

ll here today it wet down the of forest fires over a charred plate stretch of more than five miles. It did work which nearmen had been striving for days on the outskirts of thestown e relief from further spread he reckoning of losses. estimates placing the figures at

residents of Vanburen were no pleased with the advent of the an were the people living in St rds, just across the Canadian in New Brunswick. There the ve woodland regions of the Can Pacific railroad were seriously d, the provincial governmen were nearly razed clear of and many outbuildings of lit ue were destroyed. At Saint tomorrow the funeral serv i be held over the unrecogniznains of 16-year-old John Forying to save his father's cattle.

Them Not to Smoke ink or Marry; That is, Not to Excess

TIMORE, June 43 -- Mark Twain he chief speaker at the comly's school, Catonsville first speaker was Edward F. of New York, who gave some vice to the graduates. wing Mr. Martin Mr. Clemen he platform. He smilingly said ince his predecessor had advised udents as to what they should

was left for him only to tell what ouldn't do. re are three things, young ladies. want to advise you not to do. to excess. I am 731/2 vears old have smoked for seventy-three

of that time. Don't drink-that is, don't drink Don't marry-I mean to excess." the laughter had subsided Mr. all to be strictly bonest.

nesty is the best policy," he

want ever to forget it in your

ey through life."

Mr. Clemens illustrated his adwith a story about the time when d a partner were stranded in New They had started up a newssyndicate, which was not very ssful, and one afternoon found badly in need of a few dollars et pressing debts. That evening mens found a handsome dog lobby of a hotel and immedisold it to a man for \$3. Later on n across the owner of the dog, offered him \$3 if he could locate est pet. Mr. Clemens accepted hunted up the man to whom sold the dog, gave him back and returned the dog to its

## HOUSAND SHEEP

AND JUNCTION, Cal., June 13,esult of a battle between sheepand cowboys on a contested near Atachee, Cal., 3,000 head of were killed and two sheepmen injured, but not seriously. The which belonged to Taylor Broth-Montrose , were grazing on a ording to the reports received the cowboys dashed in upon the ers and tied them to trees, and ode out among the sheep, killing The slaughter of the sheep realmost an entire day. rder to prevent the news leaking cowboys first out the tele wires and then made their into the hills. Several hours he sheep herders were disc

ASTORIA

# CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

### HOW EUROPEAN FARMING COMPARES WITH CANADIAN THE SACRIFICE

BY WILLIAM CROWNOVER.

Good roads were the first thing that attracted my attention. England has the best roads of any country I visited. The roads are very narrow, never wider than for two cars to pass easily. I should think they are about 20 feet wide on the main thoroughfares. Many of the roads are only wide enough for one vehicle, with passing places every 40 to 80 rods. These roads are built with a blue flint-like rock, hauled from quarries sometimes six to eight miles, with traction engines. Four to six loads are piled by the roadside, and men with hammers break them into pieces about the size of a hen's egg. They are then put on the road and a preparation that looks like asphalt is poured over over the broken stone. The stone is then rolled down with heavy rollers, leaving it as smooth as asphalt paving.

Road taxes are very high. Every person who owns a vehicle, whether of lawful age or not, pays a cash road tax. A gentleman informed me that he was paying £8, or \$40 of our money roadtax on 200 acres he was renting, and that the landlord was paying about the same amount.

Canadians want good roads, but do not like high taxes. They have not yet learned that they cannot get something for nothing. They will complain of the trustees raise the assessment one mill, and I don't know but what they are justified in complaining. A lot of our money has been wasted in poor road work; but if we are to have good roads, we must have money to do it with, and then have the work properly done.

The crops are wheat, oats, barley, beets, carrots, turnips and beans. The fields are divided, usually in four to ten-acre lots. A rotation of crops is strictly followed. There is but a small perceneage of the land in crops, compared to pastures and hay lands, as dairying and stock raising are the main industries. Roots and bran are the main stock foods, with a little chopped cats, beans or barley mixed. Oil cake is bought and ground as used on the farm. A six-acre lot produces an enormous amount of roots, which are pulled and piled up in a row on one side of the field three or four feet high, covered with a little straw and four inches of dirt, which protects them from freezing through the winter. From this they are taken and used as wanted. The wheat is taken to the mill and ground into flour and bran only, and bran resembles rolled oats and is far superior to our Canadian bran. Milling machinery, as used here, has been introduced, but not satisfactorily to the farmer. He says it spoils his bran. Nearly all farmers rent their lands, paying from 16 to 50 shillings per acre, or \$4 to \$13 in our money, and some choice farms rent higher. Many old men have been born on the farms they are renting, their forefathers having rented before them. Many of them are very wealthy and rated much higher than their landlords.

