

RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada—Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the undisputed facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of \$101,804.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging \$70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Albatross steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10c per lb., or \$170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Pincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was \$10,028. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$6.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,875; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$8.50 per head, \$325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at \$8.00 per head, \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$9.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

INDIANS IN HIGH POSITION

Members of Parker Family Have Proved Themselves Capable in Places of Responsibility.

Foremost among the "red bloods" are the Parkers—father and son. They come of a line of distinguished ancestors, of the Seneca tribe of the Iroquois stock. Frederick E. Parker, the father, is a nephew of Gen. Ell Parker, Grant's military secretary and the co-worker of Lewis H. Morgan. He is a man of fine presence and attainments. A resident of White Plains, N. Y., he has been a patent factor for clean government and social reform in his community. Mr. Parker holds the responsible position of statistician in the department of revenue of the New York Central railroad, having charge of all offices, including more than a thousand agents, between Chicago and New York.

The son, Arthur C. Parker, a brilliant young archeologist, since his appointment to the New York State museum, has practically created a new archeological museum. He is a writer of note, editor general of the American Indian Magazine, a member of the American Ethnological and Sociological societies, the 1916 medalist of Chicago University for Indian research and one of the ten American archeologists appointed to the Pan-American Scientific congress.—Christian Herald.

In the Confusion.

"There was considerable confusion in the cafe last night when the lights went out. Didn't I see you at a table?"

"Yes, I was there."

"Some fellows got kisses in the darkness."

"I got a check for six dollars. Somebody switched checks on me. My own was for two."

SUCCESS WITH GEESSE

Toulouse and Emden Are the Most Popular Breeds.

Low, Rough Pasture Land, Containing Natural Water Supply Will Prove Satisfactory—Demand and Prices Are Good.

The Toulouse and Emden are the most popular breeds of geese in this country. The Toulouse is the largest breed, the adult gander and goose weighing 25 and 20 pounds, respectively, while the standard weights of the Emden are 20 and 18 pounds.

Geese can be raised in small numbers successfully and at a profit on many farms where there is low, rough pasture land containing a natural supply of water. The market for geese is not so general as for chickens, but the demand and prices are especially good in sections where goose fattening is conducted.

Geese need only a house during cold or stormy weather, when an open shed should be provided. One gander is mated with from one to three geese,



Trio of Toulouse.

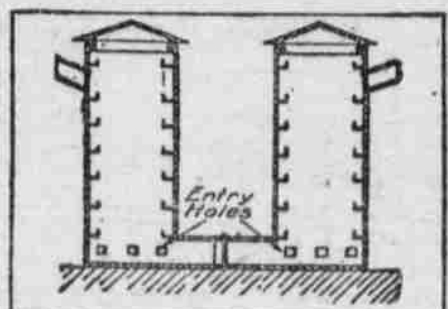
and the matings are not changed from year to year unless they prove unsatisfactory. When mated, they are allowed to run together in flocks. Toulouse and Emden geese will breed when about two years old. The females are usually kept until they are from twelve to fourteen years old, or as long as they lay well. Sex is difficult to distinguish, especially in young geese. The gander is usually somewhat larger and coarser than the goose and has a leaner, longer neck, and a larger head. The sex is sometimes determined by a critical examination or by the action of the geese at mating time.

Large boxes, barrels, or shelters are provided as nests for geese, or they are allowed to make nests on the floor of the house. The eggs should be collected daily and kept in a cool place. The first eggs are usually set under hens, while the last ones which the goose lays may be hatched either under hens or under the goose if she "goes broody." If the eggs are not removed from the nest where the goose is laying, she will usually stop laying sooner than if they are taken away. The period of incubation of goose eggs varies from 28 to 30 days. Moisture may be added after the first week by sprinkling the eggs or the nests with warm water. Goose eggs hatch slowly, especially under hens, and the goslings are usually removed as soon as hatched and kept in a warm place until the hatching is completed.

ARRANGING HIVES FOR BEES

Construction Makes It Possible to Drive Insects From One Hive to Other When Desired.

