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and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 16, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 634

WINDSOR SALT

Best for
Cheese
Making

Coarse enough to dissolve slowly, and not be carried out with the whey.

WINDSOR SALT preserves cheese better, and makes the smoothest, richest and best quality cheese. See that your dealer gives you WINDSOR SALT.

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

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar



No modern cow stable is complete without one of

Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.

Our Double-headed 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.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA.

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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.



Drysdale & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble and Granite Monuments

Workmanship guaranteed.

Prices right.

Designs most up-to-date on the market.

Write for free catalogue.

Brandon, - Manitoba

P. O. BOX 222

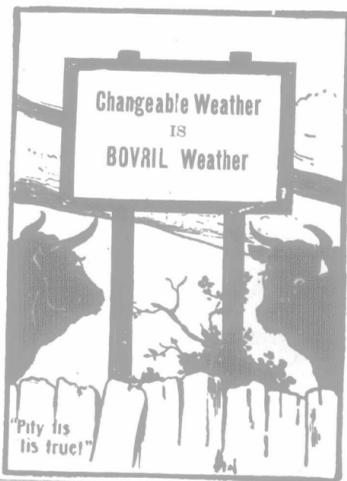
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THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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BANKERS: Union Bank of Canada.



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

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BECAUSE IT IS

FIRE-PROOF,
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MADE BY
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LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the North West Territories.

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

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ESTABLISHED IN CANADA 1863

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MONTREAL.

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Chairman of Directors.

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All Modern Plans Issued.

Dollar for Dollar of Liability Deposited
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ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

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

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Printed list sent on application.

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.

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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

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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

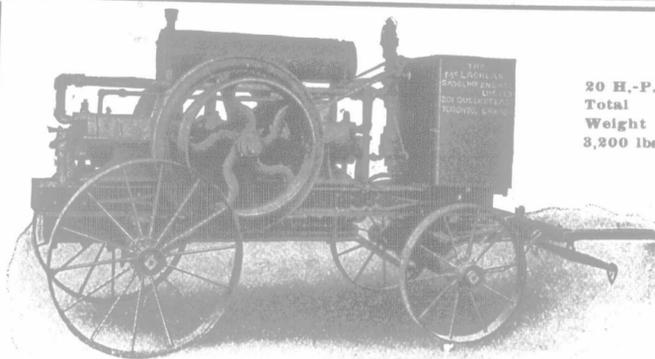
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Northwestern Passenger Agent
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL

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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,
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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



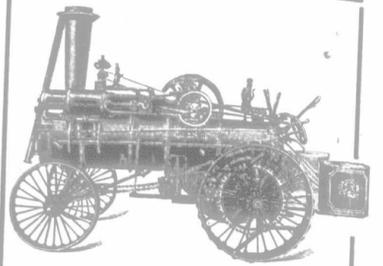
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INCORPORATED IN CANADA

Fred W. Pace, Superintendent.

Head Office, WINNIPEG.

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



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"S. & M." ENGINES

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

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Hamilton, Canada.

Massey-Harris Co., Agents for Man. and N.-W. T.

FAMILY KNITTER.



Plain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12.

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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

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

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Wonderful \$10,000 Oil Painting

46 wild, fur-bearing animals of North America represented by new color process, as handsome as original. Size 10x14 inches. Professors and teachers of natural history pronounce it the most perfect chart ever produced. This reproduction, with complete key, also 40-page Trap Book; also price list of raw furs, hides, etc.; also Gun and Trap Catalogue.

SENT FOR 10c IN STAMPS POSTPAID 10c OR SILVER

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DAVIDSON'S Latest improved Farm Fanning Mills and Bee Supplies. Circulars free. Honey for sale. **B. DAVIDSON, Box 48, Urbridge, Ont.**

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

Guarantee Prompt Returns

Reference: Dominion Bank

Correspondence Solicited

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YOU CAN COMMAND MY SERVICES IN SELLING YOUR GRAIN

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

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

FARMERS!

We have taken over the business of the Independent Grain Co., and for 3c. per bushel we will dispose of your grain in car lots and secure for you the highest market price as well as government weight and inspection. Ship to our order, Fort William or Port Arthur, mail the shipping receipt to us, and by next mail we will advance you up to 75 per cent. of value, and will pay you the balance promptly when the car is sold and out-turn for it is received.

Office: 365 Main Street.
P. O. Box 442, Winnipeg.

References: Bank of Hamilton or Merchants Bank of Canada.

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SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US

AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

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

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS,

KINGSTON.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

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

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Send sample and get our prices.

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Portage la Prairie, Man.

Special to Farmers

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

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

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Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers.
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WINNIPEG.

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ALEX. CAVANAGH

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FARMERS

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

Consign Your Grain to St. Boniface

Notify the Crown Grain Co., Limited

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE CROWN GRAIN COMPANY, Limited,

Union Bank Bldg.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers!

We want

GRAIN

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

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

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

to us to be sold on arrival or afterwards, as you may wish. We do a strictly commission business, in which we have had 29 years' experience. Prompt and reliable work guaranteed. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited.

Licensed and Bonded.

Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

DONALD MORRISON & CO.,

Grain Commission.

416 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Morton & Pearson

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FARMERS

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

Room 424 Grain Exchange. Box 317, Winnipeg.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

Limited,

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

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



MARCH=WELLS GRAIN CO.

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

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

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.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.

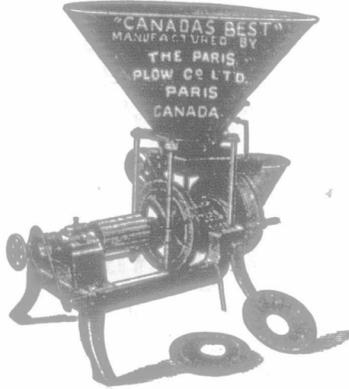
Grain & Commission Merchants.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, - - - WINNIPEG.

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

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

Canada's Best



Grain Grinders AND Straw Cutters

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

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. Box 787. WINNIPEG, MAN.



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

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

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

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THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR 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., om Chambers St., Winnipeg. Limited.

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 SOOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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The Leading Commission Merchants of Winnipeg

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

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HOME-GROWN TREES FROM

Spring Park Nursery, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

SPRING PARK NURSERY,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

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

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

for the million.

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

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

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

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.

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.

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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

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

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.

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.

LEARN TO STUFF BIRDS AND ANIMALS

We can teach you BY MAIL to correctly mount all kinds of specimens. Nothing equals fine birds and animals for decorating the home or for SPLENDID PROFITS AT ONCE. Taxidermy is easily and quickly learned by MEN, WOMEN and BOYS. Learned in your own home during your spare time. EVERY SPORTSMAN AND NATURE-LOVER SHOULD KNOW Taxidermy. It is the newest and best of arts. Thousands of successful students in Canada and the U.S. We want to send our new catalogue FREE to every reader of The Farmer's Advocate. Ask for one to-day. IT WILL PAY YOU. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy Suite 19, Com. Nat'l Bank, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.

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Open all the year round for thorough commercial instruction. TOUCH-TYPING, STENOGRAPHY, BOOK-KEEPING, etc., etc. For terms apply W. H. COUPLAND, Box 285 CALGARY, ALBERTA.

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PLUMAS, MAN. Real Estate, Loans & Insurance Ocean Steamship Agent

Improved and Unimproved Farms for sale in Plumias and Glensmith districts. Either purchases or sales promptly attended to.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 16, 1904.

No. 634

Editorial.

Examine the farm pump, and make sure it is strong enough to live over winter.

Don't wait until the winter is half over to close up the cracks in the stables and sheds.

Don't clip horses at this season; they need all the hair they have for the winter. When they are wet with sweat after a fast drive, rub them well before blanketing. It's inhuman to deprive a horse of nature's coat at this season.

A Day of Thanksgiving.

Another harvest is past: another summer is ended. Once more, in the divine order of things, the earth has yielded up its increase. Are we thankful? To-morrow (November 17th) has been proclaimed a day of National Thanksgiving, and throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a happy, contented and prosperous people will acknowledge with thankful hearts that there is a great Ruler of the Universe, who governs the relations of men, and upon whom we depend to supply every need.

It is not incumbent on every citizen that he should regard it as a holiday from labor or active business operations; but it is in keeping with the universal religious belief of the country, and our duty, because of the blessings we have received during the past year, that we should in some sense respect the day. To those who enjoy the advantages of Christian homes, it is a duty to take advantage of every opportunity to mould for good the character of those who are coming into the country from distant lands, where, perhaps, less tribute of praise is given to Him who is guiding our destiny. It should be ours to build up a nation that will be known for its open Bible, and a readiness to respond to the proclamation to observe a day of thanksgiving.

As Canadian farmers of the West, we have many things for which we should be thankful this year. The soil in different districts has differed, as it always did and always will, from the standpoint of productiveness, but, taking the country in general, we have had a very fair crop. Some farmers will have, perhaps, less money from their crops than a year ago, but very many will have a great deal more. A heavy yield in some localities, coupled with the almost unprecedented high price, will place hundreds, for the first time, above the financial high-water mark, and thousands are rapidly going up that way. In a word, we are enjoying prosperity because the soil is fertile and the weather has been favorable to production—two conditions over which man has had no control. Cattlemen who had a large stock for sale have probably not enjoyed a prosperous year, but the best horses from the ranges have found ready sale at good prices, and the sheep industry has shown signs of improvement.

In British Columbia, there has been a prosperous year among fruit-growers and dairymen, as well as those engaged in mixed farming, and everywhere throughout Western Canada there has been, and is, evidence of the same spirit of progressiveness. The country is becoming known, people are flocking in from other countries, real estate values are increasing, and there is every assurance that good times will continue for at least another year. Is it not, therefore, a privilege to be living in the present age? Does the heart of every young Canadian, and older one as well, not beat faster as he thinks of the

wonderful possibilities of his country, which, in the words of Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, "is the greatest and most prosperous of the self-governing colonies."

Are all these not blessings for which we should be thankful, and as people of a nation, proud to be to-day at peace with the world, should we not lift up our hearts in grateful adoration to the Giver of all Good?

A Report Issued Promptly.

An advanced report of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, showing the results obtained this year in the uniform tests of grain, corn, potatoes and roots, is to be found in the Farm Department of this issue. Seldom have we a better example of promptness in the issuing of any official report in which the public are interested than this, and the Superintendent is hence deserving of considerable credit. Government reports calculated to be of interest to farmers usually appear when the features with which they are intended to deal have been almost forgotten.

The Indian Head report would be of much more value to the public if it contained a description of the heaviest yielding grains, roots, etc. For example, it would be very interesting to know whether Monarch wheat, which stands at the head of the list, is a good milling variety; whether Irish Victor oats are possessed of a thick hull, and whether Penn Manor potatoes have sufficient quality to commend them for table use. These are things which make an experimental farm report valuable. It is not enough to know the heaviest yielder; we need to have an idea of its quality. It is probable, however, that Superintendent Angus Mackay intends including these features in his complete report, which will be issued later, and printed for general distribution.

The American Miller and Canadian Wheat.

The population of the United States is increasing very fast, while the wheat yield continues to decline. Practically all the land available for wheat-growing is now under cultivation, and in the older wheat-growing States of the Middle West there is a rapidly increasing tendency to grow more corn. For the first nine months of this year only 9,000,000 barrels of flour were exported, as compared with 13,500,000 for the same period in 1903. In wheat, the falling off has been even more serious, the exports amounting to less than 10,000,000, as compared with 59,000,000 bushels.

Seeing that this year's crop is very much smaller in comparison with other years than the crop of 1903, upon which the foregoing returns are based, it is no wonder that the giants in the milling industry at Minneapolis are turning their attention to Canada for high-grade wheat.

In dealing with the situation, a prominent U. S. authority says:

"The importation of Canadian wheat at this time is due to the inferior quality of the hard wheat harvested this year in Minnesota and the Dakotas. There are likewise more permanent causes at work, which will compel the millers to continue importations. The steadily increasing consumption of wheat by the home population explains the decline in exports. Unless more of that grain is grown by the American farmers, who seem to be more interested in corn, exports will stop altogether, and, finally, there may be a steady market for Canadian wheat."

Active Grain-growers.

The report of a grain-growers' meeting at Hamiota, published on another page, shows the kind of substantial work which a local association may do if it will. There is not a grain-grower in the West who has not been benefited many dollars by the organization of grain-growers' associations, and yet we are told that the membership fees are falling off, and that in some districts the farmers are allowing the interest in their local association to dwindle.

Imagine what would be thought of a town that had an active board of trade that had done much for its business interests, and was afterwards allowed to become ineffective because of the apathy of its members. Such a town would be soon placed upon the dead list, and travellers representing large business concerns would find it to their interest to pass it by.

The kind of work which Hamiota grain-growers are doing shows that that organization means to live. It has a definite purpose, and is striving to carry it out.

Every grain-grower should hand in promptly to his nearest local association the amount of his annual membership fee. The association deserves it for what it has done, and if you continue to support it, it will continue to do a great deal for the grain-growing interests of the West.

Minnesota Farmers' Course.

Beginning on January 10th, and continuing for eight weeks, a short course in agricultural science, suitable for farmers and farmers' sons, will be given at the Minnesota School of Agriculture. During the first two weeks attention will be entirely devoted to animal husbandry, dairying and grain judging. The remaining six weeks will be devoted to lectures on agriculture, agricultural chemistry, animal husbandry, business methods, economic entomology, farm botany, farm horticulture, farm mechanics, farm machinery, poultry and veterinary science.

At Wisconsin, Iowa, and Guelph, Ontario, short courses somewhat similar will be given during the coming winter. Young farmers of Manitoba and the West who can spare the time to attend one of these institutions should write the president of each institution for full particulars. It pays any young person to improve his education, and it pays a young farmer in particular to study before it is too late, so that he may be able to stand before men, either in public or private life.

Duluth inspectors, it is reported, have been called down sharply by eastern millers, who object to accepting spring wheat weighing fifty-five and one-half pounds as No. 1 Northern, when the rule provides that it shall weigh at least fifty-seven pounds to the measured bushel. So much stuff of this character was sent east that a delegation of eastern millers and inspectors visited the Northwest recently to file a protest.

Japanese laborers have invaded the packing-town section of Chicago. About sixty are now employed in the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant, and hundreds are said to be awaiting an opportunity to gain admission. A movement is on foot among the labor unions to have Japanese excluded from the U. S., as well as Chinese.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
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They are All at It.

Already our offer given last week, as per page 1676 of this issue, is being taken advantage of, and many of our friends are showing their appreciation of it by sending us in new names.

This is very gratifying to us. Moreover, it shows that the people of Canada appreciate a high-class agricultural journal.

We expect to receive thousands of new subscribers in the course of the next few weeks. Secure your new names at once. If you don't get your man somebody else may. Don't take chances. Canvass your friends at once.

Hints to Subscribers.

- (1) When remitting for your subscription, write distinctly your full name and post-office address, stating whether you are a new subscriber or a renewal; and unless some change is required, give same initials as are now on label. Be sure that you buy a Postal Note or Express Money Order, forward the order to us, and retain the coupon which the Postmaster or Express Agent gives you as your receipt; it may be useful for future reference. Money orders are cheap and convenient. Never send cash in drop letters—we will not be responsible for same.
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- (6) When remitting by private check, fifteen cents must be added for collection.

The Horrors of War.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has a strong and well-written editorial apropos of the appalling carnage now raging in the Far East. The editor calls up the terrible picture of a battlefield after an engagement: "Dismembered limbs, rigid bodies, with faces white and cold as stone, and glassy eyes staring up at a foreign sky; pools of blood; wagons laden with groaning, quivering masses of human flesh; men annihilated by the fall of a shell in the space of a single second—think of it!—human beings who, but a moment before, were in full possession of health of body and mind, able to till the earth, care for their loved ones, and rejoice in God's sunshine, smashed at one fell blow into a sickening splatter of blood and mangled bones! . . . And these are the glories of war." Our contemporary well asks: "Can humanity, in these dawning years of the twentieth century, hesitate over the question as to whether the prize be worth the horrible cost?" There ought to be but one answer, and yet, alas, humanity is not prepared to give it. But, thank God, it is becoming increasingly difficult for even the most bellicose and truculent of the nations to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," and every invention and improvement in arms and appliances is hastening the day when war shall be no more. It seems a long way off, truly, but it is not so far off as it seems.—[Christian Guardian.]

Horses.

Brush the dust and cobwebs out of the window, and, if necessary, get in new glass.

Always try to have the teams well matched in gait, whether or not they match in color or size.

See that the floor in the stalls is level and free from lumps or knots. It may need a new plank or leveling up to insure dryness.

Much depends upon the treatment and care given the colt's feet when he is growing; flat feet, contracted feet, corns, quartercrack, sidebones, etc., may all be avoided by regularly paring the hoofs to a level surface.

Breechiness is a habit in most horses, and is most generally learned in the fall, when the whole farm is given over to stock to range over. The first lesson is usually taken over a low fence, a foot or two high; then a higher bar is cleared, and so on, until a colt of a venturesome nature will attempt a fence of almost any height, when he then becomes a positive nuisance if allowed in a field. It may be some trouble, but it is the proper thing to do, to not let the young horse stock have an opportunity of trying their first jump. Maintain good fences about the horse pasture at whatever expense, and so avoid the annoyance of a breechy horse, who not only gets into mischief himself, but also teaches other stock his own evil habits.

Teaching the Colt to Back.

It is not every person who claims to be a horseman that can teach the colt to back. First, induce him to have confidence in you; then go slowly. The following from Horse Sense will be found helpful:

After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back—an important and necessary duty in its afterlife of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law again—by pressing the extended finger of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breast bone, and using the other hand at the halter strap, simply to keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backward by "yanking" at the halter or bit, but simply press in this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally go backwards, providing there is nothing of any obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front, and the colt has moved backward, if it is only one step, it should be rewarded for this action; then try it again. About the third time this pressure has been made is a good time to associate the word "back" with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted.

A prairie fire a few miles west of Milford, Sask., came nearly proving to be a very serious affair. Fortunately, it came to an end when it reached Thatch Creek, after destroying many tons of hay. Verily, fire is a good servant but a bad master.

Half a Century of Clydesdale History.

By Robert Miller.

[From our Ontario and Eastern edition.]

To write the history of the Clydesdale horse in Canada for the past fifty years would be to write its whole history, so far as Canada is concerned. About 1850 an occasional stallion was being imported to this country, notwithstanding the great cost of transportation, the great risk of shipping when only sailing ships were in use, and the small remuneration the owner was destined to receive after he had dared everything and reached home with as good as he could buy. The best that any could do at that time was to make a fair season with \$10 as the maximum fee, only a few of the most popular horses, when led by popular men, attaining that eminence. Despite the many discouraging experiences, and no work has had more, the building of the breed in this country has been a marvellous work, both as to accuracy and the short time that it has taken to get thus far.

When we look back we can see so plainly the great change that has been made in the conformation of the Clydesdale horse, that we think, naturally, the horse of that time was a very inferior animal. It may be that he was, but there is no certainty that the great change desirable in the horse stock of Canada was not brought about quicker by the use of just such stallions as we had then, than if we had had such as we are using now. Amongst the first that were imported, Old Grey Clyde, as he was familiarly named—because of his color, I presume—stands to this day as the most prominent, closely followed by Sir William Wallace, Rob Roy, Black Douglas, and Loudoun Tam, and later Netherby, Comet, Wonderful Lad, and Sir Walter Scott.

GREY CLYDE—170—78, though he appears in so many pedigrees, was not kept very long in this country, but was sold to go to Kentucky, where it appears he was lost from the Clydesdale world. He was a very showy horse, with rather short ribs and lots of life, a characteristic then appreciated very highly in his district, and in all new countries, I believe, to this day; a horse that can jump and squeal well being always a favorite. Clyde's legs were of a good kind, but had not the spring of pastern we now need; his hair was short, and not silky like we must have now; nor were his feet of that tough nature and as well shaped as they have to be now in order to gain recognition in good company. His stock were very uniform, notwithstanding the fact that the mares bred to him were of all kinds, shapes and sizes. The color was nearly always grey, as shown by the fact that he once headed a procession of 17 of his own colts, all stallions, none of them more than three-quarter Clydesdale, all grey, and with only a toss-up between him and the worst of the colts. He seemed to be what was needed to lay the foundation of a great breed of horses, though no great model himself. I can remember many of his colts, half-bred Clyde and the rest "just horse," but they were big and good and smooth.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE was a good sire, and he left his progeny smooth and wide, good workers and good breeders. He was a well-made horse then, but had not the fine points now desirable. He made money for his owner and for those that used him.

ROB ROY was a fairly well-made horse, smooth, with short legs and fairly good body. His legs were dark, and he had lots of hair. His progeny were smooth, and of good disposition, as well as good workers.

BLACK DOUGLAS was a rough horse, and sired a greater variety of colts than the other horses named; his offspring had in many instances great size and bone, the mares from him making good breeders when coupled with the smoother class of horses that soon followed. Tom Brown, that led him, was one of the characters of his time, a large, well-built man, strong and active, with that kindly disposition that so often goes with confidence in a man's power to take his own part in any emergency. Only the older horsemen in Canada can remember him, but to the writer his memory never returns without a feeling of regret for the accident with horses that caused his death many years ago.

We now come to the time when Joe Thompson appeared as a stallion owner with Loudoun Tam. If Joe did not know more of the horse instinct than any man that has lived in this world, it was not because he did not try hard enough and long enough to study him. For 60 years his only thought was of horses, and those horses were in nearly every case his own. Loudoun Tam did some good for the country, but he would not be appreciated highly at this time, for he was rather rough, but he too helped on the work of preparing a class of strong and smooth brood mares from the clean-legged class of mares still plentiful in Canada. Soon followed that wonder of horses, NETHERBY, imported by Joe Thompson, and kept by him for many years. He was, probably, the sire of more foals than any horse that has ever been foaled. With his breeding list filled to

History.

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overflowing every year for a long life, with a greater power for service than any horse ever heard of by the writer, he was of the greatest benefit to the part of Canada in which he was owned. He was a leggy, high-headed, long-necked horse. With nearly everything about him that is objectionable in a heavy horse now, and with everything lacking that should be found in a good Clydesdale or heavy draft horse, according to present standards, he did a work both in kind and in quantity that has not been duplicated. It was said that his dam was a small pony kind of mare, and his progeny would bear out that statement. Some of his foals were tall and rather leggy, while some were low-down and very wide. All were valuable, and higher prices were paid for them than for any other horses in the district. An idea of his breeding powers may be gathered from the fact, well-known to me, that he was bred to 365 mares in one year, and left 250 foals.

YOUNG COMET [178] (imp.), reigned at the same time. He was the very opposite in build to Netherby. He was a round, smooth, grey horse, with an amount of style and refinement not often found in a male animal of any kind. He did a great work in Canada. He was not a large horse, but his colts were in many cases very heavy and always smooth. They were of that well-made, hardy kind always in good form, with great flesh-forming propensities, just as valuable in horses as in cattle, in my opinion.

WONDERFUL LAD was a thick, heavy-made horse, that did some good.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, a bad-tempered horse, was a good sire, and helped in the good work.

About this time there appeared on the scene as an importer, the late Richard Graham. He would not have a rough horse, and he helped to introduce the kind that is now in such favor in this and in all countries where draft horses have received the consideration they are worthy of. Royal Exchange, Victor 2nd, Prince Arthur and several others of like quality bring us to the time that Graham Bros., then young boys, were left with a mother whose judgment and perseverance, with a natural love for the Clydesdale, fostered and developed by a whole life's associations, has been but seldom equalled, to go on with the work. To speak of the horses that they have imported would not be history, but it would be a tale of success in the show-rings and breeding world that is fresh in the minds of all that are interested in draft horses. The Sorbys, Robert Beith, and William Smith, of the firm of Smith & Richardson, have long been helping along the good work. They have now many contemporaries throughout the country, and I feel satisfied that there is no danger of this country taking anything lower in rank than second place amongst the different countries as a producer of smooth, heavy, blocky, beautiful and sound draft horses.

They Have Scrubs Too.

In speaking of the ordinance now in force in the Northwest Territories, requiring owners of stallions, whether grade, cross-bred or pure-bred, to enroll them as such in the Department of Agriculture, the Chicago Live-stock World says:

"The success of this movement in the Canadian Northwest Territories will be watched with a good deal of interest. Some kind of stallion regulation is very necessary in the United States. The miserable, misshapen horses that are seen in this country standing for service are a disgrace to horsemen. It is a wonder that they have been tolerated all these years."

Stock.

Feeding Rusted Straw.

Several inquiries have been received lately as to whether or not straw which has been rusted would kill stock. There are no cases on record where straw in this condition has been fed to stock experimentally, but from practical experience I have fed straw that was rusted to cattle and never noticed any bad results. However, I would not recommend feeding this straw as a sole ration for roughage, as straw at its best is not a very good feed, and especially wheat straw. But where part of the grain has been left in the straw (as in some cases reported), I do not think there is any danger of it killing the stock.—James W. Wilson, South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D., in Dakota Farmer.

Mr. J. A. Kinsella, now Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, and once well known in Manitoba and N.-W. T. dairy circles, has been visiting his old home in Eastern Ontario. On his way to his old home he paid a visit to some of the leading dairy centers of Europe for the purpose of studying the latest investigations in dairying.

Timely Suggestions for Western Beef Producers.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE BEEF SITUATION.

At no time since the first ranchman viewed the plains of Western Canada has the beef question required more attention than to-day. In the early days, the boundless, unfenced range provided fodder, shelter and water in abundance, under all conditions, so that well-fed beef grew into money rapidly, without foresight or attention on the part of the owners, provided good bulls were used. Conditions have changed. Many portions where formerly ranching was supreme are now dotted with



Young Comet (Imp.) [178].

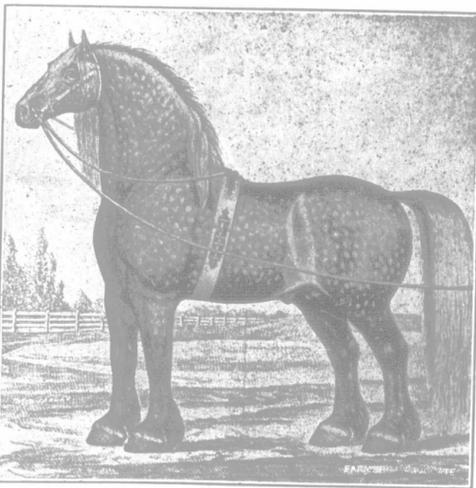
Imported in 1863; owned by John Miller, Brougham, Ont.

settlers' habitations, and mixed farming is becoming the rule. This change is very beneficial to the interests of Western Canada as a whole, although there are a few isolated localities where conditions are not favorable to any method of farming except ranching, and in these places the change has been neither advantageous nor permanent.

In the past, ranchmen made their money so easily that any change which might require additional attention was not pleasing, even though it meant increased gains if properly managed. Ranchers, as a class, have been somewhat slow to adapt themselves to changed conditions, frequently allowing methods which gave best results years ago to still exist, the chief reason for this being that they were content to let a good paying business alone. Men in other lines of business are gladly grasping every likely improvement to increase their profits. This is a period of Western growth, and there is no reason why the cattle industry should not keep pace with the inrush of population for years to come.

Increased production of first-class export beef, under present conditions, is not only feasible, but certain, provided up-to-date methods, suitable to Western conditions as they exist at present, are adopted.

The sooner that ranchers, in most districts of



Grey Clyde (Imp.) [170] 78.

the West, realize that the mixed farmer has come to stay, the better it will be for all concerned. When this fact is grasped and methods for improving present conditions sought after, a different treatment will be accorded the beef steer in his travels from calthood to the block.

Fences and dogs are the bane of the rancher's life. The former bars his cattle frequently from water; holds them in bleak, exposed places during storms in winter, and in many other ways retards their growth. The latter prevents contented feeding, and, in some cases, reduces gains already made, and, frequently, while animals are nearing water

they are driven away, with the result that through fear or fatigue they are uninclined to return.

Present feed and sale methods must be changed and more attention given to breeding. We have no desire to find fault with autumn sales when they are advantageous to the producer, but we are quite assured, after giving this matter careful investigation, that a decided change is required in this respect before much improvement can be made. The present practice is to market in the fall, whether stock are in prime condition or not. Naturally, this wholesale, promiscuous method of selling is conducive to lower prices, which buyers are not slow to handle to their own interests.

No radical change can be suggested which will overcome all present imperfections in a short time, but, by inaugurating a somewhat more extensive system of winter feeding, particularly with young stock, a long step will have been taken in the right direction. This would distribute the selling period, and do away with the possibility of glutting the market, which has been by no means an uncommon occurrence in the past. Many different ways would have to be adopted for feeding during winter—some very crude—such as selecting a sheltered, well-watered coulee near where the hay has been stacked, and simply hauling and scattering sufficient hay on the ground, and providing salt. This method is being adopted with good success by numbers, and, in some instances, on a large scale.