I was somewhat surprised to lears that some men were renting several estates. One man whom I visited was renting 4,000 acres. He was entirely a stock breeder and dealer and is rated at \$1,000,000. He is posted on the markets of the world and inquired as to our corn crop and prospective fat cattle market, as it was necessary for him to make his plans for feeding best cattle accordingly, for stockmen on this side, he said, were killing their beef trade; that we were putting our meat on the market cheaper than

Dairying is carried on quite extensively. The Gueraseys and Devons are the leading dairy cattle. They are of a good beef type also. Dehorning is not practiced, and, of course, one animal has to suffer when cornered by

The milking is done in some localities by the men and others by the women. The hand separator is used everywhere, the cream kept in the cooling cellar and churned every day by one of the maids. She has a low wooden tub about eight inches high. She puts the cream into this and stirs it with her hand round and round until the butter is separated from the milk, which takes only a short time. It is then washed, salted and made into prints ready for market day. It is all handled perfectly neat and clean. I never saw any nicer looking butter, nor never tasted butter any better.

The cows in winter time are kept in the barn and never exposed to any severe weather. Their ration is good hay, beets, turnips, warm bran or meni mashes. The Canadian stock breeder is handicapped for lack of carem. We could pay the wages if we could get the men.

There should be more young men to fit themselves for flockmasters and managers of pure-bred stock farms. There is no more honorable position nor no place that requires any more skil lthan stock breeding or farming to make ten per cent. on \$150 land. Why not encourage young men to fit themselves for the positons that are opening up in our land on stock farms? It is just as honorable as pleading a case before the bar, standing behind the counter in a bank, or carrying pills in a box. Nearly every establishment on the American continent of any note has an English or Scotch herdsman, Why? Because they are experts. Farmers on this side are the best experts in every other line and shall we forever have to depend on Europe for skilled

I was at a loss to know how the European farmer paid \$15 an acre rent. but when I came to buying his products at the price I had to pay to get good animals, I soon discovered how it was done. The show rings in Engand are very educational. Every county has an association which is open to the kingdom for ocmpetittion. They take more interest in showing than any other people. Every man will be out with his horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and chickens. Their shows are run on the square and the man with one animal stands just as good a chance to win as any lord or king if his

The automobile has found its way out to the farm. In its early days city streets were best anl men of leisure and wealth were more agreeable owners than the practical workers in the country. Now that the automobile has established itself, no one regrets that the experiment was made and that the city man's dollars and not the countryman's dollars were used for the

The feeling still exists in some quarters that the automobile is not for the farmer. This, however, is not true, as thousands of farmers over the land will willingly testify. You can go north, south, east or west, in almost any country or town, and find automobiles owned by farmers and used for general purposes, such as are included in road work, pleasure driving, business trips and light hauling. Some decry the automobile, because of its competition with the horse. This is a very narrow view, however, to take. If the common driving horse is displaced, it is because the automobile is better, more satisfying and because it brings greater pleasure and comfort to

If crops can be more cheaply grown, harvested and moved by machine power, what farmer shall say that such is not wise and desirable? The bile has for years stood for pleasure, rapid transit and quick travel. While it was a city institution at first, city people no longer have a monojoly of it. The automobile is within the financial reach of farmers. Thoulands have by purchasing, using and continuing to use them demonstrated this simple fact. That more automobiles will go to the farm each year is now a certain fact and no one will say that it is not a good omen, or desirable. By the use of automobiles in the country, more pleasure and satisfaction are added to country living.

Idleness and intemperance often go hand in hand; combined, they easily and often lead to complete degradation. A good way to raise the standard of manhood is to apply more honest common sense to regulating the liquor traffic. The new law in New Jersey U.S.A., provides for the appointment in

each city or town of a board of three protectors. The protectors' duty is to investigate the causes of drunkenness and find out who the people are that are getting drunk, then they must give to every licensed liquor dealer a list of the habitual drunkards and of these whom the board believes are liable to become drunkards. The liquor dealers are warned not to sell to such persons. The dealer who knowingly sells to a near-drunkard after warning may be fined \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for second, and \$200 for third offence. His license may be forfeited on the third call.

