Rates (1436); Keeping Vegetables (1436); Systematic Farming Pays (1436).

POULTRY.

Table of contents: Scratchings (1436); Poultry Lice (1436); The Fattening of Chickens (1437); Why the Incubator Chicks Died (1437); Western Poultry Stations Established (1437).

FIELD NOTES.

Table of contents: A U. S. Farm Journal in Hysterics over the French Breeds of Drafts; Mummy Wheat; The Wolf Pest Increasing; Good Fall Wheat; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa (1438); Kildonan Fair (1439); The Cattle at St. Louis; A Grain Man's Estimate of the Crop; New Westminster is to get 1905 Dominion Fair (1440).

Table of contents: Coming Events; Corn-growing in Alberta; Can They Stop Immigration to Canada?; Rape is a Winner; Trust Companies; Canada and South Africa; Fat Cattle Scarce in U. S.; Fall Wheat in Winnipeg; Clover is Coming; Reduction in Elevator Rates; A Good Sale of Fillies (144); MARKETS (144); HOME MAGAZINE (1442 to 1444); QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Table of contents: Moving fruit trees—planting raspberries (144); Docking colts; installing hydraulic ram (145); Chronic laminitis (145); Lumpy jaw; thrush; resembles swamp fever (145); Rheumatism; likely influenza; injured and swollen hock joint; pyæmia (145); Debts of minors; holidays of hired man (144).



Love all, trust a few,
Do wrong to none; be able for thy enemy
Rather in power, than use; and keep thy
friend
Under thy own life's key: be checked for
silence,
But never taxed for speech.
—Shakespeare.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

Thomas hesitated a moment. But just as his interlocutor was about to repeat his question, he drew himself up into a rather stiff and formal attitude and replied:

"Well, sir, no."
The jurymen, for all his self-assertion, seemed to respect the reticence of a servant who declined to give his opinion in regard to such a matter, and drawing back, signified with a wave of his hand that he had no more to say.

Immediately the excitable little man before mentioned slipped forward to the edge of his chair, and asked this time without hesitation: "At what time did you unfasten the house this morning?"

"About six, sir."
"Now, could anyone leave the house after that time without your knowledge?"

"I don't think it would be possible for anybody to leave this house after six in the morning without either myself or the cook's knowing it. Folks don't jump from the second-storey windows in broad daylight, and as to leaving by the doors, the front door closes with such a slam all the house can hear it from top to bottom, and as for the back door, no one that goes out of that can get clear of the yard without going by the kitchen window, and no one can go by that kitchen window without the cook's seeing them, that I can just swear to."

This reply, which was of a nature calculated to deepen the forebodings which had already settled upon the minds of those present, produced a visible effect. The house found locked, and no one seen to leave it! Evidently, then, we had not far to look for the assassin.

"Would any other gentleman like to ask me anything?"
No one replying, Thomas threw a hurried glance of relief toward the servants at his side, then withdrew with an eager alacrity and evident satisfaction for which I could not at the moment account.

But the next witness proving to be Mr. Harwell, I soon forgot Thomas in the interest which the examination of so important a person as the secretary of Mr. Leavenworth was likely to create.

Mr. Harwell took his stand before the jury with a degree of dignity that was not only highly prepossessing in itself, but to me, who had not been over and above pleased with him in our first interview, admirable and surprising. Lacking, as I have said, any distinctive quality of face or form—being what you might call in appearance a negative sort of person, his pale, regular features, dark, well-smoothed hair, and simple whiskers, all belonging to a recognized type and very commonplace—there was still visible on this occasion at least, a certain self-possession in his carriage, which went far toward making up for the want of impressiveness in his countenance and expression. Not that even this was in any way remarkable. Indeed there was nothing remarkable about the man,

unless you except the look of concentration and solemnity which pervaded his whole person.

The coroner addressed him immediately.

"Your name?"

"James Trueman Harwell."

"Your business?"

"Private secretary and amanuensis to Mr. Leavenworth for the past eight months."

"You are the person who last saw Mr. Leavenworth alive, are you not?"

The young man raised his head with a haughty gesture that well-nigh transfigured it.

"Certainly not; as I am not the man who killed him."

This answer, which seemed to introduce something akin to levity into an examination the seriousness of which we were all beginning to realize, produced an immediate revulsion of feeling toward the man who, in face of facts revealed and to be revealed, could so lightly make use of it. In that one remark James Harwell lost all that he had previously won by the self-possession of his bearing and the unflinching regard of his eye. He seemed himself to realize this, for he lifted his head still higher, though his general aspect remained unchanged.

"I mean," the coroner exclaimed, evidently nettled that the young man had been able to draw such a conclusion from his words, "that you were the last one to see him previous to his assassination by some unknown individual?"

The secretary folded his arms, whether to hide a certain tremble that had seized him, or by that simple action to gain time for a moment's further thought, I could not determine. "Sir," he replied, "I cannot answer yes or no to that question. In all probability I was the last so to see him, but in a house as large as this I cannot be sure of even so simple a fact as that." Then observing the unsatisfied look on the faces around, he added slowly: "It is my business to see him late."

"Your business, oh, as his secretary, I suppose?"

He gravely nodded.

"Mr. Harwell," the coroner went on, "will you explain to us what your duties were in that capacity?"

"Certainly. Mr. Leavenworth was, as you perhaps know, a man of great wealth. Connected with various societies, clubs, institutions, etc., besides being known far and near as a giving man, he was accustomed every day of his life to receive numerous letters, begging and otherwise, which it was my business to open and answer, his private correspondence always bearing a mark upon it which distinguished it from the rest. But this was not all I was expected to do. Having in his early life been engaged in the tea trade, he had made more than one voyage to China, and was writing a book on the subject, which same it has been my business to assist him in preparing, by writing at his dictation three hours out of twenty-four, the last hour being commonly taken to half-past ten."

"You say that you were accustomed to write at his dictation evenings? Did you do this as usual last evening?"

"I did, sir."
"What can you tell us of his manner and appearance at the time. Were they in any way unusual?"

A frown crossed the secretary's brow. "As he probably had no premonition of his doom, how should there have been any change in his manner?"

This giving the coroner an opportunity to revenge himself for his discomfiture of a moment before, he said somewhat severely:

"It is the business of a witness to answer questions, not to put them."

The secretary flushed, and the account stood even.

"Very well, then, sir; if Mr. Leavenworth felt any forebodings of his end he did not reveal them to me. On the contrary, he seemed to be more absorbed in his work than usual. One of the last words he said to me was: 'In a month we will have this book in press, eh, Trueman?' I remember this particularly, as he was filling his wineglass at the time. He always drank one glass of wine before retiring, it being my duty to bring the decanter of sherry from the closet the last thing before leaving him. I replied, 'I hope so, indeed, Mr. Leavenworth.' Then join me in drinking a glass of sherry,' he cried, motioning me to procure another glass from the closet. I did so, and he poured out the wine with his own hand. I am not especially fond of sherry, but the occasion was a pleasant one, and I drained my glass. I remember being slightly ashamed of doing so, for Mr. Leavenworth set his down half full. It was half full when we found him this morning."

Do what he would, and being a reserved man, he appeared anxious to control his emotion, the horror of his first shock seemed to overwhelm him here. Pulling his handkerchief from his pocket he wiped his forehead. "Gentlemen, that is the last action of Mr. Leavenworth I ever saw. As he set the glass down on the table I said good-night to him and left the room."

The coroner, with a characteristic imperviousness to all expressions of emotion, leaned back and surveyed the young man with a scrutinizing glance. "And where did you go then?" he asked.

"To my own room."

"Did you meet anybody on the way?"

"No, sir."

"Hear anything or see anything unusual?"

The secretary's voice fell a trifle. "No, sir."

"Mr. Harwell, think again. Are you ready to swear that you neither met anybody, heard anybody, nor saw anything which lingers in your memory as unusual?"

His face grew quite distressed. Twice he opened his lips to speak, and as often closed them without doing so. At last with an effort he replied:

"I saw one thing, a little thing, too slight to mention, but it was unusual, and I could not help thinking of it when you spoke."

"What was it?"

"Only a door half open."

"Whose door?"

"Miss Eleanore Leavenworth's." His voice was almost a whisper.

"Where were you when you observed this fact?"

"I cannot say exactly. Probably at my own door, as I did not stop on the way. If this frightful occurrence had not taken place I should never have thought of it again."

"When you went into your room did you close your door?"

"I did, sir."

"How soon did you retire?"

"Immediately."

"Did you hear nothing before you fell asleep?"

Again that indefinable hesitation.

"Barely nothing."

"Not a footstep in the hall?"

"I might have heard a footstep."

"Did you?"

"I cannot swear I did."

"Do you think you did?"

"Yes, I think I did. I remember

hearing, just as I was falling into a doze, a rustle and a footstep in the hall, but it made no impression upon me and I dropped asleep."

"Well?"

"Some time later I woke suddenly, as if something had startled me, but what, a noise or move, I cannot say. I remember rising up in my bed and looking around, but hearing nothing further, soon yielded to the drowsiness which possessed me, and fell into a deep sleep. I did not wake again until morning."

Here requested to relate how and when he became acquainted with the fact of the murder, he substantiated in all particulars the account of the matter already given by the butler; which subject being exhausted, the coroner went on to ask if he had noticed the condition of the library table after the body had been removed.

"Somewhat, yes, sir."

"What was on it?"

"The usual properties, sir, books, paper, a pen with the ink dried on it, besides the decanter and the wineglass from which he drank the night before."

"Nothing more?"

"I remember nothing more."

"In regard to that decanter and glass," broke in a jurymen, "did you not say that the latter was found in the same condition in which it was at the time you left Mr. Leavenworth sitting in his library?"

"Yes, sir, very much."

"Yet he was in the habit of drinking a full glass?"

"Yes, sir."

"An interruption must then have ensued very close upon your departure, Mr. Harwell?"

A cold bluish pallor suddenly broke out upon the young man's face. He started, and for a moment looked as if struck by some horrible thought. "That does not follow, sir," he articulated with some difficulty. "Mr. Leavenworth might —" but suddenly stopped as if too much distressed to proceed.

"Go on, Mr. Harwell, let us hear what you have to say."

"There is nothing," he returned faintly, as if battling with some strong emotion.

As he had not been answering a question, only volunteering an explanation, the coroner let it pass, but I saw more than one pair of eyes roll suspiciously from side to side, as if many there felt they had at last found some sort of clue in this man's emotion. The coroner, ignoring in his easy way both the emotion and the universal excitement it had produced, now asked: "Do you know whether the key to the library was in its place or not when you left the room last night?"

"No, sir; I did not notice."

"The presumption is, it was?"

"I suppose so."

"At all events the door was locked in the morning, and the key gone?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then whoever committed this murder locked the door on passing out and took away the key?"

"It would seem so."

The coroner, turning, faced the jury with an earnest look. "Gentlemen," said he, "there seems to be a mystery in regard to this key which must be looked into."

(To be continued.)

Mrs. Jocelyn—Don't you miss your husband very much, now that he is away? Mrs. Golightly—Oh, not at all. You see, he left me plenty of money, and at breakfast I just stand a newspaper up in front of his plate, and half the time forget that he really isn't there.

This Overcoat

Special for 15 days,

6⁹⁹

A marvel of good value in material, style and fit.

Comes in heavy dark Oxford grey frieze, with either long swagger or three-quarter Chesterfield style, fly front, with or without set on cuffs.

Tweed Suit at same price. Send for catalogue.

P. JAMIESON

Dept. I. TORONTO, Ont.



Last Days in the Flower Garden.

These last days of autumn may, if we choose, be very busy ones in our flower garden. Each hour spent in it now, means just so much time saved next spring, and, possibly, much better results in the plants themselves next summer. Soil is invariably benefited by a working up in the fall, which will expose its particles to the influence of the frosts and snows of winter; hence, one "job" that may be done is to make ready the beds and borders in which one intends to place annuals. Not only may these beds be dug up, hoed and raked fine, and mixed with the amount of well-sorted manure required, but, in some of them, just before winter sets in, seeds may be planted, all ready for a good early start next spring. Alyssum, Candytuft, Perennial Phlox, Digitalis and Mignonette, may all be sown in this way, while Poppy seeds thrown over the ground after frosts have hardened the surface, will come up and show a wealth of bloom weeks earlier than those put in at the usual time for garden-making. Sweet Peas are usually the better for being put in in the fall, as few people can manage to get them in early enough in the spring. The trench for them should be made just as in spring, but the peas, of course, should not be planted until the winter is practically over, as it is not desirable to have them sprout before spring. Wild cucumber seeds should always be put in in the fall, as the action of the frost seems essential to the proper germination of the seed. The wild cucumber, by the way, is a very pretty vine, most useful for covering unsightly places, fences, outhouses, etc., and popular though it is, the wonder is that even more people do not have it about their homes.

Another piece of work that should invariably be done during the fine days of autumn is to pull up all old flower-stalks, rake up the leaves, and burn the whole accumulation of rubbish. In this way the pupa of many insects, as well as the remnants of diseased plants, may be effectually disposed of.

Little will now remain to be done, save digging in some manure about those shrubs and perennials which require it, and, at the very last, giving protection

Dwarf Nasturtiums, Phlox Drummondii, Morning-glories, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette and Lobelias are mentioned as being especially useful for this purpose. We have never seen the experiment tried, but see no reason why it should not be successful in a warm house, where there are plenty of bright windows. The main conditions, we should think, would be to have the pots well drained, the soil good, and the air pure. With care to avoid over-watering, it would seem that these dainty summer favorites might indeed be induced to carry some of their freshness and sweetness on into the dreary months of winter.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

Mollie at Home Again.

My readers must imagine a big space of time between Eleanor's Notes of Travel, which recently appeared in our columns, and my letter of to-day, for months have elapsed since we had that surreptitious cup of tea in the railway carriage as we neared the Riviera. Yes, months have elapsed since then, and if only the "Advocate" could spare me a dozen, instead of only one, or, at most, two columns, and my readers have the patience to read them, I think I could easily fill them all with the story of our further adventures, but suffice it to say that Nell, Eleanor and I can look back upon a most delightful winter on the continent of Europe despite a few ailments, which are now things of the past and readily forgotten. After a short separation, we once more joined forces in London, paying farewell visits and bidding affectionate good-byes to the dear ones in the motherland, whom I had grown to love more than ever, and from whose hands I had personally received unbounded kindness. Leaving Eleanor for a while in England, Nell and I sailed for Canada, reaching here early in June, just when everything was looking its very best. Oh! who does not know the feeling which seems to come over one when nearing home?

wander where one may, it is difficult to find scenery to excel that of Canada, or a climate more perfect than our own. It is so good, too, to be back again amongst one's own more immediate kith and kin, to meet familiar faces of friends and school fellows, speaking one's own tongue, with no fear of being taken for a "Cook's Tourist" abroad, or a Bank holiday tripper, as may be the case, if one happens to be exploring some old palace, castle or picture gallery in England. Mind, I don't want to belittle the tourist or the tripper, but the seasoned traveller naturally avoids going about in gangs, preferring quieter methods and having an identity which can be recognized in the streets of one's own city or on the village road at the end of the concession upon which is situated the old homestead, which I have only been able to visit in my dreams during my long absence from Canada. More than once I have found myself since my return in a dear old place in a lovely village. It was a time of purest enjoyment, the weather seemingly having made up its kindly mind to be as little changeable as possible, so as to greet the wanderer with winsome smiles. Perhaps it may seem odd for restless Mollie to write thus, but it is true, nevertheless. I love the country, the animals, the poultry, the growing grain, the rattle of the milk pails, the "low of the kine," and I do enjoy watching the milkers, the buttermakers, and all the other makers who contribute to the pleasant whole of a well-ordered farm life. The Canadian birds may not sing as sweetly as in some other parts of the world, but they are as gayly dressed as many in other lands, and more gayly plumaged than the sweet songsters of the mother country. To my delighted eyes they lack nothing, and nowhere have I found more life-giving air than that which filled my lungs morning after morning as I woke betimes far away from the noise of the tram car or omnibus, whirl and buzz of machinery, or the bewildering street cries of the big cities across the Atlantic. Finding my lines cast in such pleasant places and hoping much that the only prescription for some time to come may be read with a Canadian meaning, "Change of air! Change of scene!" it is more than likely that when a column is, from time to time, placed at my disposal in the Home Magazine, my notes will date from some hither or thither of our own big continent, instead of from an anywhere overseas. I should like before closing to say one word of thanks to those of our kind readers who, in reply to the questions of our editor, sent so many kind words of appreciation of the Travelling Notes from other lands sent to the "Farmer's Advocate" by—

MOLLIE.