To give our readers some idea of the great advantage which even this plan has over fall-selling, let us view the matter closely.

At the time of writing, good thrifty three-year-old steers, weighing about thirteen cwt., are selling at from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt., but we know of large buyers who are offering \$4.00 per cwt. for next spring's delivery, of good hay-wintered steers. One cent per pound in the spring above fall prices is the common rate, and most stockmen fail to see that there are good returns for capital and labor invested at that price. They do not realize that they receive one-quarter more for their steer, provided he merely holds his own in weight, and good steers usually gain about one hundred pounds on liberal hay feeding.

When deciding to feed in this way, it is common to select some place where the hay can be had for the cutting, and many places of this kind can be found to-day in Central and Northern Alberta. Two and a half tons per head is a liberal estimate, and \$2.00 per ton is the common price for cutting and stacking, so that \$5.00 per steer covers the feed bill. Salt, labor of feeding, and losses from all sources would require about \$2.00 per head in addition, making a total of \$7.00 for wintering. Now, take for example a thirteen-cwt. steer, and suppose we paid the highest price going at present, \$3.00 per cwt., that amounts to \$39.00. This, with the \$7.00 for winter feeding, would total \$46.00. Taking a low estimate gain of seventy-five pounds per steer during the feeding period, we have a 1,375-pound steer, worth four cents per pound, total \$55.00, making \$9.00 per steer clear profit, or the nice total of \$4,500.00 on 500 steers. Picked bunches can be had for \$3.00 per cwt., and choice lots would gain more than seventy-five pounds. Then there is the prospect of four and a quarter cents in the spring for a good even lot.

Those with smaller bunches could likely give them some green-oat sheaves, which makes excellent fodder, and so much the better if all got some. This food should be kept until late in the feeding season, for the reason that during rough, cold weather the steers will eat hay greedily, but when the first indication of spring arrives they are more inclined to roam the prairie, with the hope of securing some green mouthfuls, while if well-cured oat sheaves are supplied at that time the change is satisfying, thus they continue making steady gains.

The man with twenty or thirty head should stall-feed them, feeding roots, chop, and as large a variety as possible of all the fodders. Stall, grain-fed bullocks always command one-half a cent per pound more than the hay-fed ones, besides having the advantage of a much larger increase of weight for the same length of feeding period. Under fair conditions, the stall-fed animal of thirteen cwt. in the fall should turn out fifteen and a half cwt. in the spring, and sell for four and a half cents per pound; while others brought four cents; thus, the grain-fed one would be worth \$69.75, the hay-fed \$55.00, and a similar steer in the fall would be worth \$39.00.

Breeding must also be considered. If we wish early-maturing, good-sized, easy feeders, only low-set, broad-backed, growthy, naturally well-fleshed sires must be used. These cost money, but they also return money at big interest; in fact, they have proved to be the moneymakers of the beef industry. We can go further and say that bulls of that stamp, continuously used in any locality naturally adapted for beef production, will give that district a prestige, making it known for the excellence of its beef, with the result: more buyers, better prices, and, best of all, from a national standpoint, a good name, which insures rapid sales at paying prices.

Prof. Curtiss on the World's Fair Shropshires.

Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, who judged Shropshires at St. Louis, offers the following comments, in the American Sheep-breeder, upon the exhibit:

I shall not attempt to describe the exhibit in detail. The judge's task is arduous and exacting enough without undertaking a critical review. It is more fitting that the judge devote himself to silent, careful study, and leave others to do the talking.

The Shropshires made a clean exhibit of high character and genuine excellence. Mediocrity did not characterize the show at any point. Stale and overdone specimens were not in evidence. Coarse and otherwise "off-type" sheep were the exception. It was a clean contest for supremacy, with scarcely a "foul tackle" anywhere on the line. The shepherds had their charges fit, and did clever work.

There were some fleeces that gave evidence of more maturity than was essential or desirable. No animal in the show gained any advantage from this condition, however. A mutton sheep carrying from two to four months' extra fleece in the American show-ring is never the gainer thereby. On the contrary, it is almost invariably a distinct handicap in an autumn show. The added fleece is always carried at the expense of mutton, which many can ill afford. There may be an advantage in the extra wool for the Royal and other shows in June, but this does not hold in the intense heat of the American circuit from August to October. Importers who purchase sheep in full fleece at the British shows in June would do well to clip them at once, rather than send them on in this condition.

Much is said about Shropshire type, and about adherence to type in judging. This, within reasonable bounds, is entirely proper and for the best interests of the breed. No breeder ever attained marked success without adherence to type. No breed of domestic animals has ever made substantial progress while admitting of wide divergence of type. It is likewise true that the man who becomes over-contentious for a narrow or inflexible type stands in his own light. There is some senseless clamoring for a too rigid adherence to type in judging. What is Shropshire type? I fancy that a score of our best breeders who have helped to give the prestige and popularity, are ready to answer. But will there be unanimity on the part of these breeders in defining Shropshire type? Not by any means. A close observer may visit the flocks of Mansel, Buttar, Minton, Farmer and Harding, and distinguish a majority of the sheep from each flock as they come into the American show-yards. Whose type should constitute the standard? Should one be chosen and the others left? Are there not good sheep in all? The type will vary in each one of these flocks, though the best flocks admit of the least variation. Shropshire character is more clearly defined and less flexible than type. Character has to do with the expression, animation and individuality of the animal. Type pertains more to form conformation and outline. You look into the face and countenance for character. You look at the back, spring of rib, length and fullness of leg for type.

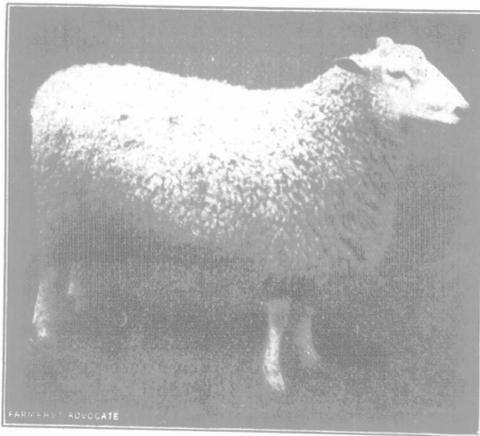
Adherence to type should always receive due consideration. It should not be used as a justification, however, for placing an animal above one of another type that is better when both are within the realm of approved type. Is it not better that there be a little variation in type, just as there is in, and between, the best flocks, than a blind adherence to type that will place a superior animal below one that is manifestly inferior?

There are some things of more importance than too rigid adherence to type. The animal that does not meet you well with a good head and bold front has lost half the vantage ground of battle in the show-ring. The animal that does not stand squarely on good underpinning has lost the other half; and the animal that lacks heartgirth and constitution has lost all.

There is always more or less speculation as to what the judge will do in groups and flocks after the class ribbons are tied. Sometimes the boys in the barn have it all settled in advance. There is no cocksure mathematical basis for the group and flock awards, without assuming that all rings are of equal strength and all animals of equal importance in the rating. This would be fallacy. Other things being equal, the head of the herd or flock is entitled to more consideration than any other place. Likewise, the upper end is entitled to more consideration than the lower end. Then the strength of some rings is notably greater and better sustained than others. A case in point occurred in one of the rings at St. Louis. An exhibitor whose flock ranked 1, 2, 3, 5 and 3, aggregating 15, could have substituted an animal ranking second in another ring for the one that stood fifth, thus reducing his total to twelve, but he considered his flock stronger with the fifth-prize animal than with the second. This is evidence that the exhibitors themselves do not rate their flocks purely on a mathematical basis.

Leicester Sheep.

The Leicesters are among the oldest of the English breeds. The breed originated in the county of Leicestershire, and its improvement was commenced in 1755 by Robert Bakewell, of Dishley, near Loughboro, in that county. At that time, and for many years after, it was commonly spoken of as the Old Dishley breed. Bakewell was a genius in his way, and is rightly credited with being the first to adopt a system of breeding live stock by which a distinct type might be evolved, embodying the ideal character with the power to reproduce its type with reasonable uniformity. It remained for him to demonstrate to the stock-breeders of his century that in the concentration of the blood of animals possessing desired characteristics a method was provided whereby results could be quickly and definitely attained. Incestuous or in-and-inbreeding of animals closely related in blood, was up to that time held in abhorrence, and when Bakewell began the breeding of long-wooled sheep, Lancashire long-horned cattle and draft horses from close affinities he was considered by his neighbors little short of insane. In effecting the desired improvement, he invariably chose animals for breeding which possessed in the highest degree the qualities and approximating the type he sought to establish, and his work, at least in so far as sheep are concerned, proved signally successful. His example may also rightly be credited with the origin of the Shorthorn breed of cattle, as it was during his lifetime that Charles Colling, Sr., and his sons and successors, Charles and Robert, observing Bakewell's work, made a study of the theory and practice of in-and-inbreeding, and set about improving their cattle on the same principle. The improved qualities sought by Bakewell were greater symmetry of form, earlier maturity, a reduction of



Leicester Ram.

bone and offal, and he succeeded so well that within fifty years from the establishment of the new Leicester breed it had superseded nearly all the long-wooled breeds in England at that time, and was later used in the improvement and evolution of nearly all the other breeds, whether of the long-wooled or the middle-wooled classes.

Leicesters were first imported to Canada about 1800 by Rev. Mr. Toofy, of Quebec, and before 1850 were quite numerous in Ontario, and were the leading breed in numbers and importance in these Provinces long after that time. Owing to their early introduction into this country, the number of grades of this breed is relatively much greater in proportion to the pure-breeds than with other breeds.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association was formed in 1888, and a pedigree registry instituted soon after, of which Mr. A. J. Temple, Cameron, Illinois, is editor, and of which four volumes have been published, containing the pedigrees of 7,000 animals, the number of owners being 440, of which about 400 are residents of Canada. These figures by no means represent the number of breeders of Leicesters in Canada, as there are hundreds of flocks whose owners have not availed themselves of the privileges of membership or registration. Leicesters are still popular with a large proportion of Canadian farmers for easy-keeping qualities and for crossing with other breeds and with common stock, and large numbers are taken every year by United States breeders and rangemen, where they are highly thought of for crossing purposes.

The Border Leicesters, a later production, differ from the Bakewell or English type, in being larger, longer and more rangy, with clear white legs and head, and a slightly Roman nose, while the English type is shorter, has a bluish-wool face, a tendency to grow a little tuft of wool on the forehead, and is woolled on the shanks. It is said that the Border Leicester breed was created by crossing the Dishley type with the Teeswater breed, which was in high favor in the eighteenth century. The two types

of Leicesters became so different that in 1869 the Royal Agricultural Society made distinct classes for them, a classification which has been continued to the present time. The Border Leicesters have been most in favor in late years with Canadian breeders, and they sell for very high prices at the Scottish ram sales.

The early-maturing qualities of the Leicesters is a marked characteristic of the breed. They are easy keepers, and the lambs can be marketed early. The quality of their meat is juicy and plentiful, and the offal light. Their wool is perhaps the finest of the long-wooled breeds, is of even quality, and a well-kept flock should shear, on an average, from ten to twelve pounds of unwashed wool. They are not so heavy, as a rule, as the Lincolns or Cotswolds, but weigh more than any of the middle-wooled breeds, except the Oxford and Hampshires.

The average weight of a mature Leicester ram in good condition may be put at 225 to 250 pounds, and of a ewe at 175 to 200 pounds. Show sheep highly fitted, of course, weigh much heavier. Leicesters are well adapted to the climate of all the Canadian Provinces, and all the Eastern, Middle and Western States. In general appearance, they are among the handsomest of the breeds, stylish, symmetrical, breezy looking, plumply developed, and, when in good condition, a really beautiful animal.

Farm.

Alfalfa Very Successful at Lethbridge.

It was with pleasure that one of the "Farmer's Advocate" representatives recently visited the farm of Fairfield Bros., Lethbridge, Alta. Here alfalfa clover is grown extensively and successfully. At present over 70 acres is seeded to this flesh-forming, soil-enriching legume. About half of the area mentioned was seeded (without a nurse crop) late in the spring of the present year, and at the time of our visit both old and new sod was looking well.

Irrigation is practiced on the Fairfield farm, and twice during the present year was the water turned on the alfalfa. Three times would have been better, the owners consider, and next year it is likely an additional watering will be given. The old meadows were cut three times, and the hay of each cutting saved in excellent condition. A small portion was left for seed, which yielded 200 pounds of as fine-looking seed as the writer has ever seen. This will be sown next season, and without doubt will prove more hardy and better adapted to the soil and climate of Southern Alberta than the seed of any previous sowing. To see home-grown, fully-matured alfalfa seed, was indeed a pleasure to the writer, and we are just as assured that large numbers of our readers will be delighted to hear what Messrs. Fairfield have accomplished.

Soil inoculation is practiced in conjunction with irrigation on this farm, and we would advise those of our readers who have tried alfalfa and found it inclined to be sickly, with the leaves a very pale green and no indications of vigorous growth, to write Fairfield Bros. for a small amount of soil from their alfalfa field, with which to sprinkle your patch, and thus provide the bacteria which alfalfa needs, and which is not indigenous to the soil of every locality.

The experience of Messrs. Fairfield is that alfalfa does not do well in their district without irrigation and inoculation. The method they adopt of inoculating the newly-seeded portion is to sow the soil broadcast from a wagon box. Their experience is that a much richer growth is the result.

Without inoculation occasionally, some plants would make fair growth, showing that the bacteria were at work and nodules were being formed. These minute organisms may have come natural to the soil, or more likely have come attached to the seed. In cases of this kind the bacteria from these isolated vigorous plants would gradually spread, causing thrifty little patches to appear in a sickly-looking plot or field. If the plants fully supplied with bacteria were not too far apart the bacteria would spread, inoculating the whole soil, but if far apart many of the weakly plants would die before receiving any assistance.

Growing Less Wheat in England.

The Globe, London, England, makes the following report of the acreage of wheat in that portion of the British Isles:

Thirty-six years ago, in 1868, the acreage was 3,500,000 acres; in 1895, 1,400,000 acres; in 1901, 1,275,000 acres. In 1882, England grew more wheat than barley or oats. This year they have grown about four times as much each as of wheat. The waste wheat-growing area of England must now be crowded into the second largest country and still have some room to spare.

Damage Done by Rust to Wheat and Straw.

In order to determine the extent to which rust injures the feeding value of wheat and straw, Frank T. Shutt, M. A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farm, has made some official investigation. In a letter to the "Farmer's Advocate" he describes the samples analyzed as follows:

There was a marked difference in appearance between them, both in straw and grain. The rust-free wheat had a clear, bright-yellow, well-ripened straw; a normal ear, both as to size and color, and plump, well-filled grain. On the other hand, the rusted wheat straw presented in general a dirty greenish-brown appearance, and on closer inspection showed many spots or patches of infection, while its ears were smaller than normal, and the kernels light and much shrivelled.

ANALYSIS OF RUSTED AND RUST-FREE WHEAT—STRAW AND GRAIN.

	Weight of 100 kernels, grams.	Moisture.	Crude protein.	Crude fat.	Carbohydrates.	Fibre.	Ash.
Straw from rust-free wheat.....	7.92	7.92	2.44	1.65	39.00	39.95	9.04
Straw from rusted wheat.....	3.0504	7.92	7.69	1.97	68.44	36.78	7.20
Grain from rust-free wheat.....	1.4944	12.26	10.50	2.56	70.55	2.29	1.84
Grain from rusted wheat.....	1.4944	10.66	13.69	2.35	68.03	3.03	2.24

THE STRAW.—We first notice that in crude protein the rusted straw is much the richer. Under the term crude protein is included all those nitrogenous compounds of a food that go to repair waste, form blood and build up muscle and tissue. The high value of concentrated feed stuffs is due chiefly to the large proportion of protein they contain. It may safely be concluded, therefore, that the rusted straw, containing as it does more than three times the protein found in the rust-free straw, is very much superior in feeding value.

Further, in the rusted straw we have a slightly higher percentage of fat (the constituent next in value to protein) and somewhat less fibre (the element of least value in a fodder), and hence there is additional evidence of the most satisfactory character to support the statement respecting the more nutritious nature of the rust-affected straw.

THE GRAIN.—The small and shrivelled character of the grain from the rusted wheat may be deduced from the data in the first column of the table—the weight of 100 kernels being only one-half that of 100 kernels from the unaffected wheat. This fact, however, from the standpoint of a feed, does not betoken a lessening of its nutritive qualities; indeed, as the data for the protein show, it has, weight for weight, considerably the higher value.

The protein of the shrivelled grain is 3.19% higher than that of the plump grains from the rust-free plant. Part of this higher protein content in the smaller grain is, no doubt, to be accounted for in its larger proportion of bran; but, chiefly, is it due to the fact that the transference and accumulation of starch in the kernel has been but partial and incomplete.

Other factors of note in the analysis of the grain from the rusted wheat are: (1) The somewhat larger percentages of fibre and ash, indicating more bran; and (2) the lower carbohydrates (starch) and fat content.

Apart from the valuable information that these data furnish regarding the relative feeding value of the straw and grain of rusted wheat, we have in these results interesting evidence as to the physiological effect of the rust on the wheat plant. Speaking broadly, there are (after germination) two periods in the life of the wheat plant, the first, a period of feeding and assimilation; the second, a later and usually shorter period, during which the food materials accumulated in stem and leaf (straw) are transferred to and stored in the seed (kernel). There is, of course, no exact time when it can be said that the one ends and the other begins. Under normal conditions there is a gradual cessation of feeding, both by root and leaf, accompanied by an ever-increasing movement of the accumulated material to the seed. The first period is characterized by growth; the second is recognized by the maturation or ripening of the seed.

Further, it would seem that in the development of

Not Enough Known About Wheat.

The disappointing returns from the winter wheat States and the trouble that has overtaken wheat-growers in portions of the Northwest this year, lend emphasis to the fact that the wheat plant has not received the scientific study in the United States that it should have. It is not any great credit to American farmers that this is the greatest wheat-growing country in the world, for the soil and climate have been provided by nature, and they merely go out and sow wheat blindly and leave the rest to nature. They know a little about the wheat plant and berry, but there is so much more they do not know that the subject is almost an unopened book.

In other branches of industry men have made marvelous progress. The little chimneypot blast furnace of a century ago has been succeeded by immense establishments, one of which will turn out as much steel as the world formerly made in a century, and in all the metal industries men have spent great treasure and great efforts, with profit to themselves in studying the articles which they produce. Inventors and manufacturers

of implements have lifted the farmer from the day of the sickle and the flail to that of the modern self-binding harvester and the steam threshing machine, but the farmer himself knows no more about wheat than he knew a century ago.

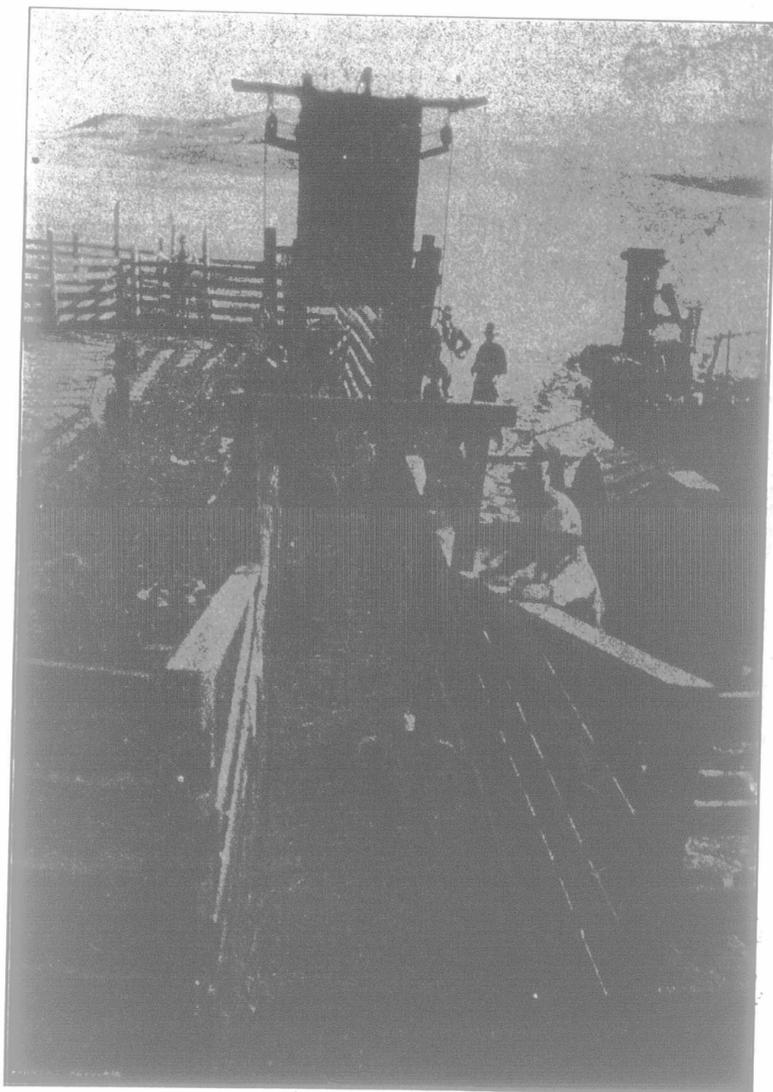
Under favorable conditions, a kernel of wheat will produce, on an average, two stalks and heads, with forty or more berries in each head, making a yield of eighty fold. Under actual average conditions in the United States, the seed that is sown produces less than ten fold. The seed used will average 1.4 bushels per acre, while the crop averages less than 14 bushels. Under theoretically ideal conditions this amount of seed should produce a crop of more than 100 bushels, but it would be safe to say there has never been an acre of wheat grown in the United States from which a farmer has reaped 100 bushels. Why wheat should yield less than ten fold in the United States is one of the things not at present known about the wheat plant.

In England the average crop is 28 to 30 bushels per acre, and even on the poor soil of Germany they grow an average of 25 bushels. It is possible that wheat has not been grown long enough in America to

become fully acclimated, but this is not known. Wheat has been grown for thousands of years in the Old World, but only for a few generations in the United States. Corn, the native cereal of America, is vastly more prolific than wheat. It is not unusual for corn to yield 1,000 fold from the seed planted. Why corn should be so much more prolific than wheat is another thing not at present known, unless there is truth in the theory that corn is the oldest cereal that is grown by mankind for food, and that age, when measured in thousands of years of selective, artificial cultivation, has a tendency to increase the yield.

They can Grow it, Why not We?

Red clover is now grown without difficulty in Norman County, in Northern Minnesota. Several years ago when O. A. Th. Solen, Halstad, began sowing red clover, his neighbors laughed at him. They said that clover could not and never would be grown in that northerly part of the State. For the first two or three years Mr. Solen had but poor success, but he continued sowing it from year to year, and very soon he received some encouragement. He noticed that



Dipping Cattle on the Range.

Sloan & Thompson's vat, Twin Lakes, Alta. Capacity of plant, 1,000 per day.

each year a larger number of plants were able to stand the winter and grow up the next year. He had no trouble securing a stand the first year, as his soil was fertile, but the plants were short-lived. Now Mr. Solen is able to grow large crops of this valuable legume, and his neighbors once sceptical are now sowing clover and enjoying its benefits.

When seen in charge of the Norman County exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair by a member of the "Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff, Mr. Solen said he was not an agricultural scientist, but he believed his success was due to the fact that bacteria were playing an important part in the establishing of clover in his country. He thought his soil had gradually become inoculated, and as it did the clover became more luxuriant.

Norman County, Minnesota, where this red clover is now growing so successfully, is within less than one hundred and thirty miles of Manitoba, being closer to the Prairie Province than Brandon is to Winnipeg. The experience related above is but the experience which Manitoba farmers will enjoy who start and stick to clover-growing for a few years. As set forth in our clover competition announcement October 5th, "We can and must grow clover."

Oriental Prospects for Canadian Flour.

The present war, which is much to be regretted on general principles, is proving of advantage in opening up a market in Japan for Canadian flour at a faster pace than could reasonably be looked for by any other means.

During the Osaka Exposition of last year, several Canadian milling firms had agents employed in directing public attention to the advantage of using wheat flour as a portion of Japanese diet, and to these a fair share of pioneer work in cultivating a taste for wheat products in Japan must be attributed. Japanese families are being favorably impressed with the advantages of wheat flour for various culinary purposes, and they are realizing as never before its nutritive value, as compared with rice, which was, and still is, their chief cereal food. Pound for pound, wheat equals rice, and costs less.

Since the war began, wheat bread has been introduced in the form of "hard-tack," as an alternate ration with rice for the army, and the change is much relished by the soldiers, because it gives variety. The nutritive value and general convenience of handling and preparing "hard-tack" as an army ration is adding popularity to the uses of wheat flour in "Chrysanthemum Land."

Little cakes and sweetbreads are used with tea several times a day by the well-to-do Japanese, and in many cases wheat flour is now the chief ingredient. The diet of the nation is changing steadily towards larger wheat consumption. The population is placed at 42,300,000, and it is considered that one pound of rice per head per day at present is a fair average allowance. What a market it would open up for our staple product if a half, or even a quarter, of this rice were replaced by wheat flour, and Canadian enterprise secured considerable of that trade?

A large quantity of the cheapest quality of wheat flour which Japan imports is being used for making common paste, which, in turn, figures prominently in the manufacture of screens, fans, and numerous articles of like composition.

Even previous to the stimulus which the present war has given to the importation of wheat flour into Japan, a rapidly developing trade was being built up, as the following figures show:

1901	84,157,485 lbs.
1902	96,387,477 lbs.
1903	279,413,953 lbs.

It is almost a certainty that the present ratio of increase will be exceeded, and to ensure a large slice of this trade our millers and shippers must carefully study conditions, and cater to the requirements of that "plucky little nation." The flour of our softer wheats, which does not find a market at home, proportionately equal to the "time-honored product" of our No. 1 hard, will largely sell to good advantage in Japan.

Our wheat lands near the Rockies are peculiarly adapted to supply the needs of the Orient. In most districts, fall wheat is doing exceedingly well, and as the softer varieties of this cereal generally yield heavier returns per acre than harder wheats, comparatively large returns per acre are obtained. In the norther portion of Alberta, it is important, where spring wheat is grown, that the variety be an early-maturing one, and some of the softer wheats have the advantage in this respect over the Red Fife. The proximity to the Pacific Ocean is another strong feature in favor of Alberta wheat farmers catering for the Japanese trade, especially as shipping eastward, with from six hundred to eight hundred miles more rail haul than Manitobans, gives the wheat-growers of the Prairie Province a great lead. Nevertheless, we by no means advise the extensive growing of soft wheat where hard wheat can be raised successfully. We would point out, however, that there is an increasing market for low grades of flour, and suggest that where soil or

climatic conditions do not give reasonable assurance of the production of a high grade of hard wheat, and where the softer varieties produce well, that the latter ought to be grown, in view of the increased prospects in the Orient for flour made from that grade of wheat.

Indian Head Experimental Farm Report.

The report of the uniform test plots of grain, potatoes and roots, at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, for the harvest of 1904, has just been received, and is given herewith in condensed form, for the benefit of busy readers.

WHEAT.

Thirty-six varieties of wheat were sown on April 29th, and the nine highest yielding varieties are given herewith. Four others are given, because they are well known. The number at the end indicates their position from the standpoint of yield:

Sown April 29.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
		Bu. Lbs.
1. Monarch	124	50 20
2. Advance	124	49 45
3. White Russian	127	48 50
4. Power's Fife (Minn. 149)	129	48 40
5. McKendry's Fife (Minn. 181)	132	45 30
6. Minnesota No. 163	130	45 20
7. Australian No. 19	131	44 20
8. Red Fife	130	43 5
9. Laurel	129	42 50
11. Stanley	118	42 25
20. Preston	117	39 40
22. White Fife	130	38 40
25. Early Riga	113	35 45

Four varieties of Macaroni wheat were tested. The lowest number of days required to mature was 124, and the highest 129. The Roumanian yielded heaviest; nearly forty-eight bushels per acre.

Common Emmer or Spelt yielded 3,100 pounds per acre, and matured in 118 days; White Spelt took longer to mature, and yielded little more than half so much per acre.

OATS.

Forty-two varieties of oats, sown on May 7th, and the principal varieties are reported herewith, as was the wheat:

	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
		Bu. Lbs.
1. Banner	111	123 28
2. Irish Victor	112	102 17
3. Golden Tartarian	119	101 26
4. Waverley	112	101 21
5. Milford Black	118	101 13
6. Danish Island	112	98 28
7. Kendal White	112	98 28
8. Golden Giant	119	98 28
9. Pioneer	105	98 18
10. Goldfinder	114	97 22
14. Abundance	112	93 23
21. Scotch Potato	113	87 22
25. Bavarian	112	83 18
26. Siberian	113	82 12
29. Improved Ligowo	110	80 15
30. Sensation	107	80 5
31. Joanette	119	79 14
42. *Tartar King	109	69

*This plot was badly eaten by blackbirds, both before and after being cut.

