SNOWS OF A SEASON PROBLEMS IN SHEEP RAISING

Value as Source of Supply for Irrigation Is Limited.

Agricultural Operations Are Most Successful at Altitudes Below 6,000 Feet, With Possibly Some Exceptions.

In the arid regions proper, the streams that afford the principal sources of supply for irrigation rise along the Continental divide and the parallel ranges to the west, or among their spurs. The snowfall of value as a source of supply for irrigation during the summer may safely be limited to areas in excess of 7,000 feet in altitude. The area of territory above 7,000 feet embraced in the states and territories of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico is 112,426 square miles, writes F. H. Brandenburg in the Field and Furm. California, partly arid, bas 6,246 square miles. In the study of snowfall in relation to irrigation, it would seem that the ascertainment of the seasonal snowfall should prove of greater value than data as to the snowfall for the calendar year.

In Colorado the average for the area between 6,000 and 7,000 feet is fiftyfour inches; between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, fifty-eight inches; for the next thousand, the amount is 121 inches, while for the next 1,000 feet there is an increase, but not so marked, amounting to 145 inches. In Wyoming between 6,000 and 7,000 feet the average is forty inches; between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, fifty-seven inches, and practically double that value, or 110 inches, between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. Beginning with the area between 6,000 and 7,000 feet and taking succeeding elevations of 1,000 feet, the values for New Mexico are nineteen inches, forty, fifty and seventy-six inches respectively, the last being for the area between 9,000 and 10,000 feet. In Nevada, for the area between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, the records of a large number of stations give an average of tudes the data are insufficient, but the snowfall is doubtless greater.

The same is true of the higher altitudes in Utah, although the records of many stations in that state are available for 5,000 and 7,000 feet and 7,000 to 8,000 feet, the values being fifty-six inches and forty-one inches respectively. For Idaho, Montana and Arizona, data are available only for 6,000 to 7,000 feet. - In Idaho the average is 103 inches, in Montana 42 inches, and in Arizona 46 inches. For the entire area above 6,000 feet in Colorado the average for the driest either of the above-mentioned purseason is 64 inches, while for the wet-test the average is 150 inches. In Wyoming it is 55 inches for the driest as against an average of 99 inches for the wettest. In New Mexico the extremes are 26 inches and 69 inches; Nevada, 33 inches and 101 inches; Utah, 16 and 84 inches; and for 6,000 to 7,000 feet the extremes are: In Montana, 29 and 72 inches; Idaho, 60

May Be Profitable by Keeping Small Band as Scavengers or for Securing Rams.

(By E. J. IDDINGS, Colorado Agricul-

tural College.) Either for mutton or wool produc tion it is not probable that sheep raising on a large scale can be made successful on high-priced irrigated land. There must be more to the industry than marketable wool or mutton, else some other system of using the productive power of the land is preferable. Sheep may be profitably raised on such lands in two ways; a small bank kept as scavengers, or a pure-bred flock for the purpose of raising rams for use in other purebred flocks or in range herds.

The irrigated west is just beginning to face the problem of weed control, and as the lands are better fenced and better improved in every way, the cleaning of fence rows, corners of the fields, and other neglected places becomes necessary for preventing the spread of weed seeds and for improving the appearance of the farm and the home. A small band of sheep will do this service more effectually and economically than any mechanical contrivance. Sheep do well in cleaning up neglected places, in the potato field, in suitable fields and wherever vegetative matter grows that is not harvested in salable crops. They eat practically all weeds when young. Investigation in Minnesota indicates that sheep will eat and practically destroy 430 of the 480 va-

rieties of weeds native to that state. Where the lands are well fenced, sheep proof, in the west, a small band of sheep will clean up the farm, thrive in so doing, and make salable mutton or wool on forage and roughage that would otherwise go to waste. Each ewe of such a band should annually produce a lamb worth \$3.50 to \$5, and

from \$1.50 to \$2 worth of wool. The handling of pure-bred flocks for producing rams suitable for range use has already been taken up in some parts of the state, particularly at Greeley and Longmont. With the exception of increased cost of foundaseventy-two inches; for higher alti- tion stock, and therefore, increased interest on investment to be taken into consideration, such flocks can be handled with but little more expense than grades. Pure-bred rams produced by such a system of sheep husbandry, when old enough for breeding. sell to range flock masters for \$16 to \$25. A sheepman at Boise, Idaho, who has established a reputation for producing rams for range use, has contracted his ram lambs for five

years ahead at \$25 per head. It would pay western farmers to give sheep some consideration for