The Old-time Pepper Mill.

A pepper mill is a piece of silver not often seen on tables nowadays. English housekeepers, however, still use the pepper mill, and American silversmiths sometimes keep it to meet the demands of old-fashioned families, who prefer to grind their own pepper rather than risk the chance of adulteration. The pepper mill dates back to the time when pepper was a scarce commodity, and was always ground at the table from the peppercorns. Pepper was so valuable in those days that rents were often paid in peppercorns, and the high prices they brought were among the incentives that induced explorers to brave the dangers of the unknown deep. If a short passage could be discovered to the Indies, it was agreed by all that a wealth of pepper could be easily brought to Europe.



On the Lake of Bays—Highlands of Ontario—Grand Trunk Railway System.

"There's a strange something which without a brain Fools feel, and which e'en wise men can't explain, Planted in man, to bind him to that earth In dearest ties, from whence he drew his birth."

But I am not going to wax sentimental or to quote more poetry, when the plain prose of it is that,

"King Baby Reigns"
Baby's Own Soap
A Soap worthy of Baby—therefore good enough for any skin.
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
MONTREAL.
No other soap has all its qualities. 310

It is For You

OUR new Fall catalogue will be issued in a few days and it will contain illustrations of articles suitable for Wedding and Xmas presents, both useful and ornamental.

We want you to get one, and a post card sent us, containing name and address, will be all that is necessary to get a copy.

Two Stores.

D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd.
Jewelers
424—Main St.—584 Winnipeg

HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY



REPAIRING — The steady increase in our repair dept. is a sure indication of turning out all our work in first-class order. We have lately added to our staff a first-class engraver. Any article purchased here we do engraving free of charge. A postcard to us, and we will send you a box for to send any repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. MALLETT, Brandon.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

of litter, straw, etc., to such vines, bushes and plant-roots as may not be hardy enough to stand the rigors of a possibly severe winter. It is a good idea, also, to procure a box of good soil and place it in the cellar ready for use, should one wish to do any repotting during the winter. Apropos of potting, an exchange suggests that, if the seed be sown early in October, many of our annuals may be induced to grow nicely in the house during the fall and winter.

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

POOR COPY

Home laundrying is so much cleaner and fresher and so much easier on the clothes. You can get every bit as good a finish, too, if you use Celluloid Starch. It is easy to use, requiring no boiling, and soaks into the fabric without strength-taxing, clothes-wearing rubbing.



Ask your grocer for
Celluloid Starch
Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking.
The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.

HOW TO SPEND THE WINTER MONTHS PROFITABLY?

You will soon begin to think about it. Why not write now to the

Central Business College
WINNIPEG.

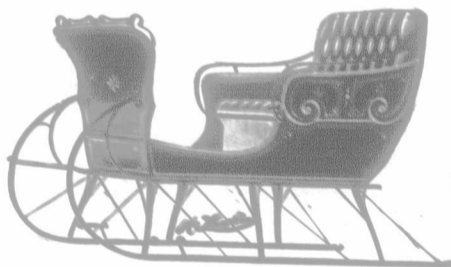
Ask for their catalogue "A," which gives full particulars of their courses. They can help you at a reasonable cost. Address

WOOD & HAWKINS, Principals.

WE BUY EGGS

Ship us in all the eggs you have. We pay top prices. Write for quotations if you prefer.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.
539 to 549 Logan Ave.
WINNIPEG.

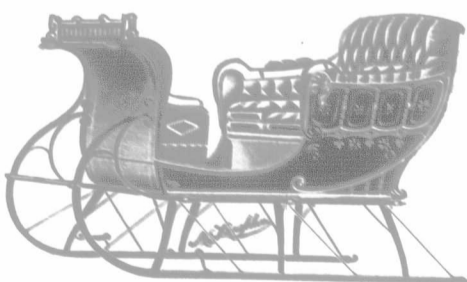


McLAUGHLIN SLEIGHS

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

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

McLaughlin Carriage Co.
OSHAWA



STENOGRAPHY Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.



The Faculty of Observation.

Have you ever been impressed, suddenly and strongly, by the beauty of some little, perhaps commonplace, thing, the picture of which will come back to you again and again, months, perhaps years, afterward? I hope I am not becoming tiresome in referring again and again to this topic of the beauties of nature. It seems, sometimes, as though I cannot help it. Almost unconsciously, or, perhaps, subconsciously, ever since beginning to write for the press I have felt at times like the ancient mariner, impelled to tell the tale, possibly when something else might have been more to the point; and yet, if I have helped others to notice and enjoy these things even a little, I shall feel that I have accomplished something. He upon whom the marvel of a blade of grass is not lost, has an unending well of pleasure to draw from all through his life. All pure pleasures add to happiness, and happiness conduces to health of both body and mind, the best security for ability and capability in every line of life.

I was much struck by what a friend said not long ago in regard to training children to develop this faculty of observation. We were walking down a quiet road, she, her little three-year-old girlie, and I. There were trees on each side, and in the narrow band of sky between hung a new moon, a crescent so thin that one could scarcely discern it through the thin veil of white cloud that hung over it. My friend called the little one's attention to it, asking if "the pretty moon were peeking out at babe," and other questions such as appeal to the baby mind. "You know," she explained, "all that I am anxious to teach her yet is to be observant, and to appreciate things. Some people say to me, 'Why don't you teach her the letters?' But I don't care if she doesn't know a letter before she is seven years old." This method would seem to be the natural one. Children surely have enough to do in acquiring their vocabulary, and enough to see and learn of the great, wonderful world during these first few years of their lives, to put off, with profit, until a later day, so tedious a process as the learning of books.

Most certainly training in observation cannot begin too soon. Very few of us have the faculty developed highly, and many to so slight a degree as to lead to absolute incapacity in many lines of work—inattention to detail, carelessness, "sloppiness," and all the rest of it. Let him who thinks he is observant read Ruskin for a while; he can get no better antidote for conceit in this respect. For instance, in "Modern Painters" he tells us that, in slightly roughened water, all vertical lines are reflected, while horizontal ones are almost invariably entirely indistinguishable. In illustration he cites an observation made—in the Gulf of Venice I think it was, but no matter—where, in looking at the reflection of a number of boats in the harbor, he noticed that the narrow red band running horizontally around some of the vessels failed to appear in the water at all, all vertical lines of masts, etc., being cast quite distinctly. Who but a Ruskin would have had his attention called to so elusive a detail! Trained to infinite accuracy of observation, little wonder is it that Ruskin was eminently fitted to become the world's great art critic. Nothing escapes him, from the form of the tiniest cloud at dawn to the conformation

of the twigs on a tree, or the shadow of a leaf on the ground.

Finally, then, following, though afar off, in the footsteps of this great nature-seer, let us be observant. The faculty, if highly developed, will help us in everything we do. Think of it! Can the girl whose eyes are sharp as those of a bird, unless she be intolerably lazy, countenance a dusty room, or be guilty of sewing a careless seam? Can the gardener trained to an equal keenness fail to perceive the weed hidden away in a border awaiting its opportunity? Or the farm boy pass in happy ignorance the loosening gate hinge, or the broken fence wire, which may mean the destruction of a field of grain? All this may seem a little far-fetched, and, at first sight, the tumble from the fine sensibilities of Ruskin to so prosaic a matter as the dusting of a room or mending of a gate, may seem like a fall from the sublime to the ridiculous; but believe me, the connection is by no means so far removed as it may seem, nor are the infinitely little things about us unworthy of attention. . . . Last, but not least, can any one of these fail to be happier or more elevated in thought or deed by reason of seeing and feeling keenly the beautiful things that a kind Providence has lavished upon us? To quote again from our Critic: "Who among the whole chattering crowd can tell me of the forms and precipices of the chain of tall white mountains that girded the horizon at noon yesterday? Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south and smote upon their summits until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed, unregretted as unseen. . . . And yet, it is not in the broad and fierce manifestation of the elemental energies, not in the clash of the hail, nor the drift of the whirlwind that the highest characteristics of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake nor in the fire, but in the still, small voice." DAME DURDEN.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

AN ASSINIBOIA CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been an interested reader of Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and as I read your articles in Aug. 25th and Sept. 1st issues, I felt that I must tell you that your talks are very much appreciated by at least one fellow mortal. Your portrayal of the beauties of nature surrounding the humbler homes was just fine. Glad you enjoyed your holiday; the country is not a half bad place in which to "lay off" for a while. Being an old Ontario cheesemaker, the process for making cheese is rather interesting, but to a maker of cheddar it would appear to be very soft.

We bachelors should be very thankful for cooking recipes contributed by members. Would a few words about the much-talked-of subject, yeast, be out of place? Most of the recipes require it to be made every time bread is made. Why not make it to last some time? I make enough at one time to raise several "batches," and it does not need so much "babbling" as yeast cake dough, but will "come up" in spite of weather conditions. SHAMROCK.

I must thank Shamrock for his kind words of appreciation. Yes, Cottage Cheese is soft; it can scarcely be ranked with other cheese, you know, except in nutritiveness, but holds a place by itself. Why not tell us in detail your method of

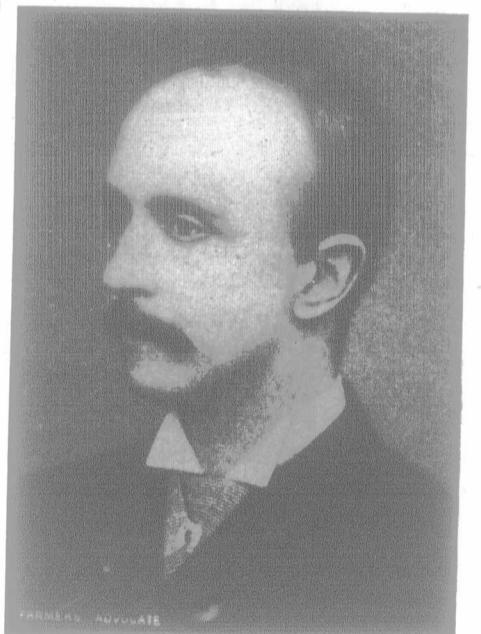
making bread, Shamrock? . . . No, the country isn't a "half bad place" for holidays or any other time, provided one loves it; and life on the farm is getting easier and more pleasant every year, isn't it? It only requires that people work with heart and with brains, that they keep up with the times, read at every opportunity, be not afraid to take a little outing now and again, and never, no, never, degenerate into mere machines for just work and nothing else.

D. D.

Earl Grey.

Possibly, the one man in Canada in whose personality Canadians are to-day most interested is Earl Grey, successor to Lord Minto, as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. As evident from his portrait, which appears in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," the new Governor is a man of thought and of letters. He is also described as a financier of no mean order, and an administrator of tact and ability, having proved in South Africa his fitness for so distinctive a position as that of representative of the Crown in Britain's great North American dependency.

Albert Henry George, fourth Earl Grey, comes, in fact, from a line which should number men both able and capable among its members. The peerage was created in 1777 for Major-General Charles Grey, who distinguished himself during the American Revolutionary War by his aptness in handling his men. The second Earl Grey, well-known to all students of British history, was the famous statesman to whose efforts, during his Premiership of Britain, 1830-34, were largely due the passing of the Reform Bill, and the abolition of slavery. The third Earl was



Earl Grey.

Successor to Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

twice a cabinet minister, and, on his death, without heirs, the title passed to his nephew, the present Earl, son of the General Grey who was private secretary to the Prince Consort.

The career of the fourth Earl, who is now somewhat over fifty years of age, has been not unmarked by experience in many lines of life. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, later, proved his predilection for literary work by the publication of "Hubert Hervey: A Memoir," in 1899. In 1880, he was elected to the House of Commons as liberal member for Northumberland, and continued to hold his seat in the British Parliament until 1886. Afterwards he went to South Africa, where he became the firm friend and ally of Cecil Rhodes, standing with him in organizing and financing the chartered company to whose work is so largely due the possession of Britain's extensive domains in South Africa. When Dr. Jameison, after his ill-starred "Raid," was sent home to England, Earl Grey became his successor as administrator of Rhodesia; his work in this capacity being highly commended. Altogether his career has been such as to ensure him to be a worthy successor to his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, who departs with the best wishes and sincere regard of the Canadian people.

*Never put off till tomorrow
 what should be done today, so go at once to
 your grocer and get Blue Ribbon Tea.
 To try it once is never to be without it.
 Only one best tea. Blue Ribbon's it.*

WHY WRITE FOR EATON'S CATALOGUE?

It is handsomely illustrated and contains the description and **EATON** price of everything desirable for the home and personal use.

Mailed **FREE** on request.

A Post Card with your name and address will secure it.



A Handy Book to Have in Your Home.

In ordering goods from us by mail you run no risk as to the quality of the articles you order. Our desire is to have **Satisfied Customers**, and we endeavor to deal with you via that channel. You secure all the latest styles and newest fashions that cannot be shown in small stores.

Your neighbor shops through **EATON'S** Mail Order System. Why should you not do so?

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
 190 YONGE STREET
 TORONTO CANADA

Give the Boys a Chance

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
 M. HALL-JONES, Principal.
 303 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

E. B. CURLETTE.

THERE IS NOTHING SO PURE,
 HEALTHFUL AND NUTRITIOUS AS

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

MAPLE LEAF LABEL ON EVERY TIN.
 PRESERVE YOUR OWN AND YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH BY USING IT.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

Domestic Economy.

THE MEMORANDUM BOOK.

There is no more useful article in the home than a memorandum book with scissors, which I keep conveniently near my usual reading place. I call it my "emergency book," for when I find an apparently helpful hint about housework, suggestions for housekeeping, a recipe that looks well, etc., I cut it out and pin into this book. It is ready to hand when I want to use it. Otherwise I might never refer to it or waste time hunting for it. If my experiment proves satisfactory, I paste the slip into my cook or housekeeper's book. I think a bride could receive no better present, certainly no more practical one, than an ordinary, stiff-backed blank book, eight by ten inches, the quality of paper being good. A linen cover might be made for it, the bride's initials or monogram embroidered on the upper cover. I would divide the pages into groups, under the titles of Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Cakes, Meats, Salads, Soups, etc., with Hints last of all. Under each title I would write a few tried recipes of directions, leaving the greater space to be filled by others.—[Observer.]

POTS AND PANS.