BARLEY.

Twenty varieties of six-rowed barley were sown on May 14th, and their standing is as follows:

	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
		Bu. Lbs.
1. Nugent	98	67 24
2. Claude	97	66 32
3. Stella	98	65 20
4. Argyle	95	64 28
5. Common	91	64 28
6. Yale	99	64 8
7. Odessa	94	62 24
13. Oderbruch	92	57 19
19. Mensury	93	53 26

Nineteen varieties of two-rowed barley were also sown on the same date, but the average yield was not equal to the six-rowed. Standwell and Invincible stand at the head of the list, with a yield of 67 bushels per acre, and 112 days maturing.

Thirty-one varieties of peas are reported; Picton standing at the head with 68 bushels 20 pounds to its credit, and Prussian Blue next with 67 bushels. They took 116 days to mature. However, as peas are not grown to any extent in the Territory which the Indian Head farm represents, a fuller list would be unnecessary.

Twenty varieties of ensilage corn were sown on May 21st, and cut Sept. 13th; Angel of Midnight yielding 22 tons 770 pounds, gave the heaviest tonnage; King Philip was second, with 19 tons 500 pounds. Nothing is said in the report regarding the extent to which the corn had matured, but probably that interesting feature will be brought out later.

POTATOES.

On May 20th forty-one varieties of potatoes were planted in rows thirty inches apart, and dug Sept. 29th. The seven highest yielding varieties are given

herewith. Early Rose came thirtieth and Empire State thirty-third.

	Yield per acre.	
	Bu. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Penn Manor	435	36
Uncle Sam	420	12
Sabean's Elephant	409	12
Late Puritan	404	48
General Gordon	393	48
American Giant	391	36

TURNIPS.

Sown in rows 28 inches apart. Pulled October 18.

	Yield per acre.	
	1st seeding.	2nd seeding.
	May 19.	May 27.
	Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Drummond Purple-top	29 268	29 1541
Skirving's	28 854	30 814
New Century	26 1318	30 248
Imperial Swede	26 1036	29 834
Magnum Bonum	26 187	30 1946
Good Luck	26 46	30 1521
Perfection Swede	25 1338	31 228

MANGELS.

Pulled Oct. 3rd. Sown in rows 28 inches apart.

	Yield per acre.	
	1st seeding.	2nd seeding.
	May 19.	May 27.
	Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Prizewinner Yellow Globe	23 1237	27 1581
Triumph Yellow Globe	23 388	27 1581
Half-long Sugar White	21	26 1743
Giant Yellow Intermediate	19 1176	18 347
Select Mammoth Long Red	19 327	16 953
Yellow Intermediate	19 186	16 1094

SUGAR BEETS.

Pulled Oct. 6th. Sown in rows 28 inches apart.

	Yield per acre.	
	1st seeding.	2nd seeding.
	May 19.	May 27.
	Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Royal Giant	17 367	23 388
Danish Red-top	14 1134	18 1054
Improved Imperial	14 286	16 1094
Red-top Sugar	14 286	18 1196
Danish Improved	12 1598	18 1478

CARROTS.

Sown May 19th. Pulled October 20th.

	Yield per acre.	
	Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Improved Short White	7 284	
White Belgian	6 1294	
Half Long Chantenay	5 1314	
Giant White Vosges	4 1051	
New White Intermediate	4 768	

Why Farm Products Don't Attract at Fairs.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

A visitor at a series of fall fairs cannot help being struck with the great variation in the exhibits of farm products at the different places. Too frequently, it is the lack of arrangements and the prominence given to monstrosities and novelties that are most conspicuous. At other places where the exhibit has been in the hands of a man who appreciates the object of a competitive display of farm produce, i. e., to encourage the growing of better products, the effect is altogether pleasing and educational.

The manner in which farm products are shown frequently makes a wonderful difference on the decisions of the judge, so that exhibitors would do well to remember that clean bags for grain, uniform receptacles for potatoes, etc., and a judicious trimming of cabbages and roots pays handsomely. Not only is the exhibit more likely to get a prize, but the combined effect is wonderfully improved. If offering a comment on the judging of the roots and vegetables, we might say that there is, too frequently, a tendency to sacrifice quality for mere size. Now, if anything is of value in these classes, it is quality, and the utmost care should be taken to give prizes to these exhibits which possess quality, even if they are somewhat smaller. A medium-sized potato, with small eyes, free from scab, is everywhere preferable to one with nothing but size to commend it to the judge's attention. Similarly roots of fair size and free from branching roots are much more valuable than very much larger ones showing less quality. But the prizes are frequently not placed to encourage the production of the class of product that everybody prefers. It must be remembered that the exhibit getting first prize is the class of product whose growth the society wishes to encourage.

Another point worth mentioning is the disproportion existing between the value of the prize and the exhibit. A prize of \$3.00 for a quart of grain, and a prize of \$1.50 for a bushel of potatoes, is a district where this class of grain was growing but important, or a prize of \$1.50 for a horse, is a district where this sort, small in themselves, perhaps, but important when the show is taken into account. We would

suggest to agricultural societies that, in the revision of their prize lists for another year, particular attention be given to the classes of products which are most important in their locality. For example, in a district of the Territories or B. C., where fall wheat is an important or promising crop, give good prizes to encourage exhibitors. If sugar beets are the staple crop, offer a substantial prize for an exhibit of sugar beets, or the best acre of beets, and similarly with other lines of produce. Any one district is usually only particularly adapted to a few products, so encourage them first, and let all others be secondary.

has it, that "Everything good is on the highway."

To him who has to face seemingly insuperable obstacles, if he have the brave heart, but little need be said. He will not fear, but will know that "the block of granite which is an obstacle in the pathway of the strong," and no matter how hard the struggle he will, if he face the question fully, be convinced that "this world which is plainly enough so arranged as to force man to the utmost possible amount of effort may well be regarded as the best of all conditions."

When one comes to the last class, it is harder, infinitely harder, to speak, than to any of these. There are the deep troubles, of death, of loss of fortune, etc., which are common to nearly all mankind: I must face these troubles, and they are bitter to-day. In a year, or in five years, or in ten years, they may seem to me to have been for the best. As for me, do I come through them purer, sweeter, nobler than before? Does every suffering leave me more filled with that

great sympathy which makes me brother to every man that lives? Then may I still be thankful. Have these experiences, on the other hand, soured me—made me hateful, hard, grasping, or bitter? And do I realize, upon this Thanksgiving Day, that this is so? Then may I be thankful yet that the scales have fallen from my eyes, and that I see myself as I am.

Upon the whole, however, the deeper we look into this question of catastrophe, the more clearly we must see that it is for those things which are not material rather than for those which are that our deepest thanks should be reserved. Material things pass. To-day I am free from war and the horrors of it, yet who can say that in some to-morrow I may not be lying in a ditch somewhere, torn in limb and wracked of nerve with the scourge of the icy November wind upon me, looking up with bitter heart-ache to the pitiless stars of a wintry sky? Am I better than my brother in Manchuria? To-day I gulp, at every breath, the pure, fresh air of heaven; who can say that to-morrow, in some Sarnia tunnel, that breath of heaven may not, so far as I am concerned, be blotted out from this earth forever? We know that these things happen, and happen to the best of us. We cannot say why, and the utmost of our philosophy can only bid us "trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill." Some day the mystery must surely be cleared, for now "we see as through a glass dimly," but then it shall be "face to face." And so on this Thanksgiving Day, may we, whatever our lot, be willing to be thankful.

It is both beautiful and fitting that our Government should each year dedicate one especial day for offering thanksgiving to the Great Invisible who has made all good—the temporal good and the Great Good—possible. In thinking of it one can see two pictures. The one is of a church through whose stained windows the light falls, in purple and crimson and gold, upon the heads of the throngs of people within; and as one looks, the hymn of thanksgiving swells from chancel and organ-loft and nave. The other is of a bare hill far away. Above it the clouds scurry darkly, and beneath it and away, stretch still, leafless forests, the winding of a black brook, and long reaches of dun-colored land. Upon the hill stands an old man with his dog. Then as the wind begins to stir the tops of the trees below, and comes murmuring up the slope, the old man looks up to the dome of the heavens, and lifts his old hat from his thin locks in reverence—two temples, and in the one as in the other, may the true spirit of the thanksgiving season be not missed.

Thanksgiving Day Reflections.

[Thursday, Nov. 17th, 1904.]

It is a hard matter to write a thanksgiving article. At first sight what could seem easier? In a land overflowing with plenty, with peace on our borders and prosperity in our homes, what more natural than to run over with the thanksgiving spirit? Yet when we consider that one must address all conditions and temperaments of people, the complication deepens. There are those who seem built by nature to look on the dark side of things; those who make life a continual hair-shirt wearing through worry; those whose definite purpose in life seems confronted by insurmountable obstacles; and, last of all, those who have come through bitter trouble, or even through disaster, such as it would seem impossible for mortal flesh and spirit to bear. To the first three classes—and among the troubled ones these, thank heaven, are in the overwhelming majority—it is comparatively easy to speak.

Regarding the first: We have not solved the whole of the strange question of heredity, and it is, perhaps, hard for those of us who have come into the world with a reasonably happy and hopeful spirit to understand or realize the terrible handicap under which he suffers who has been born with a pessimistic temperament, or with the strange vagaries of a jealous or uncertain mind. We do know, however, that that man may leave much of these behind who has "found his work," some useful work for which he is adapted, and that the stirrings of high ideals and a noble object in life may metamorphose the most pessimistic disposition. As Goldwin Smith says, "I, character is the end of history (and he contends that it is), and moral effort the necessary means to that end, optimism may not, after all, be as stupid as some philosophers suppose." There is no sense in looking at the world through indigo glasses. "Despondency," says Fenelon, "is not a state of humanity. On the contrary it is the vexation and despair of a cowardly pride; nothing is worse. Whether we stumble or fall, we must only think of rising again and going on in our course." Common sense, in fact, cries out against this species of chronic melancholia, pronounces it a hindrance to work and a curse to happiness. The naturally pessimistic man should endeavor to realize this, and should, at this Thanksgiving, be thankful in his heart of hearts if he can only manage to see the whole foolishness of his pessimism. To see is the first step. To take hold of one's self with the firm determination that this thing shall be no more, is the second. To pray continually for the gift of common sense is the compass which will set many a wandering tendency aright.

To the second class belong those people not naturally "blue," whom circumstances have gradually drawn into a habit of continual worrying, and who have become so hedged about by petty thorns in the flesh as to preclude all possibility of the genuine thankfulness which should be a feature, not only of Thanksgiving Day, but of every day. To the habitual worrier might apply all that has been said to the pessimist. In fact, the only difference between the two is that while the pessimist views all the world as a grand mistake, the worrier concentrates his mind on a few little nagging things to such an extent that he forgets to number his blessings. Instead of getting beyond the rim of his own little affairs, and so becoming a whole-souled member of the great, warm, human circle, he becomes a dried-up fossil, likely either to bore all about him by the recital of his little often imagined woes, or to distract by the look of his self-centred face, grown old before its time. The word "imagined" is used advisedly, for, as a matter of fact, so invariably are the things about which one worries of comparatively small moment, and so generally do they vanish into thin air as one approaches them, that were they not so real to those who suffer because of them, they would be ridiculous. As Lubbock says, "We often magnify troubles and difficulties and look at them until they seem much greater than they really are. Some of our troubles are, no doubt, real enough, but yet they are no evils. Foresight is very wise, but foresorrow is very foolish." Let us, then, be thankful that our little troubles are no worse, and look less at them, and more toward the thousands of bright and beneficent things that crowd upon us practically every day of our lives, remembering, as Emerson



Thos. Shannon, Jr., Cloverdale, B. C.

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Dairying.

Milk Prices in Winnipeg.

There is probably not a city in America where milk prices are so high as in Winnipeg. A little over a year ago sixteen quarts of milk were being given for one dollar; then the number was reduced to fourteen, and later, as the population of the city increased, and the number of milkmen either remained the same or decreased, only twelve quarts were given for a dollar. Now we hear of one or two cases where the number is still further reduced to ten, and likely the balance will soon follow. At this rate there ought to be big money in it for the up-to-date dairyman. No doubt the price of land within easy reach of the city has become quite high, but considering the price of coarse grains and hay, there should be no difficulty in making the cows produce, provided they are the right kind.

Unfortunately, but few dairymen appear to realize the value of fodder corn and mangels as additions to the ration of the dairy cow. If these were more generally grown within ten miles of Winnipeg milk would be produced much cheaper and there would be more of it. The prairie city appears to be in need of a few more dairymen of the enterprising and intelligent kind.

Making Cows Milk in Winter.

There is not much use in keeping cows milking during the winter months, unless they are made to produce all that can be profitably expected. The cow that runs the barnyard, eats at the straw stack and takes shelter under the open shed, won't give much milk that will be too strong to drink, nor produce much butter of a high color, when the cold wind howls across the prairie and the thermometer drops below zero. If you make any pretense at keeping cows, protect them from the cold and give them feed from which milk may be produced.

Among the best milk-producing concentrates to supplement the ration of roughage is bran. True, it is a high price, but it is worth a great deal. Crushed or ground oats makes another good food for milk cows. As a single milk producer it is probably cheaper to the average Western farmer at present prices than bran, but a mixture of two parts oat chop and one of bran will make a splendid ration. A proportion of low-grade wheat

when chopped may be also feed, but it should not be given alone in any large quantity, as it is more liable to cause indigestion than the other foods. Good prairie, brome grass, rye grass or timothy hay, with a few pounds of chopped oats and bran, will give good returns, and far more than pay their cost when fed to good dairy cows.

The Age of Milk, and its Purity.

In a paper read before the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the recent St. Louis meeting, Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, pointed out the danger lurking in milk that was allowed to age before its delivery. The subject of his paper was, "Shorten the Time from the Cow to the Baby." Dr. Reynolds said, in part:

"The milk supply of Chicago is produced so near the city that milk could be delivered to the consumer within twelve hours from the time of milking, but at present the largest proportion of this important article of food is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours old before delivery.

"Twelve-hour-old milk is worth very much more, from a dietetic standpoint, than 24-hour-old milk, while 36-hour-old milk not only has little food value, but is positively harmful to the young.

"The time has come when the value of milk must be judged by its age, by the conditions under which it is produced, and by the treatment it receives from the time it leaves the dairy until delivered to the consumer.

"Everyone knows that sour milk is unfit food for the young, but everyone does not know that milk may be unfit for such food many hours before it becomes sour to the taste.

"Before milk is drawn from the udder it is absolutely free from bacteria. Before it has reached the pail from the teat—even under the most cleanly conditions—at least 150 to every teaspoonful will have been caught up from the air. In twenty-four hours, unless checked by cold, there will have increased to 400,000, and in a few hours more they will have multiplied so enormously that the milk will be sour, even to taste.

"Old milk not only starves the young, but it poisons them, causing the excessive mortality among the young, especially during the hot weather, which hastens souring of milk by favoring the growth of the bacteria.

"All milk intended for the use of children should be bottled in the country, immediately after having been thoroughly cooled. The bottles should be put in cases, packed with broken ice, and so shipped to consumers within twelve hours after bottling, and at a temperature below 50 degrees.

"Milk bottled in the city cannot rank with the country-bottled milk, because it is shipped to the city in cans, without being iced, and because after the cream has risen during the transit, the butter-fat cannot again, without the greatest pains, be thoroughly intermingled with the milk so that each bottle receives its due proportion."

Make the Poor Milker Milk.

A Dutchman once when asked why he did not sell his poor-milking cow and buy a good one replied: "Me feed mine poor good until she make money enough, then me buy ein good cow."

There was more truth than fiction in this frugal old Hollander's theory, for the man who feeds his cow well is the only man who makes any money. There are men to-day who are chasing after pure food who don't know how to feed it when they get it, and there are others who have only poor grade cows who understand the practical art of feeding in such a way as to bring results. It's the latter individual who needs to take a greater interest in becoming familiar with those characters of animal form and individuality that go with good milkers. He is doing very well with what he has, but he should weed out the poor milkers and get in something that will produce. The cow with milk-producing proclivities when in the hands of the good feeder is the one that gives profits. If your cows are not up to the mark, either sell them at once and get better, or feed them well until they make enough profit to permit the purchase of cows that are worth more in the open market. It will mean more profitable dairying.

At a meeting of the Markerville Creamery patrons it was decided to continue their creamery during the winter season. Markerville is a farming little burg, on the little Red Deer river, about 17 miles west of Innisfail.

Poultry.

The Hen that Pays.

The hen that pays best is the one that belongs to a good laying strain, and is well cared for in winter time. If the hen be a good one, the quarters comparatively warm, and proper feed be supplied, there is sure to be eggs in paying quantities.

To be a good one the hen should not be more than two years old; in fact, the best returns are always got from pullets hatched during the early part of the previous summer. Warm quarters does not mean that a place should be supplied that is heated artificially. Indeed, pure air during the day, even though it be down near the zero mark, is preferable to warm air charged with impurities, the result of improper ventilation. It is at night that the hen that is going to pay requires a warm spot the most. This is easy to obtain. Have a clean, compact roosting corner, made as nearly air-tight as possible on three sides, and on top, by using tar or building paper, with thin sheeting over. This corner need not be large; in fact, it is desirable that it should not be, because the more compact the fowls are the warmer they will be on a cold night. On the front of this roosting apartment a heavy curtain of canvas, or an old blanket, that can be dropped down after the hens go to roost, is the proper thing.

For feed, all the old meat scraps that can be obtained should be given to the hen that is going to pay. She should be provided also with grit, in the form of coarse sand, gravel, or broken oyster shells, from which to make shells. During the morning wheat, of feeding grade, should be scattered around through the straw or litter, in such a way that the hen will be encouraged to scratch hard to get it. This provides exercise, which is very essential in the production of winter eggs.

Most successful poultrymen give one feed of soft, warm food each day. The evening just before they go to roost is considered a very good time, particularly when the roost is warm. This mash of soft food should be composed of a fair proportion of bran, mixed with chopped oats or barley, or both. In the absence of bran, chopped wheat should not be omitted.

St. Louis Poultry Show.

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

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

There were \$22,081 offered in prizes in the poultry, pigeons and pet stock department, including \$6,499 offered as special prizes by the different Poultry Associations of the United States. Mr. Wm. McNeill, of London ("Uncle Billy," as he is familiarly called by the boys), a veteran who has won the sweepstakes at American poultry shows before, came out first this time also. His winnings in prize money amounted to about \$700.00. The Canadian exhibitors, as a whole, are very well satisfied with their success. With their 1,000 birds they captured \$3,000 in prizes—\$3.00 per bird. The American exhibitors, with 9,000 birds, received the remaining \$19,000, a fraction over \$2.00 per bird. The showing for the Canadians would have been even more favorable if they had been eligible to compete for all the special prizes. But as our Government gives an amount equal to what they win in prizes, and as they have done so well, they have no reason to complain, and are not complaining.

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

Apiary.

Interesting Points About Bees.

A very entertaining lecture on "Modern Bee-keeping" was recently delivered in the south of England by Mr. Jas. Miles, a prominent figure in horticultural circles on the other side of the Channel. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Miles pointed out that in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe there was cultivated only one species of hive bee, although of this there were several varieties. The common English or black bee, had been scientifically named *Apis mellifica*, and the Italian or Ligurian bee, *Apis ligustica*, but all entomologists agreed they were one and the same species. The leading feature in the natural history of bees, one which distinguished them from almost all other insects, was their singular distribution into three kinds, constituting, to all appearance, so many modifications of sex. A hive of bees in June consists of a queen, workers, and drones. The queen is the only perfect female, and her fertility is enormous. In this respect, some greatly exceed others. A young queen will usually lay more eggs in a given time than an old one. In the height of the summer season, with combs in good order, a queen will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per day, and she lives four or five years. Her sole business is to lay eggs, and no part of the work in the hive is done by her. Old writers have been very fond of descending on the love and veneration bees have for their queen, and the courage with which they will defend her, but such is not the case. He had dozen of times picked up the queen from the midst of her subjects, and in no instance was he ever attacked. The queen had a sting, but had never been known to use it, except in conflict with a rival. The workers formed the bulk of the population, and were the smallest bees in the hive. Their development was complete in twenty-one days from the laying of the egg. It was stated there were 5,376 workers in each pound weight, and John Hunter counted 2,160 in an imperial pint. A good hive would often contain from 50,000 to 60,000 workers, whose part in the economy of the colony was, as their name implied, to work. By them all the work was done—the honey gathered, the wax made, and the combs built. These bees were barren females. They had a sting, which they were ever ready to use on an enemy, even though, as was usually the case, their lives paid the penalty, for, being barbed, the sting was retained in the wound they inflicted, and dragged with it, part of the bee's intestines. The life of a worker bee was from six to eight weeks in the spring and summer months, and those which left the cells after the first or second week in October lived on until the spring. The drones were the males. They were much stouter than the queen or the workers, and had no sting with which to defend themselves. They only existed in summer, the length of their lives being about three months. Their sole office was to assist in keeping up the temperature and to fertilize the young queen. After a hard day's work in gathering honey, bees did not rest, but employed their nights in comb-building, as well as cold days when they do not leave home.

Horticulture and Forestry.

B. C. Fruit Growers do Business.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association, held at Vancouver a short time ago, a communication was received from a fruit dealer in Dublin, Ireland, asking for direct shipments of fruit. Unfortunately, transportation rates were too high, and it was found impossible to accede to the request. The Chief of the Fruit Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, in a letter asked the association to send a few boxes of their fruit to the annual meeting, to be held in Toronto on November 12th, and it was decided to do so.

A committee, consisting of Tom Wilson, Vancouver; R. M. Palmer, Victoria, and W. J. Brandrith, Ladner, was appointed to classify apples according to their commercial value.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association at Duncan, Vancouver Island, on the 5th and 6th of January next, when it is expected that the Rev. G. W. Taylor will deliver an address on some entomological subject.

A number of boxes of fruit from the Coldstream ranch, Vernon, B. C., were sent to the Hon. J. H. Thompson, agent-general for British Columbia in London, on Friday, Oct. 14th. It is understood that they will be entered in a competition, under the auspices of the British Horticultural Society, to be held at the end of December.

The Fair that was Not Fair.

By Alar.

QUALITY SHOULD COUNT.

For a whole year Eve had looked forward to attending the local fair in their market town. Perhaps that is putting it mildly. She had been looking forward for three years—ever since she had attended that first effort at a local fair, when she had been quite new in a new land. But each year something had interfered to prevent her going, and this year she hoped she could really see her way clear, for, of course, the weather was not expected to be anything but beautiful during the first week in October. During three autumns October skies had smiled, and Eve had come to look upon October as the ideal Alberta month.

She had a fixed idea that the local fair should be patronized, and that everyone should take whatever one had that was good enough to exhibit, but she was in doubt whether she had anything good enough to take. For weeks she had scanned her small garden with a critical eye, and she had studied that premium list with one as critical, and at last she laid the matter before Adam in this wise:

"I want to take something to the fair, but I fear I will not stand a chance at a prize if I do. Here they offer a prize for white potatoes, and one for red ones, but the prizes will be awarded according to size, and though our potatoes are of excellent quality—the best we ever raised anywhere—and I got a fine crop, they are only medium sized—the Early Ohios are not noted for size, but quality. It is the same all through my garden. I planted kinds of good quality for home use, and they do not reach the immense size wanted for fairs. I wish a fair could be more instructive. When I attended the fair at that time, I just ached to corner the ones who raised those vegetables, and ask them about a dozen questions about them: How many bushels they got to the acre? How much they fertilized them? What varieties they were, etc., etc.? It seems to me they might, at least, put the names of varieties on the tags."

"If you could take your whole garden along, you might get a prize on it," Adam remarked, consolingly.

"May be, but I do not even see a prize offered for the best collection of garden vegetables, or I might try for that. That row of cabbage has been the pride of my heart all summer, and they are as good now as the Indian Head Experimental Farm reports of the same kind. I haven't seen as good ones this year, but, you see, they are Early Winningstadts, and there are larger varieties, and someone might have some. I hate to take things so far and not get a single prize."

However, she could not resist the desire to take those cabbages, and one day she discovered some really large carrots, though whether she could make out half a bushel or not from her small patch was a question; and then her celery waved its whitening plumes so enticingly that she thought she must take some of it also. But the celery got its backset one day when a lady remarked that she saw lots larger celery at the fair the year before: nor did it re-establish its claim when she said later at dinner that it really was the nicest, tenderest celery she had ever eaten.

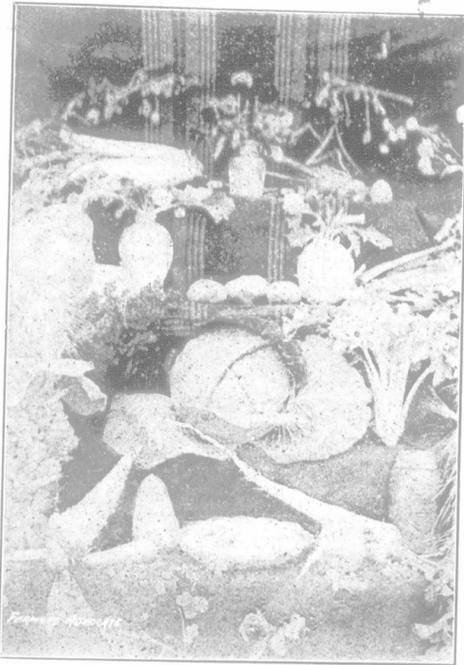
"Oh! if there only was some way that things could be judged by quality, not size!" Eve sighed that night. "But I really think I may be able to pick out enough big carrots to take a prize, and then I have enough, so I can sell them, and not have to bring them home again, for we wouldn't care to eat the big things anyway, the medium-sized ones are much better and sweeter. Cabbages are the only things in my garden that do not deteriorate by extra size."

The day before the fair was anything but promising. It was showery, and in the afternoon a fine drizzle set in; but it might clear off so Eve tucked up her skirts, and gathered in her vegetables for the show out of the mud and drizzle. Such an amount of water as it took to rinse them! She even used the scrub brush until the yellow skins shone like gold. By the time she was through, and the things were weighed, a snow had set in, and the next morning there was four inches of snow on the ground, and more still coming.

"At least, it doesn't leave one undecided about going," Eve remarked. "There can be no thought of facing a snow like that, and the roads it will make, for nearly twenty miles. We might as well put these vegetables in the cellar. They are better off than at the fair, for they might freeze in that open building."

So the fair that was not fair is a thing of the past, and Eve, and I do not know how many others, are looking forward with anticipation to the fair of 1905. And Eve is wondering if, another year, instead of catering entirely to home consumption, she had better buy some seeds of mammoth varieties, so she will have something for prizewinners at the fair. The horses would probably appreciate the mammoth things, even if the family did not. She had read of a young

eastern gardener, who became a specialist in raising vegetables for the fairs, but somehow she could not make it seem consistent with the object of local fairs. It would be better if the fairs could award prizes to those who become specialists in raising vegetables for the home table.



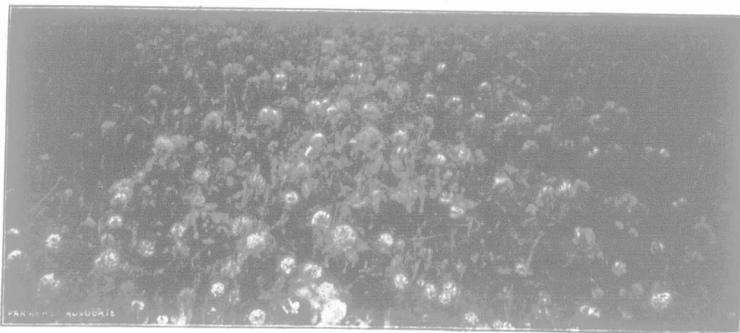
Eve's Consolation Fair.

21 varieties—one of a kind; besides wheat, clover and flowers. (See article.)

Fruit Inspectors get in Their Work.

The Dominion and Provincial fruit inspectors in British Columbia have been doing some good work for their Province by way of keeping out diseased nursery stock, and compelling sellers to label their fruit correctly. In Vancouver 56 boxes of apples were recently condemned, and a consignment from a Sumas fruit-grower had four boxes condemned for San Jose scale and the balance for being mis-marked and misrepresented. The way of the transgressor is hard.

R. M. Palmer, Secretary of the Provincial Bureau of Information, states that the shipment of British Columbia fruit which received the gold medal from the British Horticultural Society was despatched under his direction, and consisted of ten cases from Kelowna, ten from Lytton, and ten from the Coast. He states that they were not entered in a competition, but received the medal on their own merits.—[Vernon News.]



Red Clover on the Farm of Mr. N. McVicar, Otterburne, Man.

Alfalfa at Medicine Hat.