ALFALFA AS A SOIL BUILDER

Great Value of Crop is its Ability to Increase the Nitrogen Content of the Land.

The great virtue of alfalfa is its ability to increase the nitrogen content of the soll says Professor Frear In view of the variations in the of the Colorado Agricultural college, from whom the sample was obtained amounts of snowfall of different sea- About 77 per cent. of the air is nitrosons, as just shown, it is manifest gen. It is estimated that there are pear personally or by attorney and that irrigation interests are much 35,000 tons over every acre of land, may submit oral or written evidence. concerned as to the minimum and worth, at the present rate of 18 cents maximum amounts that may be ex. per pound, over \$12,000,000 if it could pected during a season. The great- be used. It is taken out of the air est seasonal amounts of snowfall into the soil by very minute plants within the arid states, shown by the called bacteria, which live in the little records, are as follows: Montana, at nodules found on the alfalfa roots. It Butte, altitude 5,728 feet, 94 inches; takes about 25,000 bacteria to measure They take the nitrogen from the air and use it in their life processes and then give it up to the alfalfa plant in another form. Alfalfa plants remove a large amount of nitrogen from the soil, but the bacteria collect so much that a portion is left for other plants that follow. If the soil is too wet, the bacteria cannot work and if too hard, the air containing the nitrogen cannot get to them. All plants which have the ability to add nitrogen to the soil, like alfalfa, are called legumes. Some legumes closely related to alfalfa are sweet clover and white clover; some more distantly related are beans and peas.



Social Gayeties Are in Full Swing



W ASHINGTON .- Washington's so cial season is in full swing and the big balls, the official receptions and state dinners at the White House now follow one another in bewildering rapidity.

A tradition, well-nigh as old as the republic itsel", prescribes the four official receptions at the White House of which the first is given for the diplomatic corps, the second for the Supreme court, the third for the members of congress and the last for the officers of the army and navy. During President Taft's incumbency of the White House these receptions precedent. Society, for instance, has have acquired a significance which they have lacked for many years. By limiting the number of invitations and endeavoring to avoid asking the same persons twice, the receptions have home of the speaker of the house of been made more enjoyable and also far more brilliant.

State dinners at the White House follow the same order as the receptions, the first being given for the diplomatic corps. President and Mrs. Taft will this season add one dinner, and the reception to congress will be | wives of senators.

New Insecticide Law Now in Effect

eral rejoicing.



THE insecticide act of 1910 is now in effect and joint regulations for its enforcement have been issued by the secretaries of the treasury, of agriculture and of commerce and labor. The act forbids the manufacture or sale in federal territory of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides, especially mentioning Paris green and lead arsenate. It also forbids interstate shipment of such articles and this is its most important feature.

Under the regulations samples of insecticides and fungicides are to be collected by purchase by agents of the United States department of agriculture and analyzed or examined by such chemist or examiner as the secretary of agriculture may designate. If a sample then appears to be adulterated or misbranded a private hear-

THE SCHOOLS OF **WESTERN CANADA**

In Some of the Cities and Towns the School Buildings Cannot Accommodate the Increasing Numbers.