Great fortunes have well made through the rise in value of land, for there is nothing safer or surer in the form of investment than well chosen real estate. In order to meet the extraordinary demands of building a huge navy England proposes to tax the unearned increment of land between one sale and another and is sure to raise many millions in this way.

This system of taxation has been in force for many years in a number of

German municipalities, where it has worked exceedingly well.

DAIRYING

OF COWS SEEN IN THE CITY

Shambles Too Soon.

HOW TO AVOID IT.

BY PROF. THOMAS SHAW.

POULTRY'

### HATCH WINTER DON'T PLOW TOO LAYERS NOW IS SOUND ADVICE

Cleanliness is First Consideration in Remember That Five Inches is Deep A Prize-Winning Article Which is Full Care of Chicks.

DON'T STINT THE FOOD.

BY MRS. H. R. GOSLEE.

The sacrifice of cows in city dairies is, unfortunately, very large. By sacrifice of comparison to the disposal of the same at the end of the disposal of the same at the end of the disposal of the same at the end of disposal of the subject man and observation of methods already employed. In law been breeding the Poland-on the word in the will bring, and invest again the will be seen the will be same at the will be same at the will be same at the end of disposal of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting, except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially underdisated of the subject may not be planting except on naturally or artificially u

INDIAN HEAD

This is the thriving western town of Indian Head, Sask. Eleven hugo grain elevators are seen on the left of the picture, while fifteen miles of wheat farms stretch to the horizon beyond. The photograph was taken from the Ex-

HANDLING THE BULL.

When the raising of good stock is to taken into consideration the bull is the better half of the herd. In a ma-fority of cases this animal seems to possess and is disposed to exercise a head of his own and, consequently,

When I me

in a reasonably cheap and effective manner. My own method is to have a ot, consisting of about three acres, en-closed with a four foot wire fence sublot, consisting of about three acres, enclosed with a four foot wire fence substantially put up on good, well-set posts, the posts extending eight or ten inches above the top wire of the woven fence, which is put on the outside of the posts. On the inside of the posts a barbed wire is placed about six inches above the top of the woyen wire fence and one also about eight inches below the same, on the inside of the posts. In nearly every case this will be a sufficient safeguard against fence throwing or breaking out. The lot is well provided with water and comfortable shelter, and a strong plank fencing gate, protected with barbed wire on the inside, which completes the arrangement. I have found in my own case this kind of enclosure sufficient to keep under control a vigorous Short Horn bull of about 1,700 pounds weight.—Wm. H. Underwood.

separate the ones intended for market from those kept for layers and breeders. Then give only an occasional ers. Then give only an occasional green food to those you are fattening, just enough to keep up an appetite. I have found hominy and sweet milk the best fattening feed. Scalded provender

head of his own and, consequently, needs careful management and control from the beginning of his calbood.

I am not sure but that even beyond this period thought should be given to hens and chicks alive (and there are

this period thought should be given to his ancestry in order to possess a knowledge of the traits of character and disposition likely to be developed in the calf. A victous ancestry either on the part of the sire or dam will likely sooner or later manifest itself in the young animal; and in selecting the one to head the herd this should be carefully guarded against.

One requirement in handling the bull is with reference to his early, thrifty growth and proper development. Good feed and good care are essential in order that a decent, well proportioned animal may head the herd, and one that will likely leave a good impress on his posterity.

The calf should be dealt with from the start gently, yet firmly, but never in a teasing or bantering way. He should be taught to be handled quietly, to be easily haltered and lad by the

in a teasing or bantering way. He should be taught to be handled quietly, to be easily haltered and led by the time he is a yearling, and a good ring should be put in his nose to aid in his complete control.

When old enough for service, he should not be allowed to run with the other cattle, but be kept stabled, or in a substantially fenced field or lot. The latter is the best, and can be provided in a reasonably cheap and effective

Chicks selected for layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeders was the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and breeding stock should be fed on dry grain and green feed. The more liberty they have the better. Of course, later on the feed for the layers and green feed. The more liberty

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

AGRICULTURE

## DEEP IT'S WASTE OF HORSE POWER

Enough for Anything.

WAVE OF SPECULATION.

BY C. L. GRIMSBY.