Very commonplace, every-day articles are pots and pans, but considering how large a part they play in the preparation of our daily food, they cannot be too carefully treated. The one great point to be remembered in the treatment of pots and pans is "cleanliness," which must be insisted on if our food is to be wholesome and nice. After any pan has been used, a little hot water should be poured into it, and it should be put aside until there is time to clean it properly. To do this a pan brush with long stiff bristles and a sassafras scrubber are necessary, also very hot water and soda. If the pans are burnt or very dirty it may be necessary to scour them with a little fine sand, and afterwards rinse them out well. The outside should also be wiped with a damp cloth kept for the purpose.

Pans, when kept on a shelf, should never be laid flat or have the lids put on them, for if they are not open to the air they are sure to have a musty smell. Fish kettles, after use, should be well rinsed out and then put in the open air to sweeten.

WASHING LACE.

In this age, when almost every body makes lace of some sort, and some have grown quite proficient at the art and spend much time in making beautiful things, would it not be well to give some little attention to the washing and drying up of said articles, because you know they will get soiled.

Make a solution of warm water and soap (white castile is the best), put the lace in this and let stand for a few minutes, shaking up and down in the water. Just as soon as the water gets discolored, make a fresh solution, and put it in, following the same plan of moving it around in the water; do this until the lace is quite clean, then gently press it between the hands, never on any account wring it. Then rinse in warm water several times to remove all the soap (never use hot or cold water). Put a small amount of sugar in the last water; this will give the lace a very slight stiffness. Now comes the time for patience and perseverance. Get a board larger than the lace, if possible, cover smoothly with two thicknesses of flannel and place your lace on it, gently pulling it into shape. Have on hand a quantity of pins. Place the right side next the flannel, pin each point at scallop carefully to the board, not too tightly, but just tight enough. Be not too careful of your pins; use them as if you meant to see how many you could put in that piece of lace. This is the most important part of your work, and be very patient and careful if you want it to be a success. Let the lace remain pinned on the board over night, then remove the pins and with a needle pick out all the little pickets, and if you have followed the directions you will have something to be proud of. Many ladies make lace, but few have it really fit to be seen after it is washed.—[Canadian Home Journal.]

POOR COPY

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

mean fruit tablets. They are made of fruit juices. Have the taste and odor of fruit. Wonderful in curing Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. 50c. box. At druggists.

BUY YOUR WOOLLEN GOODS DIRECT

Get them at our factory price. Don't buy retail and pay the middle-man's profits.

We make the best of all kinds of woollen goods, and are prepared to sell them right from our factory to you. Only one price and that a low one. Write for information. Tell us what woollen goods you want.

T. H. TAYLOR CO.

Chatham, Ontario.

The Post

THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE
CHATHAM, ONT.

It is unquestionably Canada's Greatest Business School. No other school gets such RESULTS. It is now current talk throughout the country that the student who wants the best training and a good position when graduated must attend this school.

250 students placed in year 1900	
304 do do do 1901	
320 do do do 1902	
375 do do do 1903	

If these were placed in place of positions worth \$3 or \$4 a week, the showing would not be worth the space in this paper that it takes to tell it. But when the salaries averaged over \$600 per annum, a few of them \$1000, the public should know that no other business school in Canada publishes such lists and gets such

RESULTS.

Many of our former graduates are now commanding salaries from \$2,500 to \$4,000 annually. WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE YOU? We pay railway fare to Chatham up to \$8. Good board in Chatham, \$2.30 to \$2.75. For the handsomest catalogue published by any business school in Canada, write D. McLACHLAN & CO. Chatham, Ont.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY



Complexion Purifier clears dirty complexion of moths, freckles, blotches, and all discolorations. Clears pimples, blackheads and blotches. Price \$1.00, express paid.

Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto.

STAMMERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
AT HOME CARDS
VISITING CARDS

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

THE LONDON PTG & LITHO. CO
London, Ontario.



The Tribulations of Tom and Amanda.

In the good old Maple-sugar and venison days, it was not a ridiculous thing for a young man to hire with his prospective father-in-law, even if the natives were all aware of the circumstances. The only pride and ambition of the young men was to cultivate and give exhibitions of their prodigious strength; and by the side of the father of the object of his suit was the most gratifying and satisfactory place of exhibition. Modern young men depend wholly upon their imaginative and oratorical powers, hence the reason of the decline of suitors being hired by the father. The old man will not depreciate the value of the length and pliability of one's tongue for use as a flail, but he will complain of its softness. Tom was engaged to Amanda, and also, on the farm, with her gracious and illustrious father. It was a wet afternoon in May, and Amanda had hinted that she mortally loathed her task that afternoon of cleaning a feather tick. Tom had the option of either helping the women folk or making some few repairs about the barn; and now his eager ear and willing heart soon secured him employment with the women.

They held a sort of council-of-war as to the best way of cleaning it, and several good theories were very much belittled in the debate. Tom was in despair. He thought hard and fast, lest they would hopelessly abandon the work. At length he hit upon an idea that would be quickly purchased by writers of "Household Hints." He suggested his scheme with great gravity. He proposed to take the feather tick out to the barn and put the feathers through the fanning mill—a scheme that was neither laborious nor tedious, and was certain to thoroughly air the feathers, remove all dust and give them back their fluffiness. Amanda tried many strong arguments to explode the scheme, but as no better way could be found, the tick was straightway lugged into the old log barn. Then Tom was left alone to operate on the tick and put the contents through the mill. He whistled in thankfulness that he was left alone at his dubious task, and yet he performed the surgical operation on the tick rather savagely, because Amanda was, after all, so little interested in the work as to leave him.

He experienced some slight difficulty in feeding them into the machine. The stock seemed giddy and frivolous to what he had been accustomed to milking; but at length it was all fanned. Now, because he was a man, and subject to the wrath of women, every feather lodged in a separate apartment in the barn. The fanning mill seemed to have been possessed of a legion of evil spirits, who each carried a feather and placed it somewhere in the most inconvenient place in the walls and roof, for the sheer purpose of witnessing his grief and lamentations. But when Amanda appeared on the scene his feelings were simply indescribable. He asked her to help him put the feathers back in the tick, hoping by this painful attempt at jocularity to disjoin her excellently prepared satire; but, alas! his spirit soon sank beneath the tide of oratory. He once thought of shooting and plucking enough wild pigeons to replace the feathers, but the idea was abandoned as being unfit occupation for such a hypochondriac. He groped blindly through the slough of despond to the stable where he yoked the oxen and set off to town. Although it cost him two months' wages for the most beautiful and up-to-date bed in town, he did not grudge it, as he well knew that he was heir at least to a share of it at no very distant time.

James M. Beck tells the following story of a friend who was once a magistrate in Philadelphia: He asked of a young man brought before him: "Have you ever been arrested?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Have you ever been in this court before?"

"No, sir."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir."

"You face looks decidedly familiar; where have I seen you before?"

"I am the barkeeper in the saloon on the corner."

HOPE.

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

Dear Sirs,—I have been a reader of your most valuable paper for years, but this year's excels all; I consider it the nearest perfect farm paper I have ever seen, and think no one can afford to be without it. I have been greatly impressed while pondering the subject, "Purpose of Life," and have written out, as best I could, a few thoughts, which, if considered worthy, may be printed some week in "Quiet Hour," or anywhere in your paper.

Your studious reader,
HERB NEWMAN.

Purpose of Life.

"Our lives are songs; God writes the words,

And we set them to music at pleasure; And the song grows glad or sweet or sad, As we choose to fashion the measure.

"We must write the music, whatever the song,

Whatever its rhyme or meter; And if it is sad, we can make it glad, Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter.

"Life is before you, from the fated road

You cannot turn; then take ye up the load, Not yours to tread or leave the unknown way;

Ye must go o'er it, meet ye what ye may; Gird up your souls within you to the deed;

Angels and fellow-spirits bid you speed!"

Life is not mean, it is grand. If it is mean to any, he makes it so. God made it glorious. Life would not be the discouraging thing it often is if we realized the wonderful promise: "I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

Do we always remember the object lesson our Lord once gave to His disciples? He sent them away, depriving them of the visible presence which might be a hindrance to faith. They thought themselves alone on the stormy sea in the darkest hour of the night; but Christ's disciples are never alone. He saw them toiling in rowing, and when things seemed at their very worst, He came to them walking upon the sea. Even then they did not know their Master, and cried out for fear. How often they must have thought of the night afterwards, when fighting far greater difficulties than contrary winds. It must have been a great help to know the Lord was watching them, though Himself unseen, and would come to their assistance when most needed. Let us try to remember that God "weigheth by measure" all the sorrows and joys of our lives.

Nothing is too trifling for His patient consideration. Nothing comes by chance, even when our troubles come by our own making; He permits them, and overrules them for our own good. Every youth should form at the outset of his career the solemn purpose to make the most and best of the powers which God has given him, and to turn to the best possible account every outward advantage within his reach. It was designed that some should be high, some intermediate, and some low, as the trees are some forty, some a hundred, and some as the giant pines, three hundred feet in height. But however high their tops, their roots rest in the same soil. A man's purpose of life should be like a river, which was born of a thousand little rills in the mountains, and when, at last, it has reached its manhood in the plain, though, if you watch it, you shall see "little eddies that seem as if they had cleared their minds and were coming back again to the mountains, yet all its mighty current flows changeless to the sea."

If you hold a dam across it, in a few hours it will overflow it with the voice of victory. It makes no difference what

you call a man—prince, peer or slave. "Man" is that name of power which rises above them all, and gives to every one the right to be that which God meant he should be. No law, nor opinion, nor prejudice, has the right to say to man "you may grow," or "you may not grow," or "you may grow in ten directions and not in twenty." Launched upon the ocean of life like an innumerable fleet, each man may spread what sails God has given him, whether he be pinnace, sloop, brig, bark, ship, or man-of-war; and no commodore or admiral may signal what voyage he shall make, or what canvas he should carry.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'It might have been!'"

HERB NEWMAN.

We gladly give space to the above paper on the "Purpose of Life," and hope that it may be both interesting and profitable to our readers. Too many people live as though their lives were not given to them for any "purpose" at all—unless it be only to have a good time for a few years, and then to pass out of this world, leaving no result behind. Not that it is possible to leave the world in exactly the same condition as if we had never lived in it, for every human being has some influence, and if he drifts aimlessly through life without any definite purpose, he is pretty certain to do some harm to others as well as to himself. Life is a great responsibility, and, although none of us asked to be created, each one must render an account for the life entrusted to him. Of course, if death were really the end of life, our influence would not be of so much consequence. One who believes in a God who has a right to demand obedience, and realizes that every act, every word—yes, and even every thought—is eternal in its influence, will accept his life as a sacred trust and try to make the most of it. What settled aim or purpose can you expect from men who are doubtful about the very existence of God? A soldier once prayed before a battle: "Oh God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul." One who is as undecided as that soldier—thinking it wise to be on the safe side and do right, on the possible chance that there might be a God to punish him for wrong-doing—is not likely to press forward with enough energy to help other souls nearer to the throne of the Most High. A double-minded man can never be depended on, for he is as S. James says, "unstable in all his ways"; he is shifty and changeable, because he doesn't know his own mind, and hasn't made up his mind to pursue any purpose with determination. On the other hand, a man who is "fully persuaded in his own mind," can be expected to act with reasonable consistency.

One who knows what he is aiming at, and is continually working towards that end, is sure to make steady progress. When learning to play on a piano, the difficult music, which was quite beyond the powers of a beginner, is mastered at last, and it is exactly the same in every other difficult pursuit—the most difficult of all, perhaps, being the pursuit of holiness. "He who does the best he can is always improving. His best of yesterday is outdone to-day, and his best of to-day will be outdone to-morrow. It is this steady progress, no matter from what point it starts, that forms the chief element of all greatness and goodness."

Let us choose our mark, then, and see that the choice is not one we may ever have reason to regret; then let us "press toward the mark," determinedly, unflinchingly and steadily. The opportunities of life only come once, and are too valuable to be carelessly wasted.

"Be earnest, earnest, earnest!"

Do what thou dost, as though the stake were Heaven.

And that thy last deed on the Judgment-day!"

HOPE.

Br...
Cro...
Wh...
Mus...
Her...
In...
Chi...
Noo...
A g...
Am...
Just...
Still...
Nev...
Of...
Busy...
Even...
Earl...
Pre...
Smol...
On t...
In th...
From...
Rings...
The...
perenni...
world...
suffice...
Partly...
be reite...
faces a...
pearanc...
Beacu...
of almo...
prime...
involved...
speech...
No on...
if he be...
There a...
compreh...
good m...
those w...
dispensed...
from th...
who does...
in this...
find him...
hopeless...
The m...
tainly or...
much...
giving...
well-bred...
seem to...
winds? ...
upon mor...
it were p...
the floor...
that no...
position...
to occup...
had no...
upon the...
ing them...
that one...
make to...
it cannot...
speaking...
find this...
is one, ho...
end...
In the m...
a part of...
things th...
who listen...
by being...
and conver...
whose exist...
edge, and...
together...
sume a ve...
during a...
cult. If yo...
tion is lea...
circle, rem...
greeting th...
which obli...
siderate of...
"Why did...
away?" ...
"Oh, we d...
wears her...
brooch, her...
the boys' ...
grandma is...
pa on the...

of Tom and da.

le-sugar and veni- a ridiculous thing to hire with his ... even if the na- the circumstances. tion of the young and give exhibi- strength; and by of the object of at gratifying and hibition. Modern upon their im- l powers, hence of suitors being the old man will of the length tongue for use as plain of its soft- to Amanda, and her gracious and as a wet after- nda had hinted der task that a feather tick. ther helping the come few repairs w his eager ear secured him ear-

In September.

Mornings frosty grow, and cold, Brown the grass on hill and wold: Crows are cawing sharp and clear Where the rustling corn grows sere, Mustering flocks of blackbirds call, Here and there a few leaves fall, In the meadow larks sing sweet, Chirps the cricket at our feet. In September.

Noons are sunny, warm, and still; A golden haze o'erhangs the hill, Amber sunshines on the floor Just within the open door: Still the crickets call and creak— Never found, though long we seek,— Oft comes faint report of gun; Busy flies buzz in the sun,— In September.

Evenings chilly are, and damp, Early lighted is the lamp; Fire burns, and kettle sings, Smoke ascends in thin blue rings; On the rug the children lie; In the west the soft lights die; From the elms a robin's song, Rings and sweetly lingers long,— In September.

—Epworth Era.

Manners in Speech.

The subject of good manners is a perennial one. We can not give the world a lesson to-day, and let that suffice for all the days to come. Partly because some things need to be reiterated, and partly because new faces are continually making an appearance in the audience. Because we do more of talking than of almost anything else, one of the prime elements of good manners is involved in manner and matter of speech. No one can be right in his speech, if he be not, first of all, truthful. There are those who do not seem to comprehend that truth is a part of good manners; indeed, there are those who imagine that it is to be dispensed with on occasions. Aside from the sin of untruthfulness, he who does not observe strict integrity in this respect will, sooner or later, find himself in the midst of many hopeless tangles.

