

**WINTER FEEDING OF CATTLE.**

The Type to Select--Some Hints on Management.

The fattening of cattle is carried on under such widely different circumstances that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules, and say that these are right and all others wrong. There are, however, three conditions essential to success in the stall feeding of cattle, viz., good cattle, an abundance of cheap winter feed, and good management.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the cattle required for the export trade were the heavy four and five year old steers weighing 1400 to 1800 pounds. At that time quantity, not quality, was in demand. Today we find that compact, well finished two and three years old animals weighing from 1250 pounds up will command the highest prices. Of course, if weight can be combined with quality, so much the better, but quality is of first importance. From the butcher's point of view the steer of best quality is the one which carries the greatest percentage of its weight in those parts of the carcass which give the highest priced cuts. In the Chicago and New York markets, the most discriminating in the world, the rib and loin cuts command over four times the average price paid for the remainder of the carcass, and it is apparent that the prime beef animal must be good in these parts. They must be thickly and evenly covered with firm yet mellow flesh of uniform good quality and free alike from hard rolls and blubbery patches. Coarse, patchy animals will no longer be tolerated, much less those that are bony and bare of flesh on the back and ribs.

In addition to the general beef form, with good backs, ribs and loins, there is, says the eminent American authority Prof. Curtiss, a certain quality, character, style and finish that constitute an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of this is to be found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have a soft, mellow touch and a soft but thick and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of a sluggish circulation and low digestive powers. A clear, prominent yet placid eye, clean-out features, fine horn, and clean, fine bone all go to indicate good feeding quality and capacity to take on a finish of the highest excellence, and consequently to command top prices. Coarseboned, rough animals are almost invariably slow feeders and hard to finish properly. Besides these qualities, and above all, it is necessary to have vigor and constitution. We find evidence of these in a wide forehead, a prominent brisket, broad chest, well sprung ribs, full heart girth, and a general robust appearance.

With the proper beef type in mind, it will not be difficult to recognize a suitable stocker. To find him is a more difficult matter. Owing largely to the great expansion of the dairy business during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is becoming more and more difficult to procure good stockers for feeding. To get satisfactory animals a farmer is almost compelled to breed his own. In case he does so, too much importance cannot be attached to the selection of the sire. It should never be forgotten that he is half the herd. Good grade cows are all right to breed from, but the bull should always be purebred. It is poor economy to save fifty cents or a dollar in the first cost of a calf, and lose from ten to fifteen dollars when the finished animal is placed on the market. Besides this, the price at which purebred bulls can be obtained in these days leaves no excuse for the use of an inferior animal.

An abundant supply of cheap feed is essential to success in winter feeding. We can no longer finish our cattle on a ration of hay and grain with any margin of profit. We must have something that can be grown in larger quantities and at a very small cost, and corn ensilage fills the bill. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest winter feed at our disposal. The chief advantages of ensilage are its great portability, the saving of labor which it effects, and the fact that it can be fed at any time of the year with equal satisfaction. While corn holds first place as a cheap winter feed, it has no monopoly of the field. The farmer who grows a large quantity of grain, and has consequently an abundant supply of straw, will find that by growing a quantity of roots to feed with it he can fatten cattle at a very reasonable cost. Field roots have a feeding value apart from the digestible nutrients which they contain, in that they exercise a beneficial effect upon the digestion and general health. Cattle that receive liberal rations of succulent feed, such as roots and ensilage, will have the sleek, thrifty appearance of grass fed cattle, and there will be little trouble with indigestion or having them go off their feed, as is often the case with cattle that are fed exclusively on dry fodder and grain.

The grain ration depends so largely on circumstances that it will not be discussed here. It is always well, however, to commence with a comparatively light ration and finish with the more concentrated grains. Water and salt should always be within easy reach, and the cattle should be kept free from lice by the use of some of the proprietary dips, or even ordinary black oil, which is perhaps as cheap and effective as anything else.