The Medicine Hat News calls attention to the fact that alfalfa is being grown in that district with a full measure of success for the period that it has been tested. Numbers of farmers and ranchers have grown it very successfully during the present (dry) season. The News says:

"Last week Mr. Zahnizer left at the News office several samples of alfalfa grown in the Medicine Hat district, on his farm about two miles east of the town. He has had remarkable success with his first year's experiment with the great fodder plant. Samples are shown which measure over four feet long. The roots are half an inch thick and two feet long, and the plant is very hardy looking. The plot put into alfalfa was sown late, and Mr. Zahnizer considers the growth phenomenal for a first year's growth. The plants have

done something which is very unusual, blossomed and seeded the first season.

"Mr. Zahnizer states that in Kansas lands worth ordinarily \$50 per acre, are worth \$100 per acre if a good stand of alfalfa is secured. He is so well pleased with this season's experiment in Medicine Hat district that he will put in many acres of alfalfa next year. He is satisfied that both our climate and our soil are adapted to the growth of alfalfa. For next year he has 160 acres prepared to be seeded."

Events of the World.

Russia has floated a loan of \$270,000,000 with the Rothschilds, of Paris.

The Anglo-Russian Commission on the North Sea affair will meet in Paris on November 10th.

The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon Mr. John Morley at Toronto University on October 31st.

The pay of the permanent corps of the militia has been increased from 25 per cent. to 90 per cent. all round.

A despatch from Mukden states that the Japanese in Northern Manchuria are using dogs to locate the positions of the Russian sentinels and outposts.

One hundred lives have been lost by the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, as the result of a collision with another French vessel in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Japanese losses at Port Arthur during the last three months aggregate nearly 40,000. The Russian losses are not known, but must have been appalling.

Mrs. Massey Treble is erecting a new building for the teaching of Household Science and Art in connection with Toronto University. The building will cost \$80,000.

Mount Vesuvius is again active, and such columns of dust from the volcano have been driven westward that at Torre and Portier the use of umbrellas is necessary.

Lord Lansdowne has informed a British ship-owning firm that it is not permissible for British owners to charter their vessels for the purpose of following the Russian fleet with coal.

The act imposing \$500 upon every Chinaman entering Canada has had a prohibitive effect. Since January no Celestials have come to this country, with the exception of two who escaped from steamships.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company, of Hamilton, have closed a contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Company to equip their rolling stock with air brakes. The amount of the contract is about \$700,000.

Since Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky became Minister of the Interior for Russia, a propaganda for the education of the masses has been set afoot, and is being actively endorsed by the leading Russian newspapers.

A portion of the railway approach to the King wheat cleaning elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., collapsed on October 31st, precipitating sixteen cars loaded with wheat into the lake. The dock was built twenty years ago and has been in constant use.

Professor Wilmot, Director of the Government Geological Survey, who assayed a sample of corundum from a deposit in Peterboro Co., Ont., pronounces it to be very rich. The value of the metal is placed at \$390 per ton, while the felspar in which the corundum is found is also very valuable.

The Railway Commission, in following up a complaint made by the British Columbia Shingle and Manufacturers' Association, has made an order upon the C. P. R. to stop its discrimination against cedar lumber in British Columbia, and fix the same rate for it as for pine, spruce, and other kinds of lumber.

The Free Churchers, now known as the "Wee Kirkers" of Scotland, owing to their paucity of numbers, have taken steps to put in operation the decision of the House of Lords, giving them control of the Free Church property. They have served the trustees of the United Free Church with a notice to hand over all the church property, including assembly hall, three colleges, all the missions abroad, and the churches and manses in Scotland, numbering 1,100, and valued at \$55,000,000.

The ancient ecclesiastical cope which was stolen from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, two years ago, and later purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan, has been presented by Mr. Morgan to the Italian Government. The cope is a French work of the thirteenth century, and is very valuable. The most careful investigation has never disclosed by whom it was stolen, although an Italian photographer who was charged with the crime, and who subsequently committed suicide, left a note asserting that the perpetrator of the theft was one high in Italian circles.

The Republican party in the United States has achieved an overwhelming victory, and Roosevelt has been again returned to power as President, in preference to the Democratic candidate, Parker.

The war in Northern Manchuria still drags on, the never-wearying Japanese menace ever to the fore, the Russian lines ever stubbornly resisting along a front of 66 miles. Cannonading goes on continuously, yet comparatively little harm is being done, and both armies are apparently recuperating for the terrible battle which must follow before many days pass. The Russians in the north are, however, still hopeful, and gave a most enthusiastic welcome to Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch, who arrived on November 8th to assume command of the first army. . . . From Port Arthur comes a different story. One by one the defences have fallen into possession of the Japanese, and the Russians now hold only the southern section of the town. The Japanese, disregarding Gen. Stoessel, have managed to circulate letters among the despairing soldiery, assuring them of humane treatment to all who surrender, but it has not been reported that any of the Russians have taken advantage of the offer. They object to an unofficial surrender, but are said to be almost of one mind now, in seeing no reason to prolong a struggle "which will bring glory to the officers, but mostly hardship and death to them." From all evidences, Port Arthur will have fallen long before the Baltic fleet can reach the Far East. The vessels were last reported off Cape Verde Islands, but will probably meet with a terrible reckoning from Admiral Togo's sea-dogs long before reaching Vladivostok.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, on November 9th, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in a strong plea for the policy of peace, definitely stated that the trouble with Russia because of the North Sea incident has been amicably settled. He was not able to announce the signing of the convention, but could definitely say that Russia's apology and promise of compensation, security to neutral commerce, and punishment of the offenders, had been accepted, the details of settlement being left to the International Convention. He announced also that the four officers left behind at Vigo were those directly implicated in the blunder. In reference to the Manchurian war, he expressed the hope that the final result might be for good, and that this terrible war will give stimulus to "the existing desire for some less clumsy and brutal method of adjusting international differences." He spoke with highest approbation of the efforts of U. S. Secretary Hay—whom he characterized as "that great statesman"—in the interests of peace, and commended the attitude along similar lines of President Roosevelt, by whom he had been recently invited to participate in a second international peace conference, to be held in the early future.

Field Notes.

"A farmer must first hear or read much, then experiment much to learn a little."—[Journal of Agriculture.]

"Thought may be the basis of power, but thought combined with action is power itself, and must be the farmer's greatest need."—[N. Y. Tribune Farmer.]

"The same frosts that make the green food scarce make the insects scarce also, hence ground bone and meat scraps become all the more necessary for the poultry."—[Ex.]

"No one need bemoan his lack of educational advantages. Knowledge is the easiest thing to be obtained and almost the cheapest. A half hour's application to a subject daily will work wonders."—[American Cheesemaker.]

"Don't let October and November pass without a thorough cleaning up of the stables, barn and barnyard. Every shovelful of manure is worth money if you get it to the right place—on orchard, garden and field."—[Up-to-date Farming.]

The recent elections in Newfoundland resulted in a complete victory for the Government under Premier Bond. All the ministers were re-elected, and the standing of the parties is now: Government, twenty-nine seats; Opposition, five; with two constituencies to hear from.

By the new Scotch system of cleaning herring, introduced with such good results by the Dominion Government in Guysboro, the price of our Nova Scotia herring has been doubled. These fish bring now in New York \$11 a barrel, just double what they were before cured by the new method.

In feeding hogs, nothing has yet been found which fills the bill so well as a ration of which the basis is skim milk in conjunction with finely-ground oats or barley and shorts. All these are flesh-formers. Corn is a fat-former. Little corn should be fed till the pigs

are three months old. By this treatment, coupled with plenty of exercise, they develop good, healthy frames.

"The poultry-house should be given a thorough overhauling before winter sets in. It may have places in which are concealed mites that later will make a good deal of trouble. . . . When bones can be purchased for almost nothing, there is no reason why the fowls should not have all the ground bone they care to eat. A good bone mill will pay its cost many times over in the course of a year, with a fair-sized flock."—[Farmers' Review.]

It is a disgrace to see a poor, crippled, inferior team on a farm, says Colman's Rural World. . . . The work teams of the farm should be the best of animals, and provided with the first and best of the produce of the fields. When the farmer commences to realize that the horse is his best friend, and commences to manifest this appreciation by providing better care, better stables, better harness, and better treatment generally, there will be a decided improvement noticeable in agriculture on the farm, and the farm profits will be increased.

It is a foolish notion to suppose that the ringing of bells or "tanging" of tin pans will cause a swarm of bees to settle. The real origin of this custom dates back to the reign of Alfred the Great, who, in order to prevent disputes regarding the ownership of a swarm, ordered that the owner should always ring a bell when his bees swarmed; and, ever since then, the good farmer's wife has been rushing out with ringing bells whenever the bees swarmed, and the fact that they settled verified, in her own mind, the belief that the bell did it.—[Country Life in America.]

A writer in the New England Farmer gives the following extract from an address delivered by a well-known horse breeder to a party of agricultural students: "Boys, I suppose a good many of you expect to be farmers. Let me give you some advice from my own experience. When you start farming, no matter if you are a renter, get two fine mares, two fine cows, two fine sows, and two of the best hens you can buy. They will cost a good deal more than scrubs, but the difference in a few years will be immense. Sell their male progeny, and keep the female. The male progeny will bring you as much as the whole product of cheaper stock, and in a few years the female portion will produce enough to buy you a farm, and then another farm. . . . Don't start your farming with scrubs. . . . Buy the best you can."

Results of the Elections.

The large majority by which the Government was returned on the 3rd was a surprise to even the most sanguine supporter. Once before, in 1872, the Liberals had sixty of a majority, and in 1878 and 1882 the Conservatives had sixty-eight and sixty-seven respectively. After the last general election the Government majority was fifty-one. The standing now is:

	Government.	Opposition.
Ontario	39	47
Quebec	54	11
Nova Scotia	18	
New Brunswick	7	6
P. E. Island	1	3
Manitoba	6	3
Northwest Territories	6	3
British Columbia	5	
	136	73

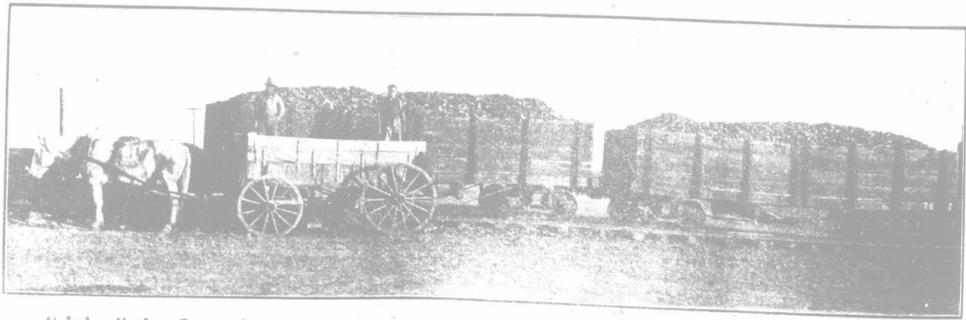
Government majority, 63.
To be held, 7.

Wheat May go to Minneapolis.

The C. P. R. traffic department has notified the grain exchange that hereafter they will accept wheat for Minneapolis on the basis of the old Ft. William rates, via Portal and the Soo line from Indian Head and West, the Prince Albert branch, Portal section, Napinka and Estevan, and the Arcola section when loaded on Soo line cars.

Michigan Millers Need Wheat.

"It is a hard scramble for Michigan millers to get wheat to grind this year," said Mr. Badger, who operates a 400-barrel mill at Niles. "We did not raise a third of a crop in Michigan, and have had to get four-fifths of our supplies outside the State, from Illinois, from Kansas, from Nebraska, from Missouri, and from the Pacific Coast; in fact, wherever we can get it. We have bought 22,000 bushels Pacific Coast wheat ourselves since July 15th."



"John," the Sugar-industry Chinaman, Loading Cars with Sugar Beets at Cardston, Alta.

Wetaskiwin Fair.

The sixth annual fair of the Wetaskiwin Agricultural Society was held at the town of the same name on Oct. 20th. For various reasons, chief among them being the postponement from the 6th and 7th ultimo, owing to a snowstorm, the fair was not the success which the promoters had hoped for, nor yet which the district deserved. The "fair" morning was far from promising. It rained some, and threatened more, so that many who had made their entries failed to put in an appearance.

The exhibits in the ladies' department were numerous and artistic.

Horses.—Draft stallions made a strong showing, being the best ring of the equine exhibit. W. Dudgeon's entry won first, and N. Morrison's second. E. Switzer's spirited span captured the red ticket in roadster team section, B. Hillgartner's pair having to be content with second rating.

Shorthorns made only a fair exhibit, but B. A. Van Meter, of Millet, had a number of his Aberdeen-Angus herd on the grounds, which made a fine showing, far in advance of any of the other bovine breeds at the fair. This black polled herd attracted considerable attention, and they well deserved it.

Messrs. Will Moodey and Bryce Wright, of De Winton, Alta., were the official live-stock judges.

Instruction in Grain Judging Needed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of October 26th, under the heading "The Local Show and the Agricultural Society," you ask your readers to let in the light by giving their opinion of the agricultural shows of the country. I think you are to be congratulated on offering this opportunity, because I notice that in many agricultural papers the principal topic is stock and how to improve them. This, in some respects, is correct, because the stockman's eye should be opened to business, but he has been receiving considerable assistance in the way of judging schools and other means of education. But what of the small grain-grower? Has he had any such privileges to know between the good and the bad grain with which he is dealing? I think that lessons on seed grain would be helpful to many of the young farmers. It seems to me that it ought to be possible to know that seed is sound without testing it.

Referring more particularly to local shows, I would like to draw attention to the general neglect of the grain exhibit. Go if you will to any of our local shows and watch the crowd, and you will see that the majority of people pass by the grain exhibit without giving it any particular attention, and yet grain is our chief support in life. One reason, perhaps, why our grain exhibits are not better, is because we have so many summer shows. At them must be shown grain grown the previous year. At the fall show the man who can come out with honors on his grain sown that year has something that helps him to sell his crop.

At any rate, there should be more attention paid to enlightening farmers on how to judge their seed.

I hope other farmers will not be backward in speaking up on this question. THOS. DALY.
Clover Bar, Alta.

Red Deer Fair.

Red Deer Fair was held on Oct. 19th, and turned out a fair success. Most of the others held in Northern Alberta about that time were far from being successful, however, but the "weather man" seemed to smile upon Red Deer, and as a result a good attendance gathered.

Live stock made quite a large showing, but the quality was not quite in keeping with the numbers.

Poultry made an excellent display, the quality and quantity being all that could be desired; in fact, this feature of the fair was far in advance of the average country show.

Grain and vegetables were also good.

The official live-stock judges appointed by the Government were Messrs. W. Moodey and Bryce Wright, both of De Winton, Alta.

American Cattle Caught and Dipped.

During the dipping season down near the international boundary, several thousand American cattle that were wont to feed on Canadian pastures, were rounded up, together with some Canadian herds, and put through the dipping vats; they were then held for dipping charge.

If they cross the line they must be dipped, and their American owners have a right to pay for it.

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Hamiota's G.-G.'s Call for Cars.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—A meeting of the Hamiota branch of the Grain-growers' Association was held in the Council Chamber, Hamiota, on Friday, 28th October. The chief object of calling the meeting was the fact that we were not getting a sufficient number of cars to ship out our wheat. Although the Secretary had written the Superintendent of this division of the C. P. R., calling his attention to the fact, little heed was paid to it. In the meantime the car order book was filling up very fast, and very few cars coming in, and it was feared we would be left with a large percentage of our wheat still in our hands at the close of navigation, or else sold to the elevators at from 4c. to 10c. below the track price, hence a meeting of the local G.-G. A. was called by circulating dodgers, due notice of which was sent to the Supt. of the C. P. R., asking that something definite be given us before date of meeting. This notice, we are glad to say, was answered by the train master, who waited on the secretary and assured him that an ample supply of cars would be provided to remove all the wheat desired before the close of navigation; also leaving a written agreement to that effect. This agreement was read at the meeting by the secretary, causing general satisfaction and approval, after which the following motions were passed after due consideration and discussion:

1. That having written assurance from the C. P. R. Co. that an ample supply of cars will be furnished before the close of navigation to remove all the wheat desired, we would say that we are very much pleased with this arrangement.

2. That being advised by the R. R. Co. that it would facilitate matters considerably if each applicant would take the cars offered to them irrespective of size, we beg to recommend our members to endeavor to load any size of car offered, for if the car is too large, the applicant not having enough wheat of one particular grade to fill the whole car, a partition can be made across the car, which will cost from 25c. to \$1, and two grades may be put in one car. The same method can be pursued by two or more neighbors not having enough to fill a big car. This would be very little inconvenience to the farmer, and will make it easier for the R. R. Co. to fill orders.

3. That the attention of the agent at this point be drawn to sub-section 11 of section 58 of Grain Act, which reads: The agent shall post up daily in a conspicuous place a written notice, giving date of application and name of each applicant to whom he has awarded cars for the loading of grain during each, also the car numbers so awarded respectively, which notice shall be signed by the agent.

4. That this association would deem it a favor if the C. P. R. Co. would notify the secretary one day ahead in event of sending up a special train, as a number of our members live a few miles out of town, and do not get notice that their car is in until it is cancelled, and that the secretary be requested to notify said members that they may not lose their car turn unawares, and that as an association we will endeavor to load our cars with the least possible delay.

5. That the Secretary be instructed to leave the standard samples of wheat in Wm. Chambers' general store, where they will be open to inspection by members of the association, or to anyone who will pay the annual dues of one dollar to Mr. Chambers or to the treasurer.

GRAIN-GROWERS' ORGANIZATION EFFECTIVE.

This is a sample of the good that can be and is accomplished by having a farmers' organization. Anyone who has taken the trouble (or, more properly speaking, from a farmer's standpoint, the pleasure) of following the actions of the Grain-growers' Associations, both local, provincial and territorial, cannot but admit that they have accomplished a great deal of good. The Provincial and Territorial Associations have succeeded in securing legislation embodied in the Grain Act and the Inspection Act which I claim has been of direct personal benefit to every grain-grower in the Northwest, if not in the whole Dominion. Whether a man sells off his wagon, ships through the elevator, or loads direct, the average farmer has saved or made

from fifty to five hundred dollars a year the last two years especially, and stand to get better justice each year, if they will only contribute the necessary, but very trifling, sum of one dollar a year. I am sorry to say I am advised by the Grand Sec.-Treas. that the funds are lower this year than last. There is, therefore, a danger of this, the most useful organization of farmers ever got together in this country, being crippled and killed for want of a sufficient number paying in the necessary dues, and I would beg through the medium of your valuable paper to appeal to the farmers throughout the whole country to stay with this most valuable organization, for your own good if nothing else. Do not let us again become the prey of the trusts and combines, not to say the laughing-stock of all business interests, by, in some cases, neglect; in others, and I am sorry to say the majority of cases, a disinclination to part with one dollar a year, when it can be proven beyond a doubt you are making at least fifty, if you are exercising the privileges which the law allows you through the intervention of the Grain-growers' Association. If there is a branch of the association in your district join it at once; if there is none, write the Grand Secretary, R. McKenzie, of Brandon, and have one organized, and I am sure you will never regret it.

H. A. FRASER, Sec. Hamiota G.-G. A.

Fixing of Wheat Standards.

What has come to be known as the "battle of the standards" has been fiercely waged during the past week in South Australia. Much dissatisfaction exists among farmers at the present method of buying wheat on a movable standard. If a sample fall below the standard the farmer is docked, but it is complained that if the grain should be superior no allowance is made.

The difficulty partly arises from the fact that some wheat ripens earlier than other, and cannot, therefore, be included in samples which are sent in to the Chamber of Commerce from which the standard is fixed. It is thus possible that in certain seasons the standards may not thoroughly represent South Australian wheat. As a way out of the difficulty it is suggested that a fixed standard for all time should be made, and, in fact, a private member has obtained leave to introduce a bill into parliament with this object. A conference has just taken place on the matter, and a suggestion for a fixed standard defeated. It was decided to accept the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, that agricultural bureaus should be represented at the meeting at which the standard is fixed.

Dr. Cobb, of the New South Wales Agricultural Department, who inquired into this matter in America some years ago, favors the adoption of the American method which is bound up with the use of the elevator system.—[N.-W. Miller.

Markets.

With the demand for wheat in Great Britain as a ruling feature in determining Canadian prices, the prevailing conditions in other countries that are shipping wheat must always be of interest. As previously reported, Russia, Argentine India, U. S. and Canada are the principal shippers at the present time. Owing to the small crop across the border, which is now well understood, U. S. shipments have fallen away until they amount to practically nothing. On the other hand, Russia has been shipping more than before; in fact, the increasing shipments from Russia have been far beyond anything that has been anticipated. In dealing with this question, Thompson, Sons & Co. state that it has been a matter of great surprise how Russia could ship so largely with a great war being prosecuted, but the reason is given as follows, and is considered very plain. For three years Russia has had large wheat crops in succession, and there is, therefore, a large amount available for export. Ordinarily, this wheat would be moving gradually, and be extended over many months, but this year, owing to the war, money is tight, and bankers will only make advances on wheat at very heavy interest on large margin, and it is this which is forcing such large shipments in the mean-

time. In one week six million bushels passed from Russia to the markets of Great Britain. In view of these circumstances, therefore, it is not improbable that when Russia has rushed all her crop to market the prices may advance.

In the Argentine the weather has not been quite so favorable as it was one week ago, but in India conditions are continuing normal.

In our own Canadian Northwest the supply has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations. During the month of October there was inspected at Winnipeg 9,074 cars, as compared with 8,289 cars in October of last year. It is thus very evident that the farmers of the West will have much more money for their grain this year than they had one year ago. In considering the Canadian market more closely, we notice that shippers are not active, and stocks have continued to accumulate at Fort William. The ruling prices are about as follows: No. 1 northern, 96c.; No. 2 northern, 93c.; No. 3 northern, 88c.; No. 4 extra, 81c.; No. 4 wheat, 77c.; No. 5 wheat, 68c.; feed, 60c.; No. 2 feed, 50c., spot or en route past Winnipeg. The option markets closed: November, 96c.; December, 94c.; May, 99c. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Barley—The barley market is still quiet, 37c. being the ruling price for the best No. 3 coming forward; while feed on cars at Winnipeg is worth 34c.

Oats—The best grades are only coming in small quantities, while the lower grades appear to be increasing. No. 2 is worth from 32c. to 33c.; No. 3, 29c. to 31c.

Hay—No. 1 baled hay is selling at \$8.25 to \$9 per ton; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The creamery butter is now pretty well in the jobber's hands; the prices ranging from 20c. to 24c. In dairy butter the market is steady; jobber's prices ranging from 10c. to 16c., according to quality.

Eggs—Receipts from the country amount to practically nothing, but really fresh will bring about 25c. Imported stock is ranging from 23c. to 24c.

POULTRY.

The demand for chickens has been good, but there is quite an evident tendency for the supply to increase, now that Thanksgiving is close at hand. It is more than probable that the prices will drop. Spring chickens have been running at 10c. Turkeys, live weight, 12c., by local dealers.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Shipments of cattle have continued freely, but the market has been weaker, at the old figures, \$3 to \$3.25 for the best; butchers' ranging from 2c. to 3c., and the poor selling as low as 2c.

Sheep—The local market has improved, \$3.75 to \$4 being paid for the best.

Hogs—Owing to increased shipments prices have fallen away; 5c. is now the rule for the best bacon types.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Good to prime steers, \$6.15 to \$7; poor to medium, \$3.80 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.10; western steers, \$3.75 to \$5.20.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.90 to \$5.20; light, \$4.85 to \$5.12; bulk of sales, \$4.95 to \$5.05.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.75; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.30; native lambs, \$4.00 to \$6.10.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—There are no prime beeves on the market. Good mediums sell at 3c. to 4c.; ordinary mediums, 3c. to 3c.; the common stock, 2c. to 3c., and the commoner, 1c. to 2c. per pound. Shipping sheep are \$3.40 per 100 pounds, and the others 3c. to 3c. per pound. Lambs, 4c. to 5c. per pound.

British Markets.

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

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"How foolish is the pessimist,
Despondent and forlorn,
Who always, when he gets a rose,
Goes hunting for the thorn!"

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER IX.

A Discovery.

Miss Leavenworth shrank from my side the moment she found we were left comparatively alone, and, retiring to a distant corner, gave herself up to grief. Turning my attention, therefore, in the direction of Mr. Gryce, I found that person busily engaged in counting his own fingers with a troubled expression upon his countenance, which may, or may not, have been the result of that arduous employment.

"Well," said I, "you had a right to do as you thought best, but how had you the heart? Was she not sufficiently compromised without your bringing out that wretched handkerchief, which she may or may not have dropped in her room, but whose presence there, soiled though it was with pistol grease, is certainly no proof that she herself was connected with this murder?"

"Mr. Raymond," replied he, "I have been detailed as police officer and detective to look after this case, and I propose to do it."

"Of course," I hastened to reply, "I am the last man to wish you to shirk your duty; but you cannot have the temerity to declare that this young and tender creature can by any possibility be considered as at all likely to be implicated in a crime so monstrous and unnatural. The mere assertion of another woman's suspicions on the subject ought not—"

But here Mr. Gryce interrupted me: You talk when your attention should be directed to more important matters. That other woman, as you are pleased to designate the fairest ornament of New York society, sits over there in tears; go and comfort her."

Looking at him in amazement, I hesitated to comply, but, seeing he was in earnest, crossed to Mary Leavenworth and sat down by her side. She was weeping, but in a slow, unconscious way, as if grief had been mastered by fear. The fear was too undisguised and the grief too natural for me to doubt the genuineness of either.

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, "any attempt at consolation on the part of a stranger must seem at a time like this the most bitter of mockeries, but do try and consider that circumstantial evidence is not always absolute proof."

Starting like one caught back from the verge of a precipice, just as destruction seemed inevitable, she turned her eyes upon me with a slow, comprehensive gaze wonderful to see in orbs so tender and womanly.

"No," murmured she, "circumstantial evidence is not absolute proof, but Eleanore does not know this. She is so intense; she cannot see but one thing at a time. She has been running her head into a noose, and oh—" Pausing, she clutched my arm with a passionate grasp: "Do you think there is any danger? Will they—" She could not go on.

"Miss Leavenworth," whispered I, with a warning look toward the detective, "what do you mean?"

Like a flash her glance followed mine,

an instant change taking place in her bearing.

"Your cousin may be intense," I went on, as if nothing had occurred, "but I do not know to what you refer when you say that she has been running her head into a noose."

"I mean this," returned she firmly, "that, wittingly or unwittingly, she has so parried and met the questions which have been put to her in this room, that anyone listening to her would give her the credit of knowing more than she ought to of this horrible affair. She acts," Mary whispered, but not so low but that every word could be distinctly heard in all quarters of the room, "as if she were anxious to conceal something. But she is not, I am sure she is not. Eleanore and I are not good friends, but all the world could never make me believe that she has any more knowledge of this murder than I have. Won't somebody tell her then—won't you—that her manner is a mistake, that it is calculated to arouse suspicion, that it has already done so? And, oh, tell her from me—she went on, her voice sinking to a low whisper now—"what you have just said, that circumstantial evidence is not always absolute proof."

I surveyed her with great astonishment. What an actress this woman is!

"You request me to tell her this," said I; "wouldn't it be better for you to speak to her yourself?"

"Eleanore and I hold little or no confidential communication," replied she.

I could easily believe that, and yet I was puzzled. Indeed, there was something incomprehensible in her whole manner. Not knowing what else to say, I remarked: "That is unfortunate. She ought to be told that the straightforward course is the best by all means."

Mary Leavenworth only wept; "Oh, why has this awful trouble come to me who have always been so happy before!"

"Perhaps for the very reason that you have always been so happy."

"It was not enough that dear uncle should die in this horrible manner; but she, my own cousin, had to—"

I touched her arm, and the action seemed to recall her to herself. Stopping short, she bit her lip.

"Miss Leavenworth," I whispered, "you should hope for the best. Besides, I honestly believe that you are disturbing yourself unnecessarily. If nothing fresh transpires, a mere prevarication or so of your cousin's will not suffice to injure her."

I said this to see if she had any reason to doubt the future. I was amply rewarded.

"Anything fresh? How could there be anything fresh when she is perfectly innocent?"

Suddenly a thought seemed to strike her.

Mr. Raymond," said she, wheeling round in her seat, "why didn't they ask me more questions? I could have told them Eleanore never left her room last night."

"You could?" What was I to think of this woman.

"Yes; my room is nearer the head of the stairs than hers; to have gone down, she would have been obliged to pass my door. I should have heard her, don't you see?"

"That does not follow," I answered, sadly. "Can you give no other reason?"

"I would say whatever was necessary," she whispered.

I started back. Yes, this woman would lie now to save her cousin, had lied during the inquest, but then I felt grateful, and now I was simply horrified.

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, "nothing can justify one in violating the dictates of one's own conscience, not even the safety of one we do not altogether love."

"No?" returned she; and her lip took a tremulous curve, the lovely bosom heaved, and she softly looked away.

