

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

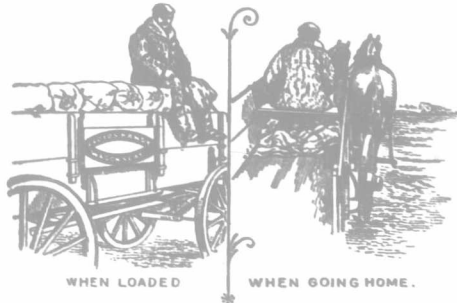
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OCTOBER 23, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 787

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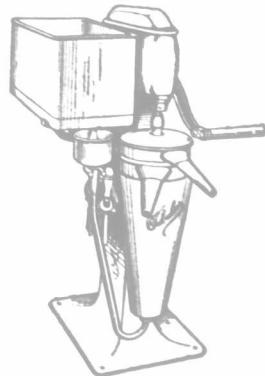
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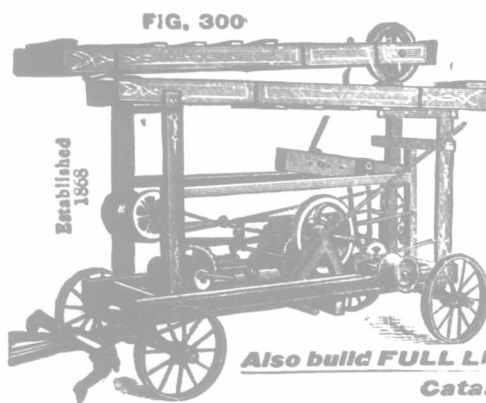
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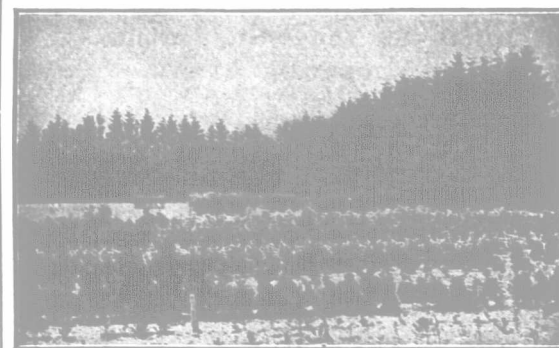
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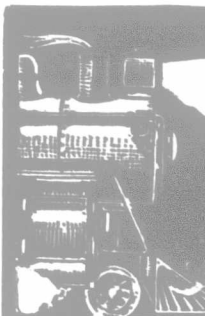


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Farmer's Advocate

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REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Oct. 25, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 787

EDITORIAL

Further Agitation for Embargo Removal.

Just at present there is some agitation among English feeders for the removal of the embargo against Canadian and American cattle. Quite probably, however, it will end as such clamor has on former occasions, and will be productive of no real results. The cattle embargo ostensibly imposed to insure that disease should not be introduced into British herds from stock imported into the country, has operated as protective measures always work, and while a few of the public have been benefitted by it, the great mass of consumers have suffered hardship. It has been maintained up to the present, on account of the influence wielded by the so-called "agricultural interests" of the kingdom for the protection of which it was instituted, much the same as our "manufacturing interests" have been protected here, and it works out in precisely the same way. Protected to some extent from foreign competition the British meat producer is enabled to dispose of his product at better prices than he formerly would otherwise be able to do. But the consumer pays this difference, the embargo simply operates to transfer from his pocket to the pocket of the producer an amount exactly equal to the difference in the price of meat under existing conditions, and the value which would attach to it were foreign cattle allowed to enter the country without restriction of any kind.

This fact is quite patent to the British public. This kind of protection is tolerated by them for the same reason that the consuming public of this country tolerates the tariff protection afforded our manufacturing industries. The British public too, in any matter touching their food supply, are easily influenced. Astute politicians, who raise the hoodoo of impure food, especially diseased meat, can lead them whither they will. Add to this that the fact that the governing class consists largely of landed proprietors who depend on rental of their estates; remember that the rental value of this land depends on the prosperity of agriculture, that the largest British agricultural industry is livestock, and you have a combination strong enough to impose almost any kind of protection on the cattle industry, short of a direct duty, which, by the way, is the only form of protection which the Englishman will not tolerate. On the one hand, a public jealous for the purity of their meat supply, on the other, the great ruling class, far-sighted enough not to jeopardize their own interests by removing a paternal protection from an industry which is the most important of those on which they depend for existence.

At present, however, there is something of a change of front, even among those whom the embargo benefits most, viz., the farming community. Britain's livestock industry is on the wane, has been declining for some time. There are 600,000 fewer people cultivating the soil to-day than there were thirty years ago. This year a poor harvest increases the difficulties of the situation. British farmers, at present time, cannot produce as many cattle as they could profitably feed, hence the clamor for the removal of these restrictions which would permit them bringing in cheap American "store" cattle, which could be finished for market at a fair profit.

Such removal would be a good thing for British agriculture, and a good thing for the Canadian and American cattle industry. It would be a boon to the British consumer, for on him the present restriction simply acts as a price booster. The importation of a few thousand head of store stock every year would considerably stimulate the prosperity of British agriculture.

The End in Sight.

Calgary exhibition board is to be congratulated upon being assured of the annual grant of \$50,000 to augment their prize list, and furnish accommodation for the holding of a Dominion exhibition next year. When the Dominion Government made the first grant to Toronto to hold a Dominion fair it probably did not anticipate that exhibition boards in the different provinces would be so clamorous for a grant to temporarily and permanently improve their fairs. By its equipment, its well established reputation as the best agricultural exhibition on the continent and by its geographical position, Toronto was justly entitled to a grant to assist it in making its exhibition more national in scope. Winnipeg's claim to the grant was also well founded, although scarcely as strong as Toronto's, and so it has gone on from year to year, the strength of the claim to the grant finally resting upon nothing else than that such and such a fair was held within a certain province and was capable of being adjusted to comply with the standards of a Dominion exhibition. One useful purpose, however, has been served by the prospect of the Dominion grant, and that is, the stimulus that each fair board has labored under to bring their exhibition up to a higher level, so that it could logically take rank with others that had more national advantages and therefore better claims to assistance. In this respect the efforts of Calgary and Regina are most commendable. Since the year of the first grant, for Dominion fair purposes, these exhibitions have steadily improved in merit and extended in scope so that with but very little additional effort they can now be brought to class with anything in the Dominion with the exception of Toronto and Winnipeg; both of which have an inestimable advantage, due to their population and the presence of manufacturing enterprises within the city limits.

With Calgary getting the Dominion exhibition for 1908 there will be left only two provinces (Prince Edward Island received a grant of \$10,000 in 1906) that have not participated in assistance from the federal government, namely, New Brunswick, and Saskatchewan. The former will probably make its claims, and the latter can scarcely be denied in view of the forward strides that the Regina exhibition board has made since the Province was inaugurated. After these provinces have been favored it would appear a convenient time to discontinue the grant for Dominion fair purposes, especially since assisting exhibitions in most essentially the work of the provincial governments.

Get Out the Frozen Wheat.

Advice is usually given conscientiously and with good reasons, but circumstances frequently arise afterwards that offset the basis for reasons and leave the advice untenable, and often expensive. It is possible that this stricture may apply to some of the things we say; and, also, possible that one class of people may not need it and another not take it, but for the time being the course we outline looks wisest.

The suggestion comes to us from the traffic manager of one of our railroads that we should continue to advocate the getting out of damaged wheat with all possible haste. The reason is plain,

as has been pointed out before, namely: that keeping frosted wheat for any length of time is attended with considerable risk, and in some instances is impossible. It is also certain that a large proportion of the crop will have to be kept in store this side of the lakes on account of the wet weather and late season retarding threshing. At present we can be fairly certain that the prices for low-grade wheat are quite satisfactory, but how long they will continue so we cannot tell. There is no certainty either that they will follow the trend of the higher grades, though they might. Those lots that can be used for milling will, of course, realize milling prices, but there is a lot of wheat, that if utilized at all, will have to be taken by distilleries and feeders in the east, and here is another reason for getting out early, namely: to secure the cheaper transportation by boat, for it is evident that if any wheat has to stand the expense of the rail haul, the higher grades can do so better than the low. There is no evidence, however, that even feed wheat price will go very low, as barley, oats, and corn are light crops, and high priced.

These remarks, of course, apply to wheat already threshed or to that which will be threshed before winter. With that which will not be gotten out this fall, our suggestions of October 2nd particularly hold good; namely, to make certain that the grain is hard and dry before threshing, even if it has to be stacked and remain in the stacks over winter. It would be false economy to thresh frozen grain soft, and attempt to keep it back, as in the ordinary course of marketing, and it is also expensive to have to pay for drying at Fort William. Stacks, however, require to be well made in case they have to stand until after seeding next year.

The Season in the East.

Notwithstanding the capricious character of the weather conditions of the spring and summer of the present year, the farmers of Ontario and the other eastern provinces, as a whole, are in a position to congratulate themselves on their financial prospects. It is true, that in a few districts, owing to a protracted drouth at a critical period, the supply of fodder for stock is distressingly short, and in these sections the reduction of the number of animals kept or the purchase of feed at high prices appears inevitable. But this condition applies only to limited areas, while in other sections the opposite extreme of weather has been experienced, the unusually wet and cold weather having delayed the harvesting of the crops, which, however, have mostly been secured in fair condition. Yet, in by far the larger proportion of these provinces the crops in nearly every line have been fairly well up to the average in yield, the chief exception being the oat crop. The hay crop was not heavy, but for the most part was saved in unusually good condition, so that in the case of those who have these two classes of goods to sell, the remarkably high price prevailing will make up for the lack in quantity.

Owing to a partial failing of the pastures for a while, milk flow in cows was seriously checked, but the late rains refreshed the grass and increased the milk supply unexpectedly, while prices for milk, butter and cheese, and indeed for nearly everything the farmer has to sell, have ruled so high and promise to continue to do so, that he has little cause to complain of the conditions that face him. It is, we believe, safe to say that at the present time, while what appears to be a temporary financial stringency in commercial circles is causing some uneasiness, the farmers, as a rule, are in comfortable circumstances, and with reasonably good management need have no anxiety as to the outlook.

The keen demand and prices prevailing for choice eggs and table birds of all classes show that the poultry industry rests upon a secure

basis for the future, notwithstanding the great increases that have been made in the volume of production.

There appears to be hardly any limit to the demand for choice Canadian fruits, judged by the experience of recent years, and of the present in particular, when the crop in many cases has been unusually short. At home and abroad people are eating more fruit, and cold storage enables them to spread the distribution over a larger period of the year. The co-operative system is working wonders for the Canadian fruit-growers, and even inferior grades that used to be absolutely wasted are now being utilized to profit by the canneries and evaporating plants that are springing up all over the country. What applies to fruits, applies to a considerable extent in the case of vegetables.

The fall fairs and exhibitions in all the eastern provinces have been more than usually successful, the exhibits being strong in nearly all classes, especially in those for horses, dairy cattle, and sheep and swine, of which more sales than ever were effected, while exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products were well up to standard, though fruits, owing to so much wet and cloudy weather, were somewhat lacking in color.

A Trade Anomaly.

In the eastern states a light is breaking upon minds which were supposed to be completely benighted with the policy of high protection. A Massachusetts' man asked for quotations on American machinery simultaneously in Canada and the United States, and made some startling disclosures. American plows at home were quoted at \$8.10; in Canada, \$6.30; horse rakes, \$20; in Canada, \$17; hay tedders, \$32; in Canada, \$29; cooking ranges, \$37; in Canada, \$35.10; and so on through a long list. With the increased cost of American goods to the American consumer over the Canadian of an average of twelve per cent., and in some instances, as high as sixty per cent. In this circumstance lies a valuable suggestion to trades people. The Americans have a clause in their tariff that permits the free entry of their own manufactured goods that are returned to their ports in their original packages. Why could not Canadians sell American machines in the States, or why does not the American implement agent order his stock from a Canadian point, and get the benefit of the protection which the American tariff gives the makers? Or, better still, order from some free trade country where the \$6.30 plow could be bought for thirty per cent. less. When a country adopts a tariff for any other purpose than for revenue there are sure to be some absurd situations arise in connection with it.

As the Cattle Trade Appears to Albertans.

Pat Burns has been cogitating upon the conditions which prevail in the cattle business. The settling of the range, the tightness of money, the hard winter, the disinclination on the part of farmers to feed cattle, the rapid increase in population, and the prevailing strong tone of the meat markets the world over have all contributed to shaping the conviction in the cattle king's mind that prices for beef will be high next spring. This fall, cows and young stock are being forced off the ranges and farms, and out of the country. Ontario, in spite of the fact that feeds are not plentiful, and prices the highest for years, is putting a lot of young western cattle on feed, and is satisfied that they can be made profitable. Down there they figure that if they get a cent a pound more for their cattle in the spring than they cost in the fall, in average years, they make a fair profit. Mr. Burns, seeing this cleaning-up process going on in Alberta, has been preparing to ensure his trade against any serious lack of supplies next spring by contracting with farmers and ranchers to pay from four and one-half to four and three-quarter cents per pound, live weight, next spring for winter-fed steers, an increase of about two cents of spring over fall prices. It is not a question of whether or not live cattle will reach these prices next May, that point is settled for a large number already, and the dressed meat market will stand it for the simple reason that Mr. Burns controls the trade. But there is a question whether an unlimited number of cattle can be sold for four and a half cents and upwards. If local butchers do not have to hustle for their cattle the Calgary man will be able to dictate an arbitrary price on

account of the protection of distance and tariff walls. This is the galling aspect of the cattle trade from the Alberta farmer's standpoint, that no matter if cattle are worth ten cents per pound live weight, the Alberta dealer is protected by duty and freight, and if he pays full value it is largely a matter of sufferance.

There is a probability, however, that the winter-fed cattle will command a price two cents above the prevailing figure; this fact, owing to reasons already enumerated, and this should leave a good margin to the feeder men though feeds are high priced. It is quite within the range of probability that along in April and May there will be quite an active demand among local butchers for winter-fed steers at above five cents and the surplus over home consumption should not fall much below that figure, despite the sinister influences which surround the larger markets.

HORSE

The Shortage of Horses.

There is a reported shortage of ten thousand foals this year in the British Isles, a decrease in the horse supply large enough to be serious and likely to be far-reaching in its results. Among our own breeders there were fewer colts produced this year than last, the decrease being due largely to the heavy mortality in foals at birth. In Ontario and on the other side of the line a similar condition prevails. There is a heavy shortage in the visible supply of all kinds of horses, while the demand in all classes for high quality animals was never more active. It looks as if horse prices must go higher, especially values for horses of the higher grades. The motor car was widely heralded as the likely death-knell of the horse-breeding industry, so the bicycle a few years earlier was going to drive horses entirely from the roads, the invention of the steam engine, a century before, seemed likely to put horses altogether out of existence. But the development of all these means of reducing horse energy for power and motive purpose, seems only to increase the demand for the equine species. And the indications are that this demand is going to become steadily greater. The automobile has ceased to be a novelty and in the larger American and European cities those who can afford to do so are returning to the horse. There are hundreds of motor cabs in New York that are now never seen outside their garages while the "sinful rich" sweep down the boulevards and through the parks, their equipages moved by the noble power of yore. The demand for horses seems likely to steadily increase. They will be in demand even when the navigation of the air becomes a fixed reality. Present indications are that they will be a mighty profitable line for farmers to give increased attention to. There is little danger of an over supply just yet.

Good Grooming Pays.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Referring to your comments on the grooming of horses in the October 2nd number I would like to say a little.

On the Experimental Farm here we are required to spend ten minutes every morning and fifteen minutes at night in actual work of cleaning each of our horses and in fact we spend, quite often, half an hour apiece in the evening.

I have been asked time and again, this summer, how many horses we have? When I tell them that we put in a crop of about ninety acres, plowed fifty this spring, besides doing all our experimental work, with five horses and took off a crop of hay of nearly one hundred tons, they all look surprised at the condition our horses are in.

I think that it is labor well spent, for if your horse is lazy and slow and you have to keep a stock of whips in supply to get a day's work out of them, a far cheaper way is to keep your horses thoroughly cleaned, and he comes out of the stable in the morning as though he hadn't done a day's work for a month. A good idea is to rub the back of the fetlock joint, and the pastern with the palm of the hand for say half a minute to each limb. It is a wonderful preventative of sores, etc., at the fetlock and pastern.

The horse is, has been, and will be, man's greatest help in the power line no matter how many inventions come out to take his place, and every comfort we can give him, in common sense should be his and the better he will do our work for us.

Lacombe, Alta.

C. E. CRAIG.

Adjustment of the Harness.

It is quite a simple task to fit a harness properly. Any departure from a reasonably perfect fit should never be tolerated: first, because it is often the cause of accidents; second, because a harness which is too tight or too loose lessens the working capacity of the horse, and third, because negligence on the part of the caretaker and good nature on the part of the horse are the only excuses for a poorly-fitting harness.

Put the bridle on the horse and consider it critically. Is the browband of the proper length? Few browbands fit as they should but are too loose and cause the sensitive ears to be painfully pinched. Blinkers, those abominations to the horse, which owe their origin to the defective eyesight of a foreign nobleman's horse, are bad enough when in good condition, but carelessly kept they become warped and seriously obstruct the vision. If they flare, or the check-pieces are too loose, they lose their effect in the one instance and are dangerous as affording fleeting glimpses of following vehicles in the other. The check-rein should be most carefully adjusted. If the horse is compelled to hold his head too high he loses in power, but to have the check just right gives him a chance to rest his head and neck. Bits are often too wide rather than too narrow.

Our horses are rather straight shouldered and sore or chafed necks are the outcome of collars which are too much bent at the top. Pads should not be too broad in the tree, especially if the horse is light in flesh, and the ridge suffers unless a housing is worn. They generally fit better when placed well back and the girth does not get a chance to chafe the thin skin at the elbows.

The breastplates should not be allowed to dangle aimlessly about, as they have vitally important duties to perform in handling the load. Tight backbands are very dangerous, as they are inducive to kicking. Tight girthing is never necessary.

The breeching should hang in the right place and be just tight enough to come into play when traces slack. Although the pole pieces must control the pole-head instantly, they must not be drawn so tight as to jam the horses against the pole, nor should they be allowed to dangle loosely. Generally the backbands and girths are made large enough for some of our prehistoric monsters, and have from four to six holes each that never see a buckle tongue.

Throat lashes should always be quite loose. Coupling reins should be long, with several holes at the bit ends.—*The Horse Gazette.*

STOCK

Breeding by the Figure System.

Breeding without some definite system is clearly useless. We cannot hope to produce any special class of animal by any "groping-in-the-dark" method of mating. We require some standard or authority by means of which we can mate together our animals, knowing, with a reasonable degree of certainty, the character of the progeny which from such mating will spring. This is the real use of herd and stud books. It is pleasant, of course, to see in this book that Mr. So-and-so is the breeder of some very useful mares, or that such and such a horse is the sire of some very good colts. But the true function of such a volume is to instruct the breeder, to furnish him with a record by means of which he can satisfy himself of the suitability of certain sires (from their back breeding) to mate with his mares to produce the class of horse he wants to breed.

Remunerative breeding must be on definite lines. The only man who does any real good to the purebred stock of the country is he who mates his stock for some good reason. Haphazard breeding may occasionally produce a satisfactory animal, but in the long run it won't. It was not by chance breeding that Bakewell produced his Leicester sheep, or the Wizard of Sittydon his Shorthorns. These men accomplished what they did by breeding continuously towards one ideal. But genius such as theirs is not characteristic of every man engaged in the business of moulding our purebred types. Most of us require something to instruct us, to guide us in the direction of the results which we wish to attain. Now this is exactly what stud books are for. Take the Hackney Stud Record for

example. There is to be found in it sufficient strains to breed every class of Hackney. If you want a flashy stepper that keeps your stable full and grooms busy most of the week keeping him right, you can breed him; if you want the small horse or the full-sized horse, you can find a suitable strain. If you make a careful examination of the strains of full-sized horses for several removes back, it will be found that there is a strong infusion on both sides of full-sized blood; or if you take the pedigrees of consistent showing winners, you will find the same strong infusion of prize-winning blood, although in some cases very remote. But the point we wanted to make clear was this: if you want to breed animals possessed of certain outstanding characteristics, say size in Hackneys, you can get them, there are sufficient strains recorded in the book to produce whatever is wanted, but to get size you must mate stock whose pedigrees show a strong dash of size among previous generations. This is the real purpose of the stud book, that before mating two animals together the breeder may satisfy himself that their pedigrees show the strong points he means to breed in his stock.

Strain is a more important matter to consider in selecting breeders than individuality. We have seen full-sized animals, large, more than average-sized Hackneys produced from undersized parents, and we have seen large-sized matings productive of stock notoriously on the small side. Many a winter evening might profitably be spent in the investigation of some of the problems which animal breeding presents; we do not know of any point of more vital importance to the breeder than the investigation of the pedigrees of the sires he proposes to use next spring. Farmers who will take the trouble to breed on specified lines, in the direction here indicated could produce the highest class of animals with profit to himself and the country. The trouble, however, with the average stockman, in investigating pedigrees, is that he is not sufficiently well acquainted with the individuals whose records he is examining. It is comparatively easy to trace the pedigree back, it is not so easy to inform ourselves of the individuality, characteristics, or strain of each animal that appears in that record. This is one particular in which all stud, herd and flock books are lacking. We must get perhaps the most important part of the information we seek from some other source, and to the young breeder these sources seem notoriously few. There have been comparatively few good books written on the subject, there are some, of course, like Sanders' History of Short-horns, or Plumb's Little Sketches of Famous Beef Cattle, but most of the information to guide us in the course we wish to follow must come gradually from experience, from associating with other breeders, from a study of the showyard, from conversation with and study of the methods of our best men.

There is a lot in animal breeding that cannot be learned from books. In none other of the agricultural branches does practice and experience stand for so much, and theory for so little. It is easy to write learnedly on this business if our views are largely theoretical, but the men who have made the largest success in the work have left no written word as to how that success was attained. In fact, it is doubtful if they could. "There are many secrets of gestation and reproduction we can never know."

The English System of Stock Judging.

There is generally lots of good sound sense in most English customs, but they have one in respect to the judging of livestock at some fairs which seems particularly commendable. At a number of the British and European livestock exhibitions, as soon as an animal is judged, a card containing the decision of the judge is once tacked up behind the animal's stall. The cards are tabulated on the same principle as those used at our larger exhibitions in judging butter and cheese. All the different points of the animal are taken into consideration by the judge, and marked on the card.

This method while it may require more time on the part of the judge in doing the work, is one of those educational features which have done so much to educate British farmers in livestock affairs, is one of those things which distinguishes the English agricultural fair from the average Canadian and American exhibition. By this method the stock breeder can see the weak points as well as the good ones of his animal, and learn how to breed to improve his stock.

The visitor to the fair too, who has been unable to see the awards placed, is able to study the relative merits of individual animals intelligently, and in this way the show becomes what it is intended to be, viz., an educational institution.

The system has, of course, its disadvantage, no system of any kind that is any good but has. Judges may oppose it because it lays their judgments open to public criticism, because it requires too much time on their part in making the awards, but a judge who has confidence in his own opinions has little fear of having those opinions publicly expressed, nor will the criticism of his work be any less severe when the public know his grounds for a particular decision, than it now is, where the spectators' notion of the judges reasons for placing a class as he does, is almost wholly conjectural. A little of this system in our larger exhibitions would be beneficial to the exhibitor and visitor alike.