One of the most important factors the building of a new country is the attention that is paid by the aufollowed by a dinner to the speaker thorities to the education of the rising of the house, a custom which will generation. Fortunately for western likely be accepted as a precedent hereafter. Each member of the cabi-Canada, the settlement of that new country began in such recent years net, beginning with the premier, the that it was able to lay a foundation secretary of state, and following in for this work, gained by the experiorder of precedence gives a dinner ence of older countries. In this way for the President and Mrs. Taft. the very best is the result. Through-These dinners will be on Thursdays out the entire country are to be seen during the season. Previous to the the most improved style of architec-Roosevelt regime the guests at the ture in school buildings. The cities cabinet dinners were limited to the and towns vie with each other in the President and his wife and the cabefforts to secure the best of accominet members and their wives. Meetmodation and at the same time get ing the same small set of persons nine architectural lines that would appeal. times during every winter proved a Sufficient to say that nowhere is there bit dull for all the guests, and when the greater attention paid to elemen-Mrs. Roosevelt signified that she tary and advanced education than in would be glad if each cabinet hostess western Canada. A report just to should ask whomever she chose when hand shows that in Calgary, Alberta, dining the President, there was genthere are eighty teachers employed, and the enrollment 4,228 pupils. In "At home" days of the women of the the Province of Alberta there was a official circle are also regulated by total of 46,000 pupils attending schools in 1909. The total enrollment for the long accepted Wednesday as the day year in city, town and village schools on which calls shall be made upon the was 22,883, and the total in rural wife of the vice-president, the wives schools was 23,165. There are in the of the cabinet members and at the province 970 schools with 1,323 departments. At the close of 1909 there representatives. Custom has likewise was a total of 1,096 school districts in appointed Monday as the official rethe province. Great attention is paid ception day for the wives of the memalso to agricultural education. The bers of the judiciary, Tuesday for the best uses of the soll and such other wives of the representatives in conmatters as tend to make the agriculgress and Thursday as the day on ture less of a drudge and more of a which calls shall be made upon the success are employed. When there is the combination of good soil, splendid climate and healthy and advanced ideas in the methods employed in agriculture, we see accomplished the attorney will be informed of the facts.

results that have placed western Canada on its present high plane in the agricultural world. There is to be found men of high standing in literary spheres as well as in financial sircles who are carrying on farming, not alone for the pleasure they derive but for the profit they secure. Mr. Adler, a wide-awake business man of New York, has a ranch near Strathmore, Alberta. He is highly pleased with his success the past year. He says:

"On July 25th we estimated our crop at 6,000 bushels of wheat. A week later we increased our estimate to 12,000 bushels. A few days later we again increased our estimate, this time to 18,000 bushels, but after harvest in September we found we had 20,150 bushels. If that isn't a record, what is?" he asked.

"This crop was made with practi-cally no moisture," he continued, "and we now have a better opinion of the fall below the standard under which it fertility of Alberta lands than ever is sold, or if any substance has been and value our lands higher than we wholly or partly substituted for it, or ever did before." if any valuable ingredient has been even partly removed, or if it is in-

Mr. Adler, who has been on the ranch for about a week, leaves for

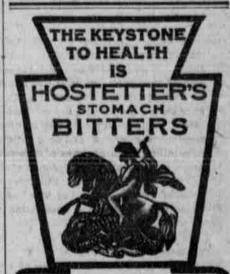
BLAME PHYSICIANS FOR GROWTH OF DOPE HABIT

Druggists Say Prescriptions and Not Patent Medicines the Cause,

New York .-- Blame for the prevalence and growth of the morphine habit was placed on the shoulders of physicians, who prescribed the drug, at a meeting of druggists here tonight to protest against the recently enacted city ordinance prohibiting the sale at retail of any preparation containing morphine or its salts except upon a doctor's prescription.

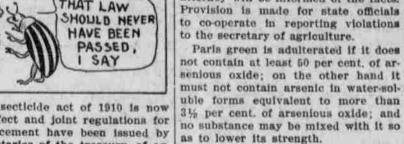
The ordinance is aimed primarily at paregoric and at stomach remedies, according to members of the board of health who were instrumental in ols taining its passage. Caswell Mayo, one of the druggists, said he had made a canvass by mail of several sanitariums and the replies convinced him 90 per cent. of the victims of drugs formed the habit as a result of using prescriptions given by physiclans and only 8 per cent. from using proprietary medicines.