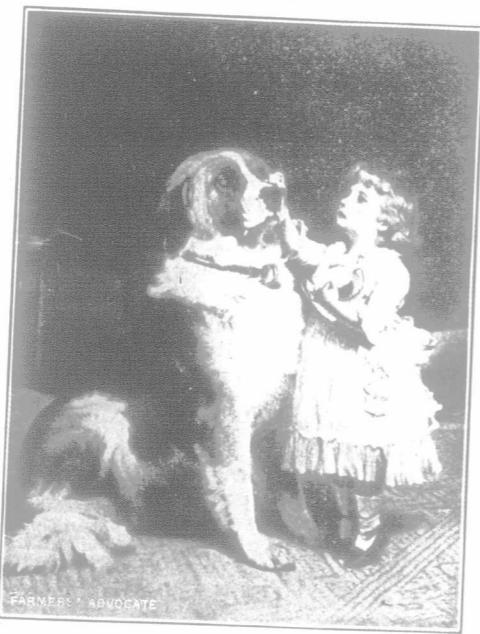
The man of perfect manners is certainly one who does not talk too much. Who has not seen persons giving evidence of being otherwise well-bred, who, in this particular, seem to throw good breeding to the winds? They seem to be determined upon monopolizing conversation. If it were possible for them to first get the floor, so to speak, they saw to it that no one deprived them of the position. If someone else happened to occupy this coveted place, they had no scruples about breaking in upon the other's discourse and making themselves heard. It is seldom that one of us has a communication to make to the world so important that it cannot wait until others cease speaking. Young persons sometimes find this a trying rule to keep. It is one, however, that will pay in the end.

In the matter of conversation, it is a part of good manners to talk of things that are of interest to those who listen. Who has not been bored by being forced to listen to comments and conversation about people of whose existence he has had no knowledge, and about things that are altogether unknown to him? To assume a well-bred air of attention during a time like this is indeed difficult. If you find that your conversation is leaving someone out of the circle, remember that you are transgressing the rule of good manners which obliges us to be kindly considerate of others.—[Lookout.

"Why did you put the plush album away?" "Oh, we don't use it any more. Mary wears her father's photograph in her brooch, her mother's in her belt buckle, the boys' in her watch and bracelet, while grandma is on the coal bucket and grandpa on the parlor vases."



Trust.



"My dog's name is Hero, because he's so brave, sir, When I was a baby, oh, long, long ago, He carried me out of a house that was burning: He's the bravest old dog in the city, I know. My mamma just trusts me with Hero all day, sir, He's better than nurses, he always stays by: He lies on the grass, and you'd think him asleep, sir, But, oh, it's so funny! he just sleeps with one eye. You just ought to see when a dog comes to plague me, Or if naughty boys tease me, my patience to try, One look at his teeth, and the dogs run away, sir, And the boys keep their distance—I guess you know why. He's the finest old dog that a child ever had, sir, He begs for his meals, and he always says, 'Thanks.' My ma says she think's life's a serious thing, sir, For he will not put up with nonsensical pranks."

be loving and faithful to his master if he is well treated. Sometimes the children say to me, "Will dogs go to heaven?" and that is not an easy question to answer. The Bible, in its list of those who will be shut out of the New Jerusalem, certainly says, "Without are dogs." But I don't think it is speaking of real dogs, but of cruel, greedy men; just as when our Lord says: He will set the "sheep" on His right hand and the "goats" on His left. He does not mean real sheep and goats, but people. Certainly if love is stronger than death, and is in its very nature "immortal," dogs ought to share in the after-life, for no one can deny that they often show wonderful, self-sacrificing love. If they haven't souls they certainly have characters, and He who cares even for sparrows is surely pleased with them when they live unselfish lives, or die nobly in the effort to save other lives. We may feel sure that He will do what is for their good; for, whether they live after death or not, they are certainly His.

Many years ago there was a little Scotch dog called Bobby, who earned well-deserved fame for himself. He was not a beautiful thoroughbred, but only a rough, brown mongrel, and yet his name will be long remembered in Edinburgh. His puppy days were spent in the country, and he enjoyed life there as anyone should do. His master grew vegetables for the market, and Bobby guarded them every night, sleeping so lightly that no thief dared to steal anything. When the little chap was three years old his master moved into a small shop in Edinburgh. Then hard times came and Bobby found that bones grew very scarce, and even the oat cake—which was all his master could afford—was hardly big enough to satisfy his healthy appetite. But Bob was too plucky to make a fuss about a thing which could not be helped—for he knew quite well that his master fared no better than he. One day he noticed that his master looked hungrily at the cake before he threw it to him. There was not a scrap of food on the table, and Bob-



On the Moon River, Muskoka Lake District Grand Trunk Railway System.

I read those verses in an old newspaper the other day, and they seem to fit the picture, so here they are for you to read. Dear old fellow! doesn't he look like a dog to be trusted? But almost any dog will

of the remark and broke the cake in two, giving half to the dog and eating the rest himself.

A few days later a woman who lived near, and who sometimes gave scraps to Bobby, was surprised to hear him howling outside and scratching at the door to be let in. She gave him a nice bone because he looked so thin and sad, and he started off for home. Then, seeing that the woman was not following, he went back and explained in dog language that she must come too. She filled a basket with food, for she suspected that something was wrong with her poor neighbor, and then followed the eager little dog. She found his master lying on his bed, but he did not need the good food she had brought, so she gave it to Bobby. Round the white form on the bed were heaped a few bones, and even a crust of bread, that the faithful little dog had brought home. Hungry as he was, the noble-hearted little fellow would not eat them himself, but had tried his best to push them into his dead master's hand.

When the cheap pine coffin was lowered into the grave in the Blackfriar cemetery, the faithful dog tried to jump in too, but was held back. When the mound was heaped up he tried his hardest to paw away the earth which covered his dear friend. When he found that was impossible, he made a hole for himself under a flat tombstone, for stormy weather, and day after day he watched the spot where his master had been laid, ready to welcome him when he should come out. He never left the spot, except to hunt for a little food, and often people would bring him something to eat. Poor children would sometimes go hungry themselves, so that they might have a crust or a bone to give him—for unselfish love is always infectious.

Three years passed slowly away, and then one day a rich man visited the cemetery, heard the story of the dog, and ordered a good dinner for him from the hotel near by. When he went away he left a standing order with the proprietor to supply Bobby with a good dinner every day, and he soon learned to know what the dinner-bell meant, and went regularly to the hotel for his dinner.

Nine years more passed wearily away, and still he watched and waited. But, when for two days in succession he failed to turn up for his dinner, a search was made for him in the cemetery. There was the poor, dragged body, lying, cold and

still, at the foot of the grave, like a sentinel dying at his post, but where was the brave and faithful spirit? Did Bobby go out like the flame of a candle, and was his life really ended? Was his long and patient watching entirely wasted? I am sure he deserved the only reward he wanted—to be with his dear master again. If he deserves it, is it likely that a just and loving God would refuse to give it to him? The Bible says that "God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love," and He could not deal unrighteously with a little dog, or forget his "work and labor of love." Whether Bobby's life has gone on after death we do not know, but we do know that God will be just and kind to all His creatures, and we may safely leave such matters in His wise and loving hands.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I'm very much interested in the Children's Corner; I read it as soon as it comes, and think it's a grand treat. Me and I go to school, ride home and a half mile on a little blue pony. It is fun, only when he gets scared, and then he runs out of the road.

I can saddle and unsaddle him; he is as gentle as can be. We picket him out before school in the morning, and then saddle him at the last recess. I have been sick this week, and have not gone. When we get home we get our lessons, and then I help mamma get supper, and take care of the chickens; we have lots of little chickens now. After supper papa goes after the cows, and mamma and papa milk, while Eunice and I wash the dishes and feed the kitten; she is a gray and white one. The coyotes got the rest of our kittens; we had five last winter, but now we just have Kate. We had a big rain the night before last, and all day yesterday, and I guess the road is so muddy we can hardly get to school by this time.

There is another little girl that comes to school on horse-back, and there are fourteen children that walk all the way from two and a half miles to half a mile. Well, next Monday is a holiday, so the children will play all day. By, by, cousins. EDITH ARMOR. Nanton, Alta. (Aged 11.)

Butterflies.

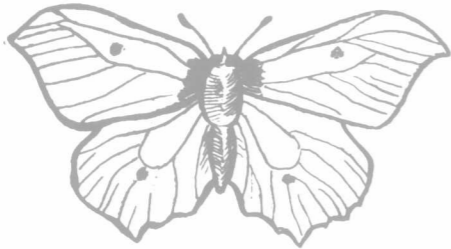
(Continued.)

The next three butterflies begin a somewhat long family. Two of them are so very much alike that it would appear that they are a slight variation of the same species. Nevertheless, the difference is sufficient to warrant a separate name, Colias Edusa and Colias Hyale.



Clouded Yellow.
(Colias Edusa.)

The apparent difference lies in a much deeper shade of color on the ground-work of Edusa. The females of these two lack the light spots on the edge of the dark band on each wing. Gonepteryx Rhamani, which is placed at the beginning of this family, is a very different-looking insect, as it is almost one uniform color.



The Brimstone Butterfly.
(Gonepteryx Rhamani.)

i. e., a daffodil yellow with a rust-red mark on each wing. The female is nearly white. The main color of these three butterflies is yellow, deepening to orange brown in Edusa. They head the sub-family Florida, which includes most of the white butterflies.

Heronsmere. (MRS.) O. ALEX.

According to the Clinton, Mo., Herald, the following notice was recently found tacked on the door of a local church: "There will be preaching in this house a week from next Wednesday, Providence permittin', and there will be preaching whether or no on Monday following upon the subject, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned at three-thirty in the afternoon.'"

A poor woman in this parish, says a London, England, clergyman, was consulting me in connection with her domestic troubles, and there was some doubt as to whether her marriage was a legal one, inasmuch as her "husband" (as she had just discovered) appeared to have a wife living, from whom he had been separated. The woman's pathetic inquiry was: "If he is not my husband, what right has he to knock me about?"



TEACHER & PUPIL

The Teacher an Empire Builder.

By Ralph Connor.

(Continued.)

In the last analysis, the influence of the teacher upon his school is the influence of what he is himself, and not of what he strives to make his pupils become. In other words, the great dominating element in the making of the manhood and womanhood of our nation, is the character of the teacher upon whom the nation lays the responsibility for the mind and heart culture of its youth, the character which he cannot hide, however diligently he may try, the character that reveals itself in the end he strives to attain with his class. Is he a man working for a salary, working for place in his profession, then the examination is ever before him, and for that he will cram his pupils and drill them into a condition of proper repetition and uniformity. But should he carry deep in his heart a purpose to be worthy of his high office, worthy of the trust of the community, worthy of the confidence and love of his children, the examination will be something almost if not entirely forgotten, and he will lead his pupils to conceive worth to be the great thing to achieve, a thing far greater than success in examinations. It is the thing a man loves, after all, that reveals him, and if the teacher is a true lover of what is beautiful and good, then he will do something to inspire that love in the hearts of those who live so many hours in his company. Is he a lover of what is beautiful in literature, then he will impart some of that love of good books to his pupils, which is the beginning and the end of all true culture. In sport, does he love to see what is manly and generous in his school team more than to see them win the game, then he will impart to his boys something of his own manly and generous spirit, and teach them how to play the game with honor, and—one of life's greatest lessons—how to take a licking well.

There is something altogether wonderful and mysterious in this breathing forth of character, this exhalation of personality. This is the mystery that lies at the back of all that series of phenomena that is so often wrongly attributed to heredity on the one hand, or to environment on the other. It is not so much the flesh and blood of the ancestral line, but the spirit of the sires and mothers creating atmosphere, that stamps the race. Blood is much, but spirit is more. This, too, is the explanation of that marvel of nature, how above environment low and degrading, the purest souls have triumphed under the subtle influence of some high soul. This, alas, is not common, but we have all known, thank God! something of this mystery of atmosphere that clings to every soul, forms the medium of communication with the surrounding world, and disdains of the cruder medium of speech, transmits one soul's secret, subtle influence to others. I have seen a whole mining camp yield its unspeakable brutality to the subtle and powerful influence of the mere presence of a good woman. I have seen a whole roomful of shallow society worldlings lifted out of the wretched frivolity and banality of an evening party, into the high, pure, serene atmosphere of noble thought and lofty ideal, by the entrance of a cultured and saintly woman. It was marvellous. She shed light as a star, and exhaled sweetness as a flower.

When I look back upon my school days and try to estimate what of treasure I garnered from them, I drop out of count all that mass of learning that doubtless was crammed into my head by my successive teachers, but I cherish as truly precious, and recognize as potent in shaping my life, that subtle something that drew me and held me to certain of my teachers. This was my hero, and made me love what was strong and true; one, a scholar, with a kind of madness for pure smooth-flowing English, gave me

a love for classic expression that never died in my heart; and one was a saint, and made me love goodness and long to be something better than I was. What out of books they taught me I cannot recall, but what they were I felt then, though I could not have defined, and it is that which is part of me to-day.

There is a terrible side to this, too, for just as truly as the good, so does the evil exhale from the soul. I can think of one of my masters whose brutality, exuding through him in countless ways, made me loathe him then, and makes me shudder at him now, even at this distance of years. It is terrible, terrible to think of a company of children, with souls plastic and eager to receive impression, penned close up in the same room, pursuing the same studies, engaging in the same sports with one whose vile soul, breathing forth impurity and meanness, poisons the air which is the life breath of these young souls. Atmosphere, not scholarship, is the important thing in a teacher. Character, not certificates, is what I desiderate in the man to whom I entrust my boy. It is an advantage if the teacher be a scholar, it is imperative that he be a high-souled gentleman. It is a deadly curse if he be bad.

Character in the teacher—that is my theme this afternoon. That is the qualification I should demand for the man making empire among us. Character more than cleverness. Let us not be thought vainly idealistic. We cannot hope for perfection in the teacher, nor in any other man, but we ought to desire and expect that he should be a man loving the thing that is good and pure, striving to attain some high ideal for himself, and devoting his powers to the aiding of his pupils to realize similar ideals. There have been men of genius so brilliant as to dazzle the eyes of contemporary judgment and to compel the wonder of posterity, but the lifting of the world has been the work of men of character. Genius glitters, goodness saves.

Now what does all this mean? Is it the belittling of institute training, of normal classes? By no means. It is simply restoring the moment in the outfitting of the teacher to its proper place. We in these days have emphasized beyond all correctness of balance system and control. It is time for us to restore the proper emphasis to character.

When one thinks of the humdrum of daily school routine, one is inclined to ask, is this not altogether too dramatic? Is it possible to connect such high ideals with the daily grind of school work? We grant it is no easy task. In the light of common day the vision surely fades, but does not altogether disappear. It is given to us as our high privilege to renew from time to time the "vision splendid." We are not condemned to have it quite pass from us. It is for this that there has been hinted in colors of unfading splendor the character of the world's Great Teacher, and in the steady and frequent regard of that matchless picture we can preserve and even chasten into more perfect beauty our own highest ideals. If the teacher could only remember that his office is sacred, and that he stands as a high priest before the temple devoted to soul culture, he would perhaps walk with more reverent feet as he ascended to exercise the functions of his sacred office. If he could always carry in his heart the thought that what he is those in his care will become, with what earnestness and diligence would he give himself to his own heart culture, and how would he continually be driven in despair from his own imperfections to Him under whose influence men become pure and brave and good.

The woman was doing her shopping. The counter-jumper handed her a package and she slowly turned away.

"Do I need anything else?" she absent-mindedly asked.

"You have just bought some lawn," ventured the clerk. "Don't you think you will need some hose?"

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A complete and permanent constitutional CURE. Book 57 F Free. Write at once for it, to P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

BROWN Leghorn cockerels for sale, by cock winner first prize, Toronto, and hen that scored 96 at St. Athons's last poultry show. W. T. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

WANTED & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising. TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

WANTED by Englishman (45), situation on farm for winter months, to do chores (except milking). Salary not so much object as comfortable home. Disengaged Nov. 1st. Address H. Sharpe, Br. Okdale, Man.

BOOK-KEEPING Stenography, etc., taught by mail. Post-tions for all graduates of complete commercial course. Outfit for Home Study \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

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.