Reasons for Not Feeding Cattle.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

Your article in September 25th, "Should cattle Feeding Increase," is very much to the point at this time, when there is so much damaged grain in the country. But why is there not more of it done? First: the unsatisfactory condition of our market, too poor a price for all cattle, compared with the cost of production on the one side and the price to the consumer on the other.

Then, there is the very poor class of labor which a farmer has to depend on to help the carrying out of this class of work. Inexperienced labor with little knowledge and less interest, will not leave any profit, but will turn the profit of the feeder into loss, so that we might as well lose on the wheat at first as to employ a poor useless tool to put our work, as well as his own, to loss. The farmer who has damaged grain and has the cattle (and above all, the right class of labor) of his own, that he can depend on, that has a knowledge of what they are at, and a liking for cattle, and not afraid to go after his business in a business-like way, to this man, feeding cattle will be profitable. To be a good cattle feeder requires a great deal more than putting feed in the mangers and water in the troughs, and without those qualifications, which my experience of thirty years in Manitoba goes to prove necessary, and which very few men have, or, if they have, they do not put it into practice, cattle feeding is a poor game.

Then, again, feeding cattle in Manitoba cannot be profitable while the range cattle are on the market. This is a matter of great importance to the successful feeding of cattle under our mixed farm methods. Our big cattle kings in Winnipeg are always sending out reports through our country drovers to have us farmers prepared beforehand for heavy deliveries so they can get our cattle under value. The market in Winnipeg is too small for this larger country and we who have fed cattle for years can see this, and this is one of the many reasons why so few cattle are fed. Feeding cattle is like any other business, to make it pleasant it must be profitable (for the hope of the reward is the pleasures of labor).

I have not fed any beef cattle for some years on my farm, neither do I intend to until our markets improve, for I can assure you, Mr. Editor, any man who looks after his business as close as I do will not be likely to put many stall-fed cattle on the Winnipeg market this spring. We go in more for dairying, and in this we can get paid for our labor and feed much better than in beef. Then we sell our surplus stock off the grass for what we can get, which is two and a quarter to three cents, never more than three, and very seldom this much. We now have a nice bunch of choice feeders, two and a half years, and in fine condition, but as feed is scarce and likely to be high, I will sell them off the grass. As before stated there is nothing in feeding to the farmer who must employ the very poor class of labor for this purpose.

Your article makes reference to the practice of feeding in the Republic, but for the inducements to feed there look at the prices. Take the October 2nd number with the article, "Alberta cattle in Chicago market," just look at those prices and the treatment compared with Winnipeg. Is it any wonder that the feeding of cattle is on the decrease in this country? We must get more competition in this country before cattle feeding will increase any. We are living in an age of progress and enlightenment, and what we must have is proper treatment.

Pembina Mun., Man.

WM. STOREY.

How Should Alberta Steers be Fed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

I propose feeding a bunch of fifteen steers this winter in a frame shed, single boarded, with windows and doors, the cattle being at liberty to go in and out. I had thought of starting them on November 1st, with hay in the morning, a good quantity of straw during the day, and green feed at night. At the same time they will have access to water and salt. About February 1st, I intend to start feeding a gallon of barley chop twice daily for about sixty days, after this, gradually increase until they get as much as they will eat up to May 1st, by which time they should be ready for market. I should be very glad if any of your readers could suggest a more profitable way of fattening cattle.

Red Deer, Alta.

I. P. R.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

From my experience of feeding cattle in Alberta I would advise your correspondent, that if he wants to make the most out of his hay, straw, green feed and grain, and also to make the largest gains, he would do far better by starting his cattle with rolled oat chop, and after a month or six weeks' graining, add a little barley-meal, and then gradually increase the ratio as his animals came along. He would make more economical gains because all feeders know that as the finishing point draws near it also takes more grain and that is one great essential in being able to feed and feed properly, to get your animal at the finish to be able to assimilate properly a heavy grain ration without scouring. A very heavy barley-meal ration, especially when alone will scour them, and put them off their feed as nothing else will. If your correspondent introduced a small percentage of ground linseed meal he would find it very helpful, as it keeps the animals' bowels in good order, and prevents scours to a great extent. Last winter when feeding the cattle used at the judging schools, I found that they wouldn't take a great deal of barley chop, even when mixed with oat chop, but one and all showed a preference for oat chop, especially when rolled in place of being ground. To my mind the ground chop is too sticky and is not so palatable as the other.

Lacombe, Alta.

C. E. CRAIG.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE,

I have before me your request for suggestions as to winter feeding of cattle for the fat market.

First, I wish to say that it should be a serious matter with a writer in giving opinions on this subject as some inexperienced feeder may take such advice, and should it be impracticable there would be great financial disappointment. And again, as the old experienced feeder well knows, it is rather uncertain where you are at until after the sale of your finished steers. As grain feeding of cattle in Western Canada seems to be in its infancy, and with rather a low scale of prices for fat cattle, there are a great many experiments being tried; however, there are a few facts which must be observed if the feeder intends to stay in the business. First, the selection of feeding cattle, which is really the very most important, as you cannot profitably make top beef without a good beef animal. If you buy your feeders, buy the best, and if you raise your own feeders, raise a good beef type. Next of importance, I think, is to consider well, just what amount of feed you intend to use, and select the number of cattle you can handle on that amount at full feed. That is, gradually increase their feed until they will get all they will consume each day, and this should be accomplished in about thirty days for you must make a gain of fifty pounds or more per head per month, or you will be a poor feeder, and your profits will be very unsatisfactory.

Crushed grains should be the main rations, and as help seems very scarce and high priced, I would suggest the use of self-feed bins, where the cattle could go and eat at any time. These could be filled when necessary, making the daily work very light. Keep salt and pure water where the cattle can get all they want all the time. A good dry yard and plenty of shelter from weather, and about the only thing else you will need in about five or six months will be a good price for your cattle.

I might say that as proof, these suggestions are sincere; I am intending to follow them myself this winter by feeding some thirty head of Gallo-way steers.

Tees, Alta.

W. E. TEES.

FARM

Should we not Plow Deeper.

The insistent declaration, in order to obtain settlers, that the only cultivation our soil needs is to break the sod and "tickle the earth" to produce crops is having its results now. That teaching was taken rather too literally and adhered to rather tenaciously. There is a lot of land that is loose and powdery for a few inches on top with a firm pan of rich undisturbed soil below. The top soil is turned over year after year, cropped, and summerfallowed, and cropped again, but the hard pan is broken only when the land is plowed deeply in the spring a practice which is becoming less general each year. The crops which are grown generally start well but as the season advances show signs of a lack of nourishment, and starvation. The heads are shorter than the average, the grain lighter, and the crop stops growing early in the season to ripen and mature. When these lands are summerfallowed the plowing is shallow, for several reasons so that the furrow floor is not broken up and as a result the fallowing simply amounts to a conserving of a certain amount of moisture (if the weeds are kept down) and a preparation of the land for seeding with an accumulation of taxes and interest against it.

The time seems to have more than arrived when these hardened subsoils were opened up. Crops require a greater depth than is generally given them, the soil needs renovating to replenish its fertility and, the deeper the cultivated area of the soil the more moisture it will hold, the more extensive will be the chemical and bacteriological action and the larger will be the supply of fertility made available to the plants. Our acres are beginning to become circumscribed in width but they may be doubled in extent by being made thicker. Yields are not determined wholly by the stand of the crop on the surface but just as much by the depth the roots go into the ground.

A correspondent in southern Manitoba having become interested in this subject through experience and reading the articles recently published upon clover growing and deep plowing, writes as follows: "As one interested in a better average of farming I would like you to discuss or draw attention to the matter of securing an implement or some operation which would take up two or three inches of hard pan and mix it in the top soil. It is a matter I have thought about a good deal. While not always preferable to plow deep I am of the opinion there are times when it would be of advantage."

At present I am working prairie land, no scrub. The average depth of plowing for summerfallow in this locality is from six to four inches averaging perhaps three inches. Below this it is impossible to force an ordinary plow and do any thing like a good day's work, in fact a newly sharpened share will not penetrate it and stay there. Most plows have a pressure foot lever but the pressure only makes the draught heavier by friction on the bottom, dulling the share, but lifting no fresh soil. I have sulkies sixteen inches in width, and in land of fair depth they are alright, or for spring plowing, but they will not lift out a hard bottom in dry pan for summerfallow or fall plowing both of which might be required once in a while. The reason of their riding on the pan is no doubt on account of the width of share and not having

grip enough at point and the soil on top being loose exerts no power to help keep them under. After a few years of experience in practice and observation were I asked the question, Why have so many light yields been reaped? I would say the principle one is lack of good and more plowing. I have heard it said and I have also seen it in print that it didn't take much time or labor to work land in Manitoba. Crops could be raised very easy as the land was soft and did not require much work. To some observers it may appear such but practice does not prove it so with me. I have an equipment of implements that has cost me a lot of money; I have a reasonably good outfit of horses, still I sometimes find that for the want of proper implements or the time and power at the proper season the land does not receive the treatment it should. One of the needs would be a plow that will plow five or six inches deep when I deemed it necessary even in dry weather. Would you suppose that a narrow shared plow something like a common Ontario plow would answer supposing the ground was dry and alkali did not interfere with it cleaning?"

G. A.

There is no doubt, many other farmers not only in Manitoba but in the newer provinces as well, who have just this same condition of soil to contend with. In scrub land the decaying roots have prevented the soil becoming so impenetrable to air, moisture, and plant roots but ordinary prairie soils which have never been opened up by deep rooted plants or trees soon become hard and stringy. It is nature's plan of protesting against a continuous use of fertility such as the shallow rooted plants use. A plow, such as our correspondent mentions would no doubt break up the pan but would be rather too slow in getting over a field. In some countries they use a powerful narrow-toothed, stiff shanked cultivator drawn by an engine. This does splendid work and is adapted to the nature of the farming methods followed in Western Canada. Some farmers get over the difficulty by plowing when the land is soft from June rains or winter frosts but these are seasons when shallow plowing is the rule in order to kill weeds. We are more and more convinced that the best way is the natural way, namely, by growing deep rooted crops. It is another evidence of the need of clover and however much clover growing may seem impracticable we must adjust our methods to admit of such a crop or follow the more expensive methods of opening the subsoil with implements.

The Business Side of Farming.

Farm papers, books, agricultural colleges, fairs and farmer's institutes are the great educational institutions upon which the agriculturists of this country depend for example, enlightenment and instruction. It seems to us, however, that these institutions with all their helpful influences are designed especially to give help in the matter of production and maintenance, not with the view of assisting the farmer to a better understanding of the purely business side of his profession. The business of agriculture is the biggest among all the big businesses which we possess, and the average farmer knows less about the business end of that portion of the big business which is under his control, than does the pettiest tradesman in the land know of the same side of his little concern. Exactly why this should be so is just a little difficult to discern. We see farmers every day wasting their time laboring at work so plain and simple that it could

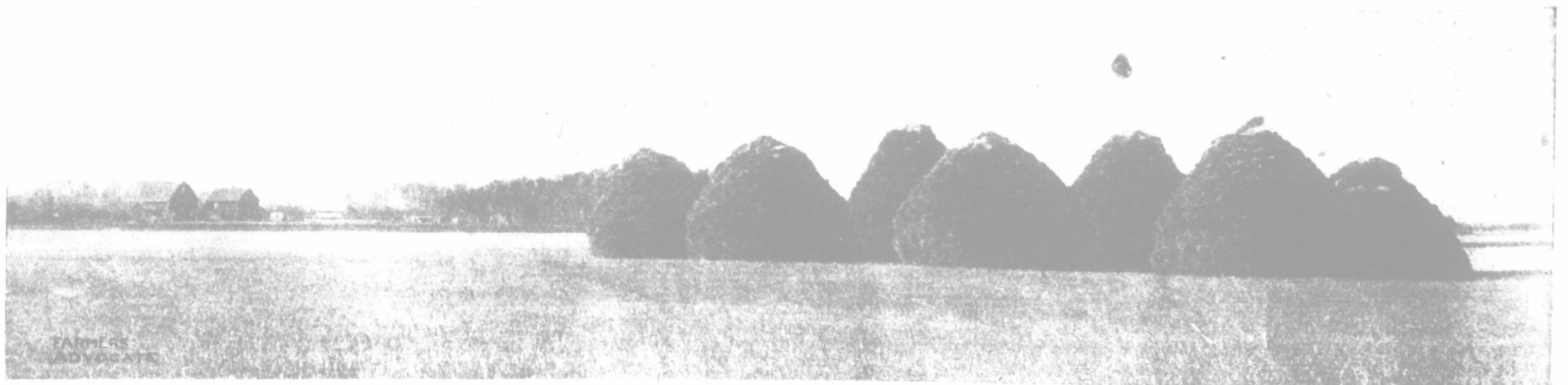
be performed by the least intelligent of laborers; spending their time in drudging day by day and neglecting completely the important duty of management. Brain and brawn must act in combination nowadays to produce results; less work and more thinking will go further towards ensuring success than constant labor week in and week out without careful thought.

This country's greatest curse is its credit system of doing business. The farmers credit is good, and merchants seek his trade and retain his patronage by giving him goods on time. Farmers fall into this habit of doing business even when they have the cash. The price seems the same now as it will be in six months. Why not enjoy the use of money until then? But a little reflection will show that this is not the case. A merchant whose trade is largely done on a credit basis must needs buy his goods on credit himself. He pays a good interest to the wholesaler and manufacturer for the privileges they extend him, and he charges this up to the consumer when he sells him goods. Buying on credit is plainly an error and would not be practiced by careful business men. Pay cash as you go and buy where you please. There are a thousand reasons for discontinuing a system so baneful. Credit makes slaves of those who practice it, slaves held by tradesman in much the same way as the peasants and workers of the middle ages were held in bondage by the feudal lords. We all know how it works. Get once well within the clutches of the credit merchant and he will dictate to you exactly where you shall trade. True business men are above such practices as this but these kind are too conspicuously few.

Get a better insight into the purely business side of your work, its an education in itself. It develops a man's mental powers, it makes him watchful, ready to grasp every opportunity, develop every resource and bring every department of his work to the greatest possible degree of profitability. Helpful ideas are sought for and applied, he is alert for opportunities to insist his accrued profits to the benefit of the business. His capital is not frittered away in foolish investments. Farmers generally believe that there are few opportunities for development in agriculture. The simple fact is that they through lack of business experience are not generally so apt at seeing such opportunities, which apply as well to them as to other business men. Business is not alone the keeping of a few accounts as some think, though this is perhaps the foundation. It is to be awake to the opportunities which our vocation affords. We can learn it best by studying our business neighbors, if we have any. The business side of farming would receive more consideration to-day from farmers, were it given by our agricultural institutions that emphasis which its importance demands it should receive.

The Age at which to Breed Sows.

A good many farmers make a serious mistake in breeding their sows too young. Eight months is an early enough age and in many cases it is better to delay breeding two or three months longer. If they are bred too young they can never make the development required to produce large, strong litters. A sow allowed to farrow, as a good many are, when she is about ten months old, will receive such a set-back in growth while rearing her first litter that she will never make as profitable a producer as one that is well fed until she is ten or eleven months of age, bred then and brought to farrow at fourteen months. From birth to market with the average hog is six or eight months. During this time its growth in a



DILIGENT AND ENTERPRISING WITH FARM WORK. THOS. McQUEEN, CARBERRY MAN.

measure is affected by the conditions which surrounded it during the four months of its foetal existence. If those conditions were such that its development was normal and unchecked its aftergrowth will be an indication of it. Strong roomy, well grown sows invariably produce larger, more vigorous, growthier litters than sows that have been bred too young, that are undersized and lack development. Ten or twelve months is young enough to breed them.

DAIRY

Milking by Machinery.

The annual report of the dairy division of the New Zealand department of agriculture for 1907, contains among other things a brief remark on machine milking, the advantages and disadvantages of such a system, a portion of which we summarize below for the guidance of our dairymen who may be considering the mechanical milker as a solution in part of the labor problem of dairy farming. In this country milking machines are only being introduced, in fact, they are as yet only an experiment, and in some cases not a very successful experiment either. A few are used by American dairy farmers, and we know of at least two in operation in Eastern Canada. Here they are altogether unknown. But machine milking is bound to come in this province. Hence the New Zealand dairymen's experience in the business may be of value.

"Milking machines are rapidly coming into favor amongst the dairy-farmers, and it would seem that the time is not far distant when those machines will be in active operation in every dairying district in the colony. Many dairymen who have used them for more than a season express their intention to continue milking their herds by mechanical power. The difficulty of obtaining suitable hands to do the milking and the uncertainty of the hands remaining in the employ of the farmers for any length of time, together with the high wages demanded for this class of work, have been the means of inducing quite a number of settlers to purchase machines.

"Although differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom of this change from the old order of things, there can now be no doubt that the milking-machine has become an important factor in reducing the labor from the dairy-farmer's point of view. While this is so, the introduction of these machines on some of the farms is not proving an unmixed blessing to the industry, by reason of the careless way in which they are cleaned after using, the blame for which must be borne by the owners themselves. We have ample proof that some of the milk drawn by the new method is quite unfit for the manufacture of first-class butter or cheese. In support of this we have the testimony of many factory-managers, and also of the instructors of the

Division, who have examined the milk and also inspected the machines. So long as the parts of the machine with which the milk comes into contact are thoroughly washed and kept in a sweet and clean condition no exception can be taken to the milk which passes through them; in fact, clean, sound milk is delivered to the factories daily by those dairy-farmers who are careful in this respect.

"In the hands of the wrong people mechanical milkers are certainly a source of danger to the dairy industry, and the unfortunate part of it is that these people are apparently well satisfied with their own ideas of how the machines should be attended to in the matter of cleanliness. This being the case, it is obvious that some steps will have to be taken to remove the danger. If nothing is done to check the delivery of inferior milk from this source to the factories and creameries, the milking-machines will ultimately result in lowering the standard of quality in New Zealand cheese and butter, which it has taken years to build up.

"I do not venture any opinion as to the effect of the machines on the milking-capacity of the cows: the farmers appear to be solving this phase of the question for themselves; but I repeat that everyone of the plants must be kept clean, and that thoroughly. Machine milking has improved the quality of some suppliers' milk, but with the majority the reverse is true, viz.: that prior to the installation of the machine the quality was good, but since that time the quality has been decidedly inferior. There is no doubt in my mind that the general use of the machines will cause a greater inferiority in flavor in a large percentage of our already sufficiently inferior milk supply. In the hands of men who are exceptionally careful better results may be obtained, but a number of the suppliers who are getting the machines are not capable of looking after them."

POULTRY

Preparing Poultry for the Market; Killing and Plucking.

Chickens properly dressed, cleaned and white in color, well shaped and putting up a good general appearance, sell in the market every day in the year at a large advance over the prices paid for half-plucked, torn, dilapidated birds. Yet, it is just as easy to prepare poultry for the market properly as it is to get it ready in the slovenly way in which a good portion of our poultry is sold. And even if there is any additional trouble taken to prepare the birds, the price paid for the better-dressed stuff in most markets is far more than sufficient to pay the seller for the extra trouble taken.

Before killing, place the birds in a tight box or in a bag, and let them have a good sweat.

This will facilitate plucking. Kill by breaking the neck. Take the chicken in the hands, and stretch the neck holding the crown of the head in the palm of the hand, then with a quick turn backward at the same time continuing the steady pull, dislocate the neck at the joint of connection with the head. This is the easiest killing method known. If properly done the blood collects at once at the point of dislocation and leaves the flesh a lovely white. Begin plucking at once, just as soon as the neck snaps, and while the bird is fluttering and the flesh quivering. The feathers come out more easily now than at any other time. Pluck the breast first; from there remove the wing feathers in one handful, and rough "pick" the whole body as quickly as possible. Hang the bird up until cold when the small feathers remaining may be removed with a knife without destroying the bloom of the skin which must be preserved in order to secure a good color. When thoroughly plucked remove the birds head with a pair of shears and tie the neck up neatly with string. Then without cutting off the claws or removing the entrails the bird is ready for the retailer. The removal of the claws is objected to because it prevents the extraction of the sinews by the poulturer. Entrails are better left in as the appearance of the bird might be spoiled by the clumsy use of the knife. In any case opening the bird would result in a slight musty smell. However, if the entrails are left in it is absolutely necessary that the birds be kept without food or water for thirty-six hours, which will leave the crop and entrails perfectly free from food.

For ducks an alternative method of killing is recommended. This class of fowl, on account of the large amount of blood which they contain, require to be bled. Render the bird senseless by a sharp rap over the head and then sever the jugular vein with a pair of shears inserted at the mouth.

Killing Turkeys.

Opinions differ as to the best method of killing turkeys. Some favor breaking the neck, others advise bleeding. It is rather more difficult to break a turkey's neck than it is to kill a chicken in the same way. One way of doing it is to lay the bird's neck across the edge of a barrel end in such a way that the sharp end of one of the staves comes exactly opposite a joint, then while one man holds the legs and wings the killer takes the head in one hand, and using a stick or wooden mallet, strikes a light blow on the neck. Properly done, this is a very good killing method, but an inexperienced operator is likely to cause useless suffering to the bird, and may, before he manages to extinguish life, bruise and disfigure the neck rather badly.

Another way is to cut the throat with a knife, simply cutting in from the outside until the veins are reached and severed. This is effective enough but the dressed bird will have a rather ragged, bloody-looking neck, which detracts from its value in the market. Some, in addition to severing the jugular vein, also force the knife blade up through the roof of the mouth, piercing the brain and instantly paralyzing the nerve system.

Bleeding at the mouth is by all means the most satisfactory killing method known. It is humane, also prepares the birds in the best possible way for plucking. The turkey is caught and its wings locked or tied together. A stout cord is fastened about the legs and the bird hung head downwards. The head is taken in the palm of the hand, a sharp-pointed knife is passed through the roof of the mouth, cutting an artery from which the blood flows freely, and continuing pierces the base of the brain, causing death at once. The ideal condition is to have the knife enter the brain and paralyze the fowl, and while in this condition to have it bleed to death. Some favor giving the knife a half turn after the brain is touched to ensure the operation being effective. As soon as the brain is touched the body muscles become lax and the feathers are more easily removed. This method leaves the bird in the best condition for marketing.

The Market for Winter Eggs.

Nothing the Western farmer produces finds a readier market than eggs. At the present time a considerable portion of the eggs consumed in Winnipeg is being brought in from Ontario. Last winter we made large importations from the United States. Fresh eggs even now are selling over thirty cents retail and the price will be higher before it is less. Western Canada has never yet produced anything like the eggs or poultry required for home consumption but if farmers could be brought to a realization of the money-making possibilities in the poultry industry, we should at least be able to produce sufficient for our own supply. Eggs may be produced with a good profit for fifteen cents a dozen.

It seems to us that farmers keeping an average flock of hens and likely to have a good supply of eggs



HOME BUILT BY S. MYERS, NEAR STRASSBURG, LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY, AFTER 14 MONTHS ON HOMESTEAD; Who writes that his Wheat all escaped the frost and will go Thirty Bushels to the acre and One Northern.

during the coming months, would do well to investigate the advantages of disposing of their goods on a larger market than the home trade affords. To do this satisfactorily the shipper should avail himself of the services and facilities of some good reliable commission merchant in the city. He will take charge of the shipment on arrival, sell it, deduct handling charges and remit the balance. Eggs are easily shipped, forwarding charges are not prohibitive even from points two hundred miles or so from market, and if some care is exercised in grading the shipment, in forwarding only clean, even-sized eggs, the shipper will receive a much better cash price for his product than he is likely to receive at home from the local store-keeper "in trade." The matter is worth attention from those likely to have a steady egg supply during the fall and winter.