In the figure are shown two beehives and a passage at the bottom. These hives have the ordinary entry holes and also a chute near the top and a connecting passage near the bottom. This construction makes it possible to drive the bees from one hive



Handy Arrangement of Hives.

to the other when it is desired to remove the honey. If, for example, the right hand hive is full and we desire to remove the honey, we connect it with an empty hive on the left; close the entry holes; and introduce smoke slowly through the right-hand chute. The bees then move to the left-hand hive and the honey can be removed in safety.—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

TO GET FINE STRAWBERRIES

Some Growers Keep All Runners Cut Off by Hand After September—Others Use a Disk.

For extra fine strawberries some growers keep all runners cut off by hand after September. This is an impossible job on large areas. Better use a disk on the sides of the row to keep the runners cut off after September 1. A little later in the season, when the plants have ceased to make runners to any extent, use a sharp hoe, cutting straight across the row, cutting out the larger proportion of the plants, leaving plants thick enough for all fruiting purposes.

TREATMENT OF TREE WOUNDS

Use of White Lead, Zinc, Yellow Ochre and Other Materials Said to Be Detrimental.

Recent experiments conducted by the New York station tend to contradict the generally accepted opinion of fruit growers regarding the advisability of treating wounds caused by the removal of branches from trees.

From the results of this work it is concluded that the use of white lead, white zinc, yellow ochre, coal tar, and shellac for wounds under five inches in diameter is not only useless but usually detrimental to the tree. This is particularly true of peaches and perhaps of other stone fruits.

The substances mentioned retarded the healing of the wounds; white lead proved the best, but it is not thought worth while to use even white lead on wounds two or three inches or less in diameter, though it may be advisable to use it on wounds where very large branches have been removed.

On the larger wounds, where much surface is exposed, the white lead helps to keep out moisture and organisms which cause decay. The smaller wounds heal so quickly that the evil effects of covering may more than offset the benefits derived from its use.

SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY WORM

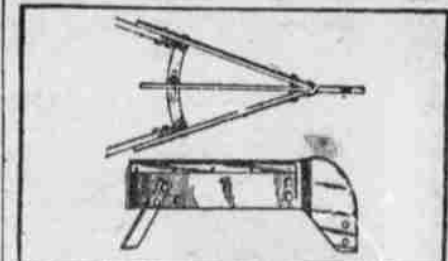
Look Out When Hog Apparently Suffers Paralysis of Hind Parts and Inability to Rise.

Symptoms of kidney worms in hogs are the imperfect use of the hind legs, inclination to lie down, a seeming paralysis of the hind parts and inability to rise on the hind feet. According to some authorities the kidney worm is not common among hogs though occasionally one or two hogs in a herd may suffer from its presence. It is not found in the substance of the kidney but in the hollow portion, in which the secretion of urine takes place. What is said to be a certain cure is to pour a tablespoonful of turpentine across the loins or small of the back, daily for several days. Another remedy is to mix and feed in the night's meal for three days one teaspoonful of sulphate of iron (copperas) and one teaspoonful of sulphur. Sometimes a longer treatment is necessary. Corn soaked in lye made from wood ashes has been used with success at the first appearance of the complaint.

HANDY DEVICE AROUND FARM

Contrivance Shown in Illustration Is Useful in Cleaning Ditches and Terracing Hillsides.

The device shown in the illustration is used for cleaning ditches, terracing hillsides, and similar work. It consists of a heavy front cutting edge



Ditch Cleaner.

and two wings which have sharp horizontal cutting edges and which can be placed at different angles. It is guided by means of two handles.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

PURPOSE OF RIPENING CREAM

Fundamentally That Giving Butter Desired Flavor—It Increases Efficiency of Churning.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, and, in addition, it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or,

Second, it ripens as a result of action of a certain kind of bacteria which are added to what is termed a "starter."

CHINCH BUG MAY BE TRAPPED

If Insect Goes From Wheat to Corn, It May Be Captured in Ditches—Also Use Oil Barrier.

The chinch bug sucks the juices of corn, wheat, sorghums and other plants of the grass family. They may be trapped in dusty ditches if they go from wheat to corn, or in rainy weather an oil or tar barrier may be necessary. If they get to the corn, spray it with soapuds, emulsion, or tobacco solutions. The clump-forming grasses by roadsides and in waste lands may be burned in late fall and early winter to kill chinch bugs which collect there for the winter.

