

"In what articles do you hope for most development?" he was asked.
 "We think that our poultry trade should become considerable. It is impossible to send dead birds across the ocean, outside of a cold chamber, without their quality suffering; but with cold chambers they can reach here in prime condition. It is expected that there will be a good trade in turkeys and young fowls. Our farmers will be satisfied if

Sheep Ranching in the Northwest.

From the pen of Mr. John I. Hobson we gave in our last issue an able review of the agricultural situation in Western Canada, which was particularly optimistic from the standpoint of those engaged in live stock rearing, for which large portions of the country are so specially well adapted. Mr. Hobson has since given in the

between Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. Mr. Grant puts the whole cost of a large number of sheep—say 8,000 or 10,000 head—at 40 cents per head per year, or, putting it another way, that the fleece will a good deal more than pay for the whole cost. The fat sheep are now bringing about 3½ cents per lb. An abundant supply of hay is provided for winter. If the weather is severe considerable is required, if not it is carried over for next winter's use. During the whole winter the sheep are housed at night, and as in the summer in lots of 2,000 each in one corral 225 feet square, covered in, with large yard attached.

We enjoyed to the fullest extent the drives we had during the day, always within the confines of this ranch—now up on the high ground, where in this clear atmosphere one can readily see twenty or thirty miles—again away down into a deep dell rank with luxuriant growth of tree and bush, across streams the banks of which were lined with berry-bearing bushes laden at this time with ripe fruit. As we drove along we crossed many old buffalo trails deeply sunk in the ground. These were from divergent ways, but all meeting near one point where strong springs gave an abundant supply in summer and open water in winter.

In the evening sixteen sat down to dinner, a happy crowd. As we chatted away until nearly midnight we felt that an air of comfort, and, we may add, refinement, permeated this home on the ranch. Here were to be seen in this plain home the best magazines and reviews of the day; not much style, but much that tends to refine and build up strong character.

Points in Horse Breeding and Care.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, in a talk to the agricultural students in Cornell University, recently, said:

"In breeding horses, don't try to breed the largest—their limbs give out and they go all wrong. Exceptions, draft horses, and in smallest ponies. A 2,000-pound draft horse will bring twice as much as one of 1,300 pounds; but they are very hard to breed. Never get overstocked with horses

—twenty to forty, when eight to ten are enough for your land. Remember that half the success of farming lies in the business part of it. If you lack in business sense you will probably be a financial failure. Have a plan in your breeding. There is as much in having the right kind of a horse in the right place as in the hired man. If you love horses, breed coach horses. If not, breed draft horses, which are easy to break and train. Roadsters come from the trotting class of horses. The hackney naturally belongs to the truck farm, and every farmer ought in a way to be a trucker. Low horses, and

even ponies, are good for orchard cultivation. It is quite possible, by scientific feeding, to make horses grow large and tall, or the reverse. One successful horse-raiser I know feeds plenty of bone meal to give his horses fine, bony structure. Then land has much to do with their quality. The little city of Lexington, Ky., sells annually in her streets \$2,000,000 worth of horses. The blue-grass country produces horses because of the phosphates in the soil. In caring for horses remember that the farm horse doesn't want his skin made too sensitive by over-currying. He perspires freely. What he does need is to have his feet and legs taken care of. Put your chief care upon him at night, after his day's work is done. Clean out his feet thoroughly, leaving no mud to dry in. He gets rheumatism



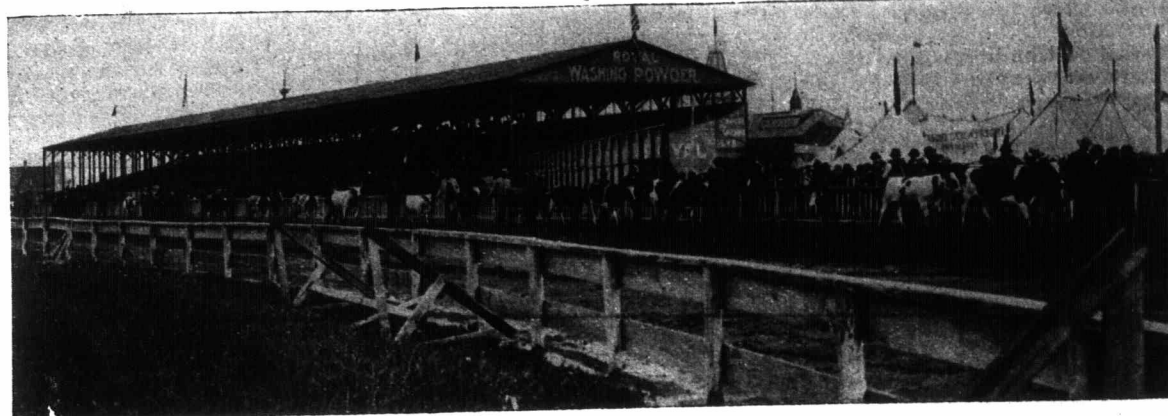
LIVE STOCK PARADE, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