When people are doing kind actions they are always happy. It is the one true pleasure on this earth .--- M. Bertha Synge.



We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of keeping the stomach and bowels in an active condition in order to avoid sickness. The Bitters will do this, also prevent Stomach Ills, Colds & Grippe. Try it.





and 160 inches; Arizona, 20 and 86 inches

New Mexico, at Chama, altitude 7,862 an inch. feet, 148 inches; Utah, at Park City, altitude 6,846 feet, 195 inches; Arizona, at Flagstaff, altitude 6,907 feet, 208 inches; Wyoming, at Battle, altitude 9,916 feet, 246 inches; Idaho, at Atlanta, altitude 7,000 feet, 318 inches; Colorado, at Ruby, altitude 10,000 feet, 644 inches; and Nevada, at Fordyce Dam, altitude 6,500 feet, 1,067 inches, the minimum record at this place in ten seasons being 198 inches.

During December and January the snowfall is light along the eastern slope of the Continental divide and it is not uncommon for almost all the snow that falls earlier in the season to melt or evaporate under the influence of the warm chinook winds which prevail during these months. April, May and June are exceedingly dry in southern New Mexico and throughout Arizona, while July is a dry month in northern Utah; in Nevada, the dry period extends all through July, August and September. On the western slope of the Continental divide, February, March and April bring heavy snows, while in the Pacific states heavy snows on the mountain ranges are generally persistent from December to March, Agricultural operations are most successful at altitudes below 6,000 feet. with the possible exception of localities where low altitude offsets to some extent the influence of altitude. Such operations are, therefore, carried on in regions more or less remotely removed from the larger and more reliable sources of supply.

Farmer of the Future.

President of the last irrigation congress says that the farmer of the future will live with his family in villages with all the attractions of town life, and he will drive out in his motor car to the farm in the morning and return at night to the luxuries of his town home.

Use of Road Dust.

Scrape up the road dust and apply about the roots of your plants during the hot, droughty weather, and keep the moisture in the soil.

POULTRY NOTES.

Large flaked bran is the best. Food acts as fuel for the body. Bone meal is an excellent feather maker.

Sweet potatoes being sugary are fattening.

Unless grit is hard and short it is of little use.

Rye has practically no value as a poultry food.

A change of food will often tempt a poor appetite.

A ration rich in carbon will produce too much fat.

Fowls during molt need an extra amount of food.

As a general thing fowls prefer wheat to barley.

Bulky food serves to promote digestion and health.

Too highly stimulating food is apt to cause liver troubles.

Kaffir corn is one of the very best grains for poultry, and more suitable than Indian corn.

A gill of linseed meal contains more bone making matter than a pint and a half of corn.

In feeding oats, hulled oats are the most desirable, clipped oats next and ordinary oats last.

In order to manufacture eggs it is necessary for a hen to be supplied with the proper material.

A hen must be kept in good condition. She must be neither too fat nor too poor. Both extremes are bad,

is injurious to vegetation. ing before the secretary or his representative will be given to the party

strength.

The dealer may relieve himself of responsibility by obtaining from the and to others interested who may ap- wholesaler or from the manufacturer a guaranty that the article is not "adulterated or misbranded" within If it still appears that the act has the meaning of the "insecticide act of been violated the proper United States | 1910."

postoffice department that the post-

master general would have no end of

trouble on his hands if he made excep-

tions in administering the law speci-

fying the .ort of matter that may be

It is pointed out that if the socie-

ties in question should be favored.

the great mail order houses, which or-

ganize so-called societies with a mem-

bership fee of 25 cents a year, and

thehn send to the members of these

societies alleged magazines which con-

sist chiefly of advertisements, would

insist on being placed on the same

carried at the cent-a-pound rate.