Horticulture and Forestry

Protecting the Strawberry Patch, in Winter.

The best protection for the strawberry is a good covering of snow. Brush, which has been cut in summer, and has the dry leaves attached, makes a fair cover. It holds the snow, and in the spring when removed it will be found that the leaves have fallen from the branches and will remain as a mulch for the plants. Good straw, free from seeds, or hay cut late in the season after the seed has all fallen makes good cover. The only objection to the use of hay and straw is that these usually contain weed seeds, and the strawberry-bed will be destroyed with weeds the following season. Do not cover too early, wait till the ground is slightly frozen.

My plan of covering strawberries is as follows: If the weather is likely to be very cold before snow comes. I cover with hay, cut late in the fall, but not too heavily. If a good fall of snow comes before the plants are covered, so much the better. This is the most favorable condition. Now, cover heavily with light hay or straw, on top of the snow. One foot will not hurt the plants. A good cover on top of the snow will hold the plants back in the spring until all danger of spring frost is over. By this plan the ground will be kept cool and moist until the fruiting season is over. Thus, the two great hindrances to successful strawberry growing in this climate, namely, spring frosts and early drought, are overcome. Remove the mulch gradually, or in cloudy weather, and leave a considerable portion of it to cover the space well between the rows. The covering can be left on very late in the season without injuring the plants. Watch the plants and remove when growth starts. If there should be indications of frost after plants have started to bloom, the cover that has been left between the rows, may quickly be scattered over the plants. They will not take any harm if this cover be left on for a day or two, should the weather continue cold. We have never

found it necessary to cover plants to protect from spring frosts, when the cover was put on after a good fall of snow. In some seasons, the snow was not put on until towards spring, before the snow began to melt, with excellent results. The only drawback to this system is the possibility of severe weather early in the winter before snow comes.—From "Horticulture in the North," by D. W. BUCHANAN, St. Charles, Man.

FIELD NOTES

Western Oats Impure.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture may take steps to prevent the importation of grain containing noxious weeds from the West. Last week, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, sampled some bags of oats going from Manitoba to Ontario feeders, oats which had been graded No. 3 white, and found them to contain forty per cent. of wild oats, besides twenty or thirty other noxious weed seeds. In Mr. Wilson's opinion something should be done to see that grain is properly cleaned before coming into the Province. Last year the department found it necessary to discourage the bringing in of screenings from the west because of the danger of increasing the weed nuisance of the Province from this source. It is not improbable that something may be done to check the movement of impure grain, in Ontario.

Our Scottish Letter.

For three weeks past this old country has enjoyed the unwonted experience (this season) of basking in sunshine. September has quite easily been the best month of this wholly remarkable year. August gave us almost incessant rains, July gave us about three weeks of good weather, and June was only middling in respect of weather, but September has given us weeks of unclouded sunshine, and corn harvest, in the earlier districts, with hay harvest amongst the hills, has been prosecuted with vigor. The fine weather has, unfortunately, come too late to do much to save the turnip crop, which is this season such an uncertain factor that it has seriously affected the prices of lambs at the great autumn sales. Many thousands of sheep are fed on the turnip break, being folded with wire netting from stage to stage across a field, until the whole is eaten bare. A curious fact connected with this season's turnip crop is the prevalence of seeded plants throughout the country. In a normal season, turnips do not "seed" or "shoot" until the second season, but this year they have seeded prematurely, and many of the fields show plenty of blanks, even where the crop otherwise would be regarded as satisfactory.

In spite of these things, the autumn ram sales, which have just concluded, have been brisk; a record price of £280 has been made for a Border Leicester ram, a record average has been made for five Blackface shearlings, and good prices have been made for Cheviots, which, however, have felt the brunt of the depression in the lamb trade more than the others. The Kelso ram sales were the scene of the record

price for a Border Leicester. He was purchased by Mr. Robert Wood, Carnoustie, the Secretary of the Flockbook Society, for a New Zealand buyer. That colony, especially the south island, is reported to be enjoying a season of unexampled agricultural prosperity. Fortunes are being made in land speculation. It is not so with the north island, where there appears to have been a prolonged drouth. However, New Zealand is not afraid to buy Border Leicesters at long prices, and Scotland reaps the benefit. The fortunate sellers were Messrs. A. & J. K. Smith, Leaston, Upper Keith, who have been long in the front as breeders of the Whitefaces. They were, however, eclipsed in respect of an average by Mr. Mathew Templeton, Sandyknowe, Kelso, an Ayrshire man, who, after farming for about twenty years at Dromore, in the Stewartry, has taken a farm in the native home of the Border Leicester, and has revived the glories of the race. His averages at nearly all the sales this autumn have been the highest, and the splendid figure of £40 5s. 7d. for 25 shearlings was reached at Kelso. His highest price was £160. Last year he had one at £200, but his average was £34 4s. Leaston had an average of £35 13s. 4d. for thirty, and Mr. Mark, Sunnyside, had £34, 18s. 8d. for 15. For several years past the Border Leicester has felt the rivalry of the Oxford Down, but this year breeders of the English variety flooded the market, and had to be content in the main, with decreased averages. The highest price realized for an Oxford at Kelso was £35, which figure brought the Highland & Agricultural Society's champion sheep, from the English flock of Mr. Jas. T. Hobbs, Maisey, Hampton, Gloucester. The best average, £23 18s., was, however, made by the Scots flock of Mr. William Ritchie, Lyne, Peebles, and another successful Scots flock was that of Mr. Andrews, Elliot, Hollybush, Galashiels. Splendid results have been got by crossing half-breed ewes with an Oxford tup. The lambs come early to maturity, and put the flesh on the right parts. Border Leicester breeders have themselves rather to blame for the comparative success of their opponents. The Border Leicester was by some breeders being produced as Bates cattle once were, on pedigree only, without much regard to utility. Now it is different. Sandyknowe, Leaston and Sunnyside are utility flocks, where sheep are reared with plenty of bone and muscle, and, therefore, depth of lean flesh. Lord Polwarth's flock, at Mertoun, was won't to maintain an easy ascendancy at Kelso, but that day seems to be gone. This year his Lordship's average for 30 was £19 2s. 8d. His sheep are better covered below than they were for some time, but otherwise experts do not consider them as in the front rank. There is reason to believe that the Oxford Down will not be in such strong evidence next year as it was this year at the Kelso sales.

Blackfaces reserve an easy supremacy for the flock owned by Cadzow Bros., Boreland and Stonehill, Thankerton, in Lanarkshire. This firm got £14 for a shearing ram, and for their first-prize group of five they got the record figure of £98. Another of their rams, not in the first-prize group, made £100, so that if they had got £2 more they would have had the extraordinary average of £100 apiece for six Blackface shearing rams. They had an average of £41 4s. 6d. for 20. Mr. Horvatson, of Glenbuck, had an average of £33 11s. for 10, and got £115 for one. Another exporter, Mr. Lees, Lagg Ayr, got £103 for a ram, while £80 were paid for one of a great lot of 13 shown by Mr. Hamilton, of



POULTRY RAISING: A FAVORITE OCCUPATION ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, NEAR VICTORIA, B.C.

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Woolfords, Cobbinshaw. His average was £22 18s. 5d. At the same sale, Glenbuck sold not less than 80 ram lambs, for which he got the remarkable average of £4 1s. 7d. each. At Perth, two days later, a splendid shearing ram, out of one of the oldest flocks, that of Mr. R. M. Buchanan, Lettre, Killeam, sold for £90. His sire came from the north of Ireland, where strenuous efforts to improve the sheep stocks have in recent years been made. Quite a number of superior rams were this year bought at all the sales for that part of Ireland.

The Cheviot breed felt depression worse, than the other two native Scots sheep breeds. The Cheviot ewe and lamb sales have experienced rather a serious drop in prices, and this was reflected in the prices current at the Hawick top sale on Wednesday. Unlike Border Leicesters and Blackfaces, Cheviot rams are mostly sold as two-year-olds. The yearling is called a dimmont, and a few of the latter are usually to be found at the Hawick sale. This year, the highest price at Hawick was £90, made by Peebles Dandy, the champion of the breed at the Highland. He was bred by Mr. "Jack" Elliot, Hindhope, and has been purchased by Mr. G. G. Rea, Doddington, Wooler, a large farmer in Northumberland, who is a member of council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Jack Elliot also made the second highest price, £76, for a lovely dimmont named the White Knight. This title he deserves, as a ram with a more beautiful white head it would be difficult to find. The favorite sheep in the Hawick yard was No. 15, of the Newton (Bellingham) lot, exposed by Mr. John Robson. This splendid two-year-old attracted all the breeders, and went at £51 to Mr. John Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh, the owner of the champion flock of the breed. The sire of this noted sheep was the H. & A. S. champion Marshall Oyama. Cheviots feel the pressure of competition in the wool market more acutely than do other breeds. The Australian clip comes into active competition with Cheviot wool, and Australia is said to have increased her sheep population by 28,000,000 during the past three years.

Horses are selling very well here at present. A great sale of pedigree Clydesdales was held at Perth, at which 74 head made an average of £83 5s. 6d. The best average was made by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr for a draft of 15 from his celebrated Harviestown stud. They made an average of £149 17s. 5d., the celebrated unbeaten mare, Veronique, selling for 345 gs., which was the highest figure realized at the sale. A yearling colt, in another consignment, got by Baron o' Buckleyvie, made 320 gs., and Dalgety Bros., Dundee, and London, Ont., gave 190 gs. for a splendid two-year-old stallion, which some day will likely find himself on your side of the Atlantic. The noted yearling filly, Queen of the Ochils, in the Harviestown lot, made 300 gs. She went to Mr. Weightman, Sunderland. Lord Solwarth sold 12 at an average price of £67 12s. 9d. He got 165 gs. for a three-year-old filly. A Morayshire breeder, Mr. A. M. Gregory, Elgin, got 142 gs. for a yearling filly by the Highland & Agricultural Society's first-prize horse, Baron's Best. The annual sale from Seaham Harbor stud was held on the following day, when 57 head made an average of £38 1s. 6d. Eighteen brood mares, aged, and out of work, made £40 7s. 11d. apiece, on an average. Seven filly foals made £47 2s., and 11 colt foals £31 18s. At Lord Durham's sale, on the Thursday, Mr. Brydon, of the Seaham stud, paid 110 gs. for Lambton Maud 16648, by Lord Stewart 10084.

I may have something to say about cattle business in my next.

SCOTLAND YET.

Between Man and Man.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some time ago your paper gave us a few thoughts and opinions on the custom of the farmers depending on annual excursions from the eastern provinces as a means of bringing in the extra help necessary to harvest and thresh the western crop. The article was very well taken from an agricultural standpoint, as to its being not in the best interests of staple farming. Under present conditions, it would require radical changes to make practical anything but

"home labor", and while it might be well to work to such an end it must necessarily be done slowly. While waiting for the ideal, it might be well to make sure we are making the best use of what we have. Conditions may differ in different localities of the West, but assuming that local practice or method is somewhat near the average, I venture to make a few remarks based on practice and observation. We are just now passing through the season of "rush," when farmer and thresher live at high tension, when hired men, or day men, growl at wet weather and lost time, when the farmer makes life miserable by his grumbles of high wages and extra board bills, thresher rates, and small yields. In a majority of cases those men like to put the responsibility of their grumbling on the other fellow, while a good deal of it rests individually with themselves. I would like to deal with a few of the grumblers to show them the position they really place themselves in, and when they want to kick the right man how to go about it.

We will first take the producer, as he is the man that mostly demands the labor. He growls at high wages. Does he not know that every undertaking he contracts, outside of his own ability to perform, makes him dependent on the labor market? Does he not know that he has to enter into competition with all other employment agencies, and that men he will have to employ are posted on the average scale of wage that they can secure elsewhere? He, the laborer, does not base his wage on what it is worth, its what he can get. Can anyone blame him? Applying this to our excursionists, who assume a \$30 or \$40 expense to assist farmers harvest their crop, is it any wonder then that they must have a good big wage to come out straight. No doubt, wages are good at home, and its not a charity case

necessary extra labor and lost profits in the course of handling a crop, without making things uncomfortable for people on whom you are dependent, then think so at seeding time, and not create the demand.

I have also a few remarks to address to threshers. Some rig owners seem to think that, because they are asked to pay a certain wage and agree, that they have a right to work the men all the hours they wish, or as I heard one man remark that they would "take it out of them" that is, he would work them an hour longer at each end of the day. As a general rule, very few farmers will kick, since it means a saving of something to his own pocket, as the sooner the thresher gets away somebody else is responsible for board, wet or dry. I have had some experience as I take a turn at the threshing every fall, and this present time I have seen the men rising at four o'clock, breakfast done at five, and if it had not been for the men kicking would have had to work till twelve. Start again at one o'clock as near as possible, and supper about eight or later. Some compromise by working in a lunch about four and making dinner somewhat earlier. I am a farmer, and I claim these hours are not justifiable, and I will back the men every time if it comes to a strike. I have to pay the same a day as a thresher and I would never ask a man to "hike" to the field and shock or stack, or anything else, at five o'clock, and breakfast over. I think seven o'clock is also quite late enough as a general time to stop of an evening. In case the crew are willing to work over ordinary hours during five days of the week they have a right to a cut off on Saturday night. I know a good deal of discontent is caused among men by such long hours. Not many will recommend others to fill their places another year, and not many return on the job themselves. It therefore stands to reason that if the same procedure is followed long enough some trouble is going to be met in the near future.

Every farmer should do what he can to socially and financially help keep this annual influx in a good, healthy condition, until some better system can be made practicable, and there is no better way than, to use those we get one year so they will come again and bring some more with them. Don't let us forget that labor is at a premium, and the laborer under no obligation to remain where he is not well used. It may be possible some remarks made here are not complimentary to western people, and like "Nurse" or "Winnipegger," condemnation will fall on my head. Any reader is welcome to take negative or affirmative. If the cap fits, put it on, if it don't, probably you don't need it.

In conclusion, I may say, that instead of day labor being the general mode of contract it ought to be advantageous in a good many ways to contract by the month or two months with no lost time. Let every farmer assume his own responsibility and risk, according to the acreage he has to handle. Very few farms but what can stand any "off" days being expended on them, some require a good many. What about those stones you've mauled your implements over a year or two, some loose, some fast, that manure pile, that fence where the cows get out every day, that building which needs some fixing before winter, those potatoes that ought to be taken up, garden get ready for another year, and such like jobs?

FAIR PLAY.

* * *

Henry Ten Eyck White is responsible for the following:

"It is tradition that the first draft stallion brought as far west as Illinois was a gray Percheron called Louis Napoleon. The story goes that at a fair held in Marion county a prize was offered for the horse that could start and pull the heaviest load. A rail was put through the spokes of the hind wheels of an ordinary farm wagon, and the vehicle was loaded with stone. The first try was made by a pair of mules. They succeeded in starting the load and moving it about ten feet. Then the Percheron took a turn at the game. He did it about as well as the two mules. Then the town hackman claimed the right to a try, his entry being a 900 pound Morgan mare. She started the load and pulled it round a big circle, not stopping until told to do so."

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Work has been begun on the new union station of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. at Winnipeg.

* * *

Joseph Pesequan, on trial for the murder of his kinswoman, Wa-sak-apee-quay at Sandy Lake, was sentenced to be hanged at Norway House on Jan. 7th, 1908.

* * *

The Langley district fruit exhibit which took second prize at New Westminster, B. C., will be shown at Brandon Horticultural Exhibition.

* * *

Rev. Dr. John Potts, educational secretary of the Methodist Church in Canada, died at his home in Toronto on Oct. 16th. He was seventy-one years of age.



A GASOLINE OUTFIT AT J. & C. BURGESS', REYNOLDTOWN, SASK.

The Canadian trans-Atlantic system of wireless telegraphy has been completed and commercial messages have been transmitted between England and Canada.

On the St. Lawrence market, Toronto, wheat sold higher on Oct. 17th than on any previous day in twenty years. The price was \$1.14 per bushel.

John Byrnes, Dominion government grain inspector, estimates the wheat yield of the prairie provinces at 82,000,000 bushels.

The modus vivendi, arranged between the United States and Great Britain in regard to Newfoundland fisheries, has been defied by Premier Bond, who says that the shipping of Newfoundland seamen on American fishing vessels will not be permitted either within or without the three-mile limit.

Rudyard Kipling in a speech in Toronto, said that in his opinion an active campaign in the interests of immigration from the British Isles is the only remedy for the Asiatic trouble.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The town of Aberdeen, South Dakota, was almost completely destroyed by fire.

Dr. Osler and Lady Aberdeen are conducting an active fight against tuberculosis in Dublin.

A Cleveland steamer, the Cypress was wrecked on Lake Superior, and twenty-two lives were lost.

The trouble in Morocco is not yet ended, new disturbances having broken out in the South where Caid Anfoos has seized the town of Mogador and imprisoned the governor. French warships are on the way there.

E. T. Bethel, a British subject, and editor of the Korean Daily News, has been summoned on a charge of inciting Koreans to rebel against the Japanese. He is under heavy bonds not to repeat the offence.

The Hague Conference has held its final session and the following conventions were signed:

- Peaceful regulation of international conflicts.
- Providing for an International prize court.
- Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land.
- Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals at sea.
- Regulating the laying of submarine mines.
- Regulating bombardment of towns from sea.
- Regulating the collection of contractual debts.
- The transformation of merchantmen into warships.
- Regarding the treatment of captured crews.
- Covering the inviolability of fishing boats.
- The inviolability of the postal service.
- The application of the Geneva convention and the Red Cross to sea warfare.
- Laws and customs regulating land warfare.

In addition the conference has concluded the following declaration and resolutions:

That balloons shall not be used in the throwing of explosives.

Recommendation in favor of obligatory arbitration.

Resolution concerning the limitation of armaments.

Convocation of third conferences.

Prohibition of unnecessarily cruel bullets in warfare, and co-operation of all countries in the building of the palace of peace.

MARKETS

Wheat, after a few days skylarking, in which May futures touched as high as \$1.19, began to settle toward the close of the week, and all grades are now four or five cents lower than they were on Oct. 14th. The decline came on the strength of heavy shipments, and is largely local in significance, though Minneapolis and Chicago reflect the slide to a lesser extent, the former declining two and one-eighth, and the latter two and three-eighths. There was nothing in foreign advices to warrant the drop. European demand is strong, Liverpool, all week, continued strong. All Indian, Australian and Russian news is bullish. Continued reports of drought are received from the East and South, while the situation in Russia continues as uncertain as ever. From Argentina there were rumors of frost early in the week which added to the strength of the forces that were keeping the prices soaring. Later in the week this report was denied, and Argentine cargoes six pence lower. In some quarters there is a feeling that prices reached last week were more speculative than real. The sudden drop gave some strength to this belief. In Chicago, a ring of bull operators have been working the market consistently for the past two months. Time and again rumors were rife that the leaders of this bunch were quietly unloading, but latest estimates place J. A. Patten's holdings at from 30,000,000 to 34,000,000 bushels, which would seem to indicate that the present King of Chicago wheat pit expects values to go still higher. The great bulk of this wheat was bought below the dollar mark, and already represents to the holders a net profit of several million dollars.

Receipts, at all American primary markets, and ocean shipments continue away below last year's averages. Winnipeg receipts were stronger during the past week totalling 2,520 carloads, the bulk of which grade No. 2 Northern. Very little No. 1 hard has been received of this year's crop. No. 1 Northern receipts are averaging lower than the two grade, and the impression seems to prevail that as the season advances receipts for lower grades, No. 3 and No. 4, will show a considerable increase on present deliveries. There is a lot of these grades in the country, and if the world conditions, similar to the present, continue to prevail, when this stuff begins to be marketed in a greater volume a healthy advance in the better grades may be expected.

Prices for cash wheat:—Fort William delivery, correct to Oct. 12th, are, No. 1 hard, \$1.09; No. 1 Nor., \$1.08; No. 2, Nor., \$1.05½; No. 3 Nor., \$1.02½; No. 4 Nor., 97c.; Rejected grades, 95½c. to \$1.02. Futures: Nov., \$1.08; Dec., \$1.06½; May, \$1.11½.

Oats are eight cents lower than they were a week ago, and are now quoted at 52½ cents. Futures: Nov., 51½c.; Dec., 50½c.; May, 52c. Barley is selling at 71 cents with demand active and values unchanged. Flax is quoted at \$1.32

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PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran, per ton	\$19 00	
Shorts, per ton	20 00	
Barley and oat chop, per ton	34 00	
Oats, chopped per ton	.....	36 00	
Barley, chopped, per ton	.....	30 00	
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	.....	12 00	1300
Prairie	.....	16 00	
Timothy	.....	16 00	
Butter—			
Fancy, fresh made creamery			
Prints	.....	30	
Creamery, 56 lb. boxes	.....	27	
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb. boxes	.....	27	
Dairy Prints, extra fancy	.....	25	26
Dairy, in tubs	.....	23	24
Cheese, Manitoban at Winnipeg	.....	12	
Eggs, fresh, f. o. b. Winnipeg, subject to candling	.....	24	25
Potatoes	.....	38	40

LIVESTOCK.

Despite Burn's optimistic forecast of next spring's cattle prices, ostensibly made to keep stock in the country, deliveries at the yards show no evidences of a decrease. The run during the past week's was heavy, and export prices broke a quarter over last week's figures. The decline is due to the lack of quality and finish on most of the export stuff now being marketed. British demand fell off a trifle during the past few days. Heavy deliveries of butcher's stock continue to be made. This grade has also declined. Sheep and lambs and hogs are not much in evidence. Prices about the same.