**Our Cheese Vindicated.**

Canadian cheese has been vindicated. It was all a mistake, due to a too zealous sanitary committee and a no-good analyst. The sanitary inspector of Hastings, England, took samples of the cheese, and the analyst said that it contained twenty percent of fat not obtained from milk, that it was, indeed, what is commonly known as 'filled,' loaded,' or margarine cheese. Thereupon, the local firm of grocers and provision merchants which was selling the cheese was summoned, under the Food and Drug Adulteration Act, for selling margarine cheese without a properly printed wrapper. The defendants proved that the cheese was of Canadian make, and that it was actually made at a reputable factory in Molesworth, Ontario. Then the High Commissioner and the Canadian Department of Agriculture ordered a thorough investigation to be made, the result being that when the case came before the Hastings Bench again the magistrates were informed that the prosecution had been withdrawn as the cheese had been discovered to be of high quality. The report of the analyst of the government laboratory in London stated that the cheese contained no fat other than milk fat, and that the amount of milk fat present was no less than 43 percent, showing that the product was of first quality. That is a happy issue out of what appeared to be a serious menace to Canada's cheese industry.

Last year Great Britain's imports of cheese from us amounted to 1,848,000 cwt., worth £4,823,000, or, say, \$24,000,000, so that the importance of keeping inviolate the character of our cheese for purity cannot well be over-estimated. The 'Grocer,' of London, in commenting upon the case, says that it 'notes the results with much pleasure,' and remarks that 'it will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction in Canada, where the trade in cheese with this country is regarded as one of Canada's largest and best assets.' The manufacture or sale of any cheese in Canada made from, or with the use of, skimmed milk to which has been added any fat which is foreign to milk is prohibited by law. Any one violating this provision is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five, together with the cost of prosecution, and, in default of payment, is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. The act under which these penalties can be enforced is called 'The Dairy Products Act, 1893.' It also provides for the right of entry, by any person charged with the enforcement of the act, upon the premises of any person suspected of violating its provisions, and for an examination of cheese or butter. Any suspected person obstructing or refusing to permit such examination is liable to penalties similar to those specified. The penalties imposed under the act are payable in respect to one-half to the informant or complainant. No case of the manufacture of margarine or 'filled' cheese has ever been heard of in Canada, and it certainly would soon have been heard of if any attempt to produce it had occurred. Margarine cannot very well be made in a hole and corner fashion, as the process is an elaborate one, and requires a big plant. The Hastings case has in the end been a splendid advertisement for our cheese, showing not only that the cheese in question was pure, but that it would be almost impossible to adulterate any Canadian cheese.—Montreal Witness.

**FACTS WORTH KNOWING.**

The Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, England,

Was established 1849.  
Is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in the world.  
Has paid out in Claims the enormous sum of over \$23,000,000.  
Is the only Company transacting business in Canada returning a Bonus of 10% off premiums after five years, WHETHER OR NOT a claim has been made.  
Has actually divided among its Policyholders in Bonus returns the handsome sum of over \$2,000,000.  
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Insures against Lost Time caused by Sickness.  
Pay a capital sum equal to one-half the amount insured for Paralysis of Blindness.  
Pays the largest amount for Loss of EITHER Hand, Foot or Eye.  
Before renewing your accident policies examine the accident contracts of the Railway Passengers. You can only afford the best.  
Its contracts are clear, concise, and free from objectionable restrictions.  
J. W. ASTLE, Agent, Queen St.

**Common Accomplishment.**

(Harper's Weekly.)  
Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott tells of a conversation that once took place in a friend's house in Boston in which there were discussed certain phenomena of the mind. Some one observed that it was a curious fact that no man could do one thing and think of another. During the discussion a little girl of ten, the daughter of the host was listening attentively.

"I can do one thing and think of another," she said.  
"What is it?" asked her father.  
"Well," she said, "it is very easy for me to say the Lord's Prayer and think of almost anything else I want to. I do it every night."

**KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.**

Nearly all the Common Ills of Life are Caused by Weak, Watery and Impure Blood.