If Eleanore's beauty had made one jot less of an impression on my fancy, or her frightful situation awakened one iota less of anxiety in my breast, I should have been a lost man from that moment.

"I did not mean to do anything very wrong," murmured she; "do not think too badly of me."

"No, no," said I; and there is not a man living who would not have said the same in my place.

What more might have passed between us on this subject I cannot say, for just then the door opened and a man entered, whom I recognized as the one who had followed Eleanore Leavenworth out a short time before.

"Mr. Gryce," said he, pausing just inside the door, "a word if you please."

The detective nodded, but did not hasten toward him; instead of that, walked deliberately away to the other end of the room, where he lifted the lid of an inkstand he saw there, muttered some unintelligible words into it, and speedily shut it again.

Immediately the uncanny fancy seized me that if I should leap to that inkstand, open it and peer in, I should surprise and capture the bit of confidence he had intrusted to it. But I restrained my foolish impulse, and contented myself with noting the subdued look of respect with which the gaunt subordinate watched the approach of his superior.

"Well?" inquired the latter as he reached him, "what now?"

The man shrugged his shoulders and drew his principal through the open door. Once in the hall their voices sank to a whisper, and as their backs only were visible, I turned to look at my companion. She was pale but composed.

"Has he come from Eleanore?"

"I do not know; I fear so. Miss Leavenworth," said I, "can it be possible that your cousin has anything in her possession that she desires to conceal?"

"Then you think she is trying to conceal something?"

"I do not say so. But there was considerable talk about a paper—"

"They will never find any paper or anything else suspicious in Eleanore's possession," interrupted she. "In the first place, there was no paper of importance enough—I saw Mr. Gryce's form suddenly stiffen—for anyone to think of concealment. Don't I know? Was I not my uncle's confidante?"

"I do not suppose there was," suggested I, "as far as your knowledge goes. But could she not have been acquainted with something—"

She drew back coldly. "There was nothing to be acquainted with, Mr. Raymond. We lived the most methodical and domestic of lives. I cannot understand, for my part, why so much should be made out of this. My uncle undoubtedly came to his death by the hand of some intended burglar. That nothing was stolen from the house is no proof that a burglar never entered it. As for the doors and windows being locked, will you take the word of an Irish servant as infallible upon such a point as that? I cannot. I believe the assassin to be one of a gang who make their living by breaking into houses, and if you cannot honestly agree with me, do try and consider such an explanation as possible; if not for the sake of the family credit,

why then"—and she turned her face with all its fair beauty upon mine, eyes, cheeks, mouth, all so exquisite and winsome—"why then for mine."

Instantly Mr. Gryce turned toward us. "Mr. Raymond, will you be kind enough to step this way?"

Glad to escape from my present position, I hastily obeyed.

"What has happened?" I inquired.

"We propose to take you into our confidence," murmured Mr. Gryce, easily. "Excuse me, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Fobbs." I bowed to the man I saw before me, and stood uneasily waiting. Anxious as I was to know what we really had to fear, I still intuitively shrank from any communication with one whom I looked upon as a spy.

"It is not necessary for me to remind you that it is in confidence, is it?" continued Mr. Gryce.

"No."

"I thought not. Mr. Fobbs, you may proceed."

Instantly the whole appearance of the man Fobbs changed. Assuming an expression of lofty importance, he laid his large hand outspread upon his heart and commenced.

"Detailed by Mr. Gryce to watch the movements of Miss Eleanore Leavenworth, I left this room upon her departure from it, and followed her and the two servants who conducted her, upstairs to her own apartment. Once there—"

Mr. Gryce interrupted him. "Once there? Where?"

"Her own room, sir."

"Where situated?"

"At the head of the stairs."

"That is not her room. Go on."

"Not her room? Then it was the fire she was after," cried he, clapping himself on the knee.

"The fire?"

"Excuse me, I am ahead of my story. She did not appear to notice me much, though I was right behind her. It was not until she had reached the door of this room—which was not her room," he interpolated dramatically, "and turned to dismiss her servants, that she seemed conscious that she was followed. Looking at me then with an air of great dignity, quickly eclipsed, however, by an expression of patient endurance, she walked in, leaving the door open behind her in a courteous way that I cannot sufficiently commend. Not seeing any other way of keeping her under my eye, and thus performing my duty creditably, except by entering her room, I followed her in and took a seat in a remote corner. She flashed one look at me as I did so, and commenced pacing the room in a restless kind of way. At last she stopped abruptly, right in the middle of the room."

"Get me a glass of water," she gasped; "I'm faint again—quick! on the stand in the corner." Now, in order to get that glass of water, it was necessary for me to pass behind a dressing mirror that reached almost to the ceiling, and I naturally hesitated. But she turned and looked at me, and—well, gentlemen, I think either of you would have hastened to do what she asked. I stepped out of sight then, for a moment, but it seemed long enough for her purpose, for when I emerged, glass in hand, she was kneeling at the grate full five feet from the spot where she had been standing, and was fumbling with the waist of her dress in a way that convinced me she had something concealed there which she was anxious to dispose of. I eyed her pretty closely as I handed her the glass of water, but she was gazing into the grate with a look on her face such as I don't remember ever seeing before. Drinking

barely a drop, she gave it back, and in another moment was holding out her hands over the fire. 'Oh, I am so cold,' murmured she, 'so cold!' And I verily believe she was. At any rate she shivered most naturally. But there were a few dying embers in the grate, and when I saw her thrust her hand again into the folds of her dress, I became distrustful of her intentions, and, drawing a step nearer, looked over her shoulder, when I distinctly saw her drop something into the grate that clinked as it fell. Suspecting what it was, I was about to interfere, when she sprang to her feet, seized the scuttle of coal that was upon the hearth, and with one move emptied the whole upon the dying embers. 'I want a fire,' she cried, 'a fire!' 'That is hardly the way to make one,' I returned, carefully taking the coal out with my hands, piece by piece, and putting it back into the scuttle, till—

"Till what?" I asked, seeing him and Mr. Gryce exchanging a hurried look. "Till I found this," opening his large hand and showing me a broken-handled key.

(To be continued.)

My Cousin from the City.

My Cousin Reggie, what was born'd
Same year as me, he says
Th' city's jest th' place t' live;
But when th' summer days,
Come 'round, you bet he's glad t' pack
His little trunk with clothes,
An' come down on th' farm an' stay
A while with me an' Mose!

There never was a city dog
What's half as smart as Mose.
Jest mention swimmin'-hole t' him,
An' up he gits, an' goes.
All city dogs kin do is ride
A kerridge 'round th' park,
An' sit up on the ladies' laps,
An' wag their tails, an' bark.

But Mose kin fetch th' cows, an' dig
A ground-hog out, an' shake
Th' fightin' out of him, an' dive
Fer stones, an' kill a snake.
Th' only thing that Mose can't do—
He's jest so smart an' strong—
Is bear t' see me start away,
An' him not come along.

An' Reggie says they have a church—
Oh, I fergit how high—
But wait'll he sees our poplar trees,
A-stickin' in th' sky!
Church steeples don't have blossoms on,
Nor leaves—they wouldn't suit
A feller with an appetite
Fer robin eggs an' fruit.

An' Reggie's always talkin' 'bout
Th' crowds what's on th' street,
I'll take him down th' marshes, where
Th' red-winged blackbirds meet.
When they git scared, an' rise above
His head, jest like a cloud,
I'll bet he'll change his mind about
Th' city an' the crowd!

He told me 'bout the fountains there—
Why, you can't drop a hook
Without some big policeman comes
An' gives you sech a look!
No wonder Cousin Reggie don't
Know how t' ketch a fish—
Th' only time he ever sees
A trout it's on th' dish!

I don't see why he always says
Th' city is th' best.
He never gits t' hunt fer nuts,
Or find a robin's nest.
Jest think! He never gits t' build
A dam across a brook,
Or dig fer wrigglin' angleworms,
An' string 'em on a hook!

I do believe he's just too proud
T' say what he'd do
If he could stay in town, or come
An' live with me—don't you?
'Cause now he's mighty glad t' pack
His little trunk with clothes,
An' come down on th' farm, an' stay
A while with me an' Mose.

"George," she said in a nervous whisper, "you must give me time—you must give me time." "How long?" he hoarsely asked; "a day, a week, a month, a year?" "No—no, George," and she quickly scanned the sky; "only until the moon gets behind a cloud."



Insects on the House Plants.

You will sometimes hear the wonder expressed that house plants are so frequently infested by insect pests during the winter, while during the summer they are comparatively free from them. The solution of the mystery is, however, not difficult. During the summer months the whole insect world is in a state of predation, larger enemies preying on smaller, these on smaller ones still, etc., and in the great chain of destruction the plant lice, which infest our flowering plants, come in for their share of being victimized. Birds, toads, and larger insects beset them on every side; fungous diseases fasten upon them, and parasitic foes obtain entrance to their bodies and deposit within them eggs, which hatch and develop into mature living creatures, to the destruction of the hapless plant lice. Now, it may be readily seen that these small pests, in the face of such odds, cannot well succeed in overrunning our plants in the summer time; in the winter, however, when shut off from such counteracting influences, there can be no

or foliage as potato beetles do. The great majority damage by piercing the stems and sucking the sap; their mouth-parts being especially formed for that purpose; hence, it may be readily seen that poison which touches only the surface of the plants can have no effect on these insects. They must, on the contrary, be done away with by something that will kill them by merely coming in contact with their bodies, or by closing up the many mouths through which they breathe so that they are suffocated. Of all the preparations which have been invented to accomplish these ends, solutions of sulpho-tobacco soap have been found among the most efficacious. When this cannot be conveniently procured, tobacco water may be used, or soap suds to which has been added a very little coal oil, two tablespoons to the gallon. Washes of whale-oil soap have also been highly recommended, or free dusting with pyrethrum powder, whose peculiar action is to paralyze the breathing mouths of the insects so that they cannot open them. In dealing with scale insects, it is necessary to brush the insects off the stems and wash the plants well with soapy water. Mealy bugs are often found on velvety plants—the coleus, for example—which are damaged by too much

should be treated with copperdine; while worms in the pots may be eradicated by soaking the soil thoroughly with lime water, repeating the treatment if necessary.

Finally, if any of these pests have once appeared on one's plants, it must be remembered that eternal vigilance is the price of success. They may reappear at any time, and in a very short period manage to do an astonishing amount of damage. Hence, look the plants over frequently, and be ready to take the proper measures at the very first reappearance of the enemy.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Comma Decided It.

Once a country school trustee, while visiting the school during a recitation, strongly criticised the teacher for wasting what he considered too much time on explaining to the class the use of so unimportant a thing as a comma. The teacher had one of the likeliest of the pupils write upon the blackboard a short sentence containing no comma. The boy wrote: "The director says the teacher is a donkey." This contained the sentiment of the director's complaint, and he was greatly pleased to have the pupil illustrate it so well. "Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "give the class an example of the proper use of the comma." Johnnie did not write a new example, but merely inserted two commas in the one already on the board, making it read: "The director, says the teacher, is a donkey."

Where Children Live.

If you live in a house with children, remember these things:

Learn to govern yourself before you try to govern them.

Never correct them when you are angry yourself.

Have reason to respect yourself before expecting them to respect you.

Don't say in their hearing what you would not like to hear them say.

Do not suspect them of evil. Expect goodness, and let them feel that you do.

Pay not the slightest attention to tale-bearing.

They will learn politeness and kindness and gentleness a thousand times better from your daily example than from years of precept.

The Plodder's Petition.

Lord, let me not be too content
With life in trifling service spent—
Make me aspire!
When days with petty cases are filled,
Let me with thrilling thought be thrilled
Of something higher.

Help me to long for mental grace
To struggle with the commonplace
I daily find.
May little deeds not bring to fruit
A crop of little thoughts to suit
A shrivelled mind.

I do not ask for place among
Great thinkers who have taught and sung,
And scorned to bend
Under the trifles of the hour—
I only would not lose the power
To comprehend.

Some Lessons of Life.

The coward is most friendless of men.
The past of a man's life never dies; it only sleeps.

Only he who owes no debt can be at peace with all men.

There are times when the one is wisest who knows the least.

Moral courage is the surest key to the heart of a pure woman.

No man ever conquered who began a struggle with his eyes shut.

There is always sunshine on the other side of every cloud.

Genuine extravagance is appreciated only by the very poor.

Life is a tragedy or a comedy, according to one's own interpretation.

It is a clever man can obtain information without asking questions.

Treat every man as a gentleman and you will be regarded as one yourself.

Act as if you thought other men were curs, and some day you will be treated like a yellow dog.



Thoroughbred.

check upon them whatever, and in the hot, artificial air of the house they are at liberty to multiply with the rapidity which characterizes them.

In dealing with these insects, we must, at the very start, understand the way in which they attack our plants, otherwise our warfare is likely to be of small avail. Very few of the pests found in the house ever destroy plants by biting the stems

washing, and should, in such cases, be picked off carefully or touched with alcohol.

For other pests which do not belong to the plant-louse order, various methods have been recommended. Red spider, which appears as a myriad of tiny, rusty specks on the under sides of the leaves, may be kept in check by vigorous spraying with clear water. Fungous diseases

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THE QUIET HOUR

Do Your Own Business.

"And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you."—1 Thess., iv. : 11.

"Be strong! We are not here to play,—to dream,—to drift; We have hard work to do, and loads to lift; Shun not the struggle—Face it, 'tis God's gift."

St. Paul advises us to "study" to do our own business, and it is folly to put off from year to year that most important study. Certainly we have some business in the world, and it is very possible that many who are constantly busy are yet neglecting their own special business. Of course, it is not very polite to say, "Mind your own business!" And yet that seems to be the plain English of St. Paul's sensible advice. We may, then, be very busy and yet be utterly neglecting the particular work God wants us to do. Dickens shows this very plainly in his immortal "Christmas Carol," which is the best Christmas story I ever expect to read. Scrooge tries to comfort the unhappy spirit of his dead partner by saying:

"But you were always a good man of business, Jacob."

"Business!" cried the Ghost, wringing its hands again. "Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business: Charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence were all my business. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the comprehensive ocean of my business!" Oh, don't let us wait until death opens our eyes to what is really important work, and what is unimportant, before we recognize the fact that our business in this world is not to heap up money, nor to seek our own happiness in this world or the next. Like our Master, we must be about our Father's business, from earliest youth until we step out into the higher life of joyful service beyond the gate of death. To care only—or even principally—about the salvation of our souls, is certainly not to follow in His steps. He did not come into this world in order to save Himself, and He lights the fire of love in the hearts of men, not that they may selfishly keep it to themselves, but that they may help to enlighten the darkness of others. "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

It is a grand thought that God not only gives each person his own special work, but also especially fits the worker for that position. No two people are exactly alike in character or environment, any more than they are exactly alike in appearance. God wants us to do our "own" business, not to copy somebody else. He is the Great Architect of the Heavenly Temple; and we are not only living stones, each one exactly cut and shaped to fit into his own particular niche, but we are also laborers—day-laborers—doing each day's duty without any certain knowledge of the great Plan, which He holds in His own hands. How important it is, then, that we should really do "our own" business, so that our bit of wall may exactly fit into the wall of Jerusalem, he accomplished the difficult task in fifty-two days. How was it done so rapidly in the midst of foes who tried to pull it down as fast as it was built? If you have patience to wade through the long list of names in the third chapter of Nehemiah you may begin to understand. Each man had his special post, and each man attended to his own business, and so the wall was built "and joined together unto the half thereof: for the people had a mind to work."

If Marley's Ghost was right in saying that the common welfare of mankind was his business, then probably it is our business too; and we may bitterly repent our wasted time, if we are too busy with other things to attend to that business. Terrible, indeed, it will be

some day, if we are compelled to confess: "Mine own vineyard have I not kept." It will be but poor comfort in that day to remember that we have been made by other men, "the keeper of the vineyards."

Don't let us rest satisfied with a small ambition. Carey, the great pioneer missionary to India, sent out a ringing call, which has still power to wake careless souls to earnest activity. He exclaimed: "Undertake great things for God; expect great things from God!" And he practiced what he preached. Like his Master, he worked at a humble trade, and when he gave up shoemaking, and tried to convert the heathen, his work at first seemed barren and fruitless. After seven years of labor only one Brahmin was converted, and yet his life was a grand success, and the ex-shoemaker received high honor from men, which, surely, in his case, was the reflection of God's praise. When he died, the universities of England, Germany and America went into mourning, and his one convert was the first fruit of countless thousands.

Doing great things for God does not always mean going out to teach the heathen; but it does always mean doing the work God gives us to do. I am given the grand opportunity of speaking to thousands every week, but I have also the special business of caring for an invalid mother. If there was only time for one of these duties, I should not hesitate a moment which to choose. The homework is by far the most important, because it is the work which God has placed in my hands, and which no one else is so well fitted for. Surely St. John did not think his special work of caring for a poor, lonely, heart-sick woman was of less importance than the world-wide vocation of the great apostle to the Gentiles. So if God has put homework into our hands, work which He plainly intends us to do, it is disobedient disloyalty to drop that in order to undertake what the world considers "great" business. If a soldier were told to guard a quiet pass, would he please his comander if he left that easy post in order to plunge into the thick of the battle? The greatest work the Master could give to his favored disciple was the care of a mother, and shall we dare to think that our work is poor and small, if the days slip by in a monotonous round of trifling duties done for love's sake? If you are quite sure you are doing your "own" business—the special work God has appointed for you—and doing it gladly as His servants, then he is very sure that you are undertaking "great" things for God; although, like Carey, you may not see any swift return for all your labors. There are always plenty of people willing to do the grand, showy work; but a great many hands are needed for the everyday chores, which seem so commonplace and yet are so necessary for the common welfare of mankind.

An Irish tramp once offered to do anything in the way of odd jobs for his breakfast. When asked to chop some wood, he objected, explaining that he wanted to do "odd" jobs, and "there ain't nothin' more common an' ordinary than choppin' wood."

Let us be content to leave the "odd" jobs for other people, and go on with the common, ordinary work that lies close at hand.

"To me There seems something nobler than genius, to be In that dull, patient labor no genius relieves, That absence of all joy which yet never grieves; The Humility of it! the grandeur withal! The sublimity of it! and yet, should you call The man's own very slow apprehension to this, He would ask, with a stare, what sublimity is! His work is the duty to which he was born."

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

September Puzzle Competition The Tribulations of Tom and Amanda.

The winner in the September Puzzle Competition is Alma Boyd, Lacombe, Alta. (aged 14).

Edna Ruston, Lloyd MacHardy, J. B. Powell and J. Russell deserve very honorable mention.

The answers to the puzzles and riddles are as follows:

I. "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,"

Flea, Auburn, Road, Much, Echo, Rim, Seine, Alum, Dora, Venturing, Opera, Coz, Alibi, Thorn, Eagle.

II. The Pirate, Waverly, Ivanhoe, The Monastery, The Abbot, The Antiquary, Castle Dangerous, Red Gauntlet, The Betrothed, Guy Mannering.

III. Grain-bag or Corn-sack.

IV. Esther viii., 9.

V. Because the train always runs over sleepers.

VI. Near, Eve, Levi, Sharp, Omega, Nun. Initials and finals—Nelson, Napier.

VII. Chair, Hair, Air.

VIII. Just before Christmas, my sister, Sue, began to make us a plum pudding. Of course she got some suet and considerably less than a ton of fruit to put in it, carefully removing all the stones therefrom, and as there were ten of us to sit to it, why, of course, it had to be a good size. She put it before the fire to warm, when, lo! a quantity of soot fell upon it and spoiled it, so that it was not fit to eat, but we had plenty of fruit and nuts to eat after dinner, so we did not mind very much. Name of Roman General—Suetonius.

IX. Often. Of-ten.

X. Because they shrink from washing.

XI. One makes a-corns, the other makes corns ache.

XII. An egg.

XIII. Night-inn-gale. Nightingale.

XIV. Because they are grand, upright and square.

XV. Because it only follows him in sunshine.

XVI. Pantry (Pan-Try.)

XVII. Mattress.

It was in a country school, and I was hearing my little Second Reader class. The lesson that day was a story about flies, their curious ways and habits. Among other things the story said that flies always kept their faces clean, and then went on to tell how they rubbed their feet over their heads, as could often be seen by watching them. The last thing in the lesson was the question:

"What lessons can boys and girls learn from the flies?"

I asked the children to answer the question. Only one small boy ventured an answer, and that was:

"To wash our faces with our feet."

Amanda was interested in the poultry business on her father's farm. Several of her hens had large families, yet so young that they required her undivided attention. At least they always received great care at her hands. She always had a spite against a huge pig that seemed to think its presence was required in the hen pen too, despite the fact that she always objected when she found it there, and was in the habit of giving it a reminder of her objection by way of a broom-handle, which she always left in a convenient place beside the door.

The pig was of the long, razor-back type, had considerable speed in its make-up, and took the utmost delight in wickedness of every kind. It soon became accustomed to the intrusions of Amanda, and used to give a volcanic snort and then bolt through the door on the appearance of the proprietor. On one occasion, instead of being stationed on one side of the door, she stood right before the opening and waited for her sweet revenge. The pig began to hum and haw and think big thoughts. At last it bolted, hooked its snout in Amanda's skirts, and its persecutor was on its back doing a circus act—riding backward. The pig, now blindfolded, bounded hither and thither through the fields. This was opportune for Amanda, and she clubbed away vigorously, though she herself was screaming for help. Tom was "changing work" with his prospective father-in-law, and he and our heroine's father were busy fencing a short distance away. He was so boisterous over the affair and laughed so uproariously that when Amanda dismounted near him she poured some very uncomplimentary epithets upon him.

"Say, Mandy," said Tom, "you could train that pig to the saddle much quicker if you hadn't it blindfolded."

"I am not in the pig-training business," she replied, "but some good trainer ought to train you to draw a distinction between a tragedy and a comedy. I consider him no gentleman," she went on, "who is so ready to laugh at a girl's misfortunes." Amanda could hardly suppress a smile as she said this. She was keenly sensitive of the ridiculousness of her ride.

"I beg your pardon, Mandy," he said; "I really thought to rejoice over your good fortune, but if the pig did not go in the direction required, wait until evening and I will get a halter on it; then you may have a satisfactory ride." Amanda turned, "That cabbage laugh has put an end to our friendship, anyway," she said, "you and I are not speaking from this out."

Tom was left alone at his work for awhile. A rail being, by nature, a crooked one, would not lie still, and it was instantly demolished.

He was in hopes the storm would abate by night. But, no; her father referred to her ride, and she seemed more vexed than ever. Tom's heart beat in loud and awkward thumps. After supper, he went about fixing a good door on her chicken pen so that the rude old pig could give her no more trouble. Amanda saw what he was about and was glad, yet she still retained her mortified look. At length the work was completed. Tom was fearful lest his work would not bring about the reconciliation. But, with faltering steps, he again approached the house. "Mandy," he said, calling her out, "I have cheated the pig out of his farce now—that of parading in the sanctuary of your chickens. Won't you come and see the door I have made?" Tom was a wee bit stubborn yet, just enough to keep him from getting serious; but Amanda consented to go, as she was deeply interested in that same work. She felt satisfied, and yet the way she leaned on his arm indicated her repentance. She approved of the door on her hen pen, and they went on down the lane for the cows. FEVERSHAM. HERVEY PERIGO.

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CEYLON tea will avail you nothing unless you put it to the test; this done, your taste will be captivated. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers

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Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

The Largest Ever Issued in Canada.

JOHN LESLIE, 324 to 328 Main St., WINNIPEG

"GOOD CHEER" Stoves

are of but one quality,

THE BEST

No matter what style of stove you want, you can get it in this celebrated make from some leading dealer in your vicinity.

Manufactured by



THE JAMES STEWART MFG. COMPANY LIMITED.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Books for the Home Library.

The following list, it must be understood, does not claim to be a comprehensive enumeration of all the books which have become classic as "Good Literature." It has been necessary to make the catalogue as short as possible, hence, unavoidably, the names of scores of books, poems, etc., quite as worthy of being classified among the best in literature as those here enumerated, have been omitted. Of those given, however, it may be said that all are of unquestioned standing as to literary quality. A great number have been chosen from Sir John Lubbock's carefully compiled list of one hundred "best" books; some have been taken from an address by Goldwin Smith, on the "Choice of Books"; others from the little volume "Books, A Guide to Good Reading," by John Millar, B. A., Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, and the remainder have been recommended by the consensus of opinion of other literary critics well fitted to pass judgment as to what constitutes good literature. In order to suit all tastes it has been necessary to make the selection as varied as possible. In a few cases a single poem, e. g., "Cotter's Saturday Night," has been specified, although such may be found, possibly, only among a collection of other works by the same author; but when this has been done the idea has been to draw particular attention to an especial poem or essay which is likely to commend itself immediately to the reader, and so serve as an introduction to other works by the same writer. Strictly utilitarian books, on agriculture, etc., and technical works on nature study have not been included, but these will be given a place of their own at some future date. We shall also hope to add to the list as given to-day at some other time.

In the meantime, we shall be glad if the present selection may serve to help some one in laying out a course of reading for the long evenings of the coming winter, even though that course should only consist of three or four books, or two or three poems. . . . Once more may we repeat, do not attempt to read too much—not more than you can assimilate properly. It is much better, for example, to select a single play of Shakespeare's and make a thorough study of it than to rush through half a dozen superficially. Only by thorough study can you ever hope to fully grasp and enjoy the thought of the truly great in literature. This, however, is a matter which may safely be left to the judgment of all who read with the earnest desire of self-improvement, ever remembering that reading is not for recreation alone, but that, as Matthew Arnold says of all true study, its peculiar office should be "to enhance the excellence of the nature, and to render an intelligent being yet more intelligent in order that he may leave the world better and happier than he found it."

Just a word more: Do not be afraid that the expense of buying a few books will be too great. Millar's observation that "the writings of first-class authors are generally less expensive than the light, ephemeral works which satisfy so many readers," is very true, and if you once begin buying you will probably be astonished to find that, although you may be asked as much as a dollar and a half for cloth-bound volumes of the "latest novels," you will be able to procure veritable little gems from the very best standard authors for the very modest sum of twenty-five cents. Truly, in seeing

them one can but exclaim, "Who need be without books!"

LIST OF BOOKS.

Fiction:—"Vanity Fair,"—Thackeray; "Adam Bede," "Silas Marner,"—George Eliot; "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth,"—Scott; "David Copperfield," "Bleak House,"—Dickens; "Les Miserables," "Toilers of the Sea,"—Hugo; "Vicar of Wakefield,"—Goldsmith; "Last Days of Pompeii,"—Lytton; "Emma,"—Miss Austen; "Lorna Doone,"—Blackmore; "Kidnapped," "Treasure Island,"—Stevenson; "Prue and I,"—Curtis; "Scarlet Letter," "House of Seven Gables,"—Hawthorne; "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,"—MacLaren; "Seats of the Mighty,"—Parker; "Black Rock,"—Ralph Connor; "Prince and the Pauper,"—Twain; "Kentucky Cardinal,"—Allen; "Heart of the Ancient Wood,"—Roberts; "Cranford,"—Mrs. Gaskell; "An Island Fisherman,"—Pierre Loti; "Westward, Ho!"—Kingsley; "My Summer in a Garden,"—Warner; "Elizabeth and Her German Garden,"—Poems:—"Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "King Lear,"—Shakespeare; "Divinia Commedia,"—Dante; "Paradise Lost," "Lycidas,"—Milton; "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Lady of the Lake,"—Scott; "Essay on Man,"—Pope; "Excursion,"—Wordsworth; "In Memoriam," "Idylls of the King,"—Tennyson; "Faust,"—Goethe; "Elegy in a Country Churchyard,"—Gray; "Cotter's Saturday Night,"—Burns; "Childe Harold,"—Byron; "Rime of an Ancient Mariner,"—Coleridge; "Deserted Village,"—Goldsmith; "Evangeline,"—Longfellow; "Saul,"—Browning; "Light of Asia,"—Arnold.

Essays, etc.:—"Enchiridion,"—Epictetus; "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," Aristotle's "Politics," "Conduct of the Understanding,"—Locke; Keble's "Christian Year," "Imitation of Christ,"—Thomas A. Kempis; "Past and Present," "Hero Worship,"—Carlyle; Essays of Emerson, Macaulay, Bacon, Ruskin, Irving and Burroughs; "Pleasures of Life," "Use of Life,"—Sir John Lubbock; "Smile's "Self-Help"; "Walden,"—Thoreau; "Thoughts from Fenelon," "Lectures on the Study of English,"—Goldwin Smith; "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son"; "The Simple Life,"—Wagner.

History, Biography, Travel, etc.:—Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; Carlyle's "Frederick the Great"; Green's "Short History of the English People"; Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe"; McCarty's "History of Our Own Times"; Quick's "History of Education"; "Cook's Voyages"; "Humboldt's Travels"; Darwin's "Naturalist's Journal"; Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley"; Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; "Napoleon—Last Phases," Lord Rosebery; Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte."

RECIPES FOR GIG-LAMPS.