Export steers, freight assumed, \$3.25; Steers, 1,100 lbs. and over, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Choice butcher cattle, \$2.25 to \$2.75; heifers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; calves, \$3.50 to \$5.00; Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; Lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; Hogs, (150 to 225 lbs.) \$6.75; heavier weights, roughs, old sow, stags, \$4.25 to \$6.00.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

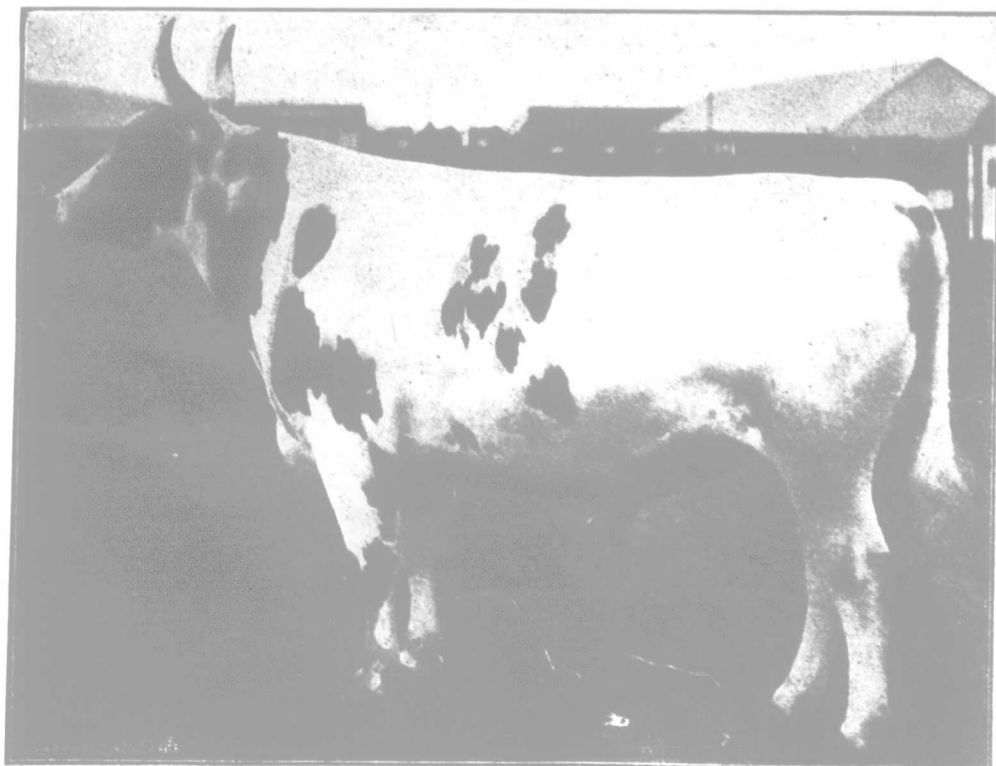
Native beef cattle, \$5.15 to \$6.75; texans, \$3.00 to \$3.70; fat cows, \$3.40 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.75; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, \$5.00 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.80; western rangers, \$3.50 to \$4.65; Hogs, choice packers, \$6.25 to \$6.40; heavier and medium weights, \$6.20 to \$6.40; other grades, \$2.25 to \$6.00. Sheep, natives, \$5.00 to \$6.00; rangers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; fat westerners, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; butcher's, \$4.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; calves, \$5.50; Sheep, \$4.40 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.25; Hogs, select bacon, \$6.25; fats, heavies and other grades, \$4.25 to \$5.75.

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FIRST PRIZE AYSHIRE BULL AT THE HIGHLAND, 1907.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A Hamilton, Ont., business man has presented Victoria University, Toronto, with fifty thousand dollars as a library endowment. This will enable the management to claim a like sum from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. The donor does not wish his identity disclosed.

At Swansea, Wales, in August, took place the annual Eisteddfod, held by what has been called the oldest literary society in the world. The program, however, is more confined to musical competitions and exhibitions than to those of a more strictly literary nature. There were bands of singing children, choruses of men and women, mixed choirs, and Welsh bards as soloists.

An interesting function took place at Whytlee, Surrey, on Saturday, October 19, when Lord Strathcona performed the opening ceremony in connection with a number of homes for the aged poor which the Robert Browning Social Settlement, Walworth, have had erected as memorials to Robert and Mrs. Browning. Seven cottages have already been erected, and it is hoped to acquire twelve others.

Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, the well-known writer of books for boys, died recently in Toronto, at the age of 51 years. Mr. Oxley was born in Halifax and, was educated at the Halifax Grammar School and University of Dalhousie, from which he was graduated in 1874. Subsequently he studied law in Halifax and at Harvard, and was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia. For about five years he practised law in Halifax, then in 1882 he received an appointment in the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa. For the past eight years he lived in Toronto. His literary work was carried on in conjunction with his other employments. He contributed to Atlantic Monthly and other magazines, and also gained some repute as a lecturer. As a writer of boy's books he divides favor with the well-known Henty.

BEING THANKFUL AS WE GO ALONG.

An inhabitant of Mars visiting our sphere on Thanksgiving Day would look around wondering for the occasion for thanks. He would see bare or stubble-covered fields, garden vegetation blackened by frosts, and naked trees, and we should have to explain that we defer offering thanks to the Giver, until we have laid hold on the harvest of the year beyond possibility of escape. We have waited till the sterile season to express gratitude for past blessings. Yet there were many opportunities scattered through all the months preceding the final in-gathering. When the snow disappeared and the good brown earth basked in the smiling sun; when the seeding began and the first green shoots covered the broad acres; when summer's heat changed gold to green, and when the last great rush began and the precious grain which the whole year had devoted itself to preparing was cut and garnered in. But instead of being thankful in detail, spreading it out to keep the heart warm all the months, we are apt to bunch our gratitude, crowd it into one day when all is over and dismiss it from our minds for another year, under the mistaken idea that gratitude is a duty and a burden rather than a privilege and a joy-bringer.

And it is much the same in life. The greatest gratitude is found in the aged, whose barren time has come for this life, they have sown and reaped and reaped but will never do it again. They

have time for thankfulness, people say, as if it took time to be thankful. But if the old have time, they have lost the energy and the capacity for true gratitude as for other feelings demanding energy and capacity. Adequate appreciation of the pleasures and delights of youth can only be given when the heart is young. Gratitude for the strength and opportunity of maturity can only be justly measured out in the day of ambitious endeavor. And the appointed time for thanksgiving over final achievement is in the moment of victory, not after the battlefield has been cleared. And when old age has come to those who have returned thanks to the Giver all along the way, they can say with the fervor born of life-long habit,—“For what we are to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful.”

KIPLING, THE POET OF IMPERIALISM.

The visit which Mr. Kipling is now making to this country—the first in fifteen years—brings Canadians again in touch with one of the foremost literary men of the day, in English current literature undoubtedly the foremost, and brings into the focus of our immediate attention the most remarkable creations that have been made in English for several generations. Kipling's success as a writer has been unique; his success in implanting himself into the hearts of his fellow countrymen, even more unusual. No English poet of any time ever held so large a share of national esteem, of reverence and of love, as Kipling holds and has held for twenty years from the generation for whom he writes. Few indeed there are of English poets who have been appreciated by their own age. Generally our song birds have been allowed to pipe out their lives unheard. This country's reward of genius largely takes form in the cold pomp of a big funeral. But then Kipling is a different songster from any that England has ever held before, and his song is different too. Ordinary poets are content alone to catch the spirit of the age for which they write and crystallize it into literature for posterity. Poets of greater magnitude than these occasionally sound a new chord; to their hearers invariably leave the making of the melody. But Kipling created a spirit for the age for which he writes, created it and sounded a note thereon loftier than anything yet heard in Anglo-Saxon song. He struck the note, he made the melody as well, a melody that now reverberates from every land that to the silver coasted isle is bound by strings of heart and speech.

His was the imperialistic theme, only a theme perhaps you say, but a theme that's brought the members of the English speaking world immeasurably closer together, a theme that has imbued men's minds with that most glorious ideal, and like a woof woven into the great fabric of our time, is going to bind the British nations into one vast Anglo-Saxon federation that may stand “four square to every wind that blows.” Such is the Kipling conception of Imperialism, such is the conception of it which his song and words have carried to every English thinking mind. His speech is now the language of the English world. The spirit he breathed into his generation is going to be, is even now, the dominating spirit of our age.

And that spirit has been stamped on every British verse written during the past twenty years. Crude and even vulgar though his language sometimes is, it's the kind of speech that strikes straight to a strong man's heart. It's the language of a man speaking to his brother men, clear and forcible; the language in which we think. The style is that to which the strongest English poems written since Tennyson died, have conformed. A style that will live, that will leave its impress on every line of poetry made in England

for many years to come. It will be the British type till some more lofty theme inspires with greater ardor the poet of the future, and even then the clear resonant note will echo back. For Kipling's is the voice of the age for which he wrote, and when the history of that age comes to be written, as written some day it shall be, the clearest reflection of its dominant emotion, the truest portrayal of its inmost soul will be found in the poetry of Rudyard Kipling.

THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE OCEAN.

For size, power, speed, elegance, and convenience of arrangement, the new Cunard liner, “Lusitania,” excels anything that has yet appeared upon the great Atlantic speedway, which means that everything previously attempted in steamship construction has been eclipsed. The new levisathan is unique. Not alone in being the largest, swiftest greyhound that ever coursed the deep, but chiefly because her achievement in the North Atlantic marks the commencement of a new era in steamship propulsion. The “Lusitania” is the first, great, turbine propelled ocean steamer. We hear quite a lot about steam turbines these days. Now the turbine is the simplest form of steam engine imaginable and the oldest as well. It was described by Bero of Alexandria two thousand years ago. In principle it is simply a jet of steam striking against the paddles of concentric wheels, alternately revolving and fixed, exactly as water drives a water wheel or the wind turns a wind mill. It seems equal to all the requirements demanded of it as a marine engine. It occupies less space, is more economical to operate, and shakes the vessel less than the ordinary reciprocating engine.

The chief interest however which attaches to the “Lusitania” and her performance is that she is destined, in fact built especially to wrest from foreign holders that proud laurel, the blue ribbon of the ocean, a laurel which British seamen has seen but little of these last few years since German enterprise forged upward and made their nation famous for the speed and elegance of its mercantile marine. The Atlantic speedway is likely to be the scene of the largest sporting events ever “pulled off.” The Germans are not the kind of people to relinquish, without a struggle, anything they have fought for so dearly as they have for the supremacy of the ocean. And the French are anxious to push their claims for the coveted honor. There will be some interesting events on the ocean raceway, when the “Lusitania” and her sister ship the “Mauritania,” “warm up” to their task, and the Cunard people send them out to win again for them and the shipwrights of the Tyne this longed for championship of the ocean. To do it they will have to clip an hour or two from the standing record of five days and fifty four minutes from Queenstown to New York, beat the record of six hundred and one miles in a single day, and maintain an average speed for the whole voyage equal to twenty-five miles per hour. The era of four day steamers is rapidly rounding into sight.

THE Y.M.C.A. IN THE WEST.

A noticeable feature of all religious, social and philanthropic life in the prairie provinces is the spirit of tolerance and friendliness that exists between all creeds and denominations with exceptions conspicuous by their rarity. And among these institutions in helpfulness along broad lines, the Young Men's Christian Association stands well up in the line. So popular has the movement become, and so apparent the good it accomplishes among young men, in our growing towns, that the railways have contributed largely toward their establishment and organization in railway centers. And very recently a magnificent new building, erected at a cost of \$100,000, had its corner stone laid with due ceremony in Calgary by Senator Lougheed. Educationally, socially, morally the movement is a factor in Canadian life and deserves encouragement and support.

CARMICHAEL: by Anison North.

A picture of farm home life in Canada faithfully reproduced by a writer who knows it. The disputed "line fence" has been the cause of many a bitter feud, and the settlement of this particular feud makes a most interesting story.

CHAPTER I

IN WHICH APPEARS THE BIRD WITH GOLDEN WINGS.

Looking back upon that afternoon on which appeared the bird with the golden wings, it seems the fingerpost which marked the beginning of all the vicissitudes of my life. Before that there had been but the same uneventful routine, summers and winters filled, for the most part, with play and the child's joy of life; afterward many things happened, but of those later. . . . And yet my poor bird with the golden wings was innocent, and the cause of nothing whatever that followed; a good father bird, perhaps, wending its way homeward with a fat grub in its beak, and the slant of afternoon sunlight on its flapping pinions.

The manner of its stamping itself on my memory was as follows:

We had been gathering strawberries, Dick and I, in the meadow below our house, burrowing verdant channels through the tall timothy, or lying at full length at an especially good "patch," while little dog Jap stood by wagging his great plume of a tail, and waiting with open mouth, to snatch the ripe berries from our reddened fingers. Oh happy childhood! Again, in writing of that afternoon do I look up through the heavy, swaying timothy heads, and catch the clear blue of the far-off sky, with the white fleece of a June cloud upon it, and the afternoon sunlight streaming down from it upon the green world! Again do I feel the crisp breeze, full of the elixir of life—or was it the life in us that transformed the breeze?—upon my cheek, and hear the silvery plaint of the meadow-lark flying low over the bending grass! Again, the pleasant acid of the little red berries that stained lips and fingers, do I take into my being the tang of the fields and all the great out-door world! And again, looking between the thin green stalks, do I catch a glimpse of Dick, diligently cramming the ripe fruit into his mouth, and paying about as much attention to me as a lad of fourteen, under such conditions, is likely to pay to a foolish little lass three years his junior. Happy childhood indeed. Can one ever get one grip of the essence of it in later life? One quaff of the simple joy of living that seems Paradise enough? And happiest of childhoods those spent in the country, where grovelling in old Mother Earth's bosom for the strawberry clusters that she holds close to herself among the timothy and redtop is but one of the thousand delights of a whole year!

And then as we burrowed among the grasses that fair afternoon, looking out above the sea of shimmering green to the blue sky, I saw the bird with the golden wings. It was floating serenely, high in air, sometimes wheeling somewhat, as though to prolong a buoyant enjoyment of the summer day. Even yet I cannot say what kind of bird it was, but I do know that when I first caught sight of it there in the blue, and for the space of nigh half an hour afterward, its wings and body shone like burnished gold.

Excitedly I sprang to my feet. "Look, Dick, look! Oh, see the bird!" Dick too was on his feet in an instant. "Hooray! Come Peg!" he shouted, and, catching off his straw hat as was his habit when starting on a race, he was off on a run through the meadow, crushing the tall grass to right and left with a recklessness that boded trouble for the mower.

As closely as might be I followed, my eyes fixed on the golden bird. Jap, too, glad to know that something of unusual interest was on hand, bounded ahead with sharp yaps, his black head appearing from time to time above the wriggling mass of green that marked his way through the timothy.

Here was a fence, and beyond, a green hill where travelling was easier; and still

our bird kept easily in advance of us, flapping its bright wings steadily, as though keeping ahead of two panting children were but play.

Passing over the crest of the hill Dick slackened speed a bit, and I caught up to him.

"Why, Peg, you're puffing like a grampus," said he, with that inking of ridicule in his voice which a half-grown lad usually assumes toward a younger and weaker companion.

Sometimes I resented this trace of ridicule, for it was not my fault if I could not climb trees and run races with the best of them; but to-day, I paid no attention to it. A new and absorbing idea had taken hold of me.

"Dick," I said, in a half-awed whisper "do you think it is an angel?"

"Angel! Pooh!" said Dick, "It's a bird. Don't you see its wings going it, something like a hawk's."

"Well, angels have wings, haven't they?" I retorted.

"I'll tell you," panted Dick confidently, "it's a rare bird in these parts—a golden eagle, may be, 'n' you know it 'ud be worth something to find its nest. There might be eggs in it, or may be a whole family of little eagles, 'n' if we got them 'n' sold them in Saintsbury we might get a lot of money. I'd give you half, you know," with praiseworthy magnanimity.

"'N' what 'ud we do with the money, Dick?" panted I in return.

"Why I'd buy mother a silk dress, 'n' you a silk dress too may be, for not being a cry-baby like Gay Torrance. What 'ud you do with yours, Peg?"

"Why," I considered, for the possibility of having money of my own to spend had never entered into my head before and was worth deliberation, "I'd buy you a knife, Dick, 'n' I—I guess I'd buy mother a silk dress too, only," dubiously, "I'm 'fraid my mother wouldn't wear a silk dress. She would say it was 'stravagant."

dun-colored a creature of the air as the commonest hawk that might hover above a wood on any summer's day. A cloud, possibly, had passed over the face of the sun; or perhaps the sunlight was now striking the flapping wings at a different angle. I do not know. But I well remember the thrill of disappointment with which, with the passing of the gold, I saw our castle go tumbling down: the nest of golden eaglets; the little heap of green bills and silver quarters; above all, the double-bladed Rogers knife that was to rejoice Dick's heart. Even so, in later life, are our castles often shattered, and we seldom understand that the fallen stones go usually to build a foundation upon which more stable structures may be erected.

"Oh Dick!" I cried, "the bird!" Dick whirled round, for he had been watching me in smiling expectation that I should fall into the water.

"Pshaw!" he said, "It's only a hawk or something, after all! It must have been the way the sun was shining that made it look so!"

"Guess so," returned I, "'n' now you can't buy the silk dress, Dick, 'n' I can't buy your knife. Oh Dick, I wish I could, ever so!"

"Never mind, Peg," sympathetically. "I feel just as if you'd given it to me, because I know you wanted to. See? 'N' Peg, when I grow up 'n' ern money I'll buy you the silk dress, sure. Now, Sis, cheer up. Let's go up, now we're this far"—evidently seeing a necessity from my rueful face of changing the subject, "'n' see where father got out the barn timber last winter. There must be a big hole in the bush up there, with the fire wood 'n' all."

Nothing loath I plunged after Dick, through a "swale," from that into a thicket, thence into the more open wood where the fence that marked the boundary between my father's farm and Dick's father's, might be more easily followed.

It was a very harmless looking "snake" fence, made of honest, grey rails now showing some signs of age, weather-beaten into the dull silver with which Nature paints the glaring crudeness of the new wood, blotched here and there with a kindly brown lichen or patch of green moss, and mantled all over, as it crept up an incline nearer to the clearing, with the greenery of raspberry and thimble-berry bushes. Yet I looked upon it with a feeling akin to horror, almost as though it was a sort of live thing zigzagging itself, serpent-like, up the hill-face. For it was over this very fence that had risen the feud which had "put between" the houses of Mallory and Carmichael.

Since that day so long before, no Mallory save me, and no Carmichael save Dick had ever set foot over the line fence which ran the full length of the "string" hundreds. The battle had been fought before I was born, but I knew enough of it to look upon it as a catastrophe of past history. My father, as it fell out, had been in the right, and the slice of land claimed by Carmichael had been promptly transferred to the Mallory estate by the surveyor who was at last called in to settle the dispute, and who departed with a fat fee in his pocket and a sense of thanksgiving in his heart for line fences and quarrelling farmers in general. Henceforth, to my father, Henry Carmichael was a scoundrel of the deepest dye, who would rob you of the butter on your bread while you looked round for the knife to spread it with. What Carmichael thought of my father was a light by no means hid beneath a bushel. "A damned hypocrite!" was his summing up of the whole question, expressed with the greatest nonchalance whenever an opportunity offered; whether my father was present or not made little difference.

(Continued on page 1593)



"As closely as might be I followed, my eyes fixed on the golden bird"

"But angels haven't tails, leastways bright angels haven't," returned Dick triumphantly, "and that one"—mixing his pronouns badly—"has a tail. I can see it, can't you? 'N' sometimes it wriggles. There, I see it wriggling now! Can't you?"

But I saw neither the tail nor the wriggle. Besides I was getting badly out of breath, and was only fearful of losing the bird, which had now settled down to a more steady sweep toward the great bank of woods that stretched like a rampart along the back of my father's farm, and thence along the "backs" of all the farms along the line.

"Let's run, Dick, or he'll get away on us," I said, and on we went again, down the incline toward the stream that ran through the "beaver" meadow at the edge of the wood.

"A two-bladed knife, Peg?"

"Yes."

"Rogers?"

"I guess."

"That 'ud be great. Can you walk that log, Peg?" for we had come to the creek.

"Course I can," indignantly.

"Take my hand?"

"No. I'll go myself."

"You're a brick! Hurry though, for that fellow's making good time."

Dick ran over the log, and I followed, bravely trying to run likewise, but wobbling as is the manner of girls crossing streams on logs. When I could raise my eyes from the narrow bridge which alone separated me from the shallow, dimpling water, I saw that a change had come over my bird. 'N' I nger golden, as it descended to the wood it was as

THE MANSION IN HEAVEN.

In pomp and state, with following great,
 the Bishop of Troilus came
 To the town of Alexandria, which knew
 him long by fame,
 To see the holy Patriarch, who had been
 his friend of old.
 To hear his words of wisdom, and his
 saintly life behold.
 In youth their paths together lay, and
 both with one accord
 Had chosen then the better part; and
 thought to serve the Lord;
 For half a century now and more had
 each one gone his way
 The Patriarch nearer was to God, far
 nearer than that day;
 For his soul was like a garden where the
 flowers that then were sown,
 With care and patient tending, had to
 perfect beauty grown.
 And Troilus? . . . In the world's
 esteem he stood as high, or higher;
 His piety did all men praise, his elo-
 quence admire;
 He had fiery words to thrill them, he
 had flowery words to please,
 And when he preached on festal days,
 the people swarmed like bees;
 From altar steps to open door there was
 hardly room to stand.
 And 'twas not the sermon only, but his
 presence was so grand;
 With his grave and aged beauty, with
 his form erect and tall,
 With saintly face and silver hair, he won
 the hearts of all.
 When through the city he returned, so
 lofty and serene,
 A train of praise attended him, all with
 obsequious mien;
 And children followed open-eyed, and
 gentle ladies bent
 From balcony and window high to see
 him as he went.
 Indeed he was a stately sight in silken
 raiment clad,
 The ring he wore was valued more than
 aught the Patriarch had;
 And the cross upon his bosom, that the
 people wondering viewed,
 Gave back the sunshine, when he walked,
 from jewels many-hued.
 And men said his life was blameless, but
 it still must be confessed,
 Though the saints were glad to own him,
 yet the sinners loved him best.
 He was rich, and he was famous, and, as
 all his life had shown,
 He was great in worldly wisdom, and
 the world will love its own.
 But while saints and sinners praised
 him, there was one who did not
 praise,
 But whose eyes forever watched him
 with a sad and anxious gaze;
 For the Patriarch, simple-hearted, was
 not dazzled like the rest,
 And he knew the deadly passion that
 the Bishop's soul possessed,—
 Yes, more deadly than another, for it
 lay so still and cold,
 Like a serpent coiled within him,—
 'twas the growing love of gold.
 It had choked away his pleasure, it had
 eaten up his peace,
 As with every year that left him he had
 seen his wealth increase,
 Till his heart grew dry and withered in
 the smoke of worldly care;
 But it dulled him with its poison, and he
 knew not it was there.
 Oh, the Patriarch longed to see him
 from such cruel bondage free:
 And he pleaded hard for Troilus every
 night on bended knee;
 For there yet was time to save him, so
 he hoped and so believed,
 But the days and weeks were passing,
 and no answer he received.
 But with praying he grew bolder, and to
 combat he began,
 And he left his door one morning with a
 wise and hopeful plan;
 And he said in solemn murmur, as he
 walked along the way,
 "I must go and fight with Satan for my
 brother's soul to-day;
 He is cruel, he is cunning, but his arts
 will be in vain,
 The strongest net he ever wove will
 never bear the strain
 Of seeing and of hearing what each day I
 hear and see,
 And the Lord has saved my brother if
 he will but come with me."
 It was early in the morning, long before
 the noise and heat,
 And the life was just beginning in the
 shady city street,
 When he saw a church door open, and
 he turned and entered in.
 "I will ask the Lord to help me in this
 work that I begin."