TO SECURE RESULTS Advertise in the Advocate



Hungry Hogs

The hungrier a hog gets, the better—provided he digests and assimilates all he eats. The good appetite means more weight, quicker finishing and greater profit.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

gives a sharp appetite, and by toning up the digestive and assimilative organs, insures that the maximum amount of the food eaten will be turned into weight. It also expels worms and prevents disease.

It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). Good also for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

5¢ per lb in 100 lb sacks, 25 lb pail \$1.60. Except in Canada and West and South. Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.

Sold on a Written Guarantee **DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea and Instant Laine Killer.

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

Beyond To-day.

If we could see beyond to-day,
AS God can see;
If all the clouds should roll away,

If we could know beyond to-day,
AS God doth know;
Why dearest treasures pass away
And tears must flow—

If we could see! if we could know!
We often say;
But God in love a veil doth throw
Across our way;

—Christian Work.

What the City Chap Doesn't Know.

A travelling man who makes headquarters in this city tells how the country "jay" who is frequently made the butt of ridicule in the newspapers and elsewhere occasionally gets even in showing up the ignorance of the city man.

The young fellow talked a long monologue loaded with sophistication, and showing every now and then a covert sneer for the ignorance and awkwardness of the country-bred person.

"Wall, stranger, that's all right about the city, but how many teeth has a cow?"

"I can't say," said the city youth, looking around nervously to see if he was being "guyed."

"Huh! Well, why is the front wheel of a wagon smaller than the hind ones?"

"I give that up, too."

"How long does it take a hog to hatch out his young?"

"Hatch? I never knew."

"Which end of a horse gets up first?"

"I—I never saw it happen."

By this time the spectators of the cross-examination had drawn close with the interest.

"Wall," said the man of wrinkles, "I suppose it's all right for you to run around in the city, 'cause there the police can take care of yer, but before yer come to the country agin yer want'er git hold of someone that's got the time to teach yer, so's yer can learn a thing or two."

A Fool and His Wisdom.

A story, which is credited to Major Pond by the New York Tribune, tells of a weak-minded lad who went to the miller's to have some grain ground. "The miller said to him:

"So you are a fool, eh?"

"I guess I am," replied the youth.

"A fool, eh? A natural," mused the miller. "We haven't many natural fools hereabouts. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?"

"Oh, no, sir, of course not," the lad answered, politely.

"Well, my boy, since you are a fool," began the miller, "I want you first to tell me what you know, and afterward what you don't know. Now, to begin."

"I know," said the boy, "that the miller's legs are fat."

"Good! Very good!" said the miller. "That is what you know. Now tell us what you don't know."

"I don't know," said the boy, "how grain fattens 'em," replied the youth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Legal.

DEBTS OF MINORS.

What is the law concerning notes given by minors, and whether can a note given by a young man under twenty-one years of age be collected after he has reached that age? SUBSCRIBER.

Milestone.
Ans.—If a young man under age is supporting himself away from his father, he would be entitled to carry out any contract made by himself for necessities. If he has given a note when under age and repudiates it, it will be necessary to get him to acknowledge it after he is twenty-one years of age, in order to collect it.

HOLIDAYS OF HIRED MAN.

1. If a man is hired for a term of six or seven months at a lump sum, what holidays is he entitled to, if any?

2. In case of sickness, can his employer put a man in his place at a higher wage, and deduct from the amount coming to him? A. B. C. Beresford.

Ans.—1. A hired farm hand is only entitled to the regular national holidays, unless the contract states otherwise.

2. Not unless the bargain or contract contained an agreement to that effect.

Miscellaneous.

MOVING FRUIT TREES PLANTING RASPBERRIES.

1. I have some fruit trees of two years' growth, which I want to move to a better location. Can I move them this fall with as good results as in spring?

2. I also want to set out some raspberry bushes. I would rather do the work this fall. G. H. B. Stratford.

Ans.—1. Expert horticulturists differ as to whether fall or spring is the better season for planting trees, but the majority favor the latter. There is no reason, however, why you should not be able to transplant your trees in the fall. The great secret of success will be to disturb the roots as little as possible, and the way to accomplish this is to aim to get as much earth as possible to adhere to the roots. A good plan would be to have something like a flat stone-boat upon which to do the moving.

2. The raspberries may also be set out this fall, although springtime would be the better season to plant. It takes but little time to plant a great many raspberry canes. If planting be done in the fall we would advise covering the stems of the plants over with straw manure, so that they may receive some protection from frost.

Towne—"I suppose you heard that old Lawyer Sharpe is lying at the point of death?" Browne—"No. Well, well, the ruling passion strong in death, eh?"

Small service is true service while it lasts;

Of friends, however humble, scorn not one;

The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,

Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun.

—Wordsworth.

Pressure of business often compels District Attorney Jerome, of New York, to take his noontime meal in a typical "quick-lunch" restaurant. One day last spring Mr. Jerome was in his usual hurry, and going into a near-by lunch-room he hastily looked over the bill-of-fare and said to the waiter: "Let me have an order of fried eggs." Across the table sat a newspaper man, and the waiter asked him for his order. "Give me the same—but fresh ones, mind you." Then the waiter sang out to the man behind a partition: "Two orders of fried eggs—one of 'em fresh."

The next day Mr. Jerome hunted up a new place to appease his midday hunger.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY
Constipation and Indigestion may give rise to nothing more serious than a distressed feeling or discomfort due to an overworked or impoverished condition of the Digestive Organs.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
will easily put them right, but if neglected—if the early symptoms are disregarded—what a burden of illness may be the consequence.
BILIOUSNESS, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES
are all caused by some important organ or organs failing to do their duty properly. No one who values life can further neglect the warning symptoms. The best and wisest, as well as the simplest and cheapest plan, is to always rely upon and keep
THE "LITTLE DOCTOR" IN THE HOME—
BEECHAM'S PILLS
By following the instructions with each box of pills, thousands of women all over the world have saved their lives and much suffering. BEECHAM'S PILLS purify the blood, give strength and vigor to the digestive organs, give vim and tone to the nerves and put the whole body in a healthy condition. A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the house, as like a "stitch in time" they will invariably have the most beneficial effect and save much future worry and anxiety, as well as many a fit of sickness and much expense. They act like magic.
Prepared in St. Helens, England, by Thomas Beecham.
Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America, in boxes, 25 cents.

THE WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
Commercial Building, 10th St.,
BRANDON, - - - MANITOBA.
FARMERS' SONS
Should get a good business education. It is essential to success in all lines of business.
INVESTIGATE
The courses in commercial subjects as taught in our College. The strongest Business College faculty in the West. Each teacher is a specialist of a specialty.
J. B. BEVERIDGE, } Principals.
F. E. WERRY, }
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

POSITIONS
Can be secured in any line of employment when the applicant has made proper preparation. Write to
THE WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE
for handsome illustrated announcement. Special inducement for farmers' sons and daughters. Address, G. W. DONALD, SECRETARY.
N. B.—The largest and best commercial school in the West.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE
at your home. We will give, free for advertising purposes, course of 48 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin, (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only, and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and FREE tuition contract, address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 295, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

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

NO. 1 HARD WHEAT!

AS USUAL

Last Mountain Valley

is producing an average crop of

25

BUSHELS PER ACRE
NO. 1 HARD.



"WHEAT AT FIRST BREAKING."

NO RUST.
NO FROST.

Buy in a
Thoroughly Tested
Locality.

Machine men say, "STRASSBURG FARMERS ARE CASH CUSTOMERS."
Write, and we will send you our new book, "THE LAST WEST," and Map, FREE.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, M. rchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

DAMSON & ROS, Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St. N.

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

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

A. E. 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.—Duro-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

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

TRADE NOTE.

REGARDING HAIL INSURANCE.—

This year Jos. Cornell, manager of the Central Canada Insurance Co., Brandon, writes as follows: I beg to say that the volume of business written by this Company during the past season was quite up to our expectations. The impression seems to have got abroad that there was practically no loss from hailstorms this season, but I think the reports of the different companies will show that the average loss per acre of crop insured will be higher than in any season since 1900, and as far as this company is concerned we do not look for any profit out of this season's business. Our claims for indemnity averaged about one to every ten policies issued, and you will readily understand that with business distributed over the entire Province we were kept exceedingly busy looking after those claims. It affords us very much pleasure to be able to say that, with the exception of one claim, in connection with which we have not been able to get papers completed as yet, all have been settled in full, it being our practice to issue cheques in settlement of claims immediately upon completion of the claim papers, and the last cheque issued this season is now in the hands of the claimant, and with the one exception mentioned we are entirely clear of the season's business so far as losses are concerned. I can state further that we have every reason to believe our settlements have been very satisfactory to policyholders, as we have not in a single case been obliged to resort to arbitration, and have received very many letters from claimants expressing their entire satisfaction at the manner in which they have been treated. Farmers who have suffered loss from hail are beginning to appreciate the superiority of joint stock insurance over mutual insurance in so far as hail protection is concerned. Those who have been members but have never suffered loss, and whose experience has been that of premium payers only, have never had it forced

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R. Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together. Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments. Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Oct. 21, 1904, of cattle; Oct. 14, 1904, of horses. Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

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. R. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

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

AN ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY can be had and plenty of money made by using our Well Machinery!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

upon them that the actual cost of insurance did not always determine its value, but those who have suffered loss are in a position to realize that insurance with a company that can and will pay, no matter how serious or wide-spread the loss may be, is really cheaper than insurance at half the price with a company whose resources may be wiped out of existence by a single storm. While on this subject might it not be well to mention the fact that while the Territorial Government charge 15c. per acre for an insurance of \$4 per acre, and were obliged in the year 1903 to take out of the general funds an amount equal to another cent for every acre insured, making the total cost 16c. per acre, this company insures for \$5 per acre at rates as low as 16c. This is something that is also of considerable interest to your Territorial readers, it being their right to demand that their Government permit companies to do business there, and prove by open competition which is the better of the two systems, that administered by the Government, or the protection given by the companies.

GOSSIP.

A company of farm hands, working for a deacon, came in to dinner. One of them fell to at once, and with his mouth full, was taken aback by the deacon's "grace before meat," which ran thus, "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."—(Christian Register.)

At the Omaha horse show, George Peppet of Toronto, captured first prize in tandems, in which he used Creighton and Indian, first in combination, with Daisy Bean, and second in four-in-hand. Crow & Murray captured first in the four-in-hand and second in tandems, with Empress and Sporting Duchess. Miss Wilks, of Galt, captured first prize in pair of trotting horses, using Rhos and Easter Bell.

GOSSIP.

If the price of flour continues to advance, jewellers will be forced to use some substitute for paste in the making of cheap diamonds.

Mr. Wm. Cathcart, of Yellow Grass, Assa., recently purchased from Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., twenty Clydesdale fillies and two stallions for ranching purposes. Mr. Hassard is now bringing out from Scotland a consignment of sixty fillies, which he will sell at the Repository, Toronto, about November 1st.

Not long ago an old colored woman of Virginia visited a doctor and informed him that her husband was seriously ill. The doctor hastened home with her, and upon making a diagnosis of the man's case informed the wife that he had a hopeless case of gastritis.

"Gastritis!" ejaculated the old woman. "De Lawd knows I don't know how he ever got gastritis, 'cause I don't burn a thing but coal ile in dis house, an' but powerful little of that."

An excited military-looking gentleman entered the editorial sanctum one afternoon, exclaiming:

"That notice of my death is false, sir. I will horsewhip you within an inch of your life, sir, if you don't apologize in your next issue."

The editor inserted the following next day: "We extremely regret to announce that the paragraph which stated that Major Blazer was dead is without foundation."

The grammar class was discussing the gender of the words "sun" and "moon." The teacher had spoken of how the masculine form is applied to objects of strength and power, and the feminine form to weaker things.

"But," objected one boy, "the fireman and engineer speak of an engine as 'she' and 'her,' and the engine is big and strong."

"Who has anything to say about that!" said the teacher.

"Maybe it is because a man runs her," remarked the smart boy of the class.

Secretary Shaw told this story the other day as to the propriety of extending clemency to violators of the customs laws who furnish evidence against their associates. It was at a school in Mr. Shaw's native State of Iowa, and one of the boys had committed some grave infraction of discipline. The teacher announced that he would thrash the whole class if some one did not tell him who had committed the offence. All were silent, and he began with the first boy and thrashed every one in the class, until finally he reached the last one. Then he said:

"Now, if you will tell me who did this I won't thrash you."

"All right, sir, I did it," was the reply.

CARE OF STALLIONS.

A noted horseman and breeder gives the method he employs in the care of his stallions as follows:

"I pull their shoes off in the fall, and every fine day they run in the paddock a couple of hours, and I let them go this way till about March 1. Then I take them up, and commence just as if I were getting them ready to race, whether they get to a race or not. They get systematic training right through the stud season, and by the time they are done covering mares, they are as hard as nails, and most generally about ready to race."

"To my mind it is all foolishness that a horse must not serve mares while in training, and must not be in training while serving mares. That is where most stallion owners fall down when they attempt to race a stallion and make a stud season with him too. They don't give him hardly enough exercise during the stud season to make him eat well, and along about July 1 he is fat and soft, and they try to get him ready to race, crowd him a little too hard, and he goes wrong."

"A horse should have plenty of good, strong exercise while in the stud, and what is training but strong, systematic exercise? Then why should you not kill two birds with one stone, and get your horse ready to race while giving him the exercise he needs to make him successful in the stud?"—[Ex.]



RAYMOND CABINET.

THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINES

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

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

Speedy Silent Simple

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

OVER FORTY YEARS' PERFECT SATISFACTION IN CANADIAN HOMES.

Write for free circulars and information regarding RAYMONDS to

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

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

A few cents a day invested with the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company will amount to a large sum in twenty years.

By means of their Endowment Policy you can have your life insured for 10, 15, 20 or 25 years, as the case may be, and at the end of the period chosen have all the premiums you have paid in returned with good interest thereon.

In the meantime, the policies are so arranged as to carefully protect you from loss.

Write for further information to

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

TRADE NOTES.

JEWELLERY AT FIRST COST.—On Main Street in Winnipeg there is a firm of jewellers who have built up a large business, and who are ever increasing their trade, both in the city and with the country clients. The direction in which they will push their trade this year is countrywards, through the mail-order system, and to this end they have published a handsome, although condensed, catalogue of their stock. As everyone purchases jewellery at some time or other, this price list should be in every home so that a saving, by purchasing at largely-reduced prices, may be secured. See the announcement in our advertising columns of Henry Birks & Sons, and drop them a card for their catalogue.

CANADA LEADS THE WORLD in the manufacture of high-class saws, harvest tools, iron and brass bedsteads.—Probably the most commanding display at the Winnipeg Exhibition was that of Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont. It consisted of a large variety of saws, artistically arranged in a beautiful open case, decorated in white and gold, and forty feet long by twenty-three feet high. The background was a rich setting of black velvet, and like a beautiful picture kept the passing multitude spellbound with admiration at this wonderful array of saws.

This firm manufacture in great quantities saws of every description, which for temper and quality are not excelled. Their Maple Leaf high-grade hand saws have a wide reputation for temper, quality, beauty and finish. They are tempered under the firm's secret process, which toughens and refines the steel, and will by this process hold a keener cutting edge longer than by any method formerly tried.

The firm also had a beautiful display of high-grade harvest tools, such as forks, hoes and rakes of every description, of the finest finish and temper; also iron and brass bedsteads, of beautiful design and finish.

The firm of Shurly & Dietrich have for years been in the lead as manufacturers of high-grade saws. As proof of this, at the Chicago's World's Fair, held in 1893, they were awarded all the highest honors in competition with the three largest American manufacturers for the best quality, finish and display of saws.