Soft Gingerbread.—One egg, three-quarters of a cup brown sugar, one cup best molasses, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon ginger, half a teaspoon cloves, three-quarters of a cup sour milk (a small one), one teaspoon soda, flour enough for a stiff batter. This gingerbread I can recommend.

DESIRE-TO-HELP.

"Delicious" Gingerbread.—Cream together one cup butter and one cup sugar; add two well-beaten eggs, one cup of sour milk, one cup molasses, one tablespoon ginger, two teaspoons cinnamon, four cups flour; stir all together, and before putting in the pan, stir in two teaspoons soda, dissolved in two tablespoons of water. This is a splendid recipe; the cake is moist and keeps for some time.

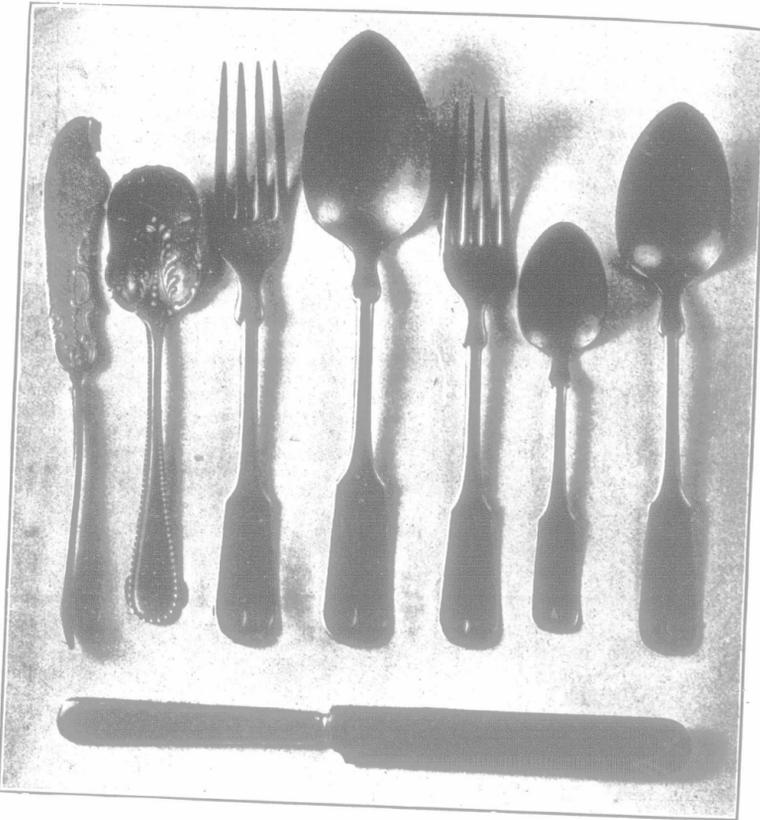
BUSYBODY.

Some very interesting letters are held over, but will appear soon. In the meantime, thanks to everybody.

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

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

Blue Ribbon SILVERWARE PREMIUMS



SIX GENUINE WM. H. ROGERS' SILVERPLATE KNIVES. A subtle suggestion of refinement lingers about these famous knives, their high quality being so well known; 12 dwt. pure Coin Silver over fine cutlery steel. Sent postpaid for 2-cent stamp and 375 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 50 Co coupons and \$1.40.

SOLID VICTORIA SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS. Have all the brilliancy and lustre of coin silver (which they greatly resemble), but are harder, will wear longer, and are easier to keep clean. Being the same all through, with no plating to wear off, they will last a lifetime and give perfect satisfaction.

SIX SOLID VICTORIA SILVER TEASPOONS.—Popular tip pattern. Sent postpaid for 2-cent stamp and 75 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 25 Coupons and 25c.

THREE SOLID VICTORIA SILVER TABLE FORKS OR SPOONS.—Sent postpaid for 2-cent stamp and 90 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 40 Coupons and 25c.

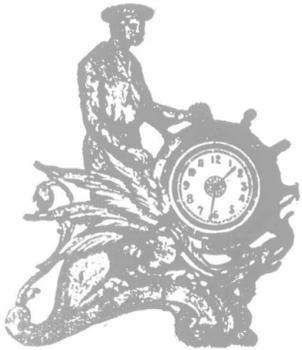
THREE SOLID VICTORIA SILVER DESSERT FORKS OR SPOONS.—Sent postpaid for 2-cent stamp and 75 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 25 Coupons and 25c.

BUTTER KNIFE AND SUGAR SHELL. Solid Victoria Silver, pretty and durable. Either one sent postpaid for 2-cent stamp and 20 Blue Ribbon Coupons. Both sent postpaid for 2-cent stamp and 40 Blue Ribbon Coupons, or for 20 Coupons and 15c.

1 to 10 Coupons (according to value) in each package of Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Extracts, Spices, Jelly Powder, etc. Bows on tea cards count as coupons. Ask your grocer for Blue Ribbon goods.

Write for complete illustrated premium list free.

BLUE RIBBON, - Dept. FA, WINNIPEG



SEND YOUR ORDER FOR ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL

Bronze Clocks.

Description: 11 inches high; fine, bright gold finish.

Delivered anywhere for \$2.75. Remit by P. O. or express order, or registered letter.

The McKenzie Company,
Box 147, Quebec, Canada.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Croup, and Its Treatment.

One of the most dreaded of children's troubles is croup. Older children and old people have it occasionally also. A croupy child should be carefully fed, and have his lightest meal at night. He should be kept comfortably warm, and sudden changes of temperature should be avoided, not by shutting the windows, but by looking after the fire and clothing. The child's bowels should receive attention, and a thorough movement be secured every day. Any tendency to breathe through the nose should be examined into by the physician. Ordinary or spasmodic croup is due to irritation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. Membranous croup is accompanied by a growth of membrane in the throat. Croup comes on suddenly, the child usually waking in the night with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. An emetic should be given immediately. Ten drops of wine of ipecac in a little water every fifteen minutes, until vomiting occurs. If this is not available, goose grease, or anything that is harmless and nauseating, or if there is nothing at hand, put a finger or feather down the back of the throat to irritate and cause vomiting. This relieves the spasm, and if there is membrane, detaches it. A kettle of water should be kept constantly boiling in the room, to moisten the air, placed as close to the bed as safety permits, with the spout turned towards the child, so as to pass over the bed without puffing directly into his face. A three-sided tent may be made over the bed with sheets and sticks or chairs, and the spout of the boiling kettle introduced at the foot and directed towards the child. The object of this is not to shut out air, but to shut in steam to moisten the air a little more. A cloth spread with vaseline or lard, and sprinkled with red pepper, may be placed on the throat, or capsicum vaseline, which can be obtained at a drug store, may be spread and used alone. Wine of ipecac should always be at hand in a house where there are children, and where there is a croupy child, boiling water and all the means of relief should be ready for immediate use at all times. After a bad attack it is wise to keep the child in bed the next day, and give very light nourishing food. If these measures do not bring prompt relief, send for the physician, and keep on with them till he comes.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

If the child appears at all hoarse at bed-time, wring out one end of a towel in cold water, and wrap it around his neck, winding the dry part over that again until it is all covered, and his feet can be soaked for ten or fifteen minutes in hot water. The boiling kettle is always an advantage. I have seen excellent results from the administration of half a teaspoonful of coal oil, with a little granulated sugar in it as a preventive to a child over six years old. This can be repeated after about four hours if the hoarseness has not disappeared. It has the recommendation of being at hand at all times in every household. I have not seen it given to a child younger than six years. The cold compress above described is very efficacious as a preventive, and is extremely useful in all cases of hoarseness and relaxed throat, to restore the voice and relieve irritation.

Croup in older people is treated in the same way, except that a mustard paste may be used instead of pepper. Mustard is too strong for

a child. It is impossible to keep it on long enough to do much good. An older person, too, can be persuaded to sip very hot water slowly, and this will also bring relief.
A. G. OWEN.

Domestic Economy.

TO REMOVE TAR STAINS.
Rub the marks with lard and then leave for a few hours that the tar may soften; sponging with spirits of turpentine will then remove the stain.

SWEET PICKLES.

Seven pounds of fruit, three and one-half of sugar, and a pint of vinegar is the standard proportion for all manner of sweet pickling. The spicing may be varied to suit the taste.

In pickling and preserving, use only graniteware or porcelain-lined kettles. All metals are liable to be dangerously attacked by acids.

JUMBLES.

Cream together two cups of sugar and one of butter, add three well-beaten eggs and six tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, flavor to taste; flour enough to make into a soft dough; do not roll it on the paste board, but break off pieces of dough the size of a walnut, and make into rings by rolling out rolls as large as your finger and joining the ends; lay them on tins to bake, an inch apart, as it rises and spreads; bake in a moderate oven. These jumbles are very delicate and will keep a long time.

POTATO FRITTERS.

One pound of potatoes, half a cup of flour, two eggs, a little salt, half a pint of milk, two ounces of butter. Boil the potatoes, then mash them with butter, add the flour, salt and eggs well beaten, make the whole into a thick batter; if too thick add some milk; put it by dessert spoonfuls into a pan of boiling lard; fry until golden brown; drain on blotting paper, and serve.

SOME USES OF AMMONIA.

Mildew stains on woollen fabrics may be removed by rubbing with ammonia and water; the solution as generally supplied by chemists answers, the pure being too strong.

Spirits of ammonia inhaled will sometimes cure a bad headache. Persons with greasy-looking skins should put a few drops of ammonia in the water in which they wash.

Fair-haired people will find that a little ammonia in the water when they wash their hair will brighten the tints wonderfully, as well as cleanse most effectually.

Ammonia added to a bath will have a very refreshing effect, and give tone and vigor to the skin.

In washing laces and muslin, a few drops of ammonia in the water helps the whitening process greatly.

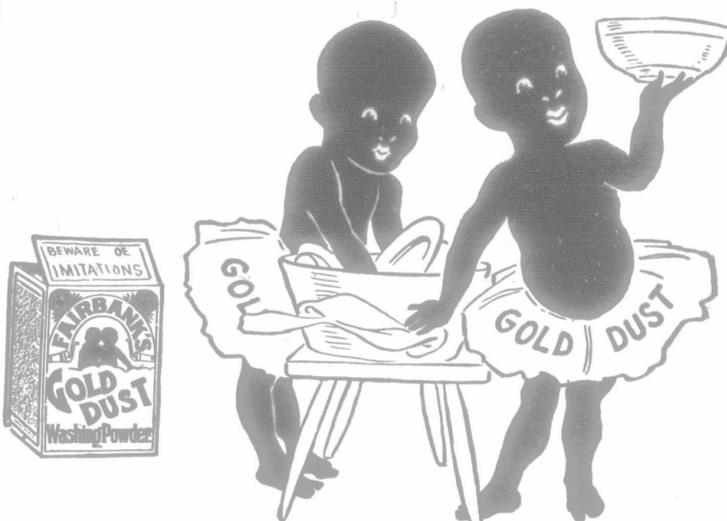
Ammonia is also a capital thing for removing spots of tar if used in the following way: First heat an iron and hold it under the spots until they are thoroughly warm and soft, then wipe off with soft paper and sponge quickly with warm water to which ammonia has been added.

For general housecleaning, ammonia removes dirt, grease, smoke, etc., most effectively.

Grease may be taken from a carpet by putting one tablespoonful of ammonia and two of ox-gall into a pint of warm water, and sponging the spot thoroughly.

Rinse repeatedly with pure alcohol, and wipe with a piece of woollen cloth till nearly dry. If the spot is of long standing this may need to be repeated several times.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Gold Dust Saves Time

"If time is money" GOLD DUST is surely a money-saver. What is the use of trying to wash dishes 1095 times a year without

GOLD DUST

when it will cut your labors right in two?

The GOLD DUST way is the right way and should have the right-of-way over all other cleaners.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.
Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

Boys' Suits at Wholesale

DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME

We pay the postage or express and deliver the suits at wholesale prices. We deal direct with our customers, thereby saving them the retailer's profits. We guarantee satisfaction or will refund your money. These values will interest you.

Boys' Sailor Suits

Made of navy blue serge, collar trimmed with four rows of narrow white braid, finished with bow of black silk ribbon. Knee pants, well made and well lined. Sizes 22 to 29. Ordinary price \$1.00.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **79c**

Boys' Sailor Suits

Made of strong, heavy, all-wool serge, plain collar, silk bow, silk-covered buttons, knee pants. Warm, well-made suits. Sizes 22 to 29. Ordinary price, \$2.25.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$1.50**

Boys' Two-piece Suits

Made of fine dark-grey tweeds, Norfolk style; knee pants, beautifully made. Excellent suits. Sizes 22 to 29. Ordinary price, \$3.25.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$2.25**

Boys' Two-piece Suits

Made of dark tweeds, plain sacque style. Knee pants, lined and well made. Sizes 22 to 29. Excellent value at ordinary price, \$3.50.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$2.50**

Boys' Sailor Suits

Made of good navy blue serge, collar trimmed with gold cord, black silk bow, gilt buttons. Knee pants, well made and well lined. Sizes 22 to 29. Ordinary price, \$1.75.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$1.25**

Boys' Two-piece Suits

Made of fine dark tweed; trimmed with three rows of braid down front, round corners. Knee pants, well made and well lined. Sizes 22 to 29. Remarkable values at their ordinary price, \$2.50.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$1.75**

Boys' Two-piece Suits

Made of good dark-grey tweeds, trimmed with fancy cord. Knee pants, well made and well lined. Sizes 22 to 29. Ordinary price, \$2.75.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$2.00**

Boys' Three-piece Suits

Made of fine dark tweeds of gentlemanly patterns. Coat, vest and knee pants, square corners. Best value ever offered. Sizes 29 to 33. Ordinary price, \$4.50.
Our Price, delivered at your Station..... **\$3.00**

The F. O. MABER CO., Limited

539 to 549 Logan Ave., WINNIPEG.

Try Ogilvie's "Royal Household"

A Perfect Flour for Bread and Pastry

SOLD AT ALL BEST GROCERS

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TEACHER & PUPIL

Teachers' Recommendations.

Why is it that some of the teachers who present the best testimonials are not successful teachers? And who are the greatest sinners in the matter of testimonials? At the recent Dominion Educational Convention, held in Winnipeg, the discussion regarding the value of ministers' testimonials caused quite a smile, and the general impression was that they were practically worthless. The trouble is that people fail to consider the injustice which a misleading recommendation will do, not only to the board of trustees, but also to the pupils and the teacher himself; and that they do not take the trouble to enquire into the teacher's record or his natural ability as a teacher. As a result, testimonials do not now have the weight which they should in the selection of teachers.

Whispering in School.

In all well-managed schools the pupils whisper, however distasteful it may sound to the martinet. Don't wear your life out trying to suppress whispering. It cannot be done, and get the best work from the pupils. But it can be controlled and regulated so that you have the quiet of earnest work rather than the quiet of a cemetery. Pupils who are allowed a reasonable amount of freedom, and are led to feel that the teacher has a just estimate of their own common sense in knowing what is the noise of work and the noise of disorder, will not usually make more noise than is consistent with good order.

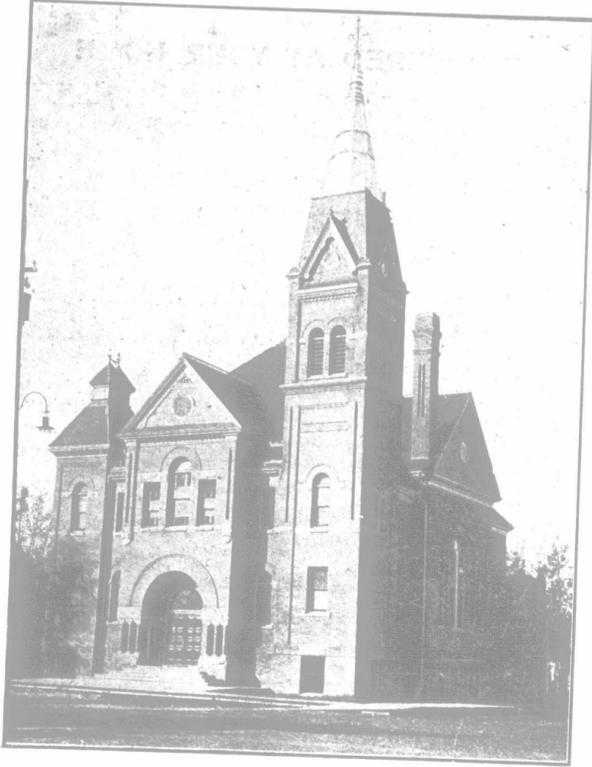
proper business letter in an approved form, as to heading, closing arrangement and punctuation? We have evidence on file to show that there are students in the Manitoba University, and teachers in our public schools as well, who sometimes fail to do this work properly, when they should not.

Soap and Water in the School.

Recently we visited a country school where these commodities were in evidence; and why not? Is there not a greater necessity for them, since most of the pupils take their lunch to school? The teacher in this case declared that she could get along better without maps, charts and globes, and she believed that, in the formation of character, the usual school equipment would not have half the influence that these ordinary appliances for comfort and cleanliness would have. I asked how she managed to keep the towels clean, and she said: "Oh, they get dirty; but we take turns in having them washed. The trustees very generously contribute the towels and soap."

What Geography is.

Make the study of Geography a more living and attractive thing; for the study of Geography is one which must occupy a foremost place in any rational system of primary education. The test of right teaching will be found in the correspondence of our instruction with the development of intellectual activity in those whom we instruct. The starting point



New Presbyterian Church, Edmonton.

Spelling and Letter Writing.

Can all your pupils in Entrance class spell the names of the days and seasons? Give them the following list to pick out the misspelled words:

- Easter Sunday.
- Thanks Giving.
- Newyears day.
- Thanksgiving.
- Good-Friday.
- Good-friday.
- Good friday.
- Winter.
- New-year's day.
- Newyears day.
- Indian Summer.
- Show fare day.
- Autumn.
- Wedensday.
- Hollow-een.

Are your pupils all able to write a

of education will be the child's first question; and the child's first question is about the natural world in which it finds itself. So long as every sight and sound is an object of wonder, life will be a mere string of "whats" and "whys." With an amusing belief in the omniscience of his elders, the child asks why the moon changes, and what are the stars, why the river runs, and where the road goes to; why the hills are so high, and what is beyond them. To answer these questions as they should be answered is to teach the little questioner Geography.

JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

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

To Our Readers.

Better than ever will be the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for 1905. Quality, both in matter and illustrations, will be the watchword. We are aiming at the very best, and will not be satisfied with anything short of it.

We shall be glad to receive hints for improvement from any of our readers, and will be happy to act upon any or all which can be found practicable.

In short, we want the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" to be your paper. We want you to have a say in it, and a personal interest in it. We are interested in you, and wish you to be interested in us.

Also, we naturally wish to increase our audience. In this you can help us greatly. Show our paper to your friends. Get them to let you send us their names as subscribers, and for your trouble we will be pleased to send you one of our handsome premiums. The more names you send the better the premium. Try what you can do, and we feel sure you will be delighted.

If you require extra sample copies, address: THE WILLIAM WELD CO., Winnipeg, Man.

FARMERS! Ship Your GRAIN to Us.

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

J. E. George & Co., 8 Henderson Block, Winnipeg.
Licensed and Bonded. Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

GOSSIP.

The total number of sheep in New Zealand, on April 30th, 1904, was 18,280,806, a total net decrease as compared with the previous year of 673,747.

Recipe for bringing up children to be patient, polite, kind, considerate, gentle and courteous: Be patient, polite, kind, considerate, gentle and courteous.

Publication Suspended.—Office of the Backville Progress. Editor resting outside, smoking a corncob. "Howdy, Mister Editor? Going to get your paper out this week?" "Not likely, neighbor." "Why not?" "Wall, my wife wanted the paste-pot to put labels on her tamatty cans, an' her mother wanted the editorial shears to cut our boy out a pair of jean breeches."

By far the most meritorious Aberdeen-Angus auction to be held this season will occur at Chicago, Dec. 1st, during the International Exposition, and under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, as advertised in this paper. These International Angus sales have always proven great attractions, but this one is expected to outdo any of its predecessors, since it is the only auction of the breed to be held at Chicago this fall, and breeders have been reserving their best animals for it. Ninety head are catalogued from herds of the most noted breeders, presenting the best opportunity of the season to secure high-class herd headers and superior show and breeding cows and heifers. W. C. McCavock, who is manager of the sale, offers \$200 in herd prizes, and these will be awarded on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, the day before the sale.

Opportunities.

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

The wife of a minister in the Bay of Quinte Conference relates this incident of a little girl she had known. The small girl in question had attended a church service, and upon returning was questioned by one of the members of the family as to how she enjoyed the service. She answered that she liked it all right, but they sang about a "consecrated cross-eyed bear." The answer caused a hearty laugh upon the part of the family, who remembered a line of one of the hymns sung, "The consecrated cross I'd bear."

Oscar S. Straus, of New York, formerly Minister of Turkey, tells this story of Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago:

One day, in a crowded street car, the rabbi arose to give his seat to a woman who had just entered. Much to the Jewish divine's disgust, a young man rambled into the seat before the lady could avail herself of it. For some moments the rabbi glared at the offender in a way that clearly showed his displeasure; but he said nothing.

Finally, the rude young man, growing estive under the keen glance of the Hebrew, said:

"Wot are yer starin' at me for? Look as if you'd like to eat me!"

"I am forbidden to do that," quietly responded Rabbi Hirsch; "I am a Jew!"

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Rev. William Caven, D.D., Knox College.
Rev. Father Teffy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

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.

Veterinary.

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.

A twelve-year-old and a three-year-old mare get sore eyes occasionally. They first run water, then a little matter, turn whitish and cause blindness. They get better for a time and then bad again.
H. S.

Ans.—This is a constitutional disease, and its recurrence cannot be prevented. It is an inherited predisposition, and if the old mare is the dam of the young one the appearance of the disease in the filly is not remarkable, as either sires or dams afflicted with the disease are very liable to produce young that will also suffer. Whether or not these mares are related, there is no doubt some ancestor of each more or less remote was afflicted. In all probability the attacks will terminate in cataract and permanent blindness sooner or later. All that you can do is to treat each attack, by placing the animal in a comfortable, partially-darkened stall; feed lightly, and bathe the eyes with hot water three times daily, and put a few drops of the following lotion in the eyes after bathing, viz: Sulphate of atropia, 10 grams; distilled water, 2 ozs.
V.

INDIGESTION.

We have a horse that gets spells which appear to be colic, but last only a few minutes. Will stop very often and attempt to make his water, and when he succeeds it is of a whitish color. His eyes are very dark, dull and sunken. The horse has a good appetite, and his hair is smooth and glossy, but he does not put on flesh as he should. When working he sweats very easily. He is getting out sheaves and oats, and good water and plenty of salt.
J. A.

Ans.—As it comes on to this time of the year horses are very prone to get "out of order." Very often this is the result of the change of feed, especially new oat sheaves. Prepare your horse for a physic by dieting on bran mashes for a few days, then give an ounce of aloes, either as a ball or in a pint of water as a drench. Procure the following: Powdered nux vomica one ounce; soda bicarbonate, six ounces, divided into twelve powders, one to be given each morning and evening in soft feed; also give two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in drinking water.

GREASE.

Have a five-year-old gelding whose left fore heel broke out in cracks last March. There was neither discharge nor smell. I kept them covered with carbolic salve, and they healed up. Later they cracked again. He worked without pain, but went lame if trotted. After it had healed and broke out a time or two, I tried a blister, but it only made it worse. Then I used liniments and kept it greased, but no good result followed. I turned him out to pasture in August after cracks had healed. Now a large, warty growth has come where cracks were, and he is still lame, and the skin is purple. He always stood in a clean stable, with plank floor. Never washed his feet, but I kept them well brushed.
Olds, Alta.

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—Your horse has now what is commonly termed "Grease Heels," or a chronic vegetating inflammation of the pastern. The parts have been irritated too much, as result of blistering. Your first line of treatment with carbolic salve was the most rational. To effect a cure now the treatment must be kept up and persevered with. Take and cleanse the affected parts once a day with warm Creolin solution (add about one teaspoonful of Creolin to a pint of warm water) and follow up with a solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone). It is advisable, also, to give internal treatment as well, therefore give one tablespoonful of soda hyposulphite twice a day in bran mash, and two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution of arsenic, either in feed or drinking water.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

IMITATION is the most subtle flattery, and by imitation to the utmost limit permitted by patents, competitors pay their daily tribute to the DE LAVAL. THE GENUINE COSTS no more than the inferior separator, and experience teaches that "THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST."

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hall Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

STRONG DURABLE
Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

Made of heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire and with a lock that cannot slip, it is the strongest and most durable woven wire fence manufactured. A style for every purpose.
Write to-day for Catalogue of Fencing and Gates—Free.

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

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.



A Word to the Housewife who Sews.

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

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

Once tried you will use no other.

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

"Raymond"

The Perfect Sewing Machine

JOS. A. MERRICK,
General Agent Western Canada.

Box 518
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

INJURY TO EYE.

Colt got struck in the eye three days ago. It is blind, and the eye is blue, except a little spot on the sight.

W. S.

Ans.—If the eyeball was not punctured deeply, it should recover. Keep in a partially-darkened, comfortable stall, excluded from drafts; feed lightly on hay, bran and roots. Bathe the eye well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the following lotion into it with a feather or a dropper, viz., nitrate of silver, 8 grams; distilled water, 2 ozs. You must have patience and continue treatment, probably for five or six weeks, and the eye will gradually clear up.
V.

Miscellaneous.

MEASURING LOGS.

How are logs scaled? Please give an example, showing operation of the rule. Where can I obtain a book on the above kind of work, not a ready-reckoner or book of tables?
Manson, Man.

P. A.

Ans.—An easy method of determining the number of feet in a log is as follows: Subtract from the diameter of the log, in inches, four inches (for slabs); one-fourth of this result squared and multiplied by the length in feet will give the correct amount of lumber made from any log. For example, take a log 36 inches in diameter and ten feet long; from 36 (diameter) subtract 4 (for slabs) = 32; take $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32 = 8, which multiplied by itself makes 64. Then, multiply 64 by 10 = 640 feet in log. We know of no book in print dealing with this subject, except it be a Ready Reckoner Form and Log Book, for sale by W. A. Davis, stationer, Winnipeg. The price is 25c., postage extra.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

The Chicago Great Western Railway in connection with the C. R. I. & P. Railway will run a through tourist sleeping car every week to San Francisco. Leaving Minneapolis at 8 p. m.; St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., Tuesdays, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Ogden; arrive San Francisco Friday at 12.50, noon. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

F. W. Streeter, New Windsor, Ill., had 21 steers on the Chicago market last week averaging 1,351 lbs., sold at \$6.35. This load of cattle nets \$1,754, which is the largest amount a single load of cattle is reported at this year.

FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

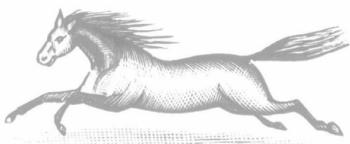
Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 26th TO DEC. 3rd, 1904

<p>50 Choice Galloways 50 Will sell Tuesday, Nov. 29th. For catalogue address Chas. Gray, Secretary, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>	<p>50 Select Shorthorns 50 Will sell Wednesday, Nov. 30th. For catalogue address B. O. Cowan, Ass't Sec'y, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>
<p>90 High-class Aberdeen Angus 90 Will sell Thursday, Dec. 1st. For catalogue address W. C. McGavock, Secretary, Springfield, Ill. Sale will begin at 9.30 a.m.</p>	<p>50 Herefords from Best Herds 50 Will sell Friday, Dec. 2nd. Under Hereford committee of Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. E. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.; G. H. Hoxie, Exchange Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill. Sale will begin at 1 p.m.</p>

There will be an Auction Sale of Shropshire Sheep during the Exposition. As an educational Exposition and for sales of High-class Live Stock, no place or show affords the opportunity to spend such a rare week as the International. Enquire if your station agent has received notice of reduced rates for this show.

THE REPOSITORY

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.



Cor. Simcoe & Nelson Sts., Toronto.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
IMPORTED SHIRES
Tuesday, November 22nd, 1904

By instructions from MR. J. CHAMBERS, Holdenby, Northampton, England, we will sell, without reserve, on the above date, the following valuable collection, of his own breeding: 3 yearling fillies, 2 two-year-old fillies in foal, 6 three-year-old fillies in foal, 2 four-year-old mares in foal, 5 five-year-old mares in foal, 5 stallions. All of the choicest breeding and registered. The shipment sailed per S.S. Ottoman on Wednesday last.

CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.
BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors.

IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE

OF
50 Imported Clydesdale Fillies

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE STOCK-YARDS IN HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

ON
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23rd, 1904

50 Clydesdale Fillies, the best that Scotland can produce. For further particulars see following issues of Farmer's Advocate, and for Catalogue apply to :

W. D. FLATT, - Hamilton, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

BUYING CLEANER-BLEMISHES ON HORSES.