THE QUIET HOUR

There were some who entered near him,
 and he saw they came in haste,
 Toiling men and burdened women, who
 had little time to waste;
 But they stole some precious minutes
 in that church to kneel and pray,
 To refresh their souls and cheer them for
 the labors of the day;
 And they gathered close around him on
 the pavement, for they felt
 That their prayers would rise the higher
 if their father with them knelt.
 Then he said to them: "My children, you
 must help me now indeed,
 For my heart and soul are troubled for
 a friend in sorest need;
 He is low with mortal sickness, but no
 earthly skill can cure.
 Pray the Lord to show His mercy to the
 poorest of the poor."
 So they knelt and prayed together, till
 the morning sun was high,
 For the Patriarch's heart was kindled,
 and the time went quickly by.
 Troilus too had risen early, and had said
 his morning prayers,
 But he said them somewhat coldly,
 being filled with other cares.
 At that moment he was thinking, while
 he counted up his store,
 Upon certain silver goblets he had seen
 the day before,
 Which a silversmith had brought him,
 and he hoped that he would buy.
 They were nobly wrought and chiselled,
 and the price indeed was high,
 But he thought upon his table they
 would look exceeding fine
 When his friends, the rich and noble,
 should come in with him to dine;
 Then how all of them would envy, and
 this thought his spirit cheered,—
 When a gentle knock aroused him, and
 the Patriarch appeared.
 Very bright his eyes were shining, and
 his face was all aglow,
 But his voice was strange and solemn,
 when he told him, "I must go
 To the hospital, my brother, and I came
 here on my way;
 If we could go together, it would be a
 happy day.
 There I find my greatest blessing, every
 morning fresh and new,
 But far greater, but far sweeter could I
 share it once with you."
 How the heart of Troilus softened, as
 those eyes upon him shone,
 At their look of earnest pleading, at the
 tremor in the tone!
 Strange it was that look could melt him
 and that voice could change him so,
 Calling back to life a moment, what had
 withered long ago,—
 Some old good that stirred within him,
 often spurned and thrust aside.
 But the flowers the Lord had planted,
 though they dwindled, had not died;
 He was poor in heavenly treasure, but
 he loved the Patriarch still.
 "I will come," he answered, quickly;
 "you may lead me where you will."
 There were looks and tones of wonder in
 the hospital that day,
 From the rows of low white couches
 where the sick and dying lay,
 As, with all his train about him, in his
 splendor and his pride,
 On he walked, the Bishop Troilus, by the
 simple Patriarch's side.
 But ere long the two were parted, for as
 Troilus looked around,
 He recoiled in shrinking horror from
 each doleful sight and sound;
 While the Patriarch loved to linger for a
 while by every bed,
 With his strong arms ever ready to
 sustain a drooping head;
 Happy in each humble service, and for-
 getting all his state,
 While he thanked the Lord who sent
 him on these stricken ones to wait.
 How the pale sad faces brightened into
 smiles as he drew near,
 And what loving words were murmured,
 faintly murmured in his ear!
 "Does he well," said Bishop Troilus, as
 he saw him turn and go
 From one bedside to another, "does he
 well to stoop so low?"
 Yet had Troilus only known it, they
 were not the poor alone
 Whom his brother served that morning,
 but their Master and his own.
 There was one but just recovering, light
 of heart, though poor and weak,
 With a journey long before him, going
 forth his home to seek,
 Far away among the mountains where
 his wife and children stayed;
 But the Patriarch's love had found him
 ere the stranger sought his aid,
 Giving money for the journey, giving
 blessed words of cheer.
 Then he turned for time was pressing,
 and a sadder face lay near,
 Worn by months of pain and languor; he
 was young, had once been strong,
 He was fading now, but slowly, and
 perhaps would suffer long,
 And the hundred wants of sickness who
 can know that has not proved?
 He had wearied all about him, but the
 Patriarch's heart was moved;
 So he heard the long complaining to
 which no one else gave heed,
 Then he left him, soothed and peaceful,
 with enough for all his needs.
 So with one and with another for a
 moment he would stay,
 At each bed he left a blessing, and a
 blessing brought away,
 Till his purse grew light and empty, as
 had happened oft before;
 Though he turned it up and shook it,
 there was not one penny more.
 Then he turned and sought for Troilus,
 who that moment, as it chanced,
 With a look subdued and solemn, stood
 and gazed like one entranced,
 On the strange unearthly beauty, on the
 light of perfect peace
 In a woman's face before him; she was
 nearing her release,
 And a glory rested on her from the open-
 ing door above;
 Yet one shadow marred its splendor
 when she looked with anxious love
 On a little maid, her daughter, with a
 pretty, careworn face,
 Who had brought two younger children,
 waiting now for her embrace,
 Wondering why she did not give it, why
 so deadly still she lay,
 For they knew not, though she knew it,
 she would not live out the day.
 Said the Patriarch: "Brother Troilus,
 have you nothing you could give
 To this woman and her children, for she
 has not long to live?
 And I see her mind is troubled, and I
 think before they part,
 Had she something she could leave them
 it would ease her burdened heart;
 For myself, I freely promise I will make
 these babes my care,
 But to-day my purse is empty, so I pray
 you not to spare."
 Oh! alas, poor Bishop Troilus! how this
 pleading broke his spell
 That the woman's look had woven, and
 how low his spirit fell!
 For he dearly loved his money, with a
 passion deep and blind,
 As a scholar loves his learning, or a
 saint his peace of mind.
 But the eyes of all were on him at that
 moment, and he knew
 'Twas in hopeful expectation of what
 such a saint would do;
 There were many who had entered from
 the busy street to gaze,
 He would not be ashamed before them,
 they should still have cause to
 praise;
 But his purse would have to open, so
 he turned and waved his hand
 To the priest who always bore it, with a
 gesture of command.
 "For this woman for her daughter and
 the two poor babes," said he.
 "Lay down thirty golden pieces in the
 Patriarch's hand for me."
 There were none who had not heard him
 for his voice was low and clear,
 And a low, admiring murmur rose from
 all the couches near,
 While the patriarch stood rejoicing in
 the deed his friend had done;
 By himself he judged another, and he
 thought the victory won.
 For one moment Bishop Troilus feels his
 narrow heart expand.
 When the maiden thanks him, weeping,
 and the children kiss his hand,
 And the mother, just departing, from
 the pillow where she lies,
 Turns one happy smile upon him, with a
 blessing in her eyes.
 But, alas! on home returning, when the
 sacrifice was made,

When the Patriarch's holy presence was
 no longer there to aid,
 He did much bewail his money; half in
 anger, half in pain,
 To have parted in a moment with what
 took so long to gain.
 And his heart was in a turmoil, and a
 pain was in his head,
 Till the raging turned to fever, and he
 threw him on the bed
 In a storm of angry passion that no
 reason could control;
 For to him to part with money was like
 parting with his soul.
 But he said no word to any of his rage
 and inward strife,
 And the priests who waited on him were
 in terror for his life,
 And as nothing made him better, they
 took counsel, and agreed
 That the Patriarch, and he only, was the
 man to meet their need;
 So they sent and humbly prayed him if
 to come he would be pleased,
 For his friend the Bishop Troilus was
 with sudden illness seized.
 In his chamber lay the Bishop, sick in
 body, sick in mind;
 But the Patriarch, wise in spirit, had his
 malady divined.
 So he came and sat beside him, patient
 still, but pale with grief,
 While he made one last endeavor for
 that troubled soul's relief.
 But his friend was sore and angry, and
 his words he would not hear,
 For the presence now disturbed him
 that had lately been so dear.
 And he lay with face averted, till he
 heard the Patriarch say,
 "I have brought you back the money
 that you gave away to-day."
 Then indeed he started wildly, and his
 eyes he opened wide,
 And he turned and faced his brother
 with a joy he could not hide;
 For with sudden hope he trembled, and
 it paled his fevered cheek;
 And the Patriarch's heart was sinking,
 but he still went on to speak;
 "I now have come to ask you if this
 grace you will resign,—
 Will you take again the money, and let
 your good deed be mine?
 Yet I pray you to consider, ere you
 grant it or refuse,
 What a great and heavenly treasure I
 shall win and you shall lose;
 For indeed I would not wrong you,
 though to me the gain be great.
 So then do not answer rashly,—there is
 time we both can wait,
 And 'twere well to think a little on the
 words our Master said,
 How He left the poor behind that we
 might serve them in His stead;
 And whatever help we grant them, be it
 great or be it small,
 To our blessed Lord we give it, to our
 Lord who gave us all."
 Then made answer Bishop Troilus, "As
 for what you now propose,
 If it please you I am ready, and the bar-
 gain we can close.
 There are many kinds of service, and
 each needful in its way,
 And I think the Lord has sent me in His
 Church to preach and pray,
 And to save the souls that perish, and to
 teach men how to live,
 While your own vocation, brother, is
 with open hand to give.
 Let not one defraud the other, take your
 part and leave me mine,
 For how'er we may divide it, all the
 service is divine.
 Let us feed God's flock together, for His
 needy children care,
 I the souls and you the bodies, so the
 burden we may share."
 "Then so be it," said the other, but his
 voice was low and grave,
 And he prayed to God in silence for the
 soul he could not save
 "We must write it all in order, we must
 sign and seal it too,
 So that mine will be the blessing while
 the gold remains with you."
 So they wrote a contract solemn, to
 which each one signed his name,
 In which he, the Bishop Troilus, did
 relinquish every claim
 To whate'er reward or merit his one
 pious deed had earned,
 Since the thirty golden pieces to his hand
 had been returned.
 Then the Patriarch counted slowly all
 the pieces one by one,
 In the open hand of Troilus, and his last
 attempt was done.
 All had failed, and heavy-hearted from
 from that chamber forth he went,
 While his friend lay still and smiling in
 the fullness of content;

With a dreamy satisfaction he was thinking all the while
How those pretty shining pieces would increase the golden pile
In that chest of hoarded treasure that already held so much:
And he laid his hand upon them with a fond caressing touch.
But his thoughts began to wander, and his eyes were closing soon,
In the drowsy heat and stillness of the summer afternoon.
Then a dream was sent to bless him, as in quiet sleep he lay,
And it bore him in a vision to the country far away;
And he saw the holy city, where the saints and angels dwell;
Of its glory, of its beauty, mortal tongue can never tell.
And the people of that city whom he met along the way
On the shining golden pavement, oh, how full of peace were they!
Now among those lighted faces there were some he knew before,
Of the poor to whom so often he had closed his heart and door,
Such as in the heavenly city he had little thought to find,
For the sad and sick and needy had been never to his mind:
Of the rich were not so many, yet a few of these beside,
Who by deeds of love and mercy had their Master glorified.
And in perfect health and beauty, among all that bright array,
Was the woman he saw dying in the hospital that day.
All along the road he travelled, to the left and to the right
Rose the palaces they dwelt in, each a mansion of delight,
But all varying in their beauty, far away as eye could reach,
With a name in golden letters, high above the door of each.

But, oh, wonder of all wonders, when he saw a name that shone
O'er a high and arching doorway, yes, a name that was his own!
Could it be his eyes deceived him? No, he read it o'er and o'er;
"This," it said, "of Bishop Troilus is the home forevermore."
Oh, the beauty of that palace, with such light and splendor filled,
That he thought the clouds of sunset had been hewn its walls to gild;
And the golden door stood open, he could catch a glimpse within
Of the vast illumined chambers where no foot had ever been.
He could only gaze bewildered, for the wonder was too great,
And the joy so poured upon him he could hardly bear the weight.
Then he took one step toward it, but a servant of the King
Who from far-off earth that morning had returned on busy wing,
And was bearing gifts and tokens from the scattered church below,
Came and passed and stood before him, in the courtyard's golden glow.
Then he turned to his companions, for a few had gathered near,
And his words fell hard and heavy on the Bishop's listening ear,—
"We must cancel that inscription from the stone, and write there on
That Troilus hath this palace sold unto the Patriarch John,
And that thirty golden pieces were the price that he received."
Up then started Bishop Troilus, for his soul was sorely grieved,
And he tried to speak, but could not, and awoke in his dismay,
With his hand upon the money close beside him where he lay.
Now the long bright day was over; as he saw the sun descend,—
"Weary day," the Patriarch thought it; he was glad to see it end.

He was walking in his garden where the freshening shadows lay,
And the flowers that drooped at noon-time stood erect in beauty gay;
But their brightness could not cheer him, and he bent his head and sighed,
For he thought, with wondering sadness, that the Lord his prayer denied.
Then he heard a step behind him, and he looked; but who was there,
Wild of look like one who staggered with a pain he could not bear?
Could it be the stately Bishop? Yes, but oh, how changed to see!
And he said with tears and trembling, "Oh, my brother, pray for me!"
And there Troilus clinging closely to that strong and helpful hand,
Trusting in the heart that loved him and his thoughts could understand,
Told the story of his vision to his awed and listening friend,—
All that dream of light and glory, with its sad, unlooked-for end:
But his voice which trembled ever, well-nigh failed him when he told
Of the horror of that waking, with his hand upon the gold;
When his eyes, long blind, were opened and he saw the wreck within,
And one fearful moment showed him what his wasted life had been.
"Now," he said, "my courage fails me when I think to mend my ways,
I have wasted all God gave me,—mind, and strength, and length of days,—
And the gold I gave my soul for pulls me downward with its weight;
Help me if you can, oh, help me! Say it is not yet too late."
And he looked with eyes beseeching at the Patriarch, who replied
With a smile that fell like sunshine on the faint heart at his side,—
"What! too late for God's forgiveness, when He calls you to repent?
'Twas to save you, not to lose you, that the blessed dream was sent;

'Tis His help, not mine, my brother, you are needing and you know,
If we ask it, He will give it, for Himself has told us so.
So then Troilus gathered courage, and that night, by deed and word,
Gave himself and all his substance to the service of the Lord;
Yet in his own strength mistrusting, he implored his friend anew
With his daily prayer to aid him, and he promised so to do.
And the thirty golden pieces he returned to him again,
Yes, and other thirty with them, for the change was not in vain.
Then he left the past behind him, and a better life began;
From that evening in the garden he became another man.
There was no more train about him when he walked the city through,
For the priests who once attended now had better work to do;
And the ladies cared no longer from their balconies to lean,
When of worldly pomp and splendor there was nothing to be seen.
For the cross of many jewels on his bosom shone no more,
Having gone on works of mercy to increase his heavenly store.
But the poor and needy sought him; he was now their faithful friend,
And they knew, whate'er befell them, on his love they might depend.
So his closing days were happy, after years of sordid care,
For no gain can bring contentment till the poor have had their share;
And he lightened many a burden, and he righted many a wrong,
And the wealth became a blessing that had been a curse so long;
And his secret hoard was scattered, and men said that he died poor,
But he found great wealth in heaven at the end, we may be sure.

FRANCESCA ALEXANDER.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A THANKSGIVING.

For the wealth of pathless forests,
Whereon no axe may fall;
For the winds that haunt the branches;
The young bird's timid call;
For the red leaves dropped like rubies
Upon the dark green sod;
For the waving of the forests,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the sound of waters gushing
In bubbling beads of light;
For the fleets of snow-white lilies
Firm anchored out of sight;
For the reeds among the eddies;
The crystal in the clod;
For the flowing of the rivers,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the rosebud's break of beauty
Along the toiler's way;
For the violet's eye that opens
To bless the new-born day;
For the bare twigs that in summer
Bloom like the prophet's rod;
For the blossoming of the flowers,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the splendor of the sunsets,
Vast mirrored on the sea;
For the gold fringed clouds, that curtain
Heaven's inner mystery;
For the molten bars of twilight,
Where thought leans, glad, yet awed;
For the glory of the sunsets,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the earth and all its beauty;
The sky and all its light;
For the dim and soothing shadows
That rest the dazzled sight;
For unfading fields and prairies,
Where sense in vain has trod;
For the world's exhaustless beauty,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For an eye of inward seeing
A soul to know and love;
For these common aspirations,
That our high hearship prove;
For the hearts that bless each other
Beneath Thy smile, Thy rod,

For the amaranth saved from Eden.
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the hidden scroll, o'erwritten
With one dear name adored;
For the Heavenly in the human;
The Spirit in the Word;
For the tokens of Thy presence
Within, above, abroad;
For thine own great gift of being,
I thank Thee, O my God.

LUCY LARCOM.

SCRIPTURE CAKE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have come to ask for that recipe for "Scripture Cake" which one of the members promised. I would like "Livlaneng" to come along with those directions for furniture polishing, oiling, staining, etc. Please tell us all you know along this line.

I hope the recipe for Scripture cake will appear soon as I want it for a church social.

A very simple way to get rid of the white heat spots on the dining table is to put some dry baking soda over the spot and rub with raw potato. When the spot disappears polish with paint oil.

I see by one of the FARMER'S ADVOCATES that my address was asked for by a member in B. C. If you wrote, please write again as I never got your letter, "Edytha."

Another way to make a mat. Have your rags cut and sewed. Take a heavy piece of wire and bend it into a huge hairpin. Now wind rags on hairpin full length of hairpin about twenty inches. Then sew on to good canvas with the sewing machine. It is best to have two hairpins, and have a second person running the sewing machine. This goes very fast.

I would like to see more on child training, and I intend to come again soon and have a chat about children's clothing.

MORNING POST.

* (Glad to hear from you about anything connected with children.) D. D.



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SELECTED RECIPES.

Rock Cakes:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. currants, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sugar, 1 oz. candied peel, 3 oz. butter or dripping, 1 teaspoon baking powder, little nutmeg, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful milk. Add the baking powder to the flour; rub the butter or dripping in thoroughly, and then add the other ingredients. Keep the mixture fairly firm and place in little rocks on a well greased tin and bake quickly in hot oven. (Sent by Somerset Lass.)

Scotch Pancakes:—1 lb. flour, 1 teaspoonful carb. of soda, (any Scotch girl would know but I think a little less soda would be better), 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 2 tablespoonful sugar, a pinch of salt, 2 eggs. Mix together with a pint of milk till quite smooth and drop on the hot griddle or frying pan previously rubbed with butter. (Sent by Somerset Lass.)

Mustard Pickles:—4 qts. small cucumbers, 4 qts. small onions, 2 qts. cauliflower broken in small pieces, 12 green peppers chopped fine. Put all in a weak brine for 24 hours, then drain, and scald in equal parts of vinegar, and water (enough to cover) until slightly tender and drain again. Dressing:—12 tablespoons mustard, 2 tablespoons tumeric powder, 3 cups sugar, 2 cups flour. Mix thoroughly while dry, then mix to a paste with a little cold vinegar, stirring it then into two quarts of vinegar heated over a vessel of hot water. Stir constantly until well cooked but don't let it actually boil. Pour the hot dressing over the pickles and then bottle. (Asked for by Wishful-to-Learn.)

Rice Cake:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. currants, scant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, white, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 6 ozs. butter. Mix well together, add 1 or 2 eggs well beaten, a little milk, just enough to moisten the whole. Put into a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven. This cake is nice plain, or with raisins, or caraway seeds, and the same makes lovely drop cakes.

Suet Pudding:—1 lb. flour, 6 oz. of finely chopped or grated suet, 1 teaspoon of salt. Mix nice and stiff with a little cold water; tie in a cloth wrung out of boiling water, leaving room for it to swell. Put a small plate into the pan, take care the water is properly boiling and the pudding kept covered. In keeping the water well up in the pan I like to have a kettle of boiling water handy and as the water boils away in the pudding pan, I keep pouring a little water down the side, because if poured over the pudding it is apt to make it sad. This pudding takes two hours to boil to be nice. Half a pound of currants or raisins and the same of sugar makes a nice addition to the above. (Sent by Wishful-to-Learn.)

Dried Apricot Jam:—1 lb. dried Apricots, 3 pints water, 2 lbs. sugar. Method:—Soak the apricots in water for two days, then, boil together until quite tender. Set aside until next day and boil with the sugar for an hour. A few almonds cut small are an improvement. (Sent by Stratfordian.)

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The Settlers' Association of B.C.

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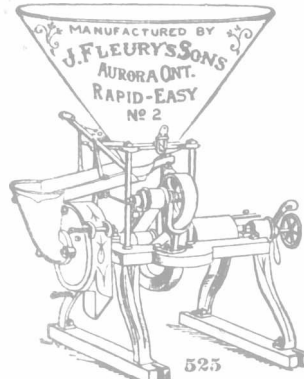
should lead every stock feeder to use a

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

BE SURE TO READ THE STORY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am enclosing a copy of the experiences I had in Turkey, and of the life and manners of the Turks, which I thought you would perhaps like to publish, if you have room sometime.

Dad has taken the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" ever since he has been out here, and likes it very much. I am 14 years old, and have been here about one month, before that I spent two months in Turkey, right in the Turkish quarter, so I saw a good deal of Turkish life. Before going to Turkey I was at St. Edmunds College, Ware, Herts, England. It has just been burnt down, with a loss of \$50,000 (£10,000 English). I hope to go on a homestead when I am 18 and always mean to get the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" which I like very well. The great drawback here seems to be the mosquitoes. I nearly got blood poisoning through scratching the bites.

Hoping you will accept my modest contribution, and wishing the paper every success.

Alta (a). NORMAN JOSEPH BERRIDGE.

LIFE IN THE CONSTANTINOPLE.

AS SEEN BY AN ALBERTA BOY.

I went out to Constantinople in February this year and stayed till June. We lived right in the Turkish quarter of Bechiktache, and so we had a good opportunity of seeing and observing the manners and habits of the Turks. In the city of Constantinople itself there are Greeks, Jews, French, English, Armenians, Bulgarians, and nearly every nationality under the sun; in fact they almost swamp the Turks.

In England and America there is an idea that the Turks are cruel, barbarous savages, but this is very different from the real Turk. A kinder, more dignified, or courteous man, you could find nowhere. He is kind in the extreme, and it is an actual fact that he will lift fleas from his house into the street without harming them. The roads swarm with dogs, some few, nice; but the majority a mangy cross between a wolf and a kind of collie. No one is allowed to hurt or injure them, under penalty of a heavy fine.

There is a fine tower in Galata, which is very old. When fires occur, a flag is hung out by day, and a lantern by night to signal to the fire brigade. The fire brigade is a body of runners, clothed in anything they can get hold of, and without boots and shoes. They carry the fire engine in pieces on their shoulders. Next they send to the Sultan to ask permission to put the fire out. After this is obtained they run to the fire, and a small prize is given to the one who arrives there first. At night a *backjee* or watchman goes round, knocking the time on the pavement with an iron stick. He also calls out if there is a fire. Soldiers with rifles walk about the streets all day and night, a few on nearly every street. They act as policemen and you find them everywhere, in every place where a sentry box can be put. They are rough, fierce-looking men, with ragged uniforms. Twenty-five thousand go to the Selamlik every Friday, when the Sultan prays in public at the Hamidie Mosque. They are not allowed to accept anything from strangers. I offered one a pair of scissors, at which he gazed longingly and took in his hand, then he drew his hand across his throat and said (in Turkish) that the Pasha would kill him if he accepted it. They are very fond of boys, but not girls. The officers are very different, very smart, with lots of medals. Their horses are simply lovely thoroughbred Arabs. Their military music is very quaint, with cymbals and bells. All common soldiers' uniforms are either dark or light blue, with the fez, which every Turk, either civilian or soldier, never goes without. At certain regular times you can see bands of quaintly dressed men, with baggy trousers, and clothes all the colors of

the rainbow in them, marching two by two, hand in hand, through the streets, guarded by a few soldiers. These are conscripts. A Turk never does any work unless compelled to. All the positions at court in which work is required are given to foreigners. They sit outside the cafes all day drinking Turkish coffee in tiny cups like dolls' cups. This coffee is very thick, without milk, and with a lot of sugar, making it very sweet and cloying. They drink this all day in front of the cafes, on small stools right in the street. How they make their money I don't know. Lots of them are spies to watch foreigners. The heavy work is all done by *hammels* who carry immense weights on their backs. A piano is not very heavy for one. They are all very courteous, the ministers saluting the *hammels*. Half the city is composed of Greeks, Armenians, etc., whose quarters no one dare venture down. Murders are of frequent occurrence in these parts. The streets are paved with cobble stones, quite as rough as the prairie, only the carriages there are very comfortable, with big springs. Each carriage has two ponies to draw it. Living is very cheap there, and so is everything else. You can cross the Bosphorus for ten paras or one cent. Lots of the houses are wooden, but those of stone are very big and spacious with lots of marble about them. The Turkish women all wear veils covering their faces, but the ladies of the Imperial Harem, and the Egyptians wear *yashmaks*, or white veils covering their faces from the chin to the nose. The public buildings are fine; next time I will write about these.