MAKING BEST PRUNING CUTS

Method of Much Importance When Working on Apple Trees—Stubs Will Not Permit Healing.

The method of cutting when pruning apple trees is very important. The best advice is to cut every branch, whether large or small, as close as possible to the part from which it is taken. Never leave stubs, for stubs will not permit the healing over of the wounds, but may induce decay. Make all cuts smooth and close.



BETTER ROADS IN MICHIGAN

Improvement of Right Kind Making Profit of 125 Per Cent in Wayne County—Upkeep Is Less.

Money spent in road improvement of the right kind is making a profit of 125 per cent a year in Wayne county, Michigan.

The county spent \$2,000,000 on construction and maintenance during the eight years from 1906 to 1914, inclusive, and in this period the assessed valuation of property in the county, outside of the city of Detroit, increased from \$62,707,000 to \$114,548,120, or \$2.6 per cent.

Of this increase 35 per cent, or \$22,000,000, is credited to road improvement, because the assessed valuation of Detroit increased only 47.7 per cent.

The increase in county valuation above the rate of increase in the city was eleven times the cost of road work, or 1,000 per cent profit in eight years on the total investment in improved roads.

More than 125 miles of concrete road have been put down by the Wayne county commissioners since the county system was adopted in 1906 and the roads built with the \$2,000,000 bond issue are still in good condition and give every promise of more than outliving the bonds.

The commissioners state in their ninth annual report for last year that they never have had to take up and replace a single 25-foot section since



Good Roads in Michigan.

they have been developing this type of road, although some of the roads have been down more than seven years.

Every mile of durable roads laid is cutting down the cost of upkeep. Last year the commissioners had 45 miles more roadway to care for than the year before, yet they spent \$5,178 less for maintenance, notwithstanding they have supervision over 1,245 miles of other types of road, such as macadam and gravel, outside of incorporated cities and villages.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the traffic in the county is carried on 20 per cent of the road mileage and that concrete construction should be continued until there are about 350 miles of such roads.

LOCATION IS OF IMPORTANCE

Most Farmers Would Rather Live Six Miles on Hard Road Than Three on Muddy One.

From a study of 650 farms in Johnson county of that state the Missouri experiment station concludes that location is more important than crop yield as a factor in land values. Here are the figures: Seventy-nine farms within two miles of market averaged in value \$78.80 per acre; 183 farms, two to four miles from market, \$70.20 per acre; 126 farms, four to six miles from market, \$60.90; 113 farms, six to eight miles from market, \$53.20, and 149 farms, over eight miles from market, averaged \$55.90 per acre. An unmentioned but important factor is condition of the road. Were these farms located on hard roads or on dirt roads inclined to be heavy in wet seasons? Most folk would rather live six miles out on a permanent hard road than only half as far on a muddy road. Let us have more light on this interesting question.—Farmers' Review.

Attention to New Road.

When a piece of permanent road is finished it is a big mistake to let it go without frequent attention. It begins at once to deteriorate through wear and weather, and if neglected it will be only a few years before it will require an expensive rebuilding. It is economy to employ a "road builder" whose duty it is to give the roads a weekly mending.

Makes Good Road Booster. The auto makes a kicker into a good road booster.



RENEW OLD STRAWBERRY BED

Young Plants Should Be Given Chance to Develop—Heaviest Crop From First Fruiting.

(By E. P. SANDSTEN, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.) As soon as the picking season is over, the strawberry bed should be mowed and raked off. The dead leaves around the old crowns should also be removed and burned. The rows are generally crowded with plants in the center, and these should be thinned out and the rest thoroughly cultivated with the hoe. Then the beds should be given a coating of well rotted barnyard manure worked into the ground, and a liberal supply of water applied.

In many cases where the rows are heavily matted and the young plants



Wide Hedgerow System.

have taken root between the rows, it is advisable to plow up the center of the rows, leaving the younger plants to form the new row.

Strawberry plants produce the heaviest at the first season's fruiting and decline very rapidly after that time. For this reason, it is advisable to remove the old plants and give the younger ones a chance to develop. The old plants can easily be told from the young plants by the roots. Old plants have dark-colored roots, while young plants have light-colored. Also, the crowns of the old plants become black and elongated, while on the young plants the crowns are short and light-colored.

