



TAROLD FINLEY. et, St. John, winner of prize in No. 1 District.

World, Aug. 25: Yesteryoress entertained at a n in honor of Mrs. Jean utive of the local branch ong the guests were Mrs.



GEO. W. GIBSON. e) in District No. 3.

ho speaks puffin' but de said Uncle Eben, "will to do in de way of inat he aint g'inter have r talkin'."

orkins is dead. eard of it. How did you

ar positively, but I over, say in a street car that dispute her will."



J. A. MAILMAN, . 2 (New York trip.)

CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

INSTALL LIGHTNING RODS FOR COMING TEMPEST

(By Prof. H. T. Plumb, Purdue University, Ind.)

The United States Department of Agriculture has ascessained that about 100 persons are killed by lightning in that country each year, and as many more seriously injured. The annual loss of property in the United States by fire due to lightning is about \$6,000,000. Thousands of animals are killed by

occasioned by lightning than from any other cause. If that could be eliminated the assessment paid by farmers to such insurance associations would be relatively light. Statistics show that about two-thirds of the animals killed in the fields by lightning were in close contact with wire fences. Practical-

The damage to life and property is five times greater in rural districts than in cities and towns. The reason for this is the natural protection atforded by the great number of trees, houses, water, gas and steam pipes, poles, telephone, telegraph and light wires, steel frame buildings and ma-

The same immunity may be extended to the farmer's home if he would erect the proper lightning rods. The expense is comparatively small, and in the end, it is cheaper than insurance. Government statistics have proved that properly erected lightning rods furnish nearly perfect safety to both life and property. It is, therefore, lack of information, or obstinacy and recklessness when people do not avail themselves of the means of self-protection.

The ordinary lightning flash is vapor heated white hot by the passage of an electric current. The electric discharge itself is not visible any more than the current in a wire leading to an ordinary electric lamp. The discharge causes a sudden evolution of heat, which makes the conducting medium white hot, and the effect is light.

All substances are conductors, but the electric charge takes its way through the substance which has the greatest conductivity and the least resistance. The destructive heating of a lightning discharge at any point is proportional to the resistance encountered at that part of its path. Therefore, to avoid destruction by lightning give it an easy path. Street cars, electric plants and telegraph offices are seldom damaged by lightning, although they are very often struck.

If houses and barns were built enfitrely of metal they would never be harmed by lightning. Farm buildings are usually constructed of wood, and while they may be as good conductors of electricity as a tree, and better than the air, still they have a very great resistance. They seldem have a metal roof or gas and water pipes, as do the city houses. Therefore, we must supply something to take the place of these.

A properly installed lightning rod will protect a building. An improperly installed lightning rod may cause trouble. A small expenditure in time and labor is necessary and the resultant knowledge of safety is well worth it.

For ages past the finest wool fabrics have come from Asia, and more especially from Persia. The Persian Government forbade the exportation of these sheep. Sec. Rusk, however, succeeded in ararnging for the introduction of these sheep into America. Six head were secured and these were shipped into San Jose, Cal. Col. Charles Goodnight, of Goodnight, Tex., owns a large flock of these in the pure or grade form. The entire flock now numbers about 200 head.

It is claimed that to get the choicest wool the ewe is slaughtered betimes in Persia, just before the lamb is born. It would seem questionable if such a sacrifice is necessary. The wool is jet black and is curled in a most peculiar and artistic manner. It is claimed that some of the highest grade cloaks made from these lambs are worth \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Mr. Goodnight has found that these sheep may be crossed successfully with other sheep. Of course, such crossing lessens the value of the hides of the lambs, but in many instances these will furnish valuable material for making caps, cloaks, and other garments. The mutton furnished by these crosses, either as lambs or in the mature form, is excellent. As they grow older the wool becomes continually lighter in color.

In the pure form these sheep have a flap of fat formed around and underneath the rump. This becomes large when the pastures are rich. It forms a dainty morsel when cooked, in the estimation of the Asiatic, and even Americans are beginning, in no measured terms, to sound its praises.

Woman has invaded the domain of the farmers' institute. She has the same right to do so that she has to invade the domain of the business world: But there are some lines of business which men may legitimately conduct, which women may not, because of the barrier of sex. There are not many lines of business, but there are some. So, too, is it in the farmers' institute work. Woman may talk with much propriety on things pertaining to domestic science and the home. She may discourse with profit on the growing of garden and house plants. She has a right to talk on the sanitation of the home. But when she talks on the running of farm machinery, or the selection of sires, is she not stepping a cross the border line of propriety? Is she not losing something of that charm of modesty which is woman's chief adornment? Give us masculine man and feminine woman, even in the new woman of our time.

The best authorites on feeding are unanimous in the opinion that much better results come from mixing various feeds available on the farm. Instead of feeding the different grains and forage crops separately, a judicious blending makes the feed more palatable, results in more complete and better digestion of these feeds, more rapid animal growth, the more rapid and economical laying on of fat, etc. This has been worked out more carefully in the matter of human foods, but the principles are just the same in the feeding of stock. The chaffing of hay, the shredding of fodder, the grinding of alfalfa, and the mixing of these different rough feeds so as to produce a more nearly balanced ration is highly recommended. True, the cost of doing this is something, but the returns more than justify this expense. The mixing of corn, oats, barley and low-grade wheat gives excellent results, and many times the blending of ground grain with ground alfalfa, chafed hay, etc., is the best kind of farm practice.