DEPTH OF SPRING PLOWING.

If a field is stubble land, or corn stalk ground, it should be plowed about five inches. Ordinarily spring plowing to a depth of eight or mine inches is a waste of horsepower. It is better to conserve the energy of the horse for cultivating the corn after it is planted. We plow to let air into the soil; to provide for an easy and uniform covering of seeds; to kill weeds, and emulsify the surface. All these points are covered by cutting the soil to a depth of five inches. There is no danger of getting a clay soil too light.

The tiller of a clay coll books. to a depth of five inches. There is no danger of getting a clay soil too light. The tiller of a clay soil boks over a prairie drift loam and says there is something about it that I do not understand. It seems to have no body, no density.

In density.

In density in the sheds where they squeal for feed. Those that run out I do not feed outside more than one-fourth as much corn as they would eat if they were flow of water.

Infectious Disease.—I. S.—"I have lost."

in other cows that are fresh. Such a system means the permature loss of many good cows. Is there any way of preventing it?

If farmers not far distant were engaged in growing bady beef it should be prevent this. It would be prevent this. It would be prevent the such as the could return the cows to the cou secured that would, with measurable sureness, be grown into beef of good quality.

The greatest benefit, however, would come from the retention of good cows for a number of successive years in the dairy. A good cow is a valuable to be milked for only one season, and then sent to the market are the best, but are not string them off in the midst of their string them off in the midst of their string them off in the midst of their some kind of green feed. If you cannot get it fresh a little steamed for the market are the dairy is not satisfactory that should be dealt with thus.

The greatest benefit, however, would guality.

I always keep a good supply of fine the expense of production to be more than three inches. The they are six to eight weeks old I put they are six to eight weeks o

### UP-TO-DATE WAYS MAKE SUCCESS IN

of Good Sense.

CARE OF YOUNG PIGS.

the seed may be planted at a uniform depth of, say, two inches—except in extreme dry weather, when the depth should be sufficient to reach moisture. The ground was so dry here one season, many years ago, that corn seed is rough it, while I feed the others heavy for market. When I keep only young forty days (and nights) before sprouting. The planting should be done in rows running north and south. The difference in the influence of the sun's heat in favor of the north and south rows is material in the early growth of winter or spring. For several years I



a good seedbed out of spring plowed sod. Winter weathering beats all the disk harrows and cultivators in reducing any kind of sod. Sometimes there are conditions when a sod must be used for spring planting. In such a case the chances are greatly improved if a thin furrow is turned and follow with a common stirring plow and turn over a few inches of soil on top of the sod. This will give a fairly growth that weighed as high as 500 pounds, but I don't call it profitable to raise them. It think hogs should have their bedding be changed as often as onee a week or ten days. I have my sheds arranged in connection with barnyard manure. It is doubtful if it would pay to use them sod. This will give a fairly growth the sod. This will give a fairly growth as the connection with a long with call sheds so that I should be used?"

Ans.—If potash and phosphoric acid is used, apply along the row, work in well with cultivator, then set the plants. A fertilizer largely used for strawberries is one-third each by weight of fine bone acid phosphate and sulphate of potash. Commercial fertilizers are most profitably used in connection with barnyard manure. It is doubtful if it would pay to use them sod. This will give a fairly growth as the connection with call sheds so that I can quickly change it.

Spayed Heifers with the cultivator, then set the plants. A fertilizer largely used for strawberries is one-third each by weight of fine bone acid phosphate and sulphate of potash. Commercial fertilizers are most profitably used in connection with barnyard manure. It is doubtful if it would pay to use them can sulphate of potash. Spayed Heifers with the cultivator, then set the plants. A fertilizer largely used for strawberries is one-third each by weight of fine bone acid phosphate and sulphate of potash. Commercial fertilizer are most profitably used in connection with barnyard manure. It is doubtful if it would pay to use them can consider the plants. A fertilizer largely used for strawberries is acid phosphate and sulphate of phospha

will secure tender pods throughout the season.

Spray not only the tep but the under side of the leaves, where pests hide and be sure and keep the mixture well aging tated.

Files need fifth and manure to breed the later of public interest, told the writers of public interest, told the writers will be few files to infect mike as barefaced as any of the season.

SPECULATION AND FRAUDS.