Bad blood means bad health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mean good health—they actually make new, rich blood. Bad blood poisons the whole system. The nerves break down, the liver goes wrong, the kidneys get clogged and inflamed, the heart flutters and jumps at the least excitement, the stomach loses its power to digest food, the lungs are unable to throw off the lingering colds, in fact the whole body gets out of order. Then you have headaches and backaches, can't sleep and can't eat and utterly miserable. And it all comes from bad blood and can be cured by the rich, red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills send coursing to every part of the body. Mr. Daniel McKinnon, of North Pelham, Ont., suffered from bad blood, but has been made well and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after all other treatment had failed. Mr. McKinnon says: "Until last spring I had been afflicted with a weak stomach, headaches and kidney trouble. At times I was completely prostrated and my sufferings were of a most severe nature. At different times I was treated by no less than seven doctors, but from none of them did I get more than temporary relief. As time went on I became hopeless of ever being well again. Last spring a friend drew my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try this medicine. I had only taken four boxes when I found a decided improvement in my condition, and continued using the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes when I was a cured man and the sufferings I had formerly endured were but a disagreeable memory. I admit being an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I think I have just cause for my enthusiasm and will always recommend them to my ailing friends."

Just as surely as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mr. McKinnon they can cure anaemia, indigestion, headaches, backaches, kidney trouble, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments of growing girls and women. All these ailments come from bad blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can cure them by filling the veins with new, rich, red blood. But you must be sure to have the genuine pills with the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**Call Dick Orum.**

At a certain petty sessions the other day a great amount of laughter was created during the hearing of one of the cases. One of the justices of the peace rather pompously exclaimed: "Let us have decorum in the court please."

An official rushed at once to the door, calling out. Richard Orum! Richard Orum!"

Needless to say, "decorum" was still wanting for a brief period in that court—Tit-Bits.

**TO LET.**

Basement flat on Victoria street. Possession given November 1st. Apply on premises or write to JAMES T. MONTGOMERY, Bedell, Carleton County. Oct. 12, 11.

**Carpets,  
Oilcloths,  
Linoleums,  
Straw Matting.**

Cut and matched here on our floor. Carpets tacked ready for sewing, or we will deliver them sewed. Experienced men to lay any of above.

**Decide Quickly**

about what you want as our stock is being rapidly reduced before winter, and stock-taking. Prices in main lines of above goods will be much higher next year.

**HENDERSON'S  
FURNITURE STORE.**

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Given Careful Personal Attention

**North American  
Life Assurance Co.**

**SOLID AS THE CONTINENT.**

**A. C. CALDER, :: Agent,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.**

**An Amazing Opportunity!**

**10 Per Cent.  
Discount**

will be given to all our Customers on our new stock of

**Ladies', Misses' and  
Children's Jackets.**

As our stock is very large, I have decided to make this Special Offer early in the season, so as to close out the entire stock.

**FURS! FURS!**

Our stock of Furs is very large, good assortment, special values, why wouldn't today be a good time for you to drop in and select your Furs that you need, want something swell? come, look at our lines, no risk of missing any new fashion if you buy your Furs here. Late novelties in Dress goods, Kid Gloves, Belts, Collars and etc. Men's and Boys' Clothing in abundance. Prices right.

**OAK HALL. B. B. MANZER.**

**Root Cutters  
and Pulpers,**

**ROLLER BEARINGS.**

**Six Reversible Knives**

which will Either Slice or Pulp.



**"Climax" Furnaces,  
"Villa Crawford" Ranges,  
Heaters, Stoves, Cider Mills,  
Farmers' Furnaces, Etc.**

We have have in stock two "BAMFORD" RAPID GRINDING MILLS, imported from England, and which will be sold at a Reduced Price.

**CONNELL BROS., L'td.**



**See**

Our MAIN STREET WINDOW for a display of THE DOROTHY DODD SHOES. Come in and examine them. No trouble to show any of our stock.

**WALLACE GIBSON,**

Corner Main and Queen Streets, Woodstock, N. B.

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FROM FORCE of HABIT you borrow money from private lenders who want their interest half yearly and no payments on principal until the end of the term, AND LOSE MONEY by so doing, while

**WINSLOW**

Who is Agent for THE CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

can lend you money on such easy terms that your mortgage will almost pay itself, and your interest in the case of farm loans will only be payable yearly. By borrowing from him THE INTEREST MONEY SAVED will help to pay the principal money. Write him at once and pay off that old Mortgage.

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After you have tried it you will understand why **VIM TEA** has such an enormous sale.