The maple leaf brand of saws are the only ones exported in large quantities to the United States. They also export the Maple Leaf brand of saws to Australia, New Zealand, the British Isles, and Brazil.

Low Colonists' Rates.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. To points in California and Arizona. Tickets on sale daily, September 15th to October 15th. For further information apply to J. F. Gillies, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

A writer in the Horse World says: "Canada is rapidly coming to the front as a great breeding point for high-class trotters and pacers, as well as heavy harness horses and high-steppers. At the Brockville Fair, the past week, the various classes in the showing would have done credit to Madison Square Garden. I have never seen a finer lot of brood mares and colts at a county fair anywhere, not even down in Kentucky. Brockville is a picturesque and progressive Canadian city, surrounded by a rich farming community, who are considerably

interested in the breeding industry. A grand place to visit, with wealth and good cheer in evidence everywhere."

Mr. Frank G. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., has purchased for \$5,000 the good Canadian pacer, Angus Pointer, 2.06, by Sidney Pointer, 2.07 1/2, out of Jane, by Tippoo. This star of the Grand Circuit was brought out by George MacPherson, of Montreal, and driven to his record by Wm. J. Andrews, at Hartford. Good breeders say that Angus Pointer is still a factor that must not be overlooked in the 2.06 class, and that he can step to a record close to the two-minute mark over the glib track at Memphis.

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., when sending in his change of advertisement for this issue, writes that he is just starting on his way to Scotland for a new importation. Shorthorn breeders may expect something choice in this new blood when it arrives.

The first-prize cow and grand champion female in the Jersey breed at the St. Louis Fair is Imp. Figgis in her thirteen-year-old form. Figgis was placed third at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1899, in her nine-year-old shape, by the U. S. judge, but she deserved a better place and has lived to prove her worth, while her rivals of that event have been almost forgotten. She is a great dairy cow.

CLYDESDALE SHIPMENT TO GALBRAITH & SON.

Fifteen choicely-bred Clydesdale stallions were purchased by Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man., and Janesville, Wis., from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kircudbright. One half of these horses have been premium winners in this country. The oldest is a seven-year-old, bred by Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and got by the champion stallion, Sir Everard (2353). He is full brother to the Highland and Agricultural Society champion mare and Cawdor Cup winner, Lady Margaret (13833). Another is the well-bred Prince's Pride (10855), which in 1903 had the Vale of Alford premium. He was got by the noted prize horse, Mains of Airies (10378), and his dam was by Mr. George Bean's Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse, Mount Royal (8065). Baron Sproat (11610), a three-year-old, by Baron's Pride (9122), out of one of the best Macgregor mares in the Stewartry, is a thick, low-set Clydesdale horse. Silver Light (11529) is a four-year-old black horse, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society prize horse, Black Rod (10509). His dam was got by Prince Hubert (9362), one of the highest-priced stallion foals ever sold, after Prince of Wales (673). One of the best horses shipped this season is Baron Afton (11255), winner of the Crieff premium in 1903 and the Nairn premium in 1904. Baron Afton is the biggest stallion, perhaps, of the present day, and his quality is equal to his size and substance. He was got by Baron's Pride (9122), out of Mr. M'Nee's champion mare, Poor Girl (13945), whose sire was the 1,000-guinea horse, Montrave Mac (9958). Brilliant (11285) is a four-year-old horse, to which have been awarded the Strathbogie and Airdrie premiums. He was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse, Moncrieffe Marquis (9953). Another horse is Good as Gold (11733), a four-year-old, got by Montrave Mac (9958), out of Mr. Dollar's well-known champion mare at the local shows in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. Prince Norman (11853), a big, dark-colored horse, was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse Prince Thomas (10266). His dam was got by the well-known premium horse, Gallant Foteath (8638). Amongst the younger horses Consort (12105), a son of Baron's Pride, which won second prize in Castle Douglas as a yearling, and now rising three years old, is worthy of special mention. His dam was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society first-prize horse, Belvidere (9128), and his gr-dam was by the unbeaten horse, Cairnbrogie Stamp (4274). Black Hero (12052) is a powerful three-year-old horse, got by the Keiso and Clackmannan premium horse, Boreland Pride (10318). There is a two-year-old horse, by the noted breeding stallion, Up-to-Time (10475), dam a Lord Erskine mare. A fine, useful horse, rising four years old, was got by Lord Columba (10582). Mount Lothian, got by the noted breeding stallion, Lord Lothian (5988), out of a mare by the Glasgow first-prize stallion, Prince Robert, sire of the champion, Hiawatha. It is likely to make a name for himself in Canada. Finally, mention may be made of two good two-year-old horses, one got by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse, Sir Christopher (10286); and the other, got by the Strirling premium horse, Fickle Fashion (10546). Altogether, it may safely be said that it is long since a shipment of big, well-bred Clydesdale stallions to equal this has been sent to North America.—[Scottish Farmer.]

GOSSIP.

At the Kelso ram sale in Scotland last month, Lord Polwarth's rams sold for an average price of £25 10s., the highest price obtained being £160, paid by Mr. Little, of New Zealand, who also bought the H. & A. S. first-prize winner, bred by Mr. David Hume, Barrowwell, Brechin, for £95. Mr. Hume's average was £30 11s.

The Canadian-bred two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, Fair Queen, bred by H. Fairbairn, Theford, Ont., has kept her place as queen of Shorthorns in America by winning, at the World's Fair at St. Louis, first prize in her class as a two-year-old heifer; senior sweepstakes as best female of the breed, two years or over, and the grand championship as the best female of the breed of any age.

A Steinbach subscriber writes: "Esteemed Friends,—I have neither time nor ability to express myself fully how much I like the 'Farmer's Advocate.' The corner for Questions and Answers is an inestimable source of help and information, not only to the farmer, but also for business and professional men to a considerable extent. The paper deals in concise and plain language, with the most important facts and events in country and business life."

At the annual auction sale of Lincoln Rams, held in the city of Lincoln, England, Sept. 2nd, the total average of prices beat all previous records: 126 rams selling for an average of £28, or \$140, as compared with an average last year of £18 5s. The chief feature of the sale this year was the high prices realized by Mr. C. E. Howard, of Nocton Rise, whose six rams made an average of £125, or \$625, each. Mr. Howard is a young breeder, who took over his father's flock last year. The highest price of the day, 300 guineas, \$1,575, was paid by Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons, Dowsby, for one of Mr. Howard's rams. Messrs. R. & W. Wright, Nocton Heath, obtained the second highest average; their eight rams averaging £86 4s. Messrs. Dean & Sons made the third highest average, namely, £26 10s., for 24 head. The lowest average for one breeder's contribution was £8 8s.

JUDGES FOR ST. LOUIS.

Although unofficially announced, the following judges have been selected, and will be confirmed by the World's Fair officials: Shropshires, Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.; Oxfords, B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; Southdowns, W. T. Potts, Chicago; Cheviots, J. H. Skinner, Lafayette, Ind.; Leicesters, John Marshall, Cass City, Mich.; Lincolns, A. A. Arnold, Gatesburg, Wis.; Cotswolds, J. Hal, Woodford, Kentucky; Hampshires, I. J. Hiller, West Bay City, Mich.; Dorsets, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y. Judging of breeding classes commences Wednesday, October 5th, and will be continued daily till October 13th. Fat sheep will be judged, commencing Oct. 11th, and concluding October 13th.

DRAFT BLOOD BEGETS SPEED.

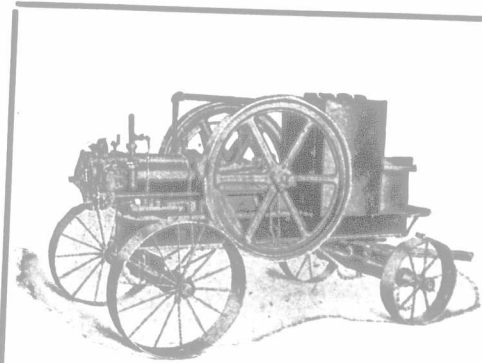
It has been discovered that the horse that sired the dam of this season's fast pacer, Hazel Patch 2.05½, was sired by an imported Clydesdale stallion, out of a mare called Thoroughbred. Of course his speed at the pace and his ability to carry it a race of heats will be credited to his alleged inheritance of Thoroughbred blood by the few who worship at the shrine of Bomed. As Hazel Patch is not the only fast performer having a draft horse strain, what's the matter with trying new infusions of that blood to produce fast trotters and pacers? If a half-bred draft mare has produced a pacer with a record of 2.05½, perhaps another strain of it might result in a world beater. Or, why not try a mixture of draft and Thoroughbred blood, leaving the trotting blood out entirely? Inasmuch as trotting blood is regarded as of so little value by some, this mixture ought to solve the problem of breeding fast trotters and pacers without the use of the blood of such pishian trotters as Electioneer, George Wilkes, and other trotting-bred horses whose families have attained some little prominence in the turf.—[Horse World.]

SEND FOR

Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

The Largest Ever Issued in Canada.

JOHN LESLIE, 324 to 328 Main St., WINNIPEG



THE "OHIO" Portable Gasoline Engines

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

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

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE A SALE

Of a farm, of stock, or of any other article, we can inform the PURCHASING public of the fact every week in the year. Our ads. are read by business men and are published in order to bring buyer and seller together!

ADVERTISE FOR RESULTS IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The William Weld Co., Limited.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG.

TORONTO.

ALEX. CAVANAGH

GRAIN

FARMERS

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

DISPERSION SALE

OF PURE-BRED

SHORTHORNS

ON

Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1904

AT

BOYD FARM, ROSSER, MANITOBA,

Sec. 12, Tp 13, R. 1 W., 20 miles west of Winnipeg.

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

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

The whole of the above will be sold without reserve, as the owner is giving up the farm.

TERMS: \$20 or under, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit will be given on approved joint note bearing 7 interest. A discount of 3% will be allowed for cash.

W. G. STYLES, Prop., P. O. Box 743, Winnipeg.

BEN. WALTON, Auctioneer, Stonewall, Man.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such expenses are not paid within 20 days of the time when they have been incurred, the inspector or other duly authorized person may proceed to sell the said animals by public auction after giving to the owner ten days' notice in writing of such intention to sell, which notice may be effectually given, where the owner is known, by delivering the same to him personally, or by sending it by mail addressed to him at his last-known place of residence. Where the owner is unknown, such notice may be effectually given by publication in one issue of a newspaper published or circulating in the district where such animals are detained. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied first in payment of the reasonable expenses of the collection, isolation, treatment, giving of notice and conduct of sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of said animals on demand. Any balance, not so paid, shall be remitted to the Minister, and if not claimed within twelve months from the date of sale shall be paid to the credit of the Receiver General.

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

And whereas, after careful inquiry and

Veterinary Advice FREE



Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and should have one. It is sent to any one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shoe Blisters and Calluses. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bumps, Cockle Joints, Grease Heel, Scratches, Cuts, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 46 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



THAT'S THE SPOT!

Right in the small of the back. Do you ever get a pain there? If so, do you know what it means? It is a Backache.

A sure sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it. Stop it in time. If you don't, serious Kidney Troubles are sure to follow.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

cure Backache, Lamé Back, Diabetes, Dropsy and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Price 50c. a box or 5 for \$1.25, all dealers.

DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for All Wool Mica Roofing, featuring an illustration of a house and text: WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE TEST ROOFING ALL WOOL MICA

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST. Send stamps for samples and booklet.

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

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

Learn Shorthand at Home

by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect.

OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

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

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

Advertisement for a folding saw machine: 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS. RUNS EAST SAVES DOWN. No Backache weight only 41 lbs. HAND CARRIED. BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saw down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No. 1 try to pay. Write Main Office for illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First-class business agents. Address: FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 16 and 18 So. Chestnut St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

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

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

Treatment satisfactory to the department shall comprise either:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

being unloaded.

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

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

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

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

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

Advertisement for Empire Cream Separator, featuring an illustration of the separator and text: There is just one way to make the most money out of any business. The way to make the most money out of dairying is the Empire Way. The Empire Cream Separator makes dairying easier, pleasanter and more profitable. It saves time, trouble and temper. It saves work because it is easy to operate and easy to clean. It saves worry because it is always ready, skims closely and is made to last. Our books about the money-making Empire Way of dairying are free to everybody. They are just common-sense talks in plain language, plainly printed for busy farmers and dairymen. Send for them. They are free for the asking. Empire Cream Separator Co. Bloomfield, N. J. Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agents. WINNIPEG, MAN.



WRITE NOW

Winter Excursions

TO PACIFIC COAST and CALIFORNIA.

WORLD'S FAIR

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

FROM WINNIPEG. Finest Equipped Trains. The Only Line with Pullman Cars out of Winnipeg Daily. Low Ocean Rates on all Lines. Call or write to 391 MAIN STREET.

H. SWINFORD, R. CREELMAN, Gen. Agent, Winnipeg, Man. Ticket Agent.

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

If You Only Knew

How vast is the adulteration of China and Japan teas you would not use them as a gift

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea is Rich, Delicious and Absolutely Pure. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets by all Grocers.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

SEE ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON'S

New Importation of

Clydesdales

Arrived in Brandon, September 19th, 1904.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY. THE SAME CHOICE BREEDING.

Let us know your wants.

JAS. SMITH, Manager.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

TRADE NOTE.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT.—It looks as though every stockowner and farmer in the country is going to have some of Dr. Clark's White Liniment, if one can judge or form an opinion by the enormous quantities, which are leaving the warehouse of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., every day, to almost every town in the West. The druggists and dealers certainly must be having a brisk demand for it. When a remedy has the virtue that Clark's White Liniment has, and when it is advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate," there is bound to be an active demand for it.

GOSSIP

In keeping up, the miller's soul
Is worried every hour,
And now to match the smokeless coal
We must have starchless flour.

And now some way-up learned man,
With titles high-ka-fluten,
Has analyzed and finds the wheat
Has not a bit of gluten.

Mrs. Sifter—"What an extravagant woman that Mrs. Miller is."

Mrs. Flaker—"What has she been doing this time?"

Mrs. Sifter—"She has bought some new jewellery. One thing is a brooch with a kernel of real corn in the center and a cluster of real wheat kernels around it. Think of the cost of that."

Mrs. Flaker—"I don't see how her husband can stand it."—[N.W. Miller.

The season for selling grain is now open. There is no safer or more satisfactory method of disposing of wheat and other grains than by shipping to a reliable commission house in Winnipeg. By doing this, the highest market price is assured. In another column, McHugh, Christensen & Co. tell of their financial standing and reliability. Give them a trial. They are out to please their customers.

WATER TROUGHS



THE "WOODWARD."

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

BEST STOCKMEN AND DAIRYMEN USE THEM.

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

E. A. Harris & Co. Real Estate Agents

FOR SALE

Lands suitable for mixed farming. Send for sample list of properties.

35 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.

Calgary Business College

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

W. H. COUPLAND,
Box 265. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DOCKING COLTS.

What is considered the best age, also the easiest and safest way to dock colts; or, rather, what is the proper dressing after the tail is cut off, other than the old way of firing to stop bleeding?

Wawanesa.

GREENHORN.

Ans.—The age does not matter much; docking being performed at various ages, preference being given to such times when the horse is healthy, such as when on grass. It is not rational or necessary to dock horses, unless in exceptional cases. The operation is either performed with the regular docking shears and hot iron, or a chisel and mallet. The length of the tail being decided upon, the hair is turned up from there towards the rump and tied, and the operation proceeded with. If the chisel is used, a pledget of tow or gauze on which is some such powder as boracic acid or iodoform and boracic acid is applied to the end of the tail stump and fastened there; the hair of the tail remaining being brought down and tied just below, so as to hold the pledget in place. The danger is not very great, if care is taken to keep the stump covered with some antiseptic until the wound is entirely healed. Veterinary Elements (\$1.50 at this office) describes the various farm operations, and would suit your needs.