The season is one for planting the garden. Is every farmer going to have one? It is well known that while the farmer may have the best kind of a garden, many do not have one worthy of the name. The excuse generally given is that they do not have time to make the garden and then care or it. There is reason in the excuse sometimes, but in many instances there s not. Men usually find time to do what they delight in, and if they loved he work of caring for a garden, they would find time to do it. If there is family, the members who are able should be encouraged to take care of the garden. They will find it a pleasure and it will also be an experience. The heavy work, such as ploughing, digging and manuring, should be done w more mature hands. Often much of the garden work, if done at all, is one by the matron of the house. This should not be, as her cares are too nany without adding to them the work of the garden. In most cases, however, there is no excuse for not having a garden if everyone in the family sufficiently interested in it.

It is back to the soil for President Richard C. Hughes, of Ripon Colege, Wisconsin. He believes that he can make more money, enjoy greater. omforts, encounter fewer perplexing problems as the manager of irrigated and in Idaho than he can as a college president. He will devote his time to tting the best from the soil and put to a practical test his college train-While one swallow does not make a summer, this concrete instance is plendid illustration of the growing feeling that agriculture offers magnifiopportunities for men highly educated and thoroughly schooled. It s that farming is sufficiently dignified for the most learned and suffiremunerative for those who demand a large interest from the money AGRICULTURE

IN CANADA'S

parts of the globe at this time the agi-



AN INTERESTING TRIO OF CHEVIOT SHEEP.

Pictured is a trio of Cheviot sheep breed held in high esteem by many lockmasters. In the experience of the ont owner of the sheep illustrated J. H. Marshall Cheviots are very hardy and the ewas excellent mothers. Lambs are always able to jump up and take

Alberta. The stimate there is milder than in our own north, owing to the softening influence of the Chinook winds from the Pacific waters, blowing through the mountain passes. The soil produces heavy crops of the world's standard wheat, and general farming, including dairying raising poultry, catcluding dairying, raising poultry, cate, sheep and hogs, thrives as freely as the best parts of our northern states: Under irrigation the crops of grain, coot crops, fodder and all vegetables are greater than on lands that get their Disture only from the skies.

The man who is thinking about going ver there wants to know how much i will cost him to establish himself after he gets his land. On this point I have ade careful enquiry of many settlers whose experience should be a fair guide to others. They vary in their state-ments, because they vary in their means, in their way of doing things

THE HORSE

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE WESTERN HORSE BREEDERS

ONTARIO CAN'T KEEP UP.

BY E. C. HINDS.

tating question is not so much con-breeding is brighter in the Canadian with where new land can be west to-day than in any other section

POULTRY

CHICK RAISING BY MEANS OF AN INCUBATOR

ONE WOMAN'S METHODS.

BY MRS. AARON MERRITT.

I have one 120-egg incubator, and

present raised in the West, is the Province of Ontario, and many farmers in that province have acquired absolute wealth from breeding horses for the western trade. The average receipts of horses from Ontario for the first five months of the past three years were just about 1300 head per month, and this number not sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade.

Ontario is no longer able to overtake the needs of the West, for horses and dealers report an increasing difficulty in procuring supplies to meet the requirements of their trade. Men who

quirements of their trade. Men who have for many years been in the horse For the first few days they should business in the West, report that there be fed often, as they eat very little at is a growing demand for western bred a time, but later, when their crops are



Teams, two sets

Teams, three means to see that the common size of the three common to the common to the three common to the c

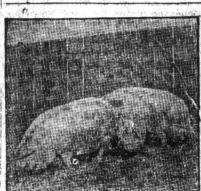
DAIRYING

ON ONE COW TO

SMALL FARM ADVANTAGES.

BY H. D. GRISWOLD.

That one cow to the acre can be kept usually secure about eighty chicks at a 1 know, but you will smile and say



onstantly keeping in touch, through papers and magazines, with all the dispapers and magazines, with all the dispapers in his special line. Even then, best to kill green cabbage worms?" If papers and magacine in the special line. Even then, through the stress of competition, he may not attain unto wealth and distinction.

The advantages, of the small farm are many. The hauling of manure and of crops is carried on much faster on account of the shorter distance. In account of the shorter distance. In ising a manure spreader, a team and nan will haul two loads forty rods in

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Lame Mare—Subscriber, "A mare has curb that makes her lame if she stands the stable for a day. Is there a cure?" reat as directed for E. J. H. Flathead Reservation.-II. O. M. Infor ation relative to the opening of the Flathead Indian reservation may be ob-tained by writing to the land office. Mis-soula, Montana.

Canker .- D. K. has a cow that has a foul smelling discharge from her ear Clean the part with warm water twice a day, and after each cleaning inject a tablespoonful peroxide of hydrogen and continue until discharge stops.

Splints.-G. P. W. wants a remedy for

was cut by barbed wire above the fetlock joint. The cut healed but left a scar and a hard bunch has formed. What do you advise?" Cover the sere with a thick layer of pawdered sulphate of zinc; seep in place with pad of cotton and bandage; repeat when needed.

earn of horses last fall; one of them has had a green discharge running from his had a green discharge running from his mose for four months. Is this glanders of distemper?" If the gland between the lower jaw is enlarged keep the horse away from others and report to the Government vet at Octawa.

Canker of the Ear.-E. T. B. has a dog

Cows Eat Manure.—"I have three cows. man will haul two loads forty rods in the same time required to haul one load two hundred rods. The same holds for it, also eat the water-trough. I feed them wild hay, ground oats and give the work is an important item. Less to the work is an important item. Less fencing is required, less seed has to be supplied, a smaller amount of capital is less that the superior is made by our packing companies. A small quantity now and then will stop all further trouble.