Age 14, years. NORMAN J. BERRIDGE.

I KILLED A ROBIN.

I killed a robin, the little thing
With scarlet breast and a glossy wing,
That comes in the apple tree to sing.

I flung a stone as he twittered there;
I only meant to give him a scare,
But off it went—and hit him square.

A little flutter—a little cry—
Then on the ground I saw him lie;
I didn't think he was going to die.

But as I watched him I soon could see
He never would sing for you or me
Any more on the apple tree.

Never more in the morning light,
Never more in the sunshine bright,
Thrilling his song in gay delight.

And I'm thinking every summer day,
How never, never I can repay
The little life that I took away
—SIDNEY DAYRE in *Youth's Companion*.

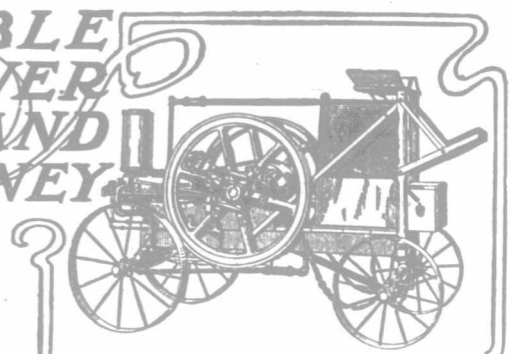
THE DEAREST DOLLS.

Miss Winnifred Evelyn Constance
McKee
Invited our dolls to an afternoon tea.
"But don't bring them all,
For my table is small.
'ust each little girl bring her dearest,"
said she.
I felt in my heart it would not be polite
To take my poor Rosa—she's grown
such a fright!
She's blind in one eye,
And her wig's all awry,
For she sleeps in my bed with me all
through the night.

I explained to dear Rosa just why she
must stay,
And I dressed Bonniebell in her finest
array;
And then, do you know,
When the time came to go,
I snatched up my Rosa and ran all the
way!

And what do you think?—of the six
dolls that came
There were four that were blind, there
were two that were lame!
And each little mother
Explained to some other,
"She's old, but I love her the best just
the same!"

A RELIABLE FARM POWER MAKES AND SAVES MONEY.



THESE are days of large operations on the farm. Some sort of power has become a necessity.

There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it.

And when the power is once on the farm, he soon learns, if he did not know it before, that he can do things easier, more quickly and more economically than he ever did before.

But the farm power must be simple and dependable and as nearly self-operating as possible because the farmer is not expected to be an expert machinist.

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You know that it is the product of workmen of highest skill operating with best procurable materials.

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I. H. C. engines are made—
Vertical, in 2 and 3-Horse Power
Horizontal, both Stationary
and Portable, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15
and 20-Horse Power.

Call on the International local agent and take the matter up with him or write nearest branch house for catalog and colored hanger illustrating and describing these engines.

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Men's \$5.00 Box Calf Shoes, leather lined in Blucher styles. The shoe for fall and winter wear. A splendid bargain at **\$3.98**

Men's Fine Velour Kid, Patent Colt—with dull kid uppers. We count them the best style and value we have ever shown at anywhere near the price. Regular **\$5.50**. **\$3.35**

Men's Celebrated Trade Mark Shoes—Intended to be sold at \$4.00, \$4.50. Best known shoes in Canada. Patent Colt, Glace Kid Skin, Box Calf, Velour, Calf Skin. **\$2.95**

Men's Box Calf and Dongola Kid \$2.50 Shoes—Extension soles, best of linings, good fit, and the most unique of the \$2.50 we have seen. Regular sizes. **\$1.98**

Women's High-Grade Boots—Made from selected Gunmetal Calfskin, Patent Colt and glaze kidskin. Worth \$4.50, \$5.00 **\$3.35**

Women's Celebrated Trade-Mark Shoes—Intended to be sold at \$4.00 and \$4.50. Best known shoes in Canada. Vici Kid, Patent Colt, French and Cuban Heel. **\$2.95**

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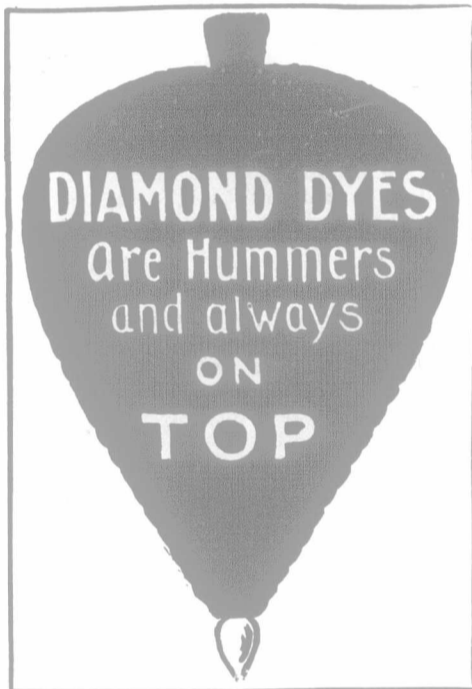
The kidneys form a very important channel for the outlet of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when least suspected. When the back aches, specks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will cure you. Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes: "I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and now I do not feel any pain whatever and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED. BEAR IN MIND that it is impossible to make a dye that will color Silk and Wool (animal material) and Cotton and Linen (vegetable material) equally well. Any color chemist will tell you this is true. For Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods use Diamond Dye Cotton Dyes; for Wool and Silk or combinations of Wool and Silk, use Diamond Dye Wool Dyes. When buying dyes, insist upon getting the genuine Diamond Dyes; see that the name is on each package.

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CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1588).

For my part, in my own way I hated as well as feared this enemy of my father's house. To me he was an ogre as terrible as any hobgoblin of the fairy books; and at any time the sight of his huge figure and rugged face, all covered with a curly beard, was enough to send me scurrying off with thumping heart. But what I lacked in love for Carmichael I made up in affection for Dick. To me, in those early days, Dick was everything, brother, sister, playmate—for I was an only child, as was Dick—and I believe his liking for me was as deep and unselfish.

It seemed strange now that the friendship between Dick and me was never interfered with. I suppose our parents thought there was little use of passing the feud on to the second generation. However that may have been, Dick and I were daily companions. To be sure I never dared go near the house where the burly man might be, nor did Dick ever enter our home; but along the quiet country roads and through the fields we ran and clambered as pleased us, and no one said us nay. To others the trill that came so often from the meadow field—three quavering notes with a ripple following—was but the warble of the field sparrow, but to me there was no mistaking the song of the sparrow, and I knew when Dick called. Happy was I then if no task prevented me from running off to join him in a free wild ramble over hill or down valley.

But to return—for I am digressing—passing along close to the "snake" fence with its bramble draperies, we came to the place in the wood whence the timber had been taken. Truly, as Dick had said there was a "great hole in the bush" here. Bare stumps, with tops still yellow with newness stood on every hand, with here and there the remains of a skidway, or a pile of cordwood drying for winter use; and everywhere flourished luxuriantly the strangely formed crop of weeds that springs up whenever the forest has been laid low, great mulleins and willow herb, curious little flat burs, raspberry bushes and thistles, with traces, wherever a stump had been burned, of wood-sorrel and fireweed.

Nevertheless the nakedness of the spot, in contrast with the surrounding forest, aroused my sympathy. At one moment it appeared like a neglected cemetery, each stump a tombstone marking the spot where a giant had fallen; at another each severed trunk, bleeding still as it were from the stroke of the axe, seemed crying out against the hand of the tyrant, man. But Dick was troubled by no such tender emotions. The might of the arm that had felled the monarchs of the wood appealed to him more than the fall of the monarchs themselves.

"Isn't it grand to be able to throw down big trees like these, Peg?" he said, admiringly, "Father cut them all himself early last winter. He's the best timber man in the country. Jack Hall said so, 'n' he knows. It's great to be a strong man, Peg, and when I'm a man I mean to go into the bush 'n' make father just hop to keep up to me. Father 'd like no better fun."

As he spoke the lad drew himself up to his full height unconsciously, and there came upon his face a look which I had never seen there before. It was a look that I did not understand, and yet even then there drifted across my childish mind a hazy idea that soon Dick should have outgrown me and become a man, who would, most likely, drift out of my life and take to quarrelling over line fences and things. I hoped he wouldn't wear a bushy beard like his father's, but didn't dare to mention it. The next moment, Dick was climbing up a slanting trunk like a monkey, and was a boy again. Reaching the top, he looked about.

"Why Peg," he said, "I didn't know you folk took out timber last winter too?"

"We didn't."

"But you must have. There are new stumps right over the fence from father's. Come till we see."

Another minute brought us to the spot, and there, sure enough, were the newly cut tree trunks, several of them, on the Mallory side of the fence.

(Continued on next page).

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Beecham's Pills

A short course of these famous pills establishes healthy and regular movements. The occasions for their use then become less frequent, and diminishing doses will produce the desired effect. The benefits from these pills are immediate and lasting. They improve the digestion, strengthen the organs, remove bilious conditions and are world-renowned as

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Phone 4811

CARMICHAEL
(Continued).

"I guess we must have," said I, dwelling on the "we," with a swelling sense of importance. "I guess father must have cut down those trees when I didn't know. My father isn't big like

yours but he's just ever so strong, as strong as—as—"

"Methusalum," prompted Dick. I nodded, then wondered what Dick found in my doing so worth laughing at. But the shadows in the wood were beginning to lengthen. It was time to



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The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leaf mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

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The Reliable Furrier
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go home, and I made up my mind to lose no time in asking my father if he too were intending to "put up" a new barn, an event of great importance in our neighborhood, and one which, if carried out on our farm, could not fail, in my estimation at least to invest the Mallors with an importance equal to that with which the prospective Jamieson and Carmichael "raisings"—for there were to be two raisings in our vicinity this season—had surrounded the Jamiesons and the Carmichaels.

(To be continued.)

Questions and Answers

FEEDING CURED AND FROSTED HAY.

I would be much obliged if you could tell me through the columns of your paper the effect, as regards the feed value of frost on upland and on slough hay. I mean, what is the difference between hay put up in good condition and hay put up after the frost has burnt it?

Alberta. S. S. G.

Ans.—If our correspondent wishes to know the exact difference in the feeding value of well-cured hay and hay put up after being stored there

If you want to know about the KOOTENAY

British Columbia's Greatest Fruit District

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McDermid & McHardy,
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HEADQUARTERS

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We have already sold a large amount of this land to farmers who have for many years been living in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and who have had to battle with the hard winters. No doubt there are many more who are considering the advisability of retiring from actual farm operations in the prairie provinces by moving to a warmer climate. To those we would suggest the purchase of 10 acres or more of our lauds, which would make a beautiful fruit ranch.

We are making arrangements to take a number of clients over our lands about the middle of October, all those who are interested would do well to communicate with us.

You will see a cut of our Waterloo lands in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Sept. 25th. Mention this paper.

Willoughby & Maurer

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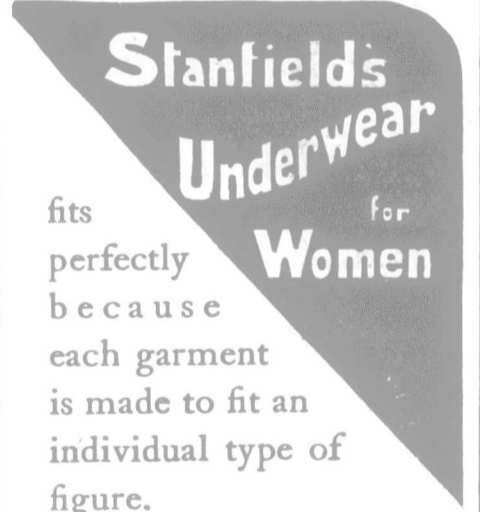
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Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

will be some difficulty in getting figures on the point, for the reason pointed out by a subscriber in our issue of the 11th inst., that no experimental work has ever been done in this country to answer such problems as this. We have had more queries of this nature during the past two months than any other, and only a general answer can be given. Well-cured hay will be decidedly superior to frozen hay. On an average it will have a higher nutritive value. Depending upon the stage of development, well-cured hay may contain as much as twenty-five per cent. more of the digestible nutrients than the frozen grass can contain. The aroma of good hay also adds to its feeding value. The difference is about the same as between well-cured hay and hay that has been weathered.

OUTFIT FOR HOME CHEESEMAKING

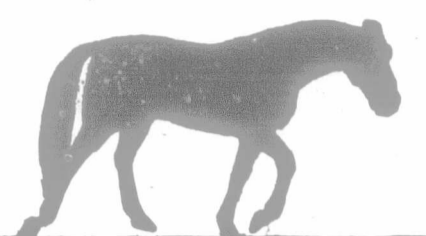
1. Will you kindly give me through the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the address or addresses of dairy utensil manufacturers, in this western country.
2. What outfit is necessary for making hard cheese on a ranch, milking from fifteen to twenty cows. Give an appropriate cost of utensils, etc.?
Alta. YINARSTOKS.
Ans.—There are no manufacturers of dairy utensils in Western Canada. The outfit you require consists of the following. A small vat holding about 500 pounds, cost, \$25.00; two curd knives, \$3.75 and \$5.00 each; at least one hoop to hold the curd, \$2.00; a tin bandager say, 75 cents, and an upright press costing about \$10.00. Total \$46.50. This estimate is only approximate but is somewhere near the correct thing.

BUCKING CONTEST.
An interesting bucking contest was pulled off a short time ago at Medicine Hat. The competitors were required to display their horsemanship by many difficult riding feats, including riding a bucking broncho face backwards and so on. Geo. Armstrong, Maple Creek won first award. The prizes were keenly competed for.



Stanfield's Underwear
for Women
fits perfectly because each garment is made to fit an individual type of figure.
After it is finished, and goes to the laundry for its final washing, each garment is tested on models ranging from 22 to 50 inch bust measurement. Thus the size is determined accurately. And the size as marked is exact, and stays so, because Stanfield's Underwear can't shrink nor stretch.

Your dealer will likely have all sizes and weights. If not, he can get them for you. 135
STANFIELDS LIMITED TRURO, N.S.



Where all else fails USE Kendall's Spavin Cure

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinarians have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth.
BENNETT, Man, Sept. '06
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years—and it never failed me once."
JOHN McKENNA.
Write for noted book "Treatise On The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5.
33
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

SHOE BOILS
Are Hard to Cure, yet
ABSORBINE
will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horses can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free & BSO BROWN, JR., for making, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays Pain
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. F., 46 Beethoven St. Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Glydesdale Fillies and Colts FOR SALE
I have still got eleven head. The fillies are all bred to a good registered stallion. There are some first-class show animals in this lot. Call or write for particulars.
JOHN HORN
Home Farm, Regina, Sask.

CLUB STABLES
12th STREET. (Box 485) BRANDON
MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie
Importers and Breeders of
Glydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

GLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES
Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address
J. D. TRAYNOR Condie P. O., Sask.

JOHN A. TURNER, BALDREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.
Will import another shipment of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies as well as a few Hackneys in October. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 37 Stallions Sold Since Jan. 1907; also 25 females (registered). Look for Exhibit at the Fairs. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly, can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.
Yearly home-bred stallions on hand at present as well as a few older ones.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM
Clydesdales and Shorthorns
Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.
Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.
Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.
P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

Rare Bargains n FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS
I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.
JOHN G. BARRON
Fairview, C. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisement will be inserted under this heading such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements.

TERMS—Two cents 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 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Italian Bees, L. J. Crowder. Postage 18-12 La Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie Pups, \$10 apiece, f.o.b., now ready, apply early to J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont.

EXPERIENCED Herdsman desires position with some of the large stock breeders of the West. Good caretaker; strictly temperate. Address J.E.J., Box 99, Caron, Sask. 23-10

WHEAT FARM to Rent or for Sale on crop payment. Pleasant location, comfortable buildings, near school and elevator. A. I. Farnam, Davidson, Sask. 23-10

FOR SALE—Seven hundred Oxford grade Sheep, from one to five years. Will sell one or all. Also fifty head of grade Cattle. Apply to Smith Bros., Clarivale, Sask., or John McQuinn, Brandon, Man. 30-10

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-10-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Roseburn P.O., Man. 26-11

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produce peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

VICTORIA, B.C.—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 200 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation is high, commanding magnificent views. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Fetherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

FOR SALE—easy terms, late owner dead—forty acres first-class Fruit Lands close to town and rail; five acres cleared, balance scattered timber; shack and spring water on property; few trees in bearing. Only sixty-five dollars per acre. Courier, Box 26, Revelstoke, B. C. 23-10

IMPROVED FARM, British Columbia, 502 acres, valley North Thompson river, 23 miles from Kamloops City, B.C., near fruit-growing district, two miles frontage on North Thompson river, beautifully situated, level land, 100 acres cultivated, rich soil, some good timber, two-story frame house costing over \$2,000, large two-story barn and other buildings, spring on property; price \$6,000. Apply Union Trust Co., Winnipeg, Man. 30-10

FOR SALE, 450 acres, one of the finest farms in Manitoba. 400 under cultivation, balance hay and pasture, no waste land. Fenced with barbed wire and running water in pasture. Land heavy black loam, no sloughs or stones. Good house, 6 rooms and summer kitchen. Stable for 20 head, with loft; cattle stable for 16 head; good water and handy; granary rooms for 2,000 tons and good tool house. Grounds well laid out with nice garden and well treed. 5 miles from town and 1 1/2 from leading platform. Small cash payment and half crop for balance to right party. Apply for further particulars to Box D., Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 23-10

GENERAL STORE in Exchange for Farm Land. An up-to-date business in an excellent wheat belt. Stock and building worth about eight thousand; turnover over twenty thousand; annual profits of five thousand. Is in an incorporated village of Sask. Only one opposition store. Would take over an improved farm with stock and implements or good raw prairie. Failing health the only reason for selling. Send along accurate description of land with price, at once, as this is a snap which will soon be picked up. Address, GENERAL STORE SNAP, c/o FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 23-10

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

H. E. WABY, Holmfield, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy now and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

MRS. M. VIALOUX, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Manitoba, choice Barred Rock Pullets for sale—beauties; also a few cockerels. T.F.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Five prizes at Saskatchewan Poultry Show, Regina, 1907. Cockerels \$5, \$3, \$2. Pullets \$3, \$2. Trios \$10. Mrs. Geo. Shaw Page, Moosomin, Sask. 23-10

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-5

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Theo. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 124, Pense, Sask. 30-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O., Man. Phone 55, Wanwanassa. Exchange.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshire David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T.F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Selma, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. E. R.—Breeders of Scotch and New York State Fair, 1895, 1896, Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWER BROS., Ebbesboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM, Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires, Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill, P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department 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.

STRAYED—two Bay Mares, one with white face, lame on off fore foot. Clyde bred, branded on left shoulder A over 3; the other with white star on forehead, branded N on right shoulder. Both had halters on and ropes trailing. \$25 reward for information leading to recovery. John Gillyean, Lloydminster, Sask. 23-10

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Trade Notes

It's the same in many cases, little insignificant things can accomplish great feats with apparently little effort. You can steer immense ocean liners with your little finger.

Thirty years ago if you were told that a horse could pull up a tree stump three feet in diameter and anchored three feet deep by hundreds of tough roots, you would have said, "hosh", no doubt. Yet to-day one horse and a small machine can clear a big field of immense obstructions with little labor.

The W. Smith Grubber Co., of La-Crosse, Wis., are sending farmers who write them a big book free, which tells all about pulling stumps and a free trial offer. It's a very interesting book.

NEW IDEAS IN THE CARE and feeding of farm animals have brought to pass some radical changes in farm methods, greatly to the advantage of the farmer. As an instance, take what may be called the "tonic idea." It teaches the necessary use of a proper digestive and corrective preparation during the weeks or months in which an animal is being fitted for market.

While this is a comparatively new idea, its importance cannot be over-estimated. No one single feature of the "new farm science" touches the profit side of the business so directly as this.

It points the way to a vastly more prosperous era in cattle raising as a branch of farm operations. It means greatly increased profits and a business established on a permanent basis.

The "tonic idea" is a simple, common sense proposition that the feeder of livestock will instantly appreciate once it is brought to his attention. Every feeder knows that at some time in the fattening process there may come to the animal a more or less serious digestive break-down caused by a long-continued heavy feeding. No need to say that this disaster is to be avoided if satisfactory results are to be reached or a margin of profit realized.

The purpose of the stock "food tonic" then, is to correct and prevent just this dangerous condition, and as the "ounce of prevention is worth the pound of cure" it follows that no feeder can afford to wait until the mischief is done, but should keep the digestive apparatus of his fattening cattle in a healthy condition from the start by the use of the tonic.

Such men as Professors Winslow Quitman and Finley Dun indorse its ingredients and successful men are using it.

DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

219 Robert St. Toronto R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Picton, Ont.

You will Live Twice as Long

where the climate is good. There are no blizzards, fuel famines, or frosted crops in Gulf Coast, Texas. Profits of \$30 to \$300 per acre can be made each year, and you can work out of doors in your shirt-sleeves every day in the year. Write for our free book, "Truth about Texas." It's free for the asking, and may point the way to a prosperous and contented future for you. We are the Largest Land Dealers in Texas.

PICKERT-HAMMOND LAND CO.,
Opposite Grand Central Station
HOUSTON, TEXAS

LET ME PROVE THAT

10 Acres of our Kootenay Fruit Land

Will earn from \$300.00 to \$500.00 a month FOR YOU.

I will sell it to you for \$5.00 a week.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR THE PROOF.

W. J. McKIM, Nelson, B.C.

British Columbia Fruit Lands

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP Co. owing to expansion of business and in order to comply with the Lien Law passed at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature have opened an office in Regina at 2215 South Railway Street. This will be in charge of Mr. H. J. Ribble, the company's representative in that territory.



Is The Fastest Growing Company In Canada

Over \$2,700,000.00 MORE insurance was written by this company last year, than in any previous year.

The expenses were \$10,224 LESS than in 1905, while the volume of business on its books was much larger.

Is it any wonder then that the whole Canadian people have confidence in the wise, conservative business management?

And they show their confidence by taking out enough insurance in The Mutual Life to make it the fastest growing company in the Dominion.

Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., or call on 81

P. D. McKINNON, Provincial Mgr. Winnipeg
THOS. JONES, Super. for Manitoba



Terms Open Sept. 2, Oct. 14, Nov. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classics	11 Pharmacy
2 Scientific	12 Music
3 Normal	13 Oratory
4 Primary Training	14 Business
5 Civil Engineering	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Bachelor's Course	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instructions given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$68.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. School all year. Enter anytime. 3000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each.

"You Will Suffer all Your Life."

SAID ALL THE DOCTORS

Half a dozen of the best physicians told Mr. Baker that he had Chronic Rheumatism, and would have it as long as he lived. One day Mr. Baker read in a paper of a man who had Rheumatism just like him—who had been told by doctors that his case was hopeless—and who had been completely cured by GIN PILLS.

The two cases were so much alike that Mr. Baker decided he would invest 50c in a box of GIN PILLS and give them a trial.

It was the best investment he ever made. Before the first box was taken, he felt better all over, so he got another. He took that and bought a third, getting better all the time.