Good fruit growers will ordinarily not fruit the beds more than two seasons, it being cheaper and more profitable to set out a new bed. But where only limited ground is to be had, the renovating system above described can be utilized to advantage.

SOIL FOR THE BUSH FRUITS

Rich Clay Loam Recommended for Gooseberries and Currants—Sand Should Be Avoided.

Gooseberries and currants are very much alike and whatever is said of the one is also applicable to the other. A rich clay loam is best for them, and the exposure of the plantation should be toward the north, if possible, as the ground on such an exposure does not dry out as quickly as any other exposure. Sand should also be avoided. In setting out a plantation, the cuttings should be not less than eight inches long, and placed vertically in the soil, which should be made very rich with rotten stable manure.

RABBIT TRAP MADE OF TILE

Tee, Having Smaller Opening, Is Set in Ground With Large End Projecting—Cover Provided.

Rabbits may be trapped in order to rid grounds of them, or for food purposes, by the use of the tile trap shown in the illustration. A tee, having a smaller opening of six inches, is set



By Closing Smaller Opening Rabbit May Be Trapped and Removed at Cover.

In the ground with the large end projecting. Rocks are placed around it and it is provided with a cover. Several extensions are attached to the six-inch opening and the end permitted to project slightly from the ground. Rocks are also placed about this opening. The rabbit enters the trap at the small opening and is free to come and go from the burrow. By closing the small opening, the quarry may be taken out at the large opening.—Popular Mechanics Monthly.

WHO IS TO BLAME
Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At drug-gists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmor & Co., Hinghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S ASTHMA MEDICINE
Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail 10c.
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.

SEEDS

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Etc. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. MULHALL, 600 City, Iowa

REFRESHMENTS WERE ON HIM

Wall Street Man, Aptly Designated by Smart Youngster, Had to Acknowledge a Hit

Samuel O'Keefe, a retired Wall street man, is almost a daily visitor at the Hospital for Joint Diseases, One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth street and Madison avenue, New York, where a friend is receiving treatment. There are many invalid children at the hospital and Mr. O'Keefe often takes them candy, and on one memorable occasion imported a consignment of charlotte russe.

A day or two following the charlotte russe festival he visited the children's ward again, and was greeted by loud shouts of approval. His arrival was first noted by a little boy, said by the nurses to be "as smart as a whip," who shouted gleefully:

"Oh, look! Here comes the charlotte rooster!"

Under the circumstances Mr. O'Keefe felt that any further refreshments ought to be "on him."

Shrewd Purchasing.

Little seven-year-old Fred, who lives in one of Zanesville's suburbs, had been ailing and his mother decided that he needed a dose of castor oil.

Fred was told that if he were to take the castor oil without complaint, he would get 5 cents to spend for candy.

Then his mother sent him to the corner drug store with 15 cents—10 cents for the oil and 5 cents for candy.

Arriving at the drug store, Fred decided to buy the sweetmeats first, and told the clerk that he wanted a nickel's worth of candy.

"What kind of candy do you want?" asked the clerk.

"Gimme the kind you get the most for a nickel," answered Fred.

The clerk complied, and then Fred said, rather reluctantly:

"Now gimme some castor oil. I want the kind you get the least for a dime."

Compulsory.

Rear Admiral Perry, at a Washington tea, talked about his recent Long Beach flying trip, when he fell 1,200 feet into the water without knowing it.

"I wasn't frightened," he said. "I thought that our swift descent was a piece of fancy flying. I am, in fact, as ignorant of aviation as the little boy was ignorant of history."

"Describe the Order of the Bath," his teacher asked this little boy.

"It's very ancient," he answered. "It goes back to the time when they didn't take no baths except by order."

Kisses on the Sly.

"We Plunkville girls agreed that men who drink shall have none of our kisses."

"How is it working?"

"We suspect that some of the girls are acting as osculatory bootleggers, so to speak."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New York in May started 229 new buildings, valued at \$36,237,395.

Tea and Coffee For Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor—a flavor much like the higher grades of coffee (but without any of coffee's harm.) Postum is a true, pure food-drink that has helped thousands to forget the coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere

sell POSTUM