their turkeys fetch sixpence a pound wholesale on the London market. That means they will get about five pence a pound for them. Then our Government is making special trial shipments of grapes, pears, peaches, and tomatoes. We mean to see if it is practicable to develop a profitable trade in these with Great Britain."

"And now, how are you going to get your things on the English market?"

"Through the regular trade agencies. There will be one or two agents of our department always here learning all they can about the changing needs of the British markets, the mistakes made in catering for you, and anything that will help. This information will be circulated among our farmers. We want our Canadian exports to be

known as Canadian, not palmed off on British consumers as English, as we have them branded as Canadian. We are convinced that they have sufficient merits to win their way if they are given a fair trial; if they have not, they must perish. Our Government does not propose to bolster up trade by means of bonuses or the like. Looking at the matter from a political point of view, it is of the highest importance that Great Britain should patronize her colonies rather than foreign lands. Our market with the United States has now been closed; the Dingley tariff has killed it. We want to develop mutual trade with England to the benefit of both, for every pound England spends on Canadian produce brings her a large return in the return trade for your manufactures."



PARADE OF CATTLE BEFORE THE GRAND STAND, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

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STOCK.

Summer Care of the Flock.

If the lambs have not been weaned by the 1st of August it is high time they were separated from their dams, as the lambs will do much better on a bit of fresh clover, and the ewes will have a chance to pick up in condition on the oat stubbles, free from the drain upon them of nursing big lambs. Presuming that the lambs were docked at the proper time, when they were about two weeks old, they should be trimmed—that is, their tails squared off neatly and straightly—when taken from the ewes, water being supplied them and a shady place to lie in during the hot days. If clover is plentiful they will do very well on it alone till the rape is large enough to turn on, when they will make a fresh start and go forward gaining flesh and weight rapidly till the snow falls. There is no stock more easily provided for than sheep, and none which pays better for the amount of labor bestowed on them, which is indeed very little, and they need but little. Still, it pays to look them over every day to see if any need a little attention, such as the paring of a lame foot, which, if attended to in the early stage, may prevent a troublesome lameness. We have found it profitable to keep a little phial of powdered bluestone on hand for such cases, and a single application generally gives permanent relief. Keep the ewes improving by giving them a change from one field to another every week or two if possible, as they will come in season earlier and bring a larger number of twin lambs if in fresh condition when coupled with the ram. The stock ram should be separated from the ewe flock until the breeding season comes round, and may run with the lambs or with a few old cull ewes which are to be sold to the butcher. Later on, when there is danger of the ewe lambs coming in season, of course they should be separated from the ram lambs, and both will do better for being kept quiet.

enthusiasts in this work. They seem to have reduced their business down to a very fine point—not the slightest matter of detail but is apparently carefully attended to. General principles are not enough—close attention to details or otherwise, as Mr. Grant puts it, leads up to success or failure as the case may be.

The land occupied is very extensive. We had driven six miles through his land when driving from the station on the north side, and the most of his sheep were pasturing on land fifteen miles beyond the buildings on the south, leaving all the grass on the nearer stretches for winter feed. The sheep are all divided up into bands of 2,000 each. Each band is attended to by one man, who watches over them and is responsible for their good man-



A FEW OF THE SHORTHORN HERDS IN THE JUDGING RING, WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

agement. The shearing is done by the Mormons under contract. The price paid is usually about 6½ cents per head. The average number clipped per man per day is seventy-five, taking weather wet and dry. Good shearers, however, will often do their hundred and over in a day. This sheep ranching under proper management in very profitable in the country, speaking in a general way, lying

from it. You only need simple tools to work with; first an old broom, and finish off with a wisp of straw, rubbing legs and feet well, hard and quick. Cut off the fetlock if you like; the feet, without it, dry off more quickly. To keep him clean and free from dust, a light blanket of cotton or jute cost's less than the time for cleaning. Then, too, the blanket keeps the hair straight, and helps to keep