Farmers are usually looked upon by men in other lines of business as the prey of sharpers, but not long since a gentleman of mature age, successful in his calling, and well informed on all matters of public interest, told the writers had long since ceased to crete, bringing it up to the surface of the ground. This makes a shallow basin which will make a good, sanitary wallow, and a barrel of water a day will keep it coing. If you can pipe the owner of animals writes me that some of the spayed heifers are with calf.

We throw the animals and I cut off the upper ovary; the lower one I pinch off water a day will keep it coing. If you can pipe running water to the basin so much the better.

The appears therefore the provided and the provided and the provided the pack 6 inches of coarse gravel or cinders and on this lay 3 inches of concrete, bringing it up to the surface of the ground. This makes a shallow basin which will make a good, sanitary wallow, and a barrel of water a day will keep it coing. If you can pipe running water to the basin so much the better.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NOTE.—Not more than one question from one correspondent can be considered at one time. Questions should be specific, clear and concise, and should be addressed to the Ecitor of the Agricultural Department of this

worms. Give two drams copperas at a dose in bran mash twice a day and coninue for a month !! needed. Scratches.-Subscriber-"What is a rem

edy for scratches?" Ans.—Acid salicvlic, 1 dram; petrotati, 1 oz. Apply a little once daily to the diseased skin.

Appetition Capricious. - Subscriber-Mare eats grain, but refuses to eat hay: she is weak and staggers, probably be-

heat in favor of the north and south cold weather and fitted for market in the same of the plant.

Cold weather and fitted for market in the same of the plant.

Mare Alling —Subscriber—"A mare raised have fed a few head of cattle in the a foal last year. She has been alling all

Infection, Sheep. — Subscriber — "Have lost twenty-two head of sheep. They lay down and can't get up alone; when helped up there is a rattling sound like they are full of water. They have diarrhoea and die in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and die in twenty-four or thirty-six hours. After death they turn black and the wool is loose. What alls them?"

Ans. — Probably an infectious trouble, which should be investigated by the state live stock board. Write them.

Hens Ailing .- A. E. S .- What ails my hens and what is the remedy? The comb begins to turn dark; hens get sleepy, dump around for about a week and then die. There is no undue discharge from the bowels. They eat and drink a little the first four days. Several have died and more are sick."

Ans.—The disease is probably black rot; give physic of calomel in one-tenth grain doses or caster oil, followed by a good tonic and nourishing food.

Fertilizer for Strawberries. - E. B.-"What is the best time to apply fertilize to newly set strawberry plants, and what

case the chances are standard follow proportion if a thin furrow is turned and follow with a common stirring plow and turn over a few inches of soil on top of the sod. This will give a fairly good seedbed, but it takes time. For flax the sod may be plowed deeper and successfully planted to this crop.

A wallow for the hogs is a good thing in summer, for it helps to keep them cool. One can be castly be made of or helfers last spring and removed both concrete by digging a hole 15 inches over a few inches of helfers last spring and removed both concrete by digging a hole 15 inches the owner of animals writes me that would still perform its functions? I spayed a number of helfers last spring and removed both overset by digging a hole 15 inches the owner of animals writes me that would still perform its functions? I spayed a number of helfers last spring and removed both overset by digging a hole 15 inches the owner of animals writes me that would still perform its functions? I spayed a number of helfers last spring and removed both overset by digging a hole 15 inches the owner of animals writes me that would still perform its functions? I spayed a number of helfers last spring and removed both overset by digging a hole 15 inches the owner of animals writes me that would still perform its functions? I spayed a number of helfers last spring and removed both overset by digging a hole 15 inches the owner of animals writes me that would still perform its functions?

posts. In nearly every case this will be few files to infect milk and other food. The sprayer should never be put-away fortable shelter, and a strong plant feating gate, protected with plant feating gate, protected with plant in the valves will become complete the arrangement. I have found in my own case this kind of enclosure sufficient to keep under control a vigorous Short Horn bull of about 1.700 pounds weight.—Wm. H. Underwood.

Uspalstable Milk or Cream is of practically no value as an article of and added to a gallon of waters in food. On the other hand, if these products contain a low percentage of fats or soils no fat, or an excessive number of bacteria, and still have a good flavor, they may be utilized, and, in fact, more or less milk or cream of the first importance.

Inflammation of Intestines.—Subscribes been put into mines than has ever been article on shrewd, careful men of affairs; indeed, he himself had been caught by something not unlike the caught by something n