1. I have thought of buying a Jumbo Grain Cleaner, but before doing so I would like your opinion about it.
2. One of my mares has got a lump on each side of its windpipe, close to the jaw bones. Can you tell me what they are and what is best to be done?
3. I have a horse with a small lump on the inside of the left front leg. It does not walk lame. What is best to be done?

Stockholm, Assa.
Ans.—1. If you intend buying a Jumbo Grain Cleaner, you will not be making any mistake, as we believe farmers who have bought them are, in general, pretty well pleased. In addition to the interest which was taken in these machines at the Winnipeg and other shows throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year, we had the pleasure of inspecting one at the New Westminster Exhibition, where the farmers who saw it appeared to be delighted with its possibilities, and we know that a great many sales have been made.
2. From the imperfect description which you gave of the lumps on the side of your mare's jaw, it is not easy to tell what they are. It is probable, however, that they are enlargements of the glands, which may be reduced by blistering with any of the standard blisters which are from time to time mentioned in these columns.
3. The enlargement on the inside of your horse's leg is probably a splint, but since he is not lame and is not giving you any trouble, we would not advise treatment.

HOW TO TAN HIDES.

Kindly give a recipe for tanning cow hides with the hair on, so that they will be soft and pliable. W. S. C. Airdrie, Alta.

Ans.—The following method is considered the best known that is applicable to home conditions. If you have never done any tanning, however, we would advise trying a less valuable skin than a cowhide for a start.

If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clean water for twenty-four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time, until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may have adhered to it.

If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Now prepare the following mixture: Alum, very finely powdered, five pounds; salt, well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a large stoneware basin or wooden bucket, and add gradually sufficient sour milk or sour buttermilk to bring it to the consistency of cream.

Having previously allowed the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has evaporated, lay it on a table with the hair underneath, and taking some of the above mixture, rub it thoroughly into every part of the flesh-side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible, so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin.

Much of the success of the operation depends upon giving the skin as much rubbing and handling as possible. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the composition about eighth of an inch thick; fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside, and lay it aside in a cool place. Next day open out the skin, add more of the mixture, rub thoroughly, fold up as before. Repeat daily for two days more. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition; hang up to drain, and when half dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now wash thoroughly in clean water, repeatedly changed. Make a strong solution of alum, without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun if possible. Apply the alum solution to the flesh side and let it dry, working it thoroughly all over. The more the skin is worked the softer it will be.



If you only knew how much more money you could make with an
Empire Cream Separator
on the farm, we don't believe you'd hesitate a day before buying one. Our books about the Empire Way of running the dairy are free. They point the way to bigger profits. Send in your name.
Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N.J.
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
Special Selling Agts. Winnipeg, Man.

Water Basins



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

WOODWARD

They Save CASH, by increased milk. TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man.

Write us for full particulars.
Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, CANADA.

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.

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



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.

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

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

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

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

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

EXPERIENCED shepherd would purchase interest in first-class flock, undertaking charge of same or accept employment. Address, stating full particulars, "Shepherd," care of "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg.

An Advertiser Can Reach

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

For reserving any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

is surveyed through the northern portion of the famous

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

making yet another railway.

Lands are only
\$9.10
Per acre now.



G. T. P. Trial Survey Camp, Tp. 27, T. 19.

WHAT WILL
they be
when it is built?

WHY should you wait until the price is HIGH. BUY now while it is LOW. C. P. R. is graded to within five miles of Strassburg. Adequate steamer accommodation on the lake.

For particulars, maps, books, etc., apply to

We can arrange cheap rates from

WM. PEARSON & CO.,

Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

W. B. Watt's Sons, breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, Salem, Ont., write: "We are offering for sale this fall a fine lot of Shorthorns, bulls and females. Among the bulls we might mention Beau's Pride, in whose pedigree the first eight crosses are all Duthie, Cruickshank and Campbell bulls. Another good calf has a double cross of Royal Sailor (imp.), and his dam is bred the same as the champion, St. Valentine. These are samples of the pedigrees, and the animals are as good. We have also the best lot of females we ever offered for sale, both imported and home-bred, and mostly in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Silver Plate."

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS.

Of the wonderful possibilities of the Last Mountain Valley, much has been said during the last year or more. Ever since it was first brought to the notice of the public, and land seekers began to inspect its fertile sections, it has steadily grown in favor. So promising has been its future that many persons of superior knowledge in soil and climate suited to successful farming, have invested large sums. Homesteaders who went in to inspect, have remained to turn the sod and construct homes.

Of such has been the history of Last Mountain in the past; but the future is even more reassuring than was even anticipated. The Kirkella branch of the C. P. R. is completely graded to within five miles of Strassburg, being right into the Valley, and for twenty miles or more further north the grade was begun, and, in some places, finished this fall. Beyond a doubt, the rails will be laid next year, and those who have been in the Valley for a few years awaiting the sound of the locomotive, will have their hopes realized.

A significant feature, too, to be found in the surveys of the Grand Trunk Pacific, all run through the north part of Last Mountain Valley district. This will give transportation facilities unex-

**SEPARATORS
WIND
STACKERS,
FEEDERS,
BAGGERS ETC.**

WATERLOO MFG. CO. LTD.

WATERLOO-ONT.

**ENGINES
PLAIN AND
TRACTION
THRESHER
SUPPLIES**

**FARMERS AND
THRESHERMEN**

Who attended the Dominion Exhibition were unanimous in declaring that **Waterloo Machines** surpassed anything on exhibition.

Engines in sizes from 14 to 25 H. P., and Separators ranging from 33-42 to 40-62. Also the celebrated Side-Fan Wind Stackers, and the "Waterloo" Feeder, which for compactness and simplicity surpasses all others. Write for catalogue.

Waterloo Mfg. Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited.

FACTORY **WATERLOO-ONT.** BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE **WINNIPEG MANITOBA**

celled. But there is a third advantage, which is not possessed by many if any other districts of the Canadian West, and this is transportation by means of steamboat on Last Mountain Lake, which extends from Craven almost 70 miles north. A new boat, 58 feet long, with a compound engine, will ply from a point a few miles north of Craven to Arlington Beach during the next year. A smaller boat will also convey lumber and other building material to various points up the lake; so that until the C. P. R. line is ironed, new settlers will not be at the disadvantage of hauling supplies 40 miles or more by team.

The crop reports of Last Mountain district of the past year, show an average crop of 25 bushels of wheat per acre. The "rust," too, which did so much damage in Manitoba, is unknown, and the wheat produced was, therefore, as a rule, of a high grade, such as the loamy soil so common in this district is capable of producing. In vegetables, roots, etc., quite as good or even better results have been obtained. Potatoes do well in any rich loamy soil; but C. Bergerfield, Sifton, has made a name for the district by producing 30 potatoes this year that weighed 56 pounds.

Those who desire still further knowledge concerning this famous district should write Wm. Pearson & Co., 383 Main St., Winnipeg. The price is sure to advance when the railway is completed, and now is the time to buy to advantage.

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

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

GOSSIP.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., announces in our advertising columns an important auction sale to be held at the Stock-yards, Hamilton, on Nov. 23rd, of 50 choice imported registered Clydesdale fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds and three-year-olds, carefully selected during his late trip to Scotland, and which are expected to arrive at Hamilton about Nov. 12th. The time being short, the catalogue now in course of preparation may not be out before the 16th of November; but horsemen and farmers generally who know anything of Mr. Flatt's way of doing business know that his motto is, "not how cheap, but how good," and will be assured that the stock he has brought out will be up to a high standard in quality and breeding, and when he states they are of "the best that Scotland can produce" we may set it down that they are no ordinary lot.

The demand and the prices for good heavy horses never was better than today, and everything indicates that this will continue for many years. The thousands of settlers going into the Northwest must all have horses. The building of the new transcontinental and other railways, and the settling of the new country through which the roads are built, will require many thousands of horses. The export trade is steadily calling for good heavy horses at big prices, and Canadian farmers are not ready to supply what is wanted. The good mares were mostly sold during the depression of ten years ago, and have not yet been replaced, and the need of the fillies that are being brought out by Mr. Flatt and others is felt all through the country.

Few farmers realize how far short we come of supplying the horses required in Canada. The trade returns show that last year we purchased work horses and mares from the United States to the value of \$29,598, and in the last three years we purchased from the United States pedigreed breeding stallions and mares, principally stallions, valued at \$786,400. The new customs regulations respecting the importation of horses are calculated to check the bringing in of scrub stock from the States, and will be to some extent a protection to Canadian breeders against such competition, so that the probability is that fewer horses will come in from that source. But if this country is to become what it is well fitted to become, the breeding ground for the supply of breeding stock for the States, and of high-selling geldings and mares for the export trade, we must have more good breeding mares. Nearly every farmer could well keep at least two breeding mares to raise foals, and accomplish his farm work as well as he does now, as it has been proven that brood mares kept at work make the surest and safest breeders, and as on most farms some of the horses are idle part of the time in winter, those might as well be breeding mares which are productive. There is certainly a great field open for horse-breeding in Canada, and farmers will fail of their privilege if they do not go in and possess it.

DAIRY NOTES.

Cooling and airing the milk removes all odors.

Persistence in milking is more desirable than a large flow at first.

Test and weigh each cow's milk, and if she is not profitable, sell her.

If it pays to feed a cow for milk at all, the more feed she will turn into milk the better.

No policy is more short-sighted than to feed a cow only slightly above a mere maintenance.

One advantage of the public creamery is that the farmer's wife gets rid of the drudgery of making butter.

A cow is largely influenced by training and habit, and any change in custom in feeding or milking will effect the milk flow.

It is no use to get good cows and feed them poor feed. It is the good cow and the good feed combination that works to the best advantage.

A point of great value in a cow is to have the milking habit firmly established so that she does not dry up soon after calving and indulge in a long spell of unremunerative idleness.

Woman's Ills.

Women suffer in a most painful manner from **Sick Headaches, Low Spirits, Loss of Energy, Nervous Dyspepsia**

and many other distressing complaints which so undermine the health as to make life miserable.

BEECHAM'S PILLS have saved the lives of thousands of women who have tried other medicines without avail and almost given themselves up to despair. Let every woman on first sign of derangement take a dose of BEECHAM'S PILLS as per instructions with each box and she will be

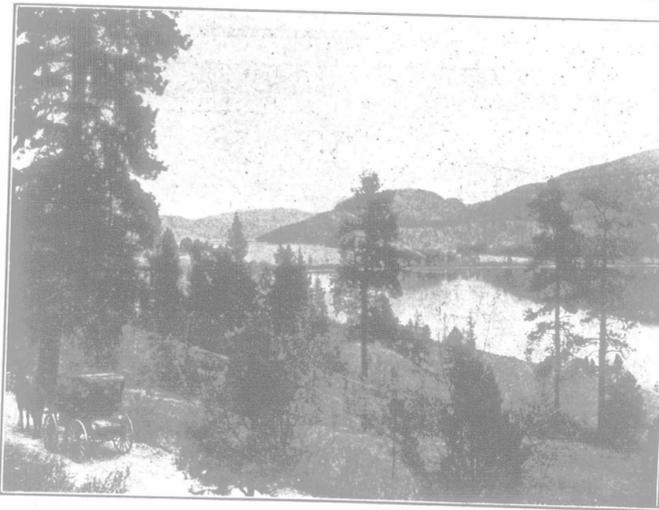
Positively and Quickly Cured.

If you have not a box in the house get one at once. Do not wait until you are sick.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the "Little Doctor" in the home, regulate the general health. They purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, give vim and tone to the nerves and put the whole body in a thoroughly healthy condition.

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



View of Long Lake.

Choice Farms for Sale

ON LONG LAKE,
Two Miles from Vernon.

No frost to date, October 31. Also fine ranches adjoining and near the celebrated Coldstream Ranch. Do not pay enormous prices for your land when you can get better lands at from \$5.00 to \$30.00 an acre. Send at once for the largest list of farms in the Okanagan Valley.

H. P. LEE, VERNON, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Do not forget to mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

At the Donohoe sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Chicago, last week, 12 females sold for prices ranging from \$250 to \$555; the highest price being realized for Black Lassie Queen, four years old. The yearling bull, Brookside Fame, and the bull calf, Oakfield Black King, brought \$300 each.

The time for one of the greatest object lessons ever offered the agricultural population of the country is drawing near. From all over the world the choicest brand of live stock is being moved Chicagoward for the great annual exhibition of the International Live-stock Association at the Stock-yards, the week of November 26th to Dec. 3rd.

The annual International Live-stock Exhibition is of incalculable value to every man engaged in the tilling of the soil and in animal husbandry. Breeding and scientific feeding have made the money-making potentialities of the farm infinitely greater in the last few years than they ever were before. While the present generation of farmers knows more ways of making money than did its progenitors, the coming generation bids fair to outstrip its ancestors in turn.

At the International Show, to be held in Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, the following Canadians have entered stock for exhibition:

Cattle—W. B. Watt's Sons, Salem; W. D. Flatt, Millgrove; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Sheep—Jno. Campbell, Woodville; J. G. Hanmer, Brantford; Rich. Gibson, Delaware; Telfer Bros., Paris; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; E. F. Park, Burgessville; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; J. T. Gibson, Denfield; J. H. Patrick and E. H. Patrick, Iderton; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Hastings Bros., Crosshill, and Dunnet Bros., Clanbrassil.

It is expected that there will be three or four exhibitors in horses from Ontario, but the entries are not announced.

SOME OF MEDICINE HAT'S ADVANTAGES.

While at the Hat, recently, we dropped into the Times office, which proprietor Harris, formerly of the Canadian Thresherman, Winnipeg, now owns. After a little chat, Mr. Harris pointing to his four-h-p. engine, said: "What do you think it costs me per day to run that engine?" Knowing the advantages of the town from a fuel standpoint (natural gas), we feared that a reply would display our ignorance, so gave an evasive answer. "Barely 20c. per day," said the owner. "I have been running it now for three days, and it registers 2,000 cubic feet, which costs us 27¢. per 1,000." Who can beat that, less than 2c. per hour for fuel for a four-h-p. engine? Medicine Hat certainly has advantages.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS.

From Sept. 1st to Oct. 27th records of forty-seven cows were approved. Only one of this number commenced eight months after freshening. It was made by a five-year-old cow that dropped her calf Oct. 30th, 1903. Commencing her record July 14th, 1904, two hundred and fifty-eight days after calving, she produced in fourteen days 20.687 lbs. fat, an average of 2.231 lbs. per day.

Two thirty-day records were approved, the largest of which was made by a four-year-old cow. She produced 66.921 lbs. fat, an average of 2.231 lbs. per day.

Of the seven-day records eight cows averaged age 7 years 4 months 6 days, days from calving 16, milk 440 lbs., fat 14.457 lbs.; twelve four-year-olds averaged age 4 years 4 months 27 days, days from calving 15, milk 395.3 lbs., fat 13.321 lbs.; seven three-year-olds averaged age 3 years 3 months 26 days, days from calving 28, milk 312.8 lbs., fat 11.656 lbs.; twelve two-year-olds averaged age 2 years 3 months 13 days, days from calving 24, milk 283.9 lbs., fat 9.321 lbs.

Perhaps the most remarkable record in the list was that of a heifer that dropped her calf at 2 years 12 days old. She produced 46.369 lbs. fat in thirty days, an average of 1.545 lbs. fat per day. Her average for the best seven days was 1.642 lbs. fat.

S. HOXIE, Supt.

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GOSSIP.

Wm. Mock, of Ellendale, N. D., aged 83, was at the Chicago Stock-yards last week with cattle. He has 16 sons and 6 daughters—22 in all—and 182 grand and great-grand children, with one son 66 years old. He was in Chicago in 1846 when Chicago was a baby and he was 25.

"I'm in a hurry," called the doctor, "and can't stop to see you, but it's all right—you haven't got it."
"Haven't got what?" demanded the astonished artist.

"Whatever it is you think you've got. Not a symptom of it. Good-by." And he drove away.

"Well, now," said Levering, turning to a lamp-post as the only witness of the scene, "that's the time he's mistaken. I have got it—ten dollars in my pocket to pay his last bill; but if he's sure I haven't I'll try to get in line with his diagnosis."

And he went around to the nearest junk shop and invested the money in a pair of brass candlesticks and a copper kettle.

SHEEP IN HISTORY.

Of all domesticated animals the sheep has, from time immemorial, been most closely associated with mankind, says Henry R. Rew, in *Outing* for November. An erudite author sixty years ago, having laboriously collated an assortment of allusions to sheep, made by sacred and profane writers, concluded that "the history of these animals is so interwoven with the history of man that they never existed in a wild state at all." Biblical history from the time of Abel is full of allusions to the flocks, which formed the chief possessions of the Jewish people and their neighbors. The spoils of war and the tribute of vassal kings largely consisted of sheep. Thus we read that Mesha, King of Moab, was a sheepmaster, and rendered unto the King of Israel an hundred thousand rams with the wool. Moses after his victory over the Midianites obtained as loot no less than 675,000 sheep, and long before the Christian era sheep were cultivated in western Europe. Spain and Italy possessed them from an unknown period, although long after Rome was founded the inhabitants had not learned to shear the fleece; and, until the time of Pliny, the practice of plucking it from the skin was not wholly abandoned.

INTERNATIONAL SHORTHORN SALE.

The year 1904 has had many notable live stock shows, and at the beginning of its last month the aspirants for show-yard honors will meet for the final contest. At all the leading state and national shows the display of Shorthorns has been larger and better than in former years, and friends of the breed have rejoiced. That this prestige will be maintained at the great International show at Chicago, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, need only be asserted to be believed. One important event of this week of attractions will be the sale of high-class Shorthorns that will be made Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at 1 p. m. The sale will include fifty-five head of good, useful cattle, ten head of which were imported from Scotland. This will afford breeders an opportunity to make profitable additions to their herds. Among the bulls included in the sale are some that have great excellence in breeding and rare merit in form, and are suitable for herd bulls; others are just what farmers need to produce high-class beef steers that command the best price in the markets. The following breeders have consigned to this sale: D. R. Hanna, who will sell Nonpareil of Clover Blossom; C. L. Gerlaugh, C. Hintz & Sons, Abram Renick, William Warfield, W. F. Christian & Son, J. F. & J. W. Prather, S. E. Prather & Co., Ross & Carpenter, F. W. Cotton, W. H. Dunwoody, T. J. Wornall, George Bothwell, Purdy Bros., E. W. Bowen, Joseph Duncan, Dr. Lathrop, E. C. Holland, Thomas F. Mercer, N. W. Wagner, and others.

The sale will be held under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and a certified pedigree will be furnished for each lot sold. For catalogues write B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary, 17 Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

IS THE COST OF

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely medicinal, vegetable preparation, composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain ration, to promote digestion and aid assimilation. It is sold on a positive guarantee to save you money over the ordinary way of feeding. It is in use by over 1,000,000 farmers and stockmen. Our arguments boiled down show that "International Stock Food makes Stock raising Profitable"

FREE
A \$3000 Stock Book containing 183 large engravings and a large Colored Lithograph of "DAN PATCH," 1.56¢

The cover of the Stock-book is a beautiful live-stock picture without any advertising on it. The book is 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches and cost over \$3,000 to produce. It gives history, illustrations and descriptions of various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats and poultry. It contains an up-to-date Veterinary Department which will save farmers and stockmen hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all ordinary diseases and tells how to cure them. The colored picture of "Dan Patch" 1.56¢, the world's champion harness horse, is 22x28 inches, and is worthy of a place in any home.

- Write us at once and answer the following questions:
1. Where did you read this advertisement?
2. How much stock have you?

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00. Largest Stock Food Factories in the World.



STAR WINDMILLS and CATER'S PUMPS

Are the Best in their Line.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS

H. CATER, Proprietor. Brandon, Man.

The Hero

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



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

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

Write for circular.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co.

BOX 787 LIMITED WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

"Jones, do you happen to know anyone who has a horse for sale?" inquired Brown. "I have reasons for believing that Green has," replied Jones. "Why do you think so?" "Because I sold him one yesterday."

"I hear you want to sell your dog, Pat. They tell me he has a pedigree." "Sure, an' Oi niver noticed it, sor. Anyhow, he's nothin' but a puppy yit, an' Oi'm thinkin' he'll be afther out-growin' it, sor."

"Good friend," a visitor said to the farmer, "you are fortunate this year." He pointed to the heavy and rich grain fields spreading as far as the eye could see. "You can't grumble," he went on, "about your crop this season, eh?" "No," whined the pessimist, "but a crop like this is terribly wearing on the soil."

A countryman from Fife was attracted to the public clock at the east end of Princess St., Edinburgh. This clock, like many others in the British Isles, is electrically controlled, and all other time-pieces in the city play second fiddle to it. The man from Fife pulled out a watch of terrible proportions and gravely compared notes. "Faith, she's only fower minutes oot," he remarked to a man who was trying to squint at the clock over his shoulder. "Well, that's easy put right," said the other, pleasantly. "Oh, I wadna dae that," replied the countryman, quickly; "it's no for the likes o' us to meddle wit' their clocks."

A PIG'S EAR.

Did you ever take note of the things you can read on a pig's ear? From the time when old Nick put such a mark on the pigs' ears that they drowned themselves for very shame, up to the present when a handsome Dana label is proudly carried as the guarantee of kingly ancestry, volumes have been written on the pig's ear. As a very small boy, in the then wilds of Indiana, it became necessary to become acquainted with hog-ear lore. It was a special privilege (?) to be delegated to keep an eye on the corn-field about roasting ear time and learn whether the crop was being destroyed by the old spotted sow with a big hole in her left ear (Josh Bebout's mark) or the one with three slits in her right ear (Ike Shroyer's mark), and to trot through two miles of woods to Josh's or Ike's to report the trouble, all the while in trembling fear of the big boar with no ears at all, the monarch of the woods that acknowledged no ownership and killed half the dogs in the country. An ear was a mighty important thing to a hog in those days. It was a sign of ownership and a handy thing to hold to. If he didn't have a sign on his ear he was anybody's meat. The hog's ear is a pretty good sign yet. A big, floppy ear is handy to hide behind, to conceal the disgust he must show from being the property of Happy Dick, who can't never do nothing with hogs nohow. A neat, tippy ear that permits a clear view and shows a proud and happy countenance and an evidence of good breeding and good keeping denotes that he belongs to Mr. Whitehouse on a good farm. Times change, and while as yet no one has reversed the old problem and made a silk purse from a pig's ear, the ear is quite often an indication of how to find filling for the silk purse.—[Twentieth Century Farmer.



The Moulting Period

seems to be a signal for high priced eggs. The hen choosing between a new suit and a natural duty, usually bends all her energies toward acquiring the new garment—

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

furnishes the vital force necessary to perform double duty during moulting time, aiding the rapid development of bone, muscle and feathers. It is not a condiment, but a scientific poultry tonic, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It is a guaranteed egg producer. It cures diseases as nothing else can. Fed regularly according to directions, the poultry yard will be kept immune from disease, and at its highest earning capacity at all seasons of the year. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1 1-2 lb. package 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50. Sold on a written guarantee.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/4 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Feeding for Eggs in Winter.

On this subject I have spent a great deal of time and study in the past few years. In the first place a person wants good, healthy, vigorous stock; then a good, warm, comfortable house for fowls to roost in, with a good scratching shed attached.

My buildings are boarded up and down, lined on inside with three ply tar roofing paper. The hot summer following the winter after I lined my buildings melted the tar sufficiently to completely seal every lap, making the buildings practically air, wind, frost and water proof.

My way of feeding for winter eggs is as follows: In the morning I take small grain, oats, wheat or screenings, about a half feed, and scatter in the litter in the scratching sheds, the fowls set to work scratching for their breakfasts, this starts circulation, warms them up, and they are happy; then at noon I throw in another half feed, and they set to work with renewed energy; they simply scratch from noon to night; then just before roosting time I give them a feed composed of corn, oats and middlings, or any ground feed, scalded and fed warm in troughs; I give them all they will clean up in ten or fifteen minutes.

Two or three times per week cabbages are hung up in buildings for them for green food, or raw potatoes, beets, turnips, or most any garden vegetables will answer for green food.

Oyster shells, water warmed in severe weather is kept in easy reach of them.

From above way of feeding I have secured excellent results; there has only been one day for a year just passed but what I have had eggs to gather.

I have been practicing this mode of feeding for several years, and from my Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes I have secured 28 eggs in 31 days in January and February weather per pullet.

Last winter was a severe one on poultry. My hens laid well all winter, and neighbors around me didn't get an egg. I have been breeding for winter eggs for some time, and I believe I have bred up to-day as good a strain of winter egg-laying fowls as can be found.

A great man once said, "The time to commence to educate a child is one hundred years before it is born," and I am of the opinion that if one wants a flock of winter layers he must commence to breed for winter layers several years ahead.—[American Poultry Advocate.]

At a combination sale by auction of Holstein cattle, held at Syracuse, N. Y., sixty-seven females sold for an average of \$130 each. The highest price, \$380, was realized for Stevens Bros.' four-year-old cow, Hengerveld De Kol, and the second highest, \$250, for H. L. Bronson's two-year-old A. & G. Burke De Kol Cornelia.

Mr. Robert Davies, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, advertises Clydesdale stallions and fillies of up-to-date breeding and quality. This establishment is conveniently situated for access by visitors to City of Toronto, and the stud of horses found at Thorncliffe has made for itself a first-class reputation.

At a sale of imported and home-bred Guernseys at Broad Axe, Pa., on Oct. 19th, ninety animals were sold, for an average of \$224.11. Twenty-two bulls sold for \$2,935, an average of \$133.41, a choice yearling bringing \$500. Thirty-six heifers brought an average of \$187.92. One yearling brought \$700; four others \$300 or over each, and ten others between \$200 and \$300 each. Thirty-two cows brought an average of \$327.19. Individual cows sold for \$1,000, \$800, \$750, \$625, \$600, \$540, \$450, \$425, \$419, and fifteen between \$200 and \$300.

Many of our readers will learn with much regret that the Shire horse world has sustained a very heavy loss by the recent death, from enteritis, of Blaisdon Conqueror 15989. This celebrated stallion, the property of Mr. Peter Stubs, was by Hitchin Conqueror, out of Welcome, one of the best bred animals living. Fortunately this horse was insured at Lloyds through Messrs. Castle. Blaisdon Conqueror was a noted winner at the London Shire Horse Shows, having been first this year, and reserve for the cup for best stallion over three years old.

DON'T KEEP HENS

MAKE HENS KEEP YOU

Poultry should be profitable the year round. Strictly fresh-laid eggs are selling as high this year as a year ago. Why not take advantage of the high prices by feeding **Hercules Poultry Food** to your hens? It will make them lay more and better eggs. **Hercules Louse-killer** will keep them free from vermin. If our preparations do not do as we say, your money is cheerfully refunded. Ask our dealer what our **guarantee of satisfaction** means. If your dealer does not carry it, write us,

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD COMPANY, TORONTO, ONT.

Weekly Free Press

AND **Farmer's Advocate**

\$2.00

TO JANUARY, 1906

Special Clubbing Offer.

Free Press, Winnipeg:

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

Name

Address

The Weekly Telegram's Great Premium Offer

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

Our Unparalleled Offer:

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

Cut This Coupon Out.

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

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

the map of _____ (Write Manitoba or Territories.)

Name _____

Address _____

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

TRADE NOTES.

The MORTON & PEARSON ADVERTISEMENT.—We would call attention to the grain advertisement of Morton & Pearson, Box 317, Winnipeg. The offer which the Company makes of a very useful calendar, should be taken advantage of by many of our readers.

CARNEFAC SCORES AGAIN!—"It was done with Carnefac,—it can't be done without it," is the inscription on a very pretty display card just issued by the Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg. Under this announcement is an attractive lithograph of a pair of handsome Clydesdales, looking the very picture of health.

T. H. METCALFE & CO.—Farmers cannot do better than ship their grain to T. H. Metcalfe & Co., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. The firm have the most excellent references, and may be relied upon to deal with patrons in a prompt, quick manner. We would advise our readers to communicate with them at once.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO.—A very commodious and conveniently-appointed building has been completed by the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., on Chambers St., near Henry St., Winnipeg. It has a high basement and two upper stories, with a shipping shed, and a platform 32 x 50 feet on the transfer track at the rear. A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called on Mr. Reid, the genial manager of the Company, last week, and was shown over the handsome premises. The offices are beautifully finished in stained wood, and possess every equipment known to modern systems of bookkeeping and accounting. In the basement has been fitted up an electric motor, lathe and working-benches, necessary to a first-class repair department. This feature of the business will be heartily appreciated by customers desirous of securing alterations of any kind. An immense electric hoist, with a platform 8x13 feet, operates between the basement and the upper floor. The Company intend handling several additional lines, notably: feed cutters, gasoline engines, and horse as well as tread powers. Mr. Reid states that the firm will accept a certain amount of warehouse and trans-shipment business. With the advantages they can offer patrons, there is no doubt but that they will soon have much more than they can handle. The enterprise of the Company has been a household word for many years, and their establishing even larger offices and warehouses than they possessed before, shows that energetic management is their constant aim and endeavor.