Lead arsenate is counted adulter-

ated if it contains more than 50 per

cent. of water, or if its total arsenic

is equivalent to less than 121% per

cent. of arsenic oxide, or if it contains

arsenic in water soluble forms equiva-

lent to more than .75 of a per cent.

of arsenic oxide, or if any substance is

mixed with it so as to lower its

Any other insecticide or fungicide

is adulterated if its strength or purity

tended to be used on vegetation and

Protest Against Postal Rate Rulings

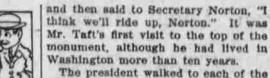
sider it.



P OSTMASTER GENERAL Frank H. Hitchcock is having a hornet's nest of a time with the medical, scientific and other societies of like character whose publications he is trying to rule out of the mails at the cent-apound rate. For years societies of this character have been availing themselves of this privilege under the law of 1879, but about a year ago the postmaster general served notice on them that unless they changed their method, they must pay the rate of another class, or about five times as much as they are paying now.

The societies made vigorous protest, in consequence of which Mr. Hitchcock has held his order in abeyance. The house, in the meantime, passed basis as the organizations that are the Dodds bill, to give publications is- protesting.

President Goes to Top of Monument



windows in turn. "It must be fine up here on a clear day," he said, as he turned away at last to enter the elevator on the trip down. At the entrance to the shaft the president paused a minute undecided, and then went away.

ment the other day, can go back home and boast that she ascended the tall The witness with the green macaw shaft with the president of the United feather exclaimed: "Oh, John, dear, States. Of course "John," who was I'm glad we've seen the president, but we mustn't miss the view. We'll go there as a necessary part of the honeymoon, and about a dozen old married up again tomorrow."

The president strolled to the senate people can make the same boast, for the big elevator was comfortably wing of the capitol. The elevator man filled when the president and secretook him down in the basement and tary Norton, with two secret service he next made his first tour of inspection of the celebrated subterranean men, came down the gravel walk to passage. After having lived in Wash-

the foot of the monument. The president took one look at the ington ten years he had seen some of stone shaft rising to the mist more the things that tourists see on the day than 500 feet, one look at the elevator, of their arrival.

New York Saturday. This gentleman is conducting a farm

on a large scale, and has plenty of means to develop it, and his may not be taken as a fair case. There are, though, instances of thousands who have begun life on small farms in western Canada with but brains and the determination over and above the couple of hundred dollars in ready money that they possessed, and today are owners of large farms and handsued by educational, scientific, philansome incomes, all the result of their thropic and fraternal societies the efforts on land that was responsive to same mail rate privileges enjoyed by the touch of the hand that held the other magazines. The bill has not plow. Instances such as these can be passed the senate, nor, in fact, can quoted if you will communicate with Senator Penrose, chairman of the comthe nearest Canadian government mittee on postoffices and postroads, agent, who will also mail you free debe induced to call a meeting to conscriptive literature.

He who doth not resolve today will The postmaster general maintains that he is simply complying with exbe much less disposed to resolve tomorrow.--iBshop Horne. isting law. It is pointed out by the

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINT-MENT fails to cure any case of Robing, Blind, Elecating or Frotrucing Phas in 6 to 14 days. So.

day long.-Kingsley.



When You Think Of the pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a mirecle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult us by letter, free,

All correspondence strictly private and sacredly coa-fidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Med-ical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only, and we will send you a *fres* copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand - page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser — revised, up - to - date edition, in handsome French cloth binding.

THE CAR THAT GETS THE IMPERIAL THERE AND BACK

Models 42, 43 and 44 have a unit power plant, containing clutch and transmission in one case. This prevents dust and dirt from setting in. Everything about an IMPERIAL car is high class. They are built in eight models, 30, 35 and 45 horse power, prices \$1350 to \$2,000. Don't buy an automobile without first getting our free catalog and looking over the IMPERIAL CAPE







THE bride with the green macaw

I feather in her hat who made the

last trip up the Washington monu-