Hinesville, May 8, 1906.

I have been greatly benefitted by your Gin Pills, and all who have used them in this neighborhood speak very highly of them.

One of my neighbors, Mr. X., who suffered for years with Rheumatism and who has spent hundreds of dollars with specialists without receiving the slightest benefit, was entirely cured by two boxes of Gin Pills. He is proclaiming their virtues from the "housetops."

Yours truly, D. L. BAKER.

We don't even ask you to buy Gin Pills—but to try them at our expense. Write us, mentioning this paper, and we will gladly send you a free sample of these wonderful Kidney Pills that cure Rheumatism. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Sold by all dealers—50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50—or sent on receipt of price.

MAGISTRATE FEES—HUNTING.

1. Is a justice of the peace entitled to a fee for signing the affidavit form endorsed on back of hunting licenses, and for filling out application forms of wolf bounties, also is a father and son in the same family each entitled to a hunting license?

2. Is it a violation of the law to put a neighbor's cows in a corral, if the owner has not taken them home by dark, and they do damage to grain and garden crops?

Man. W. A.

Ans.—1. A Magistrate, justice of the peace or commissioner in B. R. has no right to charge for his services in making out affidavits, though there is no statute bearing on the matter, nor no fixed fees. The same applies in making out applications for wolf bounties. In actual practice the work is either done for nothing or a charge of 25 cts. or 50 cts is made.

Father and son may each secure a resident big game hunting license on payment of the regular fee of \$2.00

2. It all depends upon the by-laws of the municipality, and we cannot tell what they may be in different municipalities.

YOUNG MARE OUT OF CONDITION.

Have a five-year-old mare that is not doing well. A year ago the Veterinarian treated her for swamp fever, but she got no better; rested her last fall and winter and up to August this year, but she will not eat much grain. Keeps thin and has a white discharge. Veterinarian says she has no signs of fever now.

Sask. F. D.

Ans.—This a case of Leucorrhoea which is very difficult to cure. Treatment consists in flushing the womb out every day or two with an antiseptic solution of Zenoleum or phenyle heated to 100 degrees and about two gallons injected into the organ with a pump. In the meantime feed well and give tonics such as one dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica three times daily. It requires patience and unusual perseverance to effect a cure, only rare cases respond readily.

NO HERD LAW.

We have formed a local council but no by-law has been made with reference to cattle trespassing, if cattle are damaging my crops and stacks can I impound them in the nearest pound.

Wiggins, Sask. S. V.

Ans.—If there is no herd law requiring cattle running at large to be in charge of herders the only course open to protect crops is to fence them or guard them. By all means get a herd by-law passed before another season.

KEEPING TURKEY EGGS.

Will you kindly inform me if turkeys eggs held over winter are good for hatching.

J. P. M.

Ans.—No, we would not care to risk a hen's time on them.

HORSE WILL NOT LIE.

I bought a horse two months ago and he won't lie down; he is healthy and works well. What is wrong with him, and is there any way to make him lie down?

Man. J. I.

Ans.—Some horses never lie down in a stable and some take quite a while to get accustomed to new surroundings before they will lie. If he seems tired let him out and he may lie in the field.

WAGE QUESTION.

A man engages with me at \$25 per month for one year, if he is sick for 8 or 10 days in one month, can he demand full pay for that month, or am I entitled to deduct wages and charge him for board for the time he is incapable of doing his duties.

Alta. P. J. R.

Ans.—If the man remains on and works out the year faithfully he would have a good claim to full pay, but if he shirks and is a time server, you would be justified in withholding wages for the time he was incapacitated. So far as we are aware there is no specific law on such a point, and a judicial decision would depend upon the view a judge might take of the circumstances.

GETTING SETTLEMENT FOR CATTLE

Sold some cattle last March to a dealer, who said he was buying for another person. The cattle were to be paid for in the fall as soon as I delivered them. But when I brought the cattle to him, he gave me only five dollars, and then sent me some more some weeks after. At the same time he stated that some of the cattle had died and that he would pay me the balance of what he owed me when he could. Sometime after I called to see him at his residence but found him not at home and since then have written him on three different occasions but he has not paid any heed to any of the letters. Now I would like to know what I had better do to get what is owing me.

Isn't it punishable by law for a man to give a cheque on a bank to a person when he has no money there?

Man. C. P. R.

Ans.—Your only course is to put the case in the hands of a solicitor and instruct him to make collection. You may have to take stock or make some other arrangement if there is no money available. You are clearly entitled to the full amount.

2. Yes; issuing a "phony" check is an indictable offence.

IMPOUNDING CATTLE.

In this municipality we have fence law, cattle being allowed to run at large between sunrise and sunset. One of my neighbors says he will pound all cattle running at large after sunset. Can he take cattle off the unoccupied lands of A B and C without their authority, would he not be trespassing?

Man. E. H.

Ans.—We think he would be within his rights especially if his cultivated lands lie alongside unoccupied lands. It is evidently the intention of the by-law to protect crops under such circumstances.

Try This Great Stump Puller

FREE Leaves Ground in Perfect Condition for Cultivation. Write for BIG FREE BOOK.

I am the originator of Stump Pullers! Since 1861 I have been building my famous low-down Puller, which is positively the only practical device of its kind on the market. This Puller is so designed as to overcome friction and exert greater strength. One man and horse can do more work with this machine than ten men can do by hand, and do the work better. Set up and ready for use in five minutes. Read my wonderful offer. If in the market for a Stump Puller you owe it to yourself to let me prove the unrivaled excellence of mine. Here is My Big Offer—I'll ship one to you. Clear 10 acres. If the machine doesn't meet my claims for it, send it back and you aren't out a penny—even for freight, for I don't let you lose anything. Write me today for my big free catalogue. Tells all about 'em—quotes prices, terms, etc. For particulars write to W. SMITH, Inventor, W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., Dept. E22, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Fistula and Poll Evil. Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Buy and apply at once. Just a little attention every day—and your money refunded if you fail. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Veto-Prepared Veterinary Advice. Write us for a free copy. Specify paper covering many cases of Poll Evil, Fistula, and other diseases. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded.

In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prize-winning stock. For particulars write to WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

You can get more from us than anywhere else for your SHEEP DEER FUR SKINS

Write us now for prices, or ship us what you have. Our returns are quick cash and top prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

If you want to improve your stock these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

HEREFORD

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me, A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.

OUR Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year. W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

My herd boar, Albert Knight No. 48187. Have also young boars, all ages. Write me your wants and state what breed your sows are. I also want to purchase young boar, good individual, and registered or eligible for registration. John Maurer, Valley City, Alta.

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs. JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.

Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires

FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshire and Tamworth Swine. OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

Westward Ho!

"Good Morning, Mr. Brown."
 "Good Morning, Teller I want to buy a Draft for \$50,000 on Vancouver, as I understand the Coast Cities offer exceptional opportunities at present for investment and I am going to **make hay while the sun shines.**" "By the way, do you happen to know of a thoroughly reliable and up to date financial firm in Vancouver or Victoria, to whom I can go for advice regarding values, good locations for investment, etc.?"



"Why yes! I know of just such a firm. The National Finance Co. Ltd. is managed by thoroughly competent and reliable men, and on its Directorate are men of unquestionable ability and integrity. I can strongly recommend this Company and would advise you to go direct to them on reaching Vancouver, as you can be absolutely assured of a straight deal."

"Can you give me the Company's address?"
 "The **Head Office** is located at 412 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, but they also have a large and well equipped Branch Office at 88 Government St., Victoria, B. C., and at 301 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg."
 "Thank you very much, I will take your advice and call on them immediately on my arrival in Vancouver."
 The management of the National Finance Co. Ltd. will be glad to give any inquirers the full benefit of their experience and knowledge. Timber, farms, fruit lands, business and residential property, Insurance. Stocks Bonds and Debentures are special features of our business.

National Finance Co. Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00 Paid Up Capital \$100,000.00
 Sole Agents for Prudential Investment Co. Ltd.
 Managing Director—H. J. Knott. Asst. Manager—D. C. Reid
 Sec'y.—Treasurer—J. H. Crosthwaite

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.
 We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.
 Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.
B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Frank O. Fowler President Angus McDonald Vice-President Jos. Cornell Manager

The Central Canada Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA
 Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act." Full Government Deposit Registered in Saskatchewan and Alberta

The Saskatchewan Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN Full Government Deposit. J. F. Bole, President G. T. Marsh, Vice-President Registered in the Province of Alberta

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA Full Government Deposit Registered in the Province of Saskatchewan H. C. Taylor President J. H. Gariepy Vice-President Edgar A. Brown Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE PUREBRED REGISTERED LIVE STOCK INSURANCE HAIL INSURANCE (in Manitoba)

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. Our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly.
 Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention
 We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home companies need apply.

PATELLA DISLOCATED

Have a four-year-old mare, weight 1,200, has been bothered some at times with a peculiar stiffness of hind leg, especially in the morning, after a hard day's work. Will stand with leg slightly ahead of other leg, and when she tries to move is unable to raise it from the floor. After a few attempts it will come up with a jerk and click and mare is apparently all right. One morning I had to take leg and pull the foot back before it went right, trouble is in stifle I think. What would be a good liniment to rub with, as mare works regularly, and it is not convenient to blister at present? Has been this way three or four mornings the past three months.

Man. S. C.

Ans.—Your mare is affected at times with dislocation of Patella or stifle bone, caused by weakness of the ligament, that holds the bone in place. A good blister is certainly the best treatment, but as you wish to work her would advise the use of Absorbine.

GOSSIP.

RADDISON FAIR A SUCCESS.

The Redbery Agricultural Society's second annual fair was held at Raddison on September 24th. Despite the fact that farmers were busy stacking and threshing, a large crowd was in attendance and a splendid display of livestock and agricultural products made. The horse and cattle exhibit was good. Horses made the largest display. In cattle, Shorthorns were the only purebreds represented, the herds of Mitchell, Johnston and Magwood, dividing the prizes. Swine were not very largely shown, W. B. Johnston being the only exhibitor in the pure-bred classes. Dr. J. E. Pyfe, Regina, Sask., judged the horses and J. C. Readey, Tisdale, placed the awards in the other livestock classes.

Agricultural products, roots, vegetables, and dairy goods made a creditable display. These made perhaps the most attractive features of the fair and reflected the progress which this district is making in agricultural pursuits. The Raddison fair is conducted on purely agricultural lines. The prizes are good, the management energetic and when the society has had time to establish its fair thoroughly—it was organized only last year—Raddison is going to have one of the best agricultural shows of the Province. A complete prize list cannot be given. A few only of the many excellent classes can be reported.

DRAFT HORSES.

Mare any age—1, Harry Hamilton. Filly or gelding, 2 years old.—1 and 2, Levi Price.
 Brood mare with foal at foot.—1, Harry Johnston.
 Team in harness.—1, Harry Johnston; 2, John Bell.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES

Stallion 7 years or over.—1, A. L. Nutting.
 Mare, 3 years or over.—1, A. Brigham; 2, J. H. Nichols.
 Filly or gelding, 2 years old.—1, Geo. Hamilton; 2, A. S. Caldecott.
 Colt, 1 year old.—1, Geo. Hamilton.
 Brood mare and foal.—1, Billy Maxwell; 2, N. Bie.
 Foal.—1, Billy Maxwell; 2, Bill Maxwell.
 Team in harness.—1, J. H. Nichols; 2, John Bell; 3, Jas. A. Mitchell.

CARRIAGE OR ROADSTERS

Filly any age.—1, Rev. Mr. Panting; 2, N. B. Bie.
 Colt, 1 year old.—1, H. Thorpe.
 Brood mare with foal at foot.—1, R. C. Scott.
 Foal.—1, R. C. Scott.
 Team in harness.—1, W. E. Andrews.
 Pony in harness.—1, Wm. S. ...
 Single pony in harness.—1, Wm. S. ...

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Totally Eclipsed
 That ancient relic, the Washboard, is totally eclipsed and entirely displaced by this up-to-date product of modern labor-saving ingenuity—The New Century Ball Bearing Washing Machine.
 The New Century brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on wash days.
 Booklet giving full description will be mailed on application.
 Sold by dealers for \$3.50.
 THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
 HAMILTON, CANADA

Oxydonor
 Gives Vigorous Health Without Medicine.
 OXYDONOR constrains the body to cure itself according to its own laws, through its own means—its organs.
 OXYDONOR effects this by causing the organism to be vitalized to the maximum degree, through free absorption of oxygen from the air.
 OXYDONOR is neither a remedy nor electrical appliance. It belongs to Diaduction—the new science, the result of fifty years' investigation of the Laws and Principles of Life.
 "My husband had a paralytic stroke. For four months doctors did all they could for him but nothing could help him. He could not move his legs but soon after applying OXYDONOR he could move his legs and toes. He had a clot on the brain and doctors said nothing could help him but an operation. The Oxydonor cured that.
 My little boy had Eczema for over four years—his face, ears and hands covered with sores. We sent him to the hospital all last summer and he was sent home worse than ever and pronounced incurable. We then applied Oxydonor and now his flesh is quite clear, a wonder to everybody."
 MRS. JOSEPH KEE,
 1006 Dundas St., Toronto.
 Write for free books, giving grateful testimonials from a few of those who have been cured. Beware of fraudulent imitations. There is but one genuine Oxydonor—and that bears the name of the inventor—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved on the metal. Look for it.
Dr. H. Sanche & Co.
 358 St. Catherine St. West,
 MONTREAL 18
 61 Fifth Ave. Detroit, Mich.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Scott; 2, Jas. B. Stevenson; 3, A. S. Caldecott.
 Farmers driver.—1, Jas. B. Stevenson; 2, Harry Hamilton.
 Farmer's turnout.—1, Geo. Boyd; 2, Wm. West.
 Special by A. S. Caldecott. Single pony in harness driven by lady.—1, Mrs. Caldecott; 2, Mrs. Stevenson.
 Special by Boyd Bros. Single turnout.—1, Geo. McFarlane; 2, Jas. Stevenson.
 Special by W. Walker. Best walking team.—1, R. C. Scott; 2, J. L. Nichols.
 Special by Geo. Langley, M.P.P., Brood mare and foal any class.—1, Billy Maxwell.

CATTLE

Shorthorns.—Bull, 3 years old or over.—1, R. Johnston, Sr., 2, Jas. A. Mitchell; bull calf—1 and 2 R. Johnston; cow 3 years or over.—1 and 2 R. Johnston; heifer 2 years old.—1, R. Johnston; heifer, 1 year old.—1 and 2 R. Johnston; heifer calf.—1, Jas. Mitchell, 2, R. W. Magwood; herd, bull and three females.—1, R. Johnston, 2, Jas. A. Mitchell.
 Dairy Grade.—Cow, any age.—1, Jas. A. Mitchell, 2, Jas. A. Mitchell; heifer, 2 years old.—1, R. W. Hunter; heifer, 1 year old.—1, Geo. Hamilton; heifer calf.—1, Wm. West; 2, R. C. Scott.
 Beef Grades.—Cow any age.—1, R. Johnston, 2, A. L. Nutting; heifer, 2 years old.—1, R. Johnston, 2, H. Thorpe; heifer, 1 year old.—1, H. Thorpe, 2, G. Hamilton; calf 1907.—1 and 2, R. Johnston; steer, 2 years old.—1, G. W. Smith; 2, R. C. Scott; steer 1 year old.—1, G. Johnston, 2, R. C. Scott; herd, bull and three females.—1, R. Johnston; 2, R. C. Scott. Canadian Bank of Commerce special, bull and three females.—1, silver medal, R. Johnston; 2, bronze medal, R. C. Scott.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Bushel of wheat.—1, Jas. A. Mitchell; 2, John Campbell.
 Bushel of oats.—1, R. W. Magwood; 2, E. Hingley.
 Collection of Native Grasses.—1, and 2, Jas. A. Mitchell.
 Sheaf of wheat.—1, John Stevens; 2, John Campbell; 3, K. N. Laycock.
 Sheaf of Barley.—1, Wm. West.
 J. S. Goodrich & Sons' specials.—
 Bushel of wheat.—1, Jas. A. Mitchell.
 Bushel of oats.—R. W. Magwood.
 Udo F. Schader's specials.—Sheaf of wheat.—1, John Stevens. Sheaf of oats.—1, E. Ringley.
 Timothy seed special.—1, R. W. Magwood.

MEDICINE HAT FAIR.

The Medicine Hat's Agricultural Society's twenty-first annual fair was held on October 1st and 2nd. The association's accommodations were taxed to contain the exhibits brought out. In a good many respects this year's show was the greatest yet held. The display of livestock, especially horses was large and good. Agricultural products, however, made perhaps the most sensational exhibit. A good many are imbued with the idea that Medicine Hat is a livestock country only. To visitors entertaining such notions, the exhibit of grains, roots, vegetables and dairy products would come as an agreeable surprise, these things were exhibited here in larger quantity and in better quality than we have seen in a good many fairs in the West this fall. While it is impossible to discuss all departments as fully as we would like a portion of the awards made is here appended.

HORSES.

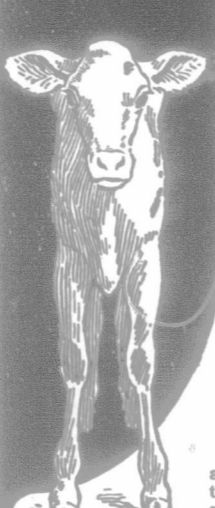
GENERAL PURPOSE.

Pair of geldings or mares.—1, Robert McCutcheon; 2, A. McGillivray.
 Standard Bred.—J. Harman.
 Roadsters.—Pair of geldings or mares in harness.—J. Alcock.
 Single driver in harness.—1, James Mitchell; 2, A. Hughes.
 Filly or colt, one year.—1, James Johnston; 2, H. Gobbett.
 Brood mare and foal.—1, Jas. Johnston; 2, Jas. Johnston.
 Foal.—1 and 2, Jas. Johnston.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

Pair of geldings or mares in harness.—1, E. A. Bell, 2, Jas. Johnston.
 Filly or gelding.—1, E. A. Bell; 2, H. Gobbett.

From Calf to Yearling



A horse, cow or steer—any domestic animal—is, in a sense, what the breeder makes it. An inherited tendency toward heavy milking or capacity for fattening may be intensified by judicious management on the part of the feeder until succeeding generations excel the parent stock. The feeder can change an unthrifty animal into one that proves profitable. This developing of characteristics is made possible by the modern science of feeding as understood by up-to-date farmers. Hence the first twelve months in the life of a calf become of vital importance as largely determining its future usefulness. Now, to rightly develop a calf with large appetite, it's necessary to *strengthen digestion* so that increasing ration may be met by increasing appetite and no derangement result from over-feeding. To do this, give regularly, twice a day, small doses of

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

A TONIC

in the grain ration. This is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains bitter tonics, iron for the blood and proper nitrates to cleanse the system. It acts upon the digestive organs, correcting any tendency toward indigestion and enabling the animal to assimilate great quantities of food; hence compels rapid growth and permanently fixes the feeding habit.

Dr. Hess Stock Food gives increased appetite for roughage and, by aiding digestion, prevents much loss of nutriment in the manure. Corrects all minor stock ailments and costs but a penny a day for a horse, cow, hog or steer. Its ingredients are endorsed by Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dux, the greatest medical writers of the age.

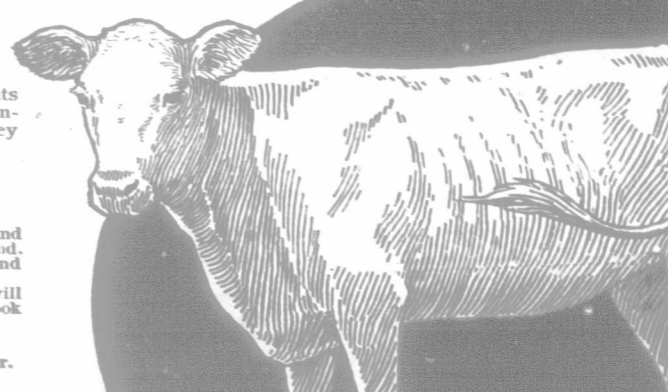
Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00
 Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

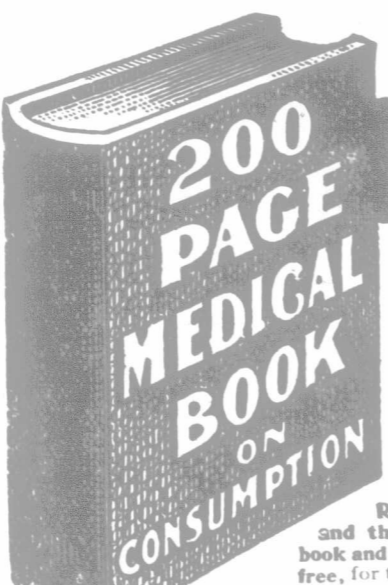
Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 279 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.,** and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whifle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited - Montreal.

See that Cap

Rust Proof Rust Proof



It's Square, Made of New Sheet Steel. Rust Proof on Both Sides.

This patented rust-proof square steel cap is supplied only with

Paroid Roofing

Other ready roofings are laid with cheap, round caps, cut from scrap tin that soon rust out and destroy the roofing

Paroid Rust-Proof Caps cannot work loose. They have large binding surface and add years to roof life. The rust-proof cap added to other superior features, makes Paroid the best ready roofing ever laid on a building.

To let you test and prove Paroid's superiority we make this

Money Back Guarantee
 Buy one roll of Paroid, apply it to your roof. If you are not then satisfied that you have the best, we will send you a check for the amount paid for the roofing and the cost of applying.

Ask for Free Samples of Paroid, Rust-Proof Caps and name of our Paroid Dealer. If you care for our Book of Plans for Farm Buildings, enclose four cents for postage.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.
 Established in U. S. A. in 1877.
 Winnipeg Office: 143 E. Bannatyne Ave.
 Factory and Office: Hamilton, Ont.
 The originators of the complete roofing kit and the Paroid rust-proof cap.



Why Lose Calves from Blackleg?

They constitute the future herd.

VACCINATE NOW WITH THE ORIGINAL PASTEUR (BLACKLEG) (Cord form) Pasteur Vaccine Co. (Blackleg Vaccine (Powder))

Produced by the Discoverers: Profs. Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas.

Successfully used on over 36,000,000 Head.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Ltd.
 366 W. 11th St. 7 Rue Meyerbeer 41-43 Marsh Ave.
 NEW YORK PARIS CHICAGO
 Sole Concessionaires Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products

Our Rat Virus is the only Scientific non-poisonous rodent exterminator.



The Most Satisfactory Roofing For Country Houses Is Ruberoid

If you can drive a nail you can apply Ruberoid Roofing.

Ruberoid is put up in convenient rolls, containing nails, tin caps, and cement for seams.

Ruberoid is fire resisting, lightning and weather-proof.

It will not melt like tar, or corrode or rust like metal.

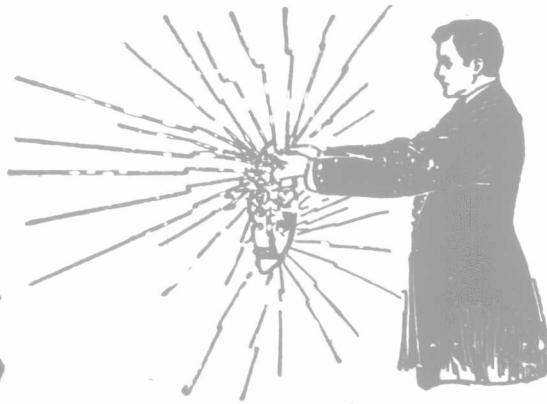
Ruberoid is the original ready to lay roofing. It has stood unequalled for 15 years.