INSTALLING HYDRAULIC RAM.

I am about to put in a hydraulic ram to water a garden and house. The probable raise required is about sixty feet, and the distance to the site of the reservoir about three hundred feet. Kindly give information regarding size of ram required, etc.

Vernon, B. C.

Ans.—Without fuller information, giving the size of the spring and the amount of fall than can be obtained for the drive-pipe of ram, it would be impossible to give details as to the size of machine required, and the amount of water that would be delivered. An easy rule for approximating the discharge of rams is as follows: Multiply the quantity used by the ram in gallons per minutes, by the height of fall in feet. Multiply the result by 35 for ordinary rams. Divide result by the elevation in feet, and the answer will be the quantity discharged in gallons per hour. We would advise writing the Ontario Windmill & Pump Co.; the Gould, Shapley, Muir Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba; the Manitoba Pump Co., and the Brandon Windmill & Pump Co., Brandon, Man., for fuller particulars.

GOSSIP.

DAN PATCH RECOVERS.

Sir,—Yesterday, at my farm, I gave Dan Patch five miles of jog work. He has entirely recovered from his illness, and is strong and vigorous. Impaction of the bowels does not usually leave any bad effects, and we expect Dan to be at the top of his speed at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 6th. He will also fill several other dates after the Illinois State Fair, and we believe he will go some sensational miles before the close of the season. You can imagine that I am extremely happy to report these conditions in view of the fact that Tuesday evening, Sept. 13th, Dan was given up as beyond hopes of recovery by three veterinary surgeons at Topeka, Kansas. He arrived at my farm Tuesday, Sept. 20th, where he has regained his strength very rapidly.

M. W. SAVAGE

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway in connection with the C. R. I. & P. Railway will run a through tourist sleeping car every week to San Francisco. Leaving Minneapolis at 8 p. m. St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., Tuesdays, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Oden; arrive San Francisco Friday at 12.50 noon. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

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

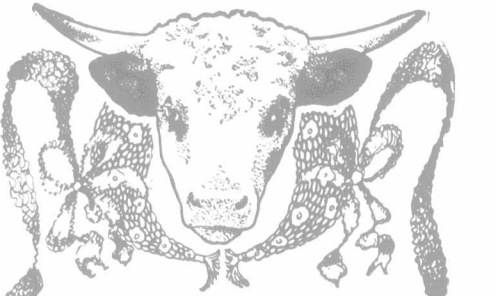
Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

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

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



Range Cattle

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

Zenoleum

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

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

Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Lice Killer.

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

Sample gal., express prepaid, \$1.50.

Five gallons, freight prepaid, \$6.25.

Write for our free booklets, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Higgie's Troubles."

Zenner Disinfectant Co.

114 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.



FEVER

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

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

Clydesdales

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. NESS & SONS, HOWICK, QUE.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carriek; 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires, both sexes, and poultry.

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

TRADE NOTES.

"FLINTKOTE" AGAIN!—Last week MacKenzie Bros., Winnipeg, received a letter from London, Eng., regarding their famous brand of "Flintkote" roofing, which readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" have become familiar with through the advertising columns of this paper. The communication was from one of the many intending settlers who have decided on Western Canada as their future home, and, in order to get in touch with local conditions, constantly read the "Farmer's Advocate." The inquiry goes to show the far-reaching possibilities of an advertisement in "the only weekly agricultural journal between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast," and illustrates the way in which a standard article like "Flintkote" roofing secures marvellously-increasing sales and prestige.

THE WESTERN CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE.—There is nothing so indispensable to a young man or a young woman in these days, when trade and commerce is everywhere the chief factor in our country's prosperity, as a good, practical business education. Whether in the city or on the farm, they will find abundant opportunity to make use of this education in any walk in life; and, if they be thrown on their own resources, nothing will come more readily to their hands in time of need than a business education. The Western Canada Business College, which is under the principalship of Mr. Hall-Jones, who is a well-known Manitoba teacher of many years' experience, is now doing a large business in the rooms in the Weldon Block on the corner of Portage Ave. and Donald Street, across from the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. Hall-Jones has personal charge of the teaching, and is always present to direct, instruct and assist the students in the classroom. Card systems, loose-leaf ledgers, synoptic journals, etc. Correspondence and English receive especial attention, while in shorthand and typewriting the students receive close and individual attention, and are not left to themselves to pick up the work the best way they can. Any young man or woman who contemplates a course in a business college should communicate with Mr. Hall-Jones for full particulars and the college announcement.

A BIG COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had the pleasure of making a call at the offices of the Winnipeg Business College a few days ago, and was surprised to find such spacious rooms and excellent equipment in an educational institution which receives no Government aid. During the past year, the seating capacity has been enlarged so that now there is accommodation for 250 students. The class-rooms, offices, conveniences, etc., are especially arranged for college work, the floor space covering nearly 10,000 square feet. The offices for students' practical training are fitted like any modern banking or wholesale office. The class-rooms are furnished with adjustable desks and chairs, specially made for the college; while in the stenography department there are some 32 typewriting machines for the use of the students.

Mr. G. W. Donald, the Secretary, informed the "Farmer's Advocate" that during last year instruction had been given to some 678 students in the day and evening classes, and over 300 students had been assisted to positions. Thirteen teachers, of practical experience, are engaged as follows: Five in business department; four in Shorthand department; two in telegraphy; one in typewriting; one in penmanship, engrossing, illuminating, etc.

The Secretary, Mr. Donald, is widely known throughout the West as an expert examiner of disputed handwriting, as well as by his association with the college. He is also a director of several joint-stock industries, and is a member for ward two on the Winnipeg School Board. The advertisement of the college appears in another column of this issue.

Home Visitors' Excursions.

On Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, and October 11, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets at one fare, plus \$2.00, to points in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Good returning 30 days from date of sale. For further information write to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Manly Strength



HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Hercules

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

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

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

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

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

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN 140 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

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 prize-winners 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.

NOTHING BETTER
So far nothing better has been made for improving the condition and making cattle fat and healthy than
ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS
These powders are particularly profitable to all cattle owners, and when once used they are always used—not expensive, but very good.
PRICE, 25 CENTS. Sold by all dealers.
THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.
Glydesdales.
CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.
REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.
R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

Woodmere
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
AND BARRED ROCKS.
On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred jigs of both sexes from champion sows at Winnipeg, '01.
STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R.
Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

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.

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



De Laval Separators

The Kind the Creamerymen Use

There is an impression among some people that because of the leading position DE LAVAL SEPARATORS occupy, they are higher in price than others. This is entirely erroneous. THE FIRST COST OF A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IS NO MORE AND THE ULTIMATE COST INFINITELY LESS THAN THAT OF THE INFERIOR MACHINE.

Write for our Catalogue.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

LOOK LOOK LOOK

A STAR What Is It ?

One that can be seen by night or day. ALWAYS SHINING.

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS
Sole Agents for the Star Windmill. H. CATER, Prop. Agents wanted.

Twinkle, twinkle, great big Star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the barn so high,
Drawing looks of passers-by.

If you want to see this Wonderful Star, go to Brandon Pump & Windmill Works 9th St., opposite C. N. R. station. There is nothing better on the market. If you want a good Mill it is here waiting for you; a Pumper or Grinder, just what you require. Write for illustrated catalogue and price list. Don't forget the address.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital \$8,700,000
Reserve \$3,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, PRESIDENT. B. E. WALKER, GEN. MANAGER.

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.
London, England, Office: 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

One hundred and nine branches throughout Canada and in United States

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Advances made against grain. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail: every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BRANCHES IN CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

CALGARY, ALTA., C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MOOSE JAW, ASSA., R. A. Rumsey, Manager.
CARMAN, MAN., E. C. Complin, Manager.	MOOSOMIN, ASSA., E. M. Saunders, Manager.
DAUPHIN, MAN., J. S. Munro, Manager.	NEEPAWA, MAN., G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
EDMONTON, ALTA., T. M. Turnbull, Manager.	PONOKA, ALTA., R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.
ELGIN, MAN., D. H. Downie, Manager.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
ELKHORN, MAN., E. M. Saunders, Manager.	PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	RED DEER, ALTA., A. Scott, Acting Manager.
GRAND VIEW, MAN., G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	REGINA, ASSA., H. F. Mytton, Manager.
INNISFAIL, ALTA., H. M. Stewart, Manager.	SWAN RIVER, MAN., F. J. Macoun, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, N.-W. T., MEDICINE HAT, ASSA., F. L. Crawford, Manager.	TREHERNE, MAN., H. B. Haines, Manager.

WINNIPEG—Man.: John Aird, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

GOSSIP.

The attention of our readers is directed to the new advertisement of the Philip Jamieson Co., of Toronto, which appears in this issue. This firm is one of the largest and oldest clothing establishments in Canada. It has exceptional facilities for producing first-class goods, and is in a position to sell them direct to the buyer at remarkably low prices. Their advertisements in the "Farmer's Advocate" should be carefully read by everyone that desires to economize.

Early rising on the farm is necessary if much is to be accomplished, but there are many farmers who carry it to an extreme and put in more hours than the physical machine can stand. It is a safe proposition that if farmers would take more rest of the right kind they could accomplish just as much in ten hours as they usually do in about fifteen. The trouble is that there is so much to do and such a dearth of help that the farmer has to make a slave of himself in the summer season. "To be forced to get up early," says an English physician, "grinds the soul, curdles the blood, swells the spleen, destroys all good intentions and disturbs all day the mental activities. Criminals are always recruited from the early-rising class."—[Ex.]

It is interesting to note the widespread popularity of Cater's pumps, manufactured by the Brandon Pump & Windmill Co. Through their advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate" this firm is constantly receiving business, not only from all over the great West, but the British Isles as well; just recently two letters having come from London, Eng. The latter, however, were, of course, sent by intending settlers, who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the best lines of machinery, in order that when they take up their residence in Western Canada no delay will be experienced in getting their farms into perfect running order. These long distance replies strongly evidence the many good qualities of Cater's pumps, and the great drawing power of an advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

C. G. Bulstrode, breeder of pure-bred Berkshires, Mount Farm, Box 412, South Qu'Appelle, Assa, writes: "I am glad to be able to say that my advertisement is beginning to bring in a little return, as I have made several sales this fall. By my recent sales of spring pigs, I have disposed of one boar to Archie McDougall, Bell Plain, Assa; one sow to James Pollock, Indian Head; two sows to W. T. Thompson, Qu'Appelle; boar and sow to Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head; one boar and two sows to Wm. B. R. Knowles, Swift Current, Assa. I am now booking orders for September litters."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS.

A ten-year-old mare, weight 1,300, has been lame for four years on her front feet, but is getting worse all the time. She is trying to carry her whole weight on her hind feet, even on a hay pile. She has a fine hoof, strong and sound, and nothing to be seen. She doesn't lift her feet off the ground when backing. She has not worked for one year, and is hardly able to move when first getting up. Is there any help for her? A. N. Taylorville.

Ans.—Your mare has been affected with chronic laminitis (founder), and it is doubtful if much can be done for her now. Give two drams nitrate of potash in the feed morning and night for three weeks. Apply a blister around top of both front hoofs as far up as the fetlock; do not rub the blister much under the fetlock, in front rub in well. Have a veterinarian see her if you can. A mild blister of cantharides, 1 to 16 of lard, could be rubbed in around the coronets every third day. If the other blistering were not given. Have the feet put in good shape by a blacksmith, and have bar shoes put on.

Sharples Tubular Separators

EVERY TUBULAR STARTS A FORTUNE

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.


Like a Crowbar

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows.

Write for catalogue F-186.

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

THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL. **P. M. SHARPLES** WEST CHESTER, PA.



SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON,
GLENELLA, MAN.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd.

Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to


Box 11, JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd.

Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.



TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

Drambo Station, om
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. R. ENGLISH,
Warwick P. O., Alberta.

SHORTHORNS

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

GEORGE LITTLE, - Neepeawa, Man.
Five miles from town.



PROF. SHAW TESTIFIES TO THE MERITS OF

Carnefac Stock Food

IT IS THE BEST.

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



**THE 20TH CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power,
The Fountain of Youth,** discovered

in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr. The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00. (7)

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months.
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer 2341, MONTREAL.

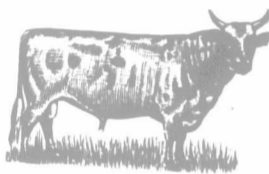


**TROUT CREEK
SHORTHORNS**

SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

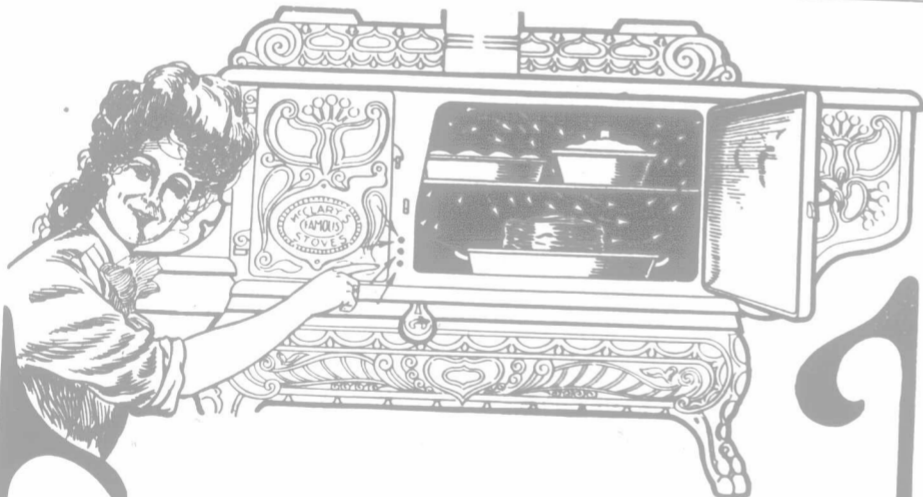
JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager. Hamilton, Ont.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

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

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



Pandora Range

A Ventilating Oven that Ventilates.

There is only one practical way of ventilating a range oven, and that way has been adopted in the Pandora—is an actual, positive, working feature, and not a mere talking point.

Fresh air is drawn from the outside through small vents into the oven, while the odors and cooking fumes are forced by the fresh air out through small vents into the smoke flues, and up the chimney.

Puddings, cakes, bread, etc., cooked and baked in a "Pandora" oven are always light, fresh and entirely free from mixed odors and foreign flavors.

Ask your dealer to show you the Pandora Range or write to us for free catalogue before buying any other.

McClary's

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

**TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

LUMPY JAW.

How is the potassium cure for lumpy jaw used?
Ohlan, Man.

Ans.—Iodide of potassium is the drug used, and in doses of one to two drams twice a day to a matured animal; the course of treatment being continued for ten days, then followed by a dose of Epsom salts (one pound), and the treatment repeated if necessary for a similar period. The drug used, iodide of potash, may be given in a bran mash, or dissolved in a cupful of water, and given as a drench. The heavy doses seem to give the best results, and the effect is often seen by weeping from the eyes, and a scurfiness of the skin, when the use of the drug should be discontinued for a few days.

THRUSH.