GOSSIP.

Many of our readers, especially among stockmen, will regret to learn that Andrew Graham, of "Forest Home Farm," Pomeroy, has been laid up for the past two weeks with a serious attack of typhoid. It is, however, pleasing to report that word just coming from "Forest Home" is more encouraging, and that Mr. Graham is now convalescing. Crops have been good at "Forest Home" farm this year, wheat averaging nearly thirty bushels per acre, and oats seventy, all a good sample. This on land that Mr. Graham has farmed for over twenty years, is proof that the land has been well farmed, and that the soil is not being depleted of its fertility.

The Shorthorns and Yorkshires are reported as in excellent shape, with a few choice numbers to dispose of. A fine new horse-barn has just been completed, and the Shorthorn stables are undergoing extensive alterations. The flock of Barplymouth Rocks has been very prolific, and breeding stock of this favorite variety of winter-egg producers can be obtained at popular prices. As a sample of the quality of the stock raised at "Forest Home," we quote from a letter recently received from Mr. Thos. Morrison, of Grandell: "Goldie's Pride is doing well, and I am very well pleased with him in every way. I got first in the year-old class for him at Hamiota fair, and also the diploma offered by the Cattle-breeders' Association of Manitoba for the best bull any age, there being two four-year-olds and a two-year-old showing against him."

\$100 REWARD



for any case of colic, curb, splints, contracted or knotted cords, recent shoe boils, splints or callous that cannot be permanently and positively cured, if directions are followed, by TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

It relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Scratches, Grease Heel, Founder, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Bruises, Wire Cuts, Collar and Saddle Galls, Pneumonia, Distemper, Chafed Places, etc. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co., Chicago Fire Department and others. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir stops the pains and aches of mankind instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all other Elixirs. Tuttle's is the only genuine. Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

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.

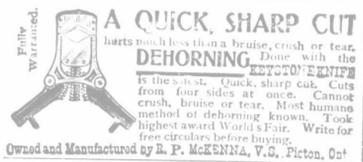
9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



By One Man with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE made at Essex Centre, Ont. NO DUTY TO PAY. Send to Main Office for free catalog showing Latest Improvements, and testimonials from thousands. First order gets agency. Address Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 16 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE

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



A QUICK, SHARP CUT. Dehorning. Done with the KEYSTONE KNIFE. Is the best, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying. Owned and Manufactured by R. P. McKenna, V.S., Picton, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate

SEE ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON'S

New Importation of

Clydesdales

Arrived in Brandon, September 19th, 1904.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY. THE SAME CHOICE BREEDING.

Let us know your wants.

JAS. SMITH, Manager. ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud. REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. om

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

Lump Jaw

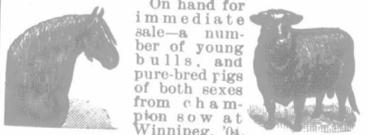
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method so sure. Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.



On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04. STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

CAIRNBROGIE

CLYDESDALES

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

CLYDE STALLIONS and FILLIES

1, 2 and 3 years old, for sale at reasonable prices. Apply ROBT. DAVIES, Toronto. Thorncliffe Farm.

GOSSIP.

WHEN IS A COW AT HER BEST.

The abundance of the milk secretion, which attains its maximum at a certain period in the life of the cow, depends mainly on the energy of her assimilative powers, and, in general, on the activity of her vital powers, which also reach a culminating point at a given time in the life of the animal.

It is, of course, well known that during the first couple of lactation periods the yield is not equal to that obtained when the cow is fully matured, and also that very old cows give poor returns. Considered from a physiological point of view, this is obvious, for until a cow is fully matured, i. e., has ceased growing, part of the food which is taken into her body is used up for the growth of the body, and therefore cannot serve for the production of milk. Full development is reached after the third or fourth lactation, and it is about this time that the highest yields may be looked for, although in this matter very much depends upon the individuality of the cow, and also upon the manner in which she is fed and treated.

Some years ago, writing upon this subject, Well stated that tests, specially made, went to show that under the same conditions cows six or seven years old do best. This was the case with the cows in the ninety-day test at the Chicago World's Fair, and the conclusions drawn are that the maximum annual production, and the greatest profits obtained from a cow will, as a rule, come at from five to eight years, and that young animals give richer milk than older ones. The cow, Lady Bright, sixteen and a half years old, gave over a pound of fat per day during the ninety-day breed test, and was still a good and profitable cow, but had doubtless long ago passed her highest mark.

It is evident, therefore, that one might only very exceptionally retain cows of more than eight or nine years of age, as their milking qualities are then generally rapidly declining, and, moreover, the cows are less easily fattened.

As young animals produce more from the same quantity of food, owing to their assimilative powers being more energetic, there is every reason for not keeping cows too long.

Data as to the influence of the age of the cow upon the quality of the milk are at present somewhat insufficient. Usually it is noticed that towards the end of an ordinary lactation period, when the cow is giving a gradually decreasing quantity, preparatory to the drying off, the quality of the milk—i. e., its content in fat—is increased; or, to put it somewhat differently, the less quantity the more quality. Were this rule to apply in the case of lessened yield, owing to advancing old age, it would follow that the milk of old cows would be richer in fat and other solids than that given in their more youthful days. Such records as I have been able to find show that the contrary is the case. One only need be quoted, that of La Cour, whose notes were based upon five years' observations:

Age of cows.	No. of cows.	Fat + or - av. %.	Age of cows.	No. of cows.	Fat - or + of herd av. %.
2	84	+0.1	10	23	0.2
3	76	+0.1	11	13	0.1
4	57	+0.1	12	10	0.3
5	46	0.0	13	8	0.6
6	41	0.0	14	6	0.6
7	23	-0.1	15	1	0.9
8	20	-0.1	16	1	0.5
9	14	-0.1	17	1	0.4
			18	1	

These results would seem to warrant the conclusion that the younger animals give somewhat richer milk than older ones, and that cows at the age of six years yield milk of average quality.—[Live-stock Journal (British).]

A husband who is afraid to trust his wife with his pocketbook is in a sad way surely. Either the wife has proven herself totally unfit to spend money carefully and economically, or the husband is so unreasonably "stingy" and mean, and so egotistical, that he thinks he is the only one capable of handling the finances. In either case it is a deplorable state of affairs and ought to be remedied without further loss of time.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

This department, not heretofore published in these columns, is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

ESTRAY.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Gray horse colt, one year old, white face. J. Davis (24-17-2 w 2).

SINTALUTA, Assa.—In band of Indians' cattle on Assiniboine Reserve, red yearling steer. Thos. W. Aspdin, Indian Agent.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—White pig, about six months old, ring in nose. William Heron (28-16-3 w 2).

ROULEAU, Assa.—Bay foal, white star on face, about four months old, hind feet white. Nelson McEwan (32-14-22 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Bay mare, about nine or ten years old, has leather halter on, branded compass V, monogram, on left jaw, and bar on left shoulder. S. Laundry.

LOST.

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Since September 30th, 1904, jet black gelding horse, white streak on head, has halter on, very prominent brand on left hind leg. Suitable reward offered. F. M. Maunsell.

SODA LAKE, Alta.—Two bay mares, one branded U on left shoulder, the other branded 3 on left hip. \$20 reward. Simeon Sauduler.

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Bright bay mare, black points, white star on forehead, irregular white stripe down face, about eight years old, hind feet white, branded circle with S in center on left shoulder, brand very indistinct. \$10 reward offered for information leading to the recovery of the above animal. J. M. Gibson.

DAVIDSON, Assa.—Since about May 10th, 1904, bay mare, white stripe down face, gray hairs in tail, branded lazy P on left shoulder, branded G M on left hip; bay mare, white stripe down face, branded LK, monogram, right shoulder, reversed B C, monogram, with G M under, on left hip; sorrel mare, white star, roached-backed, branded LK, monogram, on right shoulder, reversed B C, monogram, with G M under, on left hip; brown gelding, star, near front and near hind foot white, branded P, lazy, open E, monogram, on left shoulder, and left hip, G M on left hip. Suitable reward paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animals. T. M. Motion (24-7 w 2).

CALGARY, Alta.—One black gelding, three years old, two slit ears, branded inverted L D on left hip; one chestnut mare, two years old, white stripe in face, and white feet, branded as above. \$5 reward for information that will lead to recovery. W. C. Davey.

AVONHURST, Assa.—One two-year-old mare, sorrel, white face, and (believed) white near hind foot, light mane and tail when last seen at end of last winter. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. E. S. Kent (2-20-16 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Pinto gelding, aged, about 14 hands high, right eye white, black mane and tail, no brand. E. S. Andrews (30-36-5 w 3).

ROSTERN, Sask.—Red- and white-spotted cow, six years old, about 14 hands high, branded P M on left shoulder, horns cut. Jacob J. Dyck (S. E. 9-43-2 w 3).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Yellow cow, muley, wad in forehead, under-bit right ear, under piece out of left ear, brand resembling F, or half diamond, on right rib. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Large white boar. Louis Arnold (S. E. 22-17-13 w 2).

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Pony mare, bay, rising two years old.

Black pony, stallion, rising two years old, tip of left ear split. Charles Davis (N. W. 36-16-2 w 2).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Black-and-white spotted heifer, past two years old, indistinct brand on left hip, no ear marks.

Red, brockie (white faced ?), heifer, past one year old, indistinct brand on left rib, no ear marks.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

Only Bowl With Proper Bearing



All "bucket bowl" separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.

Tubular bowls, only, are properly supported, being suspended from and turning upon a single ball bearing. A breath almost turns them. They cannot wobble or bind. Catalog L-189 tells all about them.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: L-189 tells all about them.

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

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 Dec. 22, 1904, of cattle; Nov. 25, 1904, of horses.

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

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

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

The Fall Fairs are over, but the **INGLESIDE HEREFORDS** are still at the top. No more females will be sold from the herd this season, but there are still ten very promising young bulls for sale at special prices to quick buyers. cm

H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100. Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125. Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60. Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$50. Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80. Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100. For full particulars write to

J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Box 11.

Roan heifer, past three years old, short stub horns, short crop right ear, crop fork left ear, indistinct brand right rib.

Red muley cow, branded M 4, with quarter circle over on left rib.

Red heifer calf, branded M 4, with quarter circle over on left rib. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Bay pony, white stripe down face, ears slit, brand resembling P7, monogram, on right shoulder, hind feet white, little white on left front foot, shoes on front feet, has leather halter on. Louis Arnold (S. E. 22-17-13 w 2).

ALVENA, Sask.—Sorrel horse, about eight years old, white face, weight about 900 pounds, branded P H, three white feet. Andrees Hryzack (N. E. 18-41-1 w 3).

WEYBURN, Assa.—Since October 22nd, 1904, bay mare colt, Clyde, about one and a half years old. W. W. Bossard, poundkeeper.

PHEASANT FORKS, Assa.—Bay horse.

Light bay horse. Henry Schindel (N. W. 30-22-7 w 2).

MARIAHILF, Assa.—Black broncho gelding, about three years old, about 900 pounds, brand resembling bell on right hip and three-leaf clover on left shoulder, white hind feet. W. S. Smith (N. E. 34-20-6 w 2).

YORKTON, Assa.—Since October 17th, 1904, red bull calf, no brand.

Since October 17th, 1904, roan heifer calf, no brand. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since September 30th, 1904, dark bay horse, about 700 pounds weight, white spot on nose, about two years old, indistinct brand on right shoulder, left hind foot white.

Since October 15th, 1904, light bay horse, about 900 pounds weight, white stripe down face, lump on left hind leg, hind feet white, no brand visible. W. E. Grierson, poundkeeper.

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Brown mare, branded W P on right hip.

Brown mare, branded O C, monogram, on right hip, indistinct brand on left shoulder, blind in left eye, blaze face, white feet. T. C. Bunn (22-17-14 w 2).

SASKATOON, Sask.—Since October 4th, 1904, bay horse, weight about 800 pounds, branded P, with bar over, on right shoulder, and A, with bar over, on right hip. E. Johnson (19-37-6 w 3).

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Assa.—Red bull, branded XIT. John McDougall (S. E. 24-13-5 w 2).

TRADE NOTES.

THE MORTON & PEARSON ADVERTISEMENT.—We would call attention to the grain advertisement of Morton & Pearson, Box 317, Winnipeg. The offer which the Company makes of a very useful calendar, should be taken advantage of by many of our readers.

THE JOHN WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., whose name is so well known throughout Western Canada, have just put the finishing touches on their magnificent new warehouse, corner of Chambers and Henry Streets, Winnipeg. The new premises have every facility for the rapid economical handling of goods, and are now in a better position than ever before to care for the rapidly-increasing trade of their many patrons. The transfer track at the rear makes receiving and shipping a comparatively easy matter, and one entirely devoid of delay.

FIRE VISITS F. O. MABER CO. WINNIPEG.—A rather disastrous fire did considerable damage to the F. O. Maber Co., Logan Ave., Winnipeg, a few days ago. The blaze started in the basement, and after working havoc there, communicated to the ground floor. Though the total loss will aggregate a very high figure, the facilities of the company for handling mail order business will not be seriously impaired except for a very short time. With characteristic business acumen and enterprise, Mr. Maber is adjusting matters as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Those who have had mail orders served by him will regret exceedingly the loss and temporary disadvantage he is suffering, but may rest assured that their interests will be looked after with the same care and attention as heretofore.

A WARNING NOTE FROM THE BACK.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back, in the shape of backache. Don't neglect to cure it immediately. Serious kidney trouble will follow if you do. A few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

taken in time, often save years of suffering. Mr. Horatio Till, Geary, N.B., writes:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney disease. Had pains in my back, hips and legs; could not sleep well, and had no appetite. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

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.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Heir (88187), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. FOR SALE: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the lowest, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate quality right.

S. K. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

Grandview Herd, Scotch Shorthorns.

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

* Answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Keep Stock Safe Winter Long

In order that your animals may thrive and survive severe winter weather, it is necessary that they be full of strength and vitality. They cannot be if they are persistently annoyed by lice, parasites and mange, and this vitality is drained by these parasites. Start to protect them now by the use of

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

It kills all germs, parasites and pests. Keeps them in prime condition. Enables them to get all the good out of their feed, and keeps them healthy and vigorous.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is positively guaranteed to cure mange and kill lice, thus keeping your stock in good shape throughout the blizzard season. Non-poisonous.

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

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



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.



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.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



Apply T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

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

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

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.

SHORTHORNS for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

W. DOHERTY, Glen Park Farm, Clinton, Ont.

ARTICULATE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Special Announcement

If taken soon, we offer a special bargain on a mixed bunch of



15 Shropshire Breeding Ewes

accompanied by a splendid imported ram. Also a few imported yearling ewes safe in lamb.

In Cruickshank Shorthorn Bulls we can satisfy the most critical. Write for particulars.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, 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, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager. ONTARIO

H. OARGILL & SON,

OARGILL. ONTARIO

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (69583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

Anent the practice of growing clover, which we are anxious to encourage on the prairie farms, the following extract from a report of the Ontario Experiment Station is relevant:

"Clover is one of the most valuable farm crops. It is generally recognized by farmers to be a heavy yielder of hay, which furnishes a large amount of valuable food constituents. Its beneficial effects upon the soil, however, do not seem to be so clearly understood. Scientists who have made a careful study of the influence of clover on the soil, tell us that after large crops have been removed from the land, the soil is actually richer in nitrogen after growing clover than it was before, owing to the large amount of nitrogen which the clover roots have obtained from the air. As a rule, farmers grow clover and timothy together, and are, therefore, unable to ascertain the comparative influence of each of these crops on the soil.

"We have conducted a series of experiments at the agricultural college, Guelph, on three different occasions, in order to ascertain the comparative value of clover and grass sod for crop production. We first grew clovers and grasses upon separate plots and removed the crops, after which the land was plowed and other crops were sown. The results, therefore, show the influence of the roots remaining in the soil upon the productivity of crops following the clovers and grasses. In 1902, barley was sown after each of four varieties of clovers and three varieties of grasses, in four different places in our experimental grounds. The average results of the four tests in pounds of barley per acre were as follows: Red clover sod, 1,516; lucerne sod, 1,450; alsike clover sod, 1,427; mammoth red clover sod, 1,408; meadow fescue grass sod, 1,068; orchard grass sod, 1,015, and timothy sod, 946. It will, therefore, be seen that the red clover sod gave an increase over the timothy sod of 570 pounds, or nearly twelve bushels per acre.

"In another experiment, which was completed in 1900, in which winter wheat was sown on both clover and grass sods, it was found that an average of 3,194 pounds of wheat per acre was obtained from the clover sod, and only 2,300 pounds from the grass sod.

"In 1899, a mixture of oats and barley was sown on clover sod, and also on grass sod. The results were very marked, as an average of 2,256 pounds of mixed grains per acre was obtained from the clover sod and only 1,078 pounds of mixed grains per acre from the grass sod. By averaging the results of these three grains, we find that the crop grown on the clover sod gave an increase over the crop grown on the grass sod by fully 56 per cent.

"The results of these experiments help us to appreciate the beneficial influence on the soil from growing clover. It also indicates the suitability of a properly cultivated clover sod as a preparation for winter wheat or for spring grains."

SHEEP VS. CATTLE.

During the past week quite a number of Eastern farmers, who came to Chicago to buy feeding sheep and were disappointed, have gone into the cattle alleys and picked up some steers. They have plenty of feed, which they want to put into stock, and while sheep have the preference, many would rather feed cattle than nothing. The majority of these feeders are of the opinion that there is more money in feeding sheep than cattle in proportion to investment, and there is less trouble to handle them. There is little else to do on the farm in winter, and the sheep are out of the way before spring work begins, and this to some farmers is an advantage.—[Live-stock World.

Only a Trifling Cold

Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.

A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

is just the remedy you require. The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skilfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whycocomagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

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

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.

LEICESTERS

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

WILL MOODIE, DE WINTON.

YORKSHIRES

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

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoa

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

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T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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



I WANT EVERY WOMAN

TO POSSESS A COPY OF MY LATEST BOOK,

"Woman in Health and Disease"

As I am sure that it will prove a true friend and guide in the hour of need. I will, therefore, for this month only, send a copy of this book

FREE

to any woman, single or married, sick or healthy, who will send in her name and address. "WOMAN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE" is a book for women, written by a woman. It contains over 100 pages of instructive and interesting reading, and is fully illustrated. It is worth its weight in gold to any woman.

N. B.—I take this occasion to ask those readers of the Farmer's Advocate who have had occasion to use my treatment to let me know how they are now. J. C. R.

MRS. JULIA C. RICHARD, P. O. Box 996, MONTREAL, CAN.



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VERY LOW OCEAN RATES

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

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

Everything points to a marvelous show. The Chicago International, Nov. 26th to Dec. 3rd, the greatest live-stock show in the world, and a fitting climax to the progress of this most worthy institution. Twenty-two pure-bred record associations having a membership of about 3,000 of the leading live-stock men from all over the country, will hold their annual meeting during the International Live-stock Exposition on Monday evening, Nov. 28th. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, will address the members on live-stock problems.

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Back Pains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Pains, Nervousness and General Weakness.



My Electric Belt cures these troubles. It has cured thousands of cases in the past few years. It is curing hundred every day. My mail is full of letters of gratitude from cured patients. Have you Rheumatism or any pain or weakness? If so, lay aside those drugs and plasters which long experience tells you will never cure, and enjoy the warm, glowing vitality from my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It will not fail; it cannot fail, for it pours life into the blood, loosens up the stiff joints, limbers the muscles, and gives snap and vim to all the organs. Pain cannot exist where my belt is. If you are in pain it will relieve you in three hours. It often cures in an hour.

I TAKE ALL CHANCES.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Rheumatism Cured Without a Drop of Medicine.

DR. McLAUGHLIN:
Dear Sir,—When I began wearing your Belt I had been suffering from articular rheumatism for fifteen years, and was so badly affected that I had to use a cane to get around. I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me without a drop of medicine of any kind, and I have recovered the use of my limbs, and can walk and run as well as ever I could in my life. I will be only too pleased to give any one the particulars of my case, which are well known in my part of the country, where I have been in a public position since boyhood, and am well known. Yours, very truly, Jas. W. Ainslie, Drumbo, Ont.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that, but Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will insure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in Canada," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effects of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

FREE BOOK. Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. Don't delay, as I can help you. My Belt is not sold in drug stores.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 139 Yonge St., Toronto. Office Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p.m.

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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

A SHAGGY COAT

Don't have your horse looking scraggy and shaggy. Give St. John's Condition Powders. It improves the coat and general appearance and adds value to your horse.

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

Sold by all druggists and dealers for 25 cents.

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

GOSSIP.

Messrs. J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C., have sold their famous carriage team that won so many premiums at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, as well as other fairs this year, to Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., Vancouver, for a handsome figure. This sale is right in line with the opinion of the editor of the "Farmer's Advocate" while judging at the coast this year, when he said that the people in the cities of the coast were becoming wealthy, and, with a very little education, they could be taught to buy high-class carriage horses at good figures. The true gentleman, who has money to spend on a private means of locomotion will not purchase a lifeless automobile, if stylish horses coming under his constant gaze are for sale. It is up to the farmers of B. C. to breed more good ones.

MARKET HORSES THAT SELL.

George M. Rommel, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "Stand by the auction ring in any great horse market, and observe closely the horses that fail to bring prices sufficient to cover cost of production. In the great majority of cases trotting blood predominates if any breeding at all is noticeable. Ask the dealer what is the breeding, if any, of most of the large numbers of unclassified horses on the market, and his answer will be: 'Trotting and coach blood.' This is not because draft blood is more valuable or that the blood of the light breeds is not wanted, for the great cry of the market at present is that good drivers and saddlers are extremely scarce. It is because performance and style are much more difficult to acquire in breeding than size and weight. The high-class roadster, coacher or saddle is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the market calls for. In addition to careful plans of breeding and high individual excellence in the resulting progeny, a course of handling, manning and training must be pursued before the horse will figure as a really marketable animal. These facts must be thoroughly understood if a man would breed light horses for the market.

VALUE OF THE RAPE CROP.

An exchange speaking upon this subject says:

"Yearly the popularity of rape as a pasture crop for sheep and lambs is increasing, and the owner of a farm on which sheep are kept who does not avail himself of the use of this valuable crop, which may be brought on without interference with the production of another crop the same year on the same ground, is yearly overlooking a factor that will increase the profits of his business.

"While rape is generally accepted as specifically adapted to the feeding of sheep, it has other uses that render it profitable; but if sheep are to be fattened in early fall it is almost indispensable. These animals are not only exceedingly fond of it as a rule, but, generally speaking, they can be fattened on rape pasture in from eight to ten weeks and with the addition of very little grain. Of course, something depends upon the character of rape, but when well advanced in growth, what has been said will hold true in regard to its power to fatten sheep.

"Next in adaptation it comes in as a pasture for swine. Wherever clover can not be grown and rape can, much attention should be given to growing it for this purpose. By sowing it in time in spring and at intervals subsequent it may be made to furnish pasture for animals from the middle of June until the freezing up of the ground in autumn. Even where clover can be grown it is usually a good plan to grow a certain quantity of rape, as the latter will furnish pasture in the autumn, as a rule, to better advantage than clover. This is particularly true in autumn when clover has been checked in its growth and possibly injured by frost.

"Next in adaptation as a pasture for swine, it is suitable for furnishing grazing for calves. Everyone knows the importance of having calves develop well, especially during the autumn, when oftentimes other pasture is scarce. The aim should be, therefore, to have a nice rape pasture near the barns on which calves can be kept in the fall months."

The Body is an Electric Storage System



Electricity is now recognized to be one of the essentials as well as one of the mysteries of life. Every one contains electricity, and its dominance determines to a great extent the vitality, the magnetic force, the health and strength of the individual; especially is this true of the nerves. Nerves are the wires on which this electric fluid is run.

THE PROOF—Have you ever felt yourself tingle at the close approach of an electric storm? Ever feel an unaccountable oppression preceding lightning, and note that whereas the approach of lightning frightens some, others, the strong, the high-strung, are apt to be still further exalted by it.

THE REASON—They are already charged with electricity; lightning to them has no terrors. It's the weak who are sighing for electric force, whose magnetism is all but palsied; they droop as does a parched flower before the coming of rain.

Lucky for them if the lightning playing in the air could yield to them some of its vitalizing force, though this cannot be. A more gentle way is needed.

IF YOU SUFFER—if you lack energy, vitality, power—if your system has acquired through weakness of the nerves any Nervous Disorder, Rheumatism, or Complaints peculiar to either sex; if your appetite is poor, your nerves shaky, if you have pains in the back, or head, or kidneys; if you get dizzy spells or feel faint; if you sleep badly—you should wear Dr. MacDonald's Electric Belt. It will gently and surely supply the electricity to lead you to health.

Free Trial for 90 Days

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

I WILL TRUST YOU.

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

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Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

In writing to the "Farmer's Advocate" of his trip to British Columbia during last summer Prof. F. T. Shutt, Chemist Dominion Experimental Farm, says: "My tour in B. C. this year was possibly the most satisfactory I have ever made to any province in the Dominion. The itinerary was carefully planned and arranged. It was at a time of the year when one could see and study the soils and crops at their best. It took me over a number of typical areas, and it gave me an opportunity of meeting the men working the land, and discussing with them their failures and successes." During his visit Prof. Shutt visited and spoke at several points on Vancouver Island, and in addition to the principal towns in the Okanagan Valley, between Enderby and Summerland, he addressed meetings at Chilliwack, Agassiz, Kamloops and Nicola.

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS.

The question of reciprocity with Canada is one which cannot be much longer shelved by the politicians. She is growing too fast, and her manufacturing interests are becoming too extensive to be much longer ignored. There are some difficulties presented by a solution which shall be perfectly satisfactory to all the interests concerned, and the agricultural features are those which will be the most prominent, but even those interests are not irreconcilable with the settlement of a question which involves such vast matters as those of international trade with a powerful and growing neighbor. Writing upon this subject a contemporary says:

"Canada has thrown her glove into the arena of political economy and will endeavor to show the United States that two can play at the game of prohibitive tariffs. Last year the Dominion Parliament passed a law in which it was provided that a duty of \$7 a ton might be imposed on Yankee steel rails shipped into that country whenever it could be shown that Canadian manufacturers could supply the normal demand for rails for the Dominion. Such a report now has been made and the tariff has been put in force. That the effect will be a serious one upon American manufacturers is not to be doubted. Another result of our refusal to adopt fair-trade relations with Canada has been the investment in Canada of \$40,000,000 by American manufacturers within the past few years. For a long time the manufacturers begged of Congress to pass reciprocity laws enabling them to do business over there. At last they decided to act for themselves, with the result that thousands of Canadians are being employed in American-owned factories in Canada, and the output in 'the States' is reduced by just so much. Some time we shall discover how serious to our own industrial interests is the neverchange policy of the American Congress on this important question."—[Journal of Agri.]

The Kidneys ARE Delicate.

EASILY AFFECTED BY CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS.

Not even are the lungs more susceptible to the effect of cold drafts, of over-heating, of dampness or cold than the kidneys.

This accounts for workmen so frequently becoming victims of painful and deadly kidney diseases.

Pains in the back are usually the first note of warning. Then there is frequent and painful or smarting urination, headache and derangements of the digestive system and bowels.

IF YOU WOULD PREVENT BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND OTHER DEADLY FORMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

To be certain of immediately arresting disease and bringing about thorough cure, you must use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have so many times proven their superiority as a treatment for the most serious diseases of the kidneys.

By acting on the liver and bowels as well as on the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills effect a thorough cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems and entirely rid the body of all poisonous waste matter.

MR. ELLIS GALLANT, Paquetville, N. B., writes: "About four months ago I found my condition so serious that I had to leave work. I could not sleep nights, my appetite was very poor, and my kidneys were so affected that I could hardly walk on account of back-ache.

"I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Backache Plaster. After three weeks' time, I am glad to say, I was able to resume work and now feel as well as I ever did. I therefore say that Dr. Chase's remedies are excellent family medicines."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so thorough and far-reaching in their influence on the kidneys as to thoroughly eradicate the most serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

GENT'S WATCHES.

No. 3.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **Two New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 4.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled nickel movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **Ten New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$15.00.

FARMER'S KNIFE.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. **For One New Subscriber.** Worth a dollar.

BAGSTER'S NEW COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. **Two new subscribers.**

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER:

A THREE-INCH READING GLASS.

Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA.

Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

LADY'S WATCHES.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved, plain or engine turned case and stem wind. **Six New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. **Nine New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$11.50.

LADY'S WRIST-BAG.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. **For One New Subscriber.** Retail price, \$1.00.

LADY'S HAND-BAG.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. **For Two New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$1.50.

LADY'S BRACELET.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. **For Two New Subscribers.**

THE MICROSCOPE.

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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