Write us for booklet and samples of Ruberoid and we will tell you who sells it in your neighborhood.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Limited,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal, P. Q.
Factories at Lachine Canal, P. Q.

2

"A LIFE SAVER FOR WEAK MEN"



Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age. I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by Nature to be strong and sturdy. Even

that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength, I can make as good as ever he was.

I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of Nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it and will cure you.

Dear Sir:—About five years ago I had Rheumatism in my ankles, shoulders, elbows and fingers. I used your Belt, and was cured in about forty days. Your Belt is the best investment I ever made.—John Hemsworth, Hazelwood, Sask.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to a man who has become discouraged from senseless doctoring. Let such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stores up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

Dear Sir:—I have given your Belt a fair trial and I think it is a grand Belt for Rheumatism and Lamé Back, and I would recommend it to anyone suffering from Rheumatism. It is worth its weight in gold. I beg to remain,—W. D. Harrison (Rancher), Moose Jaw, Sask.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

NOT A CENT UNTIL YOU ARE CURED

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in any way for three months, and if it does not cure, you need not pay me. My only condition is that you return me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

It is as good for women as for men. When while you sleep, it cures no trouble. You feel the gentle, glowing heat from it constantly, but it is no stimulant, as in the old style belts.

Call to day or send for my beautiful book, full of things a man likes to read, if he wants to be a strong man. I send it sealed, free. Cut out this ad.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Advertise in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

Filly or colt.—1, E. A. Bell; 2, H. Gobbett.

Mare and foal.—1, H. Gobbett; 2, J. Johnston.

Foal.—1, E. A. Bell; 2, J. Johnston.

HEAVY DRAFT (UNREGISTERED).

Pair of geldings or mares in harness.—1, H. Gobbett.

Filly or gelding.—1 and 2, E. Cole.

Filly or colt.—1, H. Gobbett; 2, E. Cole.

Brood mare and foal.—1, Can. Land and Ranch Co.; 2, D. Cargill.

Foal.—1, D. Cargill; 2, Can. Land and Ranch Co.

HEAVY DRAFT (CLYDE OR SHIRE).

Stallion, any age.—1, D. Cargill, 2, H. Gobbett.

Stallion, two years. 1, Can. Land and Ranch Co.; 2, D. Cargill.

Filly or gelding.—1, M. Cameron; 2, E. Cole.

Filly or colt, one year.—1, D. Cargill; 2, E. A. Bell.

Brood mare and foal.—1, Can. Land and Ranch Co.; 2, D. Cargill.

Foal.—1, D. Cargill; 2, Can. Land and Ranch Co.

Best cow horse.—Jas. Mitchell.

SWEEPSTAKES AND SPECIALS

Best exhibit comprising three of the progeny of one registered stallion.—1, H. Gobbett; 2, D. Cargill.

Best draft stallion on exhibition grounds.—D. Cargill, also silver medal.

Best draft mare on exhibition.—Can. Land & Ranch Co.

Silver medal donated by Bank of Commerce for best exhibit of horses.—D. Cargill.

Silver medal donated by Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for best heavy draft stallion.—D. Cargill.

Silver medal donated by Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for best light stallion.—Jas. Harman.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.

Aged Bull.—1, A. Wooley.

Shorthorns.—Aged bull, 1 A. Wooley; bull, 2 years, 1 A. Wooley; bull calf, 1 A. Wooley; cow and calf, 1 A. Wooley.

Herefords.—Bull, aged, 1 J. A. Johnston; bull, 1 year, 1 Alex Shaw; cow and calf, 1 Alex Shaw; heifer calf, 1 Alex Shaw.

Galloways.—Bull, aged, 1, R. E. Starks. For two-year-old bull, yearling bull, bull calf, cow and calf, two-year-old heifer, one-year-old heifer and heifer calf, R. E. Starks took first and second prizes.

Specials.—Best exhibit of cattle, R. E. Starks, silver medal presented by Bank of Commerce. Best bull in beef breed, Alex. Shaw, silver medal presented by Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

Best cow horse.—Jas. Mitchell.

Best exhibit comprising three of the progeny of one registered stallion.—1, H. Gobbett; 2, D. Cargill.

Best draft stallion on exhibition grounds.—D. Cargill, also silver medal.

Best draft mare on exhibition.—Can. Land & Ranch Co.

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Silver medal donated by Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for best light stallion.—Jas. Harman.

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Best draft stallion on exhibition grounds.—D. Cargill, also silver medal.

Best draft mare on exhibition.—Can. Land & Ranch Co.

Silver medal donated by Bank of Commerce for best exhibit of horses.—D. Cargill.

Silver medal donated by Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for best heavy draft stallion.—D. Cargill.

Silver medal donated by Alberta Horse Breeders' Association for best light stallion.—Jas. Harman.

In a slaughter test at Smithfield, and reported in the London *Live Stock Journal*, three steers and one heifer two years old and under three were killed and the following weights given. The average age of the steers was two years, seven months and ten days, average live weight 1451 pounds, average per cent. dressed 65.83, average gain from birth was 1.54 pounds. All were pronounced by the butchers as first rate quality and not wasteful. Of the heifers the butcher said she was a fine beast in every way and was as full of meat as possible. As a cross on Shorthorns they show a remarkable record. Steers at two years and seven months weighed 2028 pounds and at three years and five months 2270 pounds. At the Smithfield Show, in 1890, a Red Polled steer dressed the highest per cent. of his live weight of anything slaughtered—73.72 per cent. "Erubus", champion Red Poll bull in England, weighed 2900 pounds, so much for beef qualities.

As space is limited we will now turn to what so many farmers are looking for, milk records, and I propose to show that we have the only dual-purpose breed, for so far in our own operations we have not had one registered female that was not well worth milking. H. P. Green, an English breeder, exhibited a steer two years and six months old, weight 1735 pounds, whose dam Gleanor has a milk record of 14189 pounds of milk in a year. The Whittingham herd of Mr. Garret Taylor consisting of ninety-eight cows, averaged in 1896, 5585 pounds of milk. In 1894 the average of eighty-five cows was 5897 pounds. There were but two cows in the ninety-eight that tested less than three per cent.; tested on grass. In individual records we have "Pretty Bride" 8585 pounds, in 308 days, "Star" gave 10,416 in 348 days, "Crocus," gave in 364 days 6,735 pounds of milk, butter-fat test 5.4 per cent., making 436 pounds of butter in the year. At the London Dairy Show, of 1893, the winning cow was "Fill Pail" No. 1511, which cow has a record of 52,767 pounds in six years.

The above are a few of the figures which go to show that the Red Polled cattle have proved themselves a good dual-purpose breed. We could take up a great deal of valuable space in tests and records but will conclude with a few remarks on what we have so far noted ourselves. Our heifers are all sired by a bull which weighed over 2000 pounds, and two of his daughters took second and third in three days' milking contest at Winnipeg, 1907; one, "Queen," the day she left home, on dry feed and after milking ninety days, gave thirty-six and a half pounds of milk, travelled 150 miles on the train, and started to milk the day she was unloaded. They would not drink the water on the train and the water in Winnipeg did not seem to agree with them at first, and, as a consequence, "Queen" dropped to an average of twenty-five and a half pounds of milk per day. "Ruby" gave in five months over 4000 pounds of milk, took second in Winnipeg, and tested as high as 5.1 per cent. These heifers are only two years old and three months, and two years and five months old respectively at the time of calving. We have large grade cows in red color from the sire of these heifers testing from four per cent. up as high in one case as high as 5.9 and giving a good flow of milk.

H. E. WABY.

(Upon this subject it is interesting to note that there is some little controversy going on just now as to whether or not the Red Polls are a beef, milk, or dual-purpose breed of cattle. Most farmers, we are inclined to think, would place them in the latter class. But it would seem that the scale of points and standard of excellence recently adopted by the different associations of the breed, places more emphasis than formerly on dairy form and milking performance. Prof. Richards, it will be remembered, in placing the awards in this breed at Winnipeg, strongly emphasized the importance of dairy characteristics in placing the prizes. The present controversy arose from the *Breeders' Gazette's* criticism of Prof. A. L. Haecker's placings in this class at the Minnesota state fair, the *Gazette* considered that Prof. Haecker interpreted the new scale of points and standard somewhat too liberally in the interest of milk.—E.P.)

HAVE WE A FARMER'S COW IN THE RED POLL.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Since exhibiting at the Winnipeg Industrial this year we have received numerous letters from your readers asking a great many questions about the dual-purpose breed of cattle, and thought it might not be amiss to write a short account of what we consider some of their good qualities along with a few weights and milk yields.

We, so far, have found them very profitable and it seems hard to convince old Shorthorn breeders that we have as good a breed as they have—to make money specially for a poor man.

Now, to start with, it might not be amiss to take their records as beef cattle. At the Smithfield Show, England, in 1881, a steer three years and seven months old weighed 1919 pounds, a heifer three years and one month, 1434 pounds. At the Suffolk Club Show (the home of the Red Polls) a three-year-old steer weighed 2856 pounds. At Norwich Show, 1882, a steer two years and eleven months weighed 1660 pounds, a heifer, three years and seven months, 1758 pounds. To be brief, a few records are given below of different steers and heifers whose weights were recorded, 1880 steers, twenty-one months, 1588 pounds, steer, thirty-one months, 1858 pounds, thirty-five months, 1812 pounds, steer, forty-two months, 2102 pounds, heifer, forty months, 1725 pounds.


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GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING.

The difficulty in obtaining desirable horses for military service has induced the United States government to undertake to raise a part of its army horses and mules. It is proposed to establish a station in Missouri, near Kansas City, another in Texas, near Fort Worth, and a third breeding establishment in Montana, near Miles City. It is an independent commercial enterprise on the part of the government to insure not only a supply of horses and mules for military service, but to raise best types of horses for cavalry mounts and artillery use.

The location of the breeding stations is admirable to obtain brood mares for foundation stock. Missouri is nearly as famous for the quality of her saddle and light harness horses as is Kentucky. There are several herds of well-bred horses in Montana, while the Texas horses are renowned for their hardiness and endurance. It has not yet been announced what breed of stallions will be used to sire cavalry mounts, but presumably it will be an American trotting-bred stallion. When selecting a sire to head the government carriage-horse breeding establishment Carmon, a son of Robert McGregor (2:17), was selected in preference to a Hackney French or German Coach stallion. Unquestionably expert judges can select from our domestic-bred horses all the foundation stock necessary to equip the government horse-breeding establishments.

Farmers and Drivers Journal.

AUSTRALIAN HAY IN ENGLAND.

Lately it has become quite the fashion in England to import hay from Queensland, pressed hay, particularly for race horses. English trainers prefer Australian grass to all others, and certain kinds are now selling in Britain for as high as forty dollars a ton. It is evident that there is some virtue possessed by this fodder from the Antipodes, for at different times the War office and the large bus companies have been purchasers. The bulk of this hay is oat grass and lucerne (alfalfa). In food value the first named at least is nowhere equal to prairie hay.

MISSOURI RETURNING TO SHEEP.

Missouri along with all the other Western States is getting back into sheep. This State used to be a large producer of wool and mutton. Droughts were responsible for the downfall of the industry, the present high sheep and wool values is responsible for its revival. Missouri buyers have been purchasing breeding stock, strongly all summer.

RESULTS OF STOCK JUDGING CONTEST AT VICTORIA FAIR.

The following are the winners in the stock judging competition and the score of the competitors in each class
 Class over 21 years of age—1st prize, S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, 213; 2nd Jas. Turner, Ladner, 212; 3rd, Thos. Mackie, Port Guichon, 190; 4th, M. H. Dobie, Victoria, 190; 5th, John Watt, Victoria, 185; 6th, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, 180.

Class under 21 years of age—1st, Willford Maynard, Chilliwack, 225; 2nd, J. M. Morrison, Duncan, 215; 3rd, N. J. Shopland, Sydney, 188; 4th, Alex. Brethour, Sydney, 165; 5th, Neptune Grimmer, Pender Island, 135; 6th, Wynn Page, Matsqui, 130.

Heavy horses—T. J. Quick, Victoria, 90; Wynn Page, Matsqui, 80; James Lawrie, Ladner, 75; Jas. Turner, Ladner, 65; Duncan Montgomery, Port Guichon, 60; H. M. Vasey, Ladner, 60.

Light horses—J. M. Morrison, Duncan, 80; Jas. Turner, Ladner, 77; Duncan Montgomery, Port Guichon, 45.

Beef cattle—N. J. Shopland, Sydney, 95; Willford Maynard, Chilliwack, 90; J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, 75; H. M. Vasey, Ladner, 70; Jas. Turner, Ladner, 70; Jas. Turner, Ladner, 70.

Dairy cattle—J. M. Morrison, Duncan, 85; John Watt, Victoria, 84; S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, 75; A. Calvert, Westholme, 75; Willford Maynard, Chilliwack, 75; J. W. Martindale, Victoria, 70.

Sheep—Thos. Mackie, Port Guichon, 90; J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, 70; Wm.

Maynard, Chilliwack, 60; J. W. Brethour, Sydney, 55.

Swine—S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, 93; John Watt, Victoria, 65; J. W. Pimlott, Victoria, 62; N. J. Shopland, Sydney, 53.

WELL KNOWN ENGLISH FLOCK SOLD.

The well-known Southdown flock of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's comprising 2200 sheep—over 1600 ewes and 500 lambs—was dispersed the other day by public auction. The average prices were: shearing ewes, 58s. 10d.; two-year-olds, 61s. 11d.; aged ewes, 15s. 6d.; lambs 33s. 2d.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., and one that commanded a deal of attention by farmers and others interested in dairy breeds of cattle was the herd of twenty head of Brown Swiss cattle, the property of Mr. C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que. Mr. Standish is an extensive breeder of this great dairy breed of cattle. In a few words, we give a synopsis of what is one of the greatest and most profitable breeds of dairy cattle, and of which, in Canada at least, so little is known. Natives of Switzerland, where they have been bred for centuries, in the historic home of "Wm. Tell," they are distinguished from all other of the milk, or, perhaps, more correctly, dual-purpose breeds by their wonderfully strong constitutions, round, smooth, even bodies, great power of assimilation, promptly showing the effects of good care and feed in the increased flow of milk and rapid gain of flesh. But one of their greatest recommendations is their total freedom from nervousness. It is said, a cross, dangerous or nervous bull of the breed was never known. As to their dairy qualities, the cow, Brienz 168, at Chicago Dairy Show, in 1891, gave 81.7 lbs. of milk in one day, testing butter-fat equivalent to 3 1/2 lbs. butter in a day. This is official, as the United States Farmer's Bulletin, No. 106, will prove. Another gave 86.304 lbs. of milk a day, 50.60, and 70-lb.-a-day cows are by no means a scarcity, their milk testing from 4 to 5 per cent. butter-fat. In weight, the bulls, when developed, weigh from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs.; the cows, from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. The stock bull is Brieno 1616, a son of Ernestino 2nd, whose butter record is 400 lbs. a year. He has never been beaten at New York and other State Fairs, and is the sire of the two first-prize bull calves at St. Louis in 1904. These cattle, where known, are as popular in America as in their "Alpine Home."

ALFALFA GROWING IN KANSAS.

In view of the increased attention being given to alfalfa-growing in this country, it might be interesting to note something of what has been accomplished in Kansas in the matter of producing it.

Kansas is unique in many things, but in none more than in the commanding position she occupies in relation to alfalfa-growing. Her development in this industry has been one of the marvels of her prolific agriculture, and with alfalfa, as with winter wheat, no other State is her equal in its area and production. The alfalfa field of Kansas now approximates nearly three-quarters of a million acres, and but three cultivated crops exceed it in annual area, viz: wheat, corn and oats. In combination with these alfalfa furnishes Kansas in abundance with perhaps the best and cheapest rations anywhere available for the maintenance of their livestock, for the excellence of which they are famed.

The credulity of the stranger to alfalfa, however fair-minded, is invariably taxed by a recitation of the truth about this wonderful plant; even the facts cut in two leave him in a perturbed state of doubt as to the veracity of the narrator, but thoroughly convincing are the experiences of those who are actually its growers. It is a perennial blessing to those who are so fortunate as to have an area devoted to its culture; yielding annually, whether the season be wet or dry, its several cuttings of hay unsurpassed in tonnage and quality, it is indeed esteemed as a benefaction, and doubly appreciated in those portions where it flourishes, but where the



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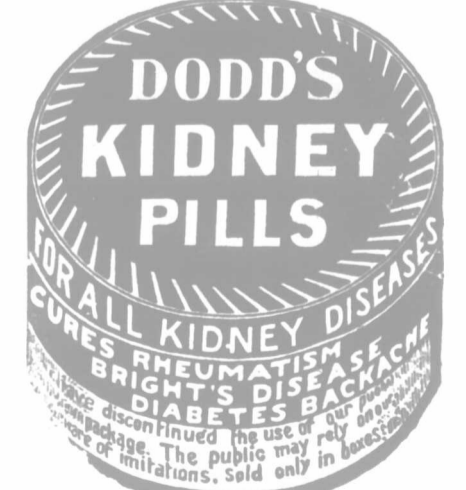
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clovers do not prosper. Another feature, too, that the wideawake farmer does not overlook or minimize is the improving effects of its roots, restoring and enriching rather than depleting the fertility of the soil in which they grow, to the great benefit of other succeeding crops. As is well known, alfalfa is one of the oldest forage plants, but to the husbandry of the American farmer it is of but recent acquisition. Kansas were among the most foremost to correctly estimate its worth, and its widespread introduction in the Sunflower State has been one of the most important factors in increasing bank deposits and the per capita wealth.

In Kansas alfalfa-growing was a prelude to prosperity, and is the steadfast promoter of her progress. From comparative obscurity it has steadily risen to the foremost rank of the hay plants, and has already resulted in quadrupling the State's output of tame hay. In 1890 the value was worth over 10 1/2 million dollars. The annual value of products of livestock in that time has been practically doubled, and alfalfa has made of Kansas, if not first, one of the foremost states in dairying—a most desirable branch of husbandry that, intelligently and generally followed, well-nigh insures continued and enlarged prosperity. Alfalfa, it seems, supplied the one requisite Providence failed to provide in establishing the otherwise ready-made conditions for dairying in Kansas, and the attention being given this mode of extensive farming in nearly every locality is having its beneficial influence, commercially and socially.

As a hay, there is none so good for all kinds of livestock as alfalfa, and for horses and hogs it is a most invaluable food either as a hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. As a meat-maker, milk-maker, and money-maker, it is equally prized, and as a renovator and improver of soils it has no competitor.

The death is just announced of Mr. John Forrest of Glasgow, Scotland, for the past twenty-five years one of the best known Clydesdale judges in Britain. He will be remembered by Clydesdale men as one of the three judges appointed to decide the tie between the group of five yearlings by Macgregor and Lord Erskine at the Glasgow summer show in 1885.



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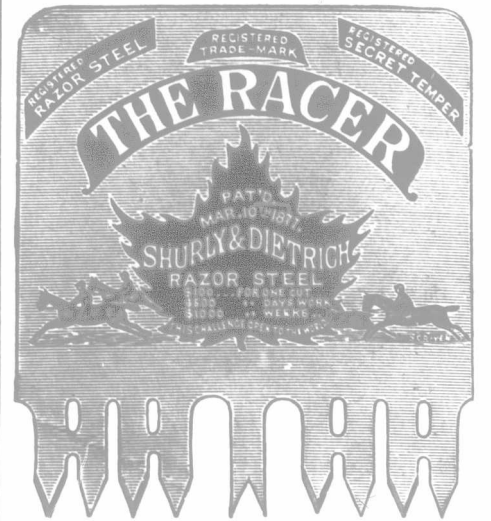
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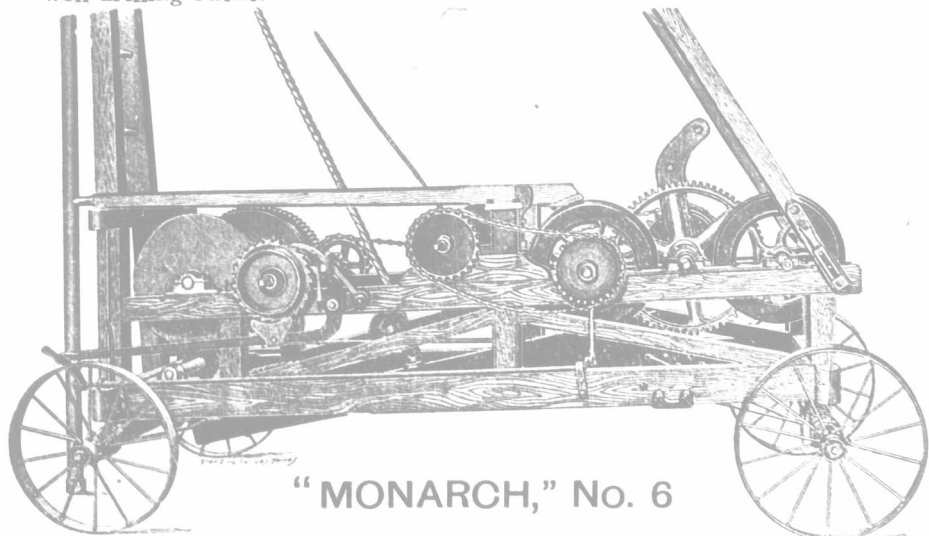
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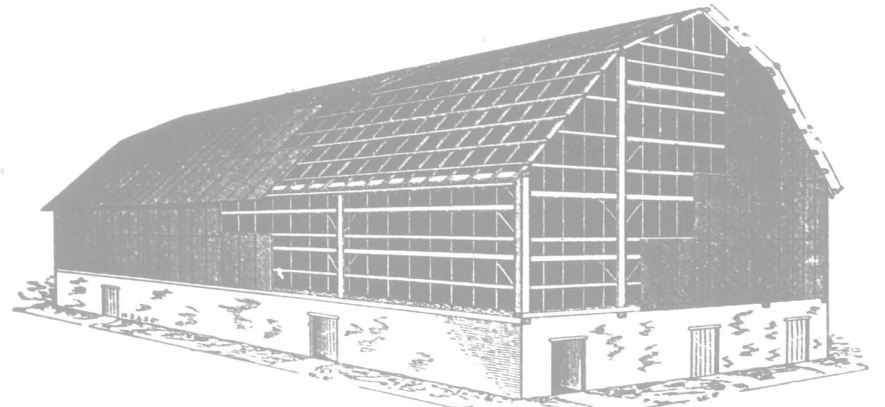
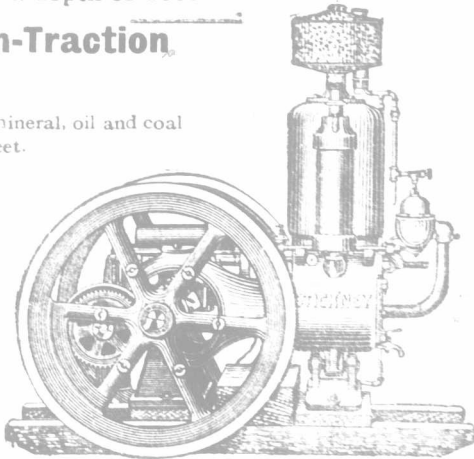
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