Mare, 13 years, fat and feeling good, with foal at foot, has sore mouth, tongue enlarged, slobbers ropy fluid; glands underneath jaw soft and loose from cheek to cheek, glands on neck firm; discharge from nose watery and slight; nose clean, and healthy bright color. Blistered with mustard, and left side went down, and have blistered again. Never lost a day of work in ten years with sickness. Has had it for nearly three months. The glands at juncture were always knotted since I got her at three years old, and only swelled a little if she had a cold. Vet. pronounced it thrush from eating poisoned weeds.
Hazel Cliffe.

Ans.—Your veterinarian is probably correct in his diagnosis. Have you had the mouth carefully examined? A nice lotion for such cases consists of borax, one ounce, dissolved in four ounces of glycerine and two of water. Feed soft food (linseed tea is very useful); in the feed put one ounce of bicarbonate of soda, once or twice daily. Permanganate of potash one ounce, to the quart of water, is also a useful local application. Wren the foal.

RESEMBLES SWAMP FEVER.

I have a three-year-old colt which first appeared dull about August 1st, but is now very thin and weak; when walking appears tired and wobbly in his hind quarters; has high temperature, white membranes, is swelled under the belly and in hind legs, and has a good appetite. August 25th a yearling appeared dull, and is now similarly affected, the only difference being a poor appetite, no swelling under his belly, one hind leg lately swelled and very hot. Both colts were running in pasture field, and were in good condition. Since Sept. 1st a mare 14 years old and rather thin is rapidly developing the same symptoms as the first mentioned. This mare has been working steady, and fed on hay and oats. Is this a contagious disease?
Hamiota.

Ans.—Give the mare one dram of quinine morning and night, and two table-spoonfuls of Fowler's solution every day in the drinking water. The disease of swamp fever is not well understood; investigations are being made by the Dominion Government, and it is hoped some remedy or means of prevention may be found.

BOOK REVIEW.

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

A useful book, entitled "Breaking and Training Horses," by Frank T. Barton, M. R. C. V. S., has come to hand from the publishers, R. A. Everett & Co., Ltd., 42 Essex St., W. C., London. It is well bound. Its two hundred pages are profusely illustrated, showing the various methods and devices used in educating horses of all classes. One chapter gives exercises in handling and throwing horses; another in breaking for saddle-work, and still another in breaking to harness. Of such are the subjects dealt with. Their treatment is simple, but sufficiently comprehensive to afford the beginner a fair understanding of how to proceed. At the price, which is only two dollars, it ought to find a place in the home of many horsemen. It will be prized by the ambitious boy. Copies may be had by addressing the Farmer's Advocate.

**What a Nurse
Has to Say**

**About the Extraordinary Power
of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a
Cure for Scald Head and
Eczema.**

Miss C. Stanley-Jones, professional masseuse and nurse, 283 Simcoe Street, Toronto, Ont., writes: "In my occupation as a nurse I have come across many cases in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has been used with extraordinary results. One case I recall was that of a child of sixteen months who was in a bad way with scaly head. It was a real nasty case, causing the child to suffer very much and to be very troublesome. I persuaded the mother to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and in ten days the child was entirely cured."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30389 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

Geo. Rankin & Sons,
HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.
First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. **SITTITON HERO** at head of herd. **SITTITON 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, Co. Toronto Wood, Assa.
A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

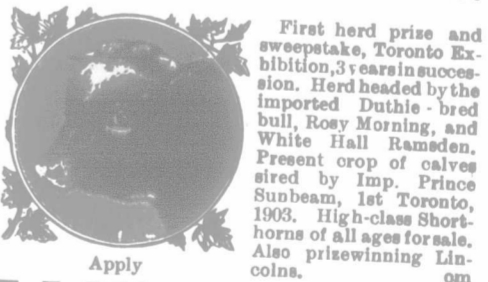
FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We shall present for purchase this season
Three Imported Bulls
In addition to the best lot of our own breeding we have ever offered.
Send for catalogue

IN SHROPSHIRE we offer a limited number of in person from the best flocks. Also your choice of ten imported Shrop-hire rams. Finest quality, finest breeding.

First Come, First Served.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

**Spring Grove Stock Farm
SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.**



Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, **Diamond Jubilee** (Imp) 28901, (69583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairn-brogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. **Diamond Jubilee** and two-year-olds bred to him. **Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. E.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,
BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares.
Farm 1 mile north of town.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



It's a Difficult Feat

for people who have once used Gold Dust to ever get along without it. It cleans bottles, dishes and glassware like magic and saves a world of work. Quit the ranks of worry-workers and put your trust in

GOLD DUST

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST: Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, 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—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.
GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

Is a blessing to the farmer whose stock are troubled with lice, mange, itch or other parasitic skin diseases. It is a preventive and cure for hog cholera. Many farmers use it all the time to keep their stock free from disease. Recommended by government experiment stations and prominent breeders all over the Northwest as a

Sure Cure for Mange.

No necessity to permit your stock to suffer with this troublesome disease. You are not experimenting with some new, untried remedy when you use Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. It has been the standard live-stock disinfectant remedy for ten years. Ask for testimonials of farmers and stockmen who are using it.

Shipped in concentrated form. Prepared for use by adding water. Sold by dealers in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50. Send for booklet on "Preventive Treatment of Diseases of Stock."

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

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, O. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. **JAMES GIBB,** Brooksdale, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANON, Manager, or **H. CARGILL & SON,** OARGILL, ONTARIO

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality om **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

JERSEYS at the exhibitions. Our herd will be represented as usual at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and we invite all Jersey breeders and fanciers to inspect our stock. We have bulls and females of all ages for sale. Write for particulars to **B. H. BULL & SON,** Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

60 Dorset Sheep and Lambs

of choice breeding. For particulars write to **R. H. HARDING,** Thorndale, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

RHEUMATISM.

A valuable sow that has gone lame can scarcely walk or stand on her feet; has been lame all summer; seems to be in great pain at times, especially in wet or damp weather. She lies down most of the time, will scarcely stand on her feet long enough to eat her food; will often drop on her knees and lie down while she is eating; appetite not very good. Can you tell me what is the matter with her, and what I can give her to relieve or cure her? She has been running loose in pasture all summer.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Hill End, Alta.

Ans.—Give one dram of salol or salicylate in the feed once a day for two weeks. Before starting, give Sow four ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in a quart of warm milk. Keep in well-bedded, dry pen.

LIKELY INFLUENZA.

A yearling colt, dull, left eye partly closed, hangs head. Swamp fever was prevalent here a few years ago. Legs do not yet swell. Kindly give symptoms of swamp fever and best remedies to use.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the appetite is poor, I should be inclined to think the disease a form of influenza. Use the following once: half an ounce of turpentine in four ounces of raw linseed oil. Take one ounce quinine, two ounces strong liquor perchloride of iron, water to make one pint. Give two tablespoonfuls twice daily with a syringe. Once daily give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution, put in drinking water. Will give an article later on descriptive of swamp fever and investigations to date.

INJURED AND SWOLLEN HOCK JOINT.

I have a mare that had a barb wire run straight into her hock joint without leaving a cut. The joint and leg swelled up down to the fetlock, and she could hardly walk. I got a veterinarian, and he gave me a liniment, which took the swelling partly down, and he said it would be all right in a week's time. The lameness left her, and the swelling has not gone down yet. She got hurt about a month ago. Is there anything that will take the swelling down now? Would it be advisable to apply a strong blister, such as caustic balsam on it? Brandon, Man.

J. McR.

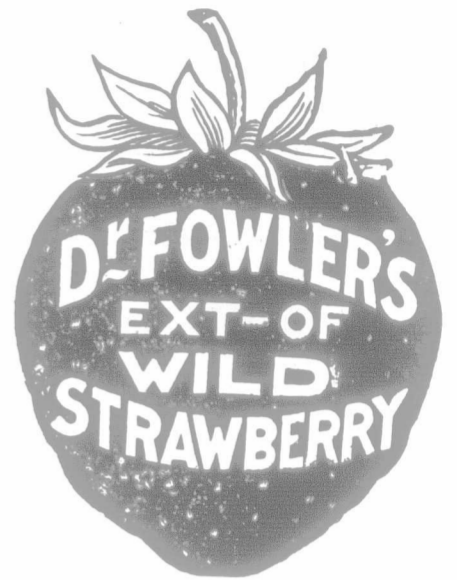
Ans.—Not knowing the formula of the blister you mention, I could not recommend it, never having used the preparation. A biniodide of mercury blister (one to six), or repeated paintings with tincture iodine, would likely be useful.

PYÆMIA.

Colt when one month old went lame in hind leg. We could discover no sore place. It laid around in stable for a month, being loose to go and come at will. When a swelling that had been gradually getting larger broke on the top of its hip, about six inches above its tail, a tremendous amount of matter ran away from it, and has run since June. Lately a bump appeared on its side, just in front of hind leg, which broke and discharged a large quantity of matter. Colt remains at same stage all the time, but plays about as though nothing was wrong. It has a healthy mother. We have been giving it sulphate of iron ginger and saltpetre in mashes, and washing out the opening with water and carbolic acid. Is this a "running sore," and permanent? (Gomell)

A. A. R.

Ans.—This colt has pyæmia, most likely a result of an infection via the navel (navel). The iron treatment was all right; the other could be dispensed with without harm. Give half a dram of quinine a day, divided into two doses. Two teaspoonfuls of Fowler's Syrup of Potassium iodide morning and evening with cow's milk (that is one cupful). You may drop the iron treatment, and give the prescription quinine and Fowler's Syrup. Subscribed to your issue, this issue. I have the abscess emptied with a syringe. Formalin, one to ten of water.



FOR **DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.**

ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS. IT ACTS LIKE A CHARM. RELIEF ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable, Effectual.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE IT. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE, - 35c.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

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

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.

Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., U. S. A.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

WILL MOODIE, - DE WINTON.

YORKSHIRES

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

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - Manitoba

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

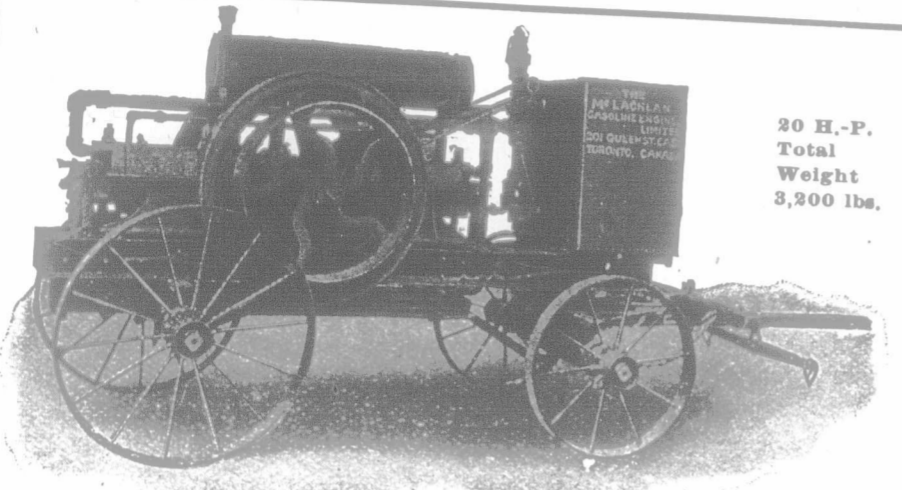
C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

T. E. M. BANTING BANTING, MAN.

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

For advertising any advertisements on this page.

For information the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



**20 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,200 lbs.**

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

Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks
HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES
for the million.
Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc.
3 cents by the 100.
Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.
WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.
HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager.
W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.


Special Offer.

The Weekly Telegram

FROM DATE TO JANUARY 1, 1905, FOR
25c.
OR TO JANUARY 1, 1906, FOR
\$1.

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

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



FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS

are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure. Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof. They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give. The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you. It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

I CURE MEN!

NO PAY TILL CURED.

This is for the man who has spent hundreds of dollars trying to remove the burden that is taking all the pleasure out of his life—the weakening drain upon his vitality which is destroying his strength. I can cure you, and if you will secure me for my money when you are well you need not pay a cent till cured.

I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and I am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:—

"It is beyond my expectation; back is much stronger; no fagged out feeling, no pain in the scrotum or back, and sleep perfect."—**E. C. HANSEL, Bridgeburg, Ont.**

"My varicocele has greatly diminished, which is a source of great satisfaction to me, and otherwise I feel better too."—**CHARLES NEWLOVE, Bracebridge, Ont.**

"It is thirty days since I began using your Belt, and it has cured my troubles."—**MRS. ROBERT MOFFAT, Blackheath, Ont.**

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up and you can pay me afterwards, or, if you can't call, write to me and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

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

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY
Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

"A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a Nail the Shoe was lost; for want of a Shoe the Horse was lost; for want of a Horse the Rider was lost—being overtaken by the enemy—all for want of Care about a Horse Shoe Nail."
Benjamin Franklin, 1758.

The Merchant who buys or the Farmer who uses the "C" brand Horse Nails is getting the best, and "Made in Canada." Don't buy Horse Nails because they are lower priced than the "C" brand. The best article always commands the best price; that's why our price is a little higher than any others. But—and this is important—don't forget the fact, that you only use on the average, about one-third of a pound of nails to shoe a horse, and, therefore, other brands of nails, which might cost you 25 cents a box less, **only reduce the cost one-third of one cent.**

When you consider all that Horse Nails have to stand, you must surely conclude that "the Best are the Cheapest," that's the experience of the world. Profit by others' experience and buy the Best Horse Nails.

Take care of the Nails and the shoes will take care of themselves. Buy the "C" brand, men of the Northwest, they are "No. 1 Hard."

Canada Horse Nail Company Montreal.

Some Starches
are good
occasionally

**Edwardsburg
Starches**
are good
always.

Try
Edwardsburg "Silver Gloss"
for the laundry
(does finest work)

and
Benson's "Prepared Corn"
for the kitchen.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.
LIMITED,
Cardinal, Ontario.



**MCCREGOR
PUMPS.**

Second to None.
There is nothing better on the market to-day for either stock or for general-purpose work than a good wood pump, such as are made by the Macgregor Pump Co. Our pumps are all guaranteed. We are pump experts.

JAS. MATHEWS,
Macgregor, Man.
Agents wanted.

THEY SELL LIKE HOT CAKES.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

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

USEFUL BOOKS

Gleason's Horse Book. By the King of Horse Tamers: 415 pages; illustrated. 63c.
Gleason's Veterinary Handbook and System of Horse Training. Diseases of Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, etc., and how to cure them. Large volume, 320 pages. \$1.68.
Manning's Book on Sheep, Cattle and Swine. 544 pages; beautifully illustrated. Cloth \$1.85. Manning's Horse Book. All beautifully illustrated. \$1.88.
Robb's Family Physician. 950 pages; 64 illustrations. \$1.92.
Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for Everybody. 640 pages. \$1.72.
The above prices are from 30% to 50% below the regular prices. Any of the above will be sent post-paid upon receipt of price.

RAOUL RENAULT, Box O, Quebec, Can.

For 16 years in this western country the name of

STEELE & CO. Ltd.

has been associated with pleasing

Photographs.

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

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, ASSA. LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Canada Life Building,

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

T. R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

"BANNIGER"?

All Buyers, Sellers and Users of

-EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING PAPER

Are interested in this question.

Will every reader of this enquiry—Who knows anything about "BANNIGER"?—please drop a line on the subject to

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY
HULL, CANADA.



Ship Your Hides, Furs and Senega Root to THE LIGHTCAP HIDE AND FUR CO., LTD

172-174 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Largest exporters of Furs and Senega Root in the West. Dealers in Hides, Furs, Wool, Tallow, etc. Write for circular.

HIGHEST PRICES. PROMPT RETURNS.

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