

FARM

A Stockman's Method with Mangels.

A short time ago when looking over the domains of one of the leading western stockmen, he informed the writer, that for years he had little success with the above succulent stock food and bowel regulator. A year ago, he took the seed, put it in an old sugar kettle and pounded the seed so as to break the husk, and as a result he had quicker germination as well as a far greater number of plants. This year he repeated the treatment with equal success by putting the mangel seed through a process much resembling that of the druggist with the pestle and mortar.

Helping Out The Cut-worm.

The reports of damage to grain by cut-worms is in many cases overestimated, but for all that, information from reliable farmers is to the effect that summer fallow and sod lands are the worst affected. In conversation recently with some farmers the opinion was elicited that the summer fallows damaged had been allowed last year to grow up very rank with weeds which undoubtedly furnished a good hiding place for the cut-worm's moth to deposit its eggs. The rank weeds have had the effect further of holding the soil open and thus rendering it more easy for the parasite to work. In some few cases, grass land broken last year is also affected, the worst cases seemingly being where the breaking had been roughly done. The use of the soil packer on summer fallows and of the disk harrows on the breaking should help to overcome conditions so favorable to the cut-worms' operation and breeding. One of Manitoba's stock-breeders lost all his turnips this season, although twice sown, by these pests, which so far as we have heard or seen have done little if any damage to fodder corn. Mangels also seem to have escaped, but in some isolated cases oats and wheat have had to be resown. Early sown wheat on rough breaking, seems to have been an easy victim to adverse circumstances, whether to cut-worms or to the long, dry, cold period unfavorable to germination, it is hard to say definitely, the two causes given in combination would certainly be enough to spoil a good brand. Now is therefore the time to head off prospective (1907) parasites.

Mr. Steven's Ideas on Road Making.

The following from a recent issue of the *Saturday News* tells of some new ideas on roadmaking brought forward by Councillor Stevens at a recent meeting in the Clover Bar schoolhouse: "The liberal allowance of 66 feet made by the government for roads is not being utilized to the best advantage, and in our efforts to get roads suitable for summer driving we have ruined them for winter hauling. It is impossible to get a good wagon road and a good sleigh road in the same place and in throwing up a grade in the center of the road allowance, as has been the custom, we are leaving on each side a strip of land which in my opinion is too wide to be wasted and too narrow to be of much use. I have long been of the opinion that if these two narrow strips were combined in one they would provide a piece of road much safer in winter for wagons and easier for sleighs than the grades which are constructed for wet weather. The frequent visits which this

settlement has of late been receiving from automobiles and the reckless manner in which they are often run has satisfied me that it is the duty of those in charge of our public highways to so construct them as to insure the greatest possible safety to travellers, especially to children driving to and from school. The automobile is here to stay and we should take this fact into consideration when building roads. Our western horses have not yet acquired sufficient confidence in mankind to face calmly everything they meet, and it should be the aim of overseers to enable the driver of a timid or fractious horse to put the greatest possible amount of space between his horse and the object of his fear. Instead of building a road of this style; a width of 16 feet on one side, 18 feet in the center and 16 feet on the other side, it would be much better to adopt the following method: A width of 4 feet on one side, 16 feet towards the center and 30 feet on the other side.

The advantages of this method are: It provides just as good a grade for summer travel as the old method. It leaves nearly half of the road allowance unbroken and in excellent condition for winter travel. With the inside ditch beveled both ways or V shaped, a driver can pass readily from the graded to the ungraded portion of the road or vice versa, and in this way avoid objects which might seriously menace his safety.

A horse grazing upon the road allowance will be much less likely to charge the fence if he be on one side of the road allowance and the automobile on the other, than he would if the machine were coming down the center."

After considerable discussion the ideas expressed were embodied in a resolution and carried by a small majority. The plan as outlined will probably be adopted on any new roads opened in that district during the coming summer.

More On Co-operation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read with interest articles from time to time in your paper criticising movements which in your opinion are got up to gull the innocent farmer. You have given good advice and rendered valuable service sometimes with your open and fearless criticism. In your issue of June 13th there is an article, "Encouraging an Agricultural Trust," which I think is at variance with your creed as guardian angel over the farmer. You give two reasons why you don't approve of the Society of Equity, first, you do not believe that trusts and combinations in restraint of trade should be allowed to exist, and following this line of reasoning you conclude, to be entirely consistent you must necessarily condemn the Society of Equity, may I ask, why do you not also condemn the G. G. Association, Cattle Breeders' Association, and all other advisory societies or associations, whatever they may be, for the Society of Equity is not one particle more of a trust or monopoly than the above named, rather it is the higher product of natural co-operation, a higher product no doubt, but still entirely human in origin and evolution. You state two wrongs do not make a right; quite true, but where do you see the wrong of farmers pricing and selling the result of their own labors, who has a better right to? You say further, "people too wronged soon make things right; the injustice of the whole thing is that people must suffer before things are righted." Haven't we as farmers suffered long enough? and besides how can you prove that the Society of Equity may not be one of the means to this end. Their tenets are not practicable and you fail to see how they are to be operated successfully. You also fail to give proper grounds for your want of faith. In the same breath you say you admire their ideals immensely (for my

bowels move (it may be eight or twelve hours, or longer), you may rest assured your cow is safe from milk fever. No matter how loose the bowels are before calving, they are very slow in acting afterwards. Fortunately, the cow is always very thirsty after calving, and the best plan is to give her a bran mash, filling the pail with water, and also having another pailful ready for her. Because of the constipation in the newly-calved cow, it was formerly thought necessary to dose her with salts; but a good big drink of water, with the chill off, is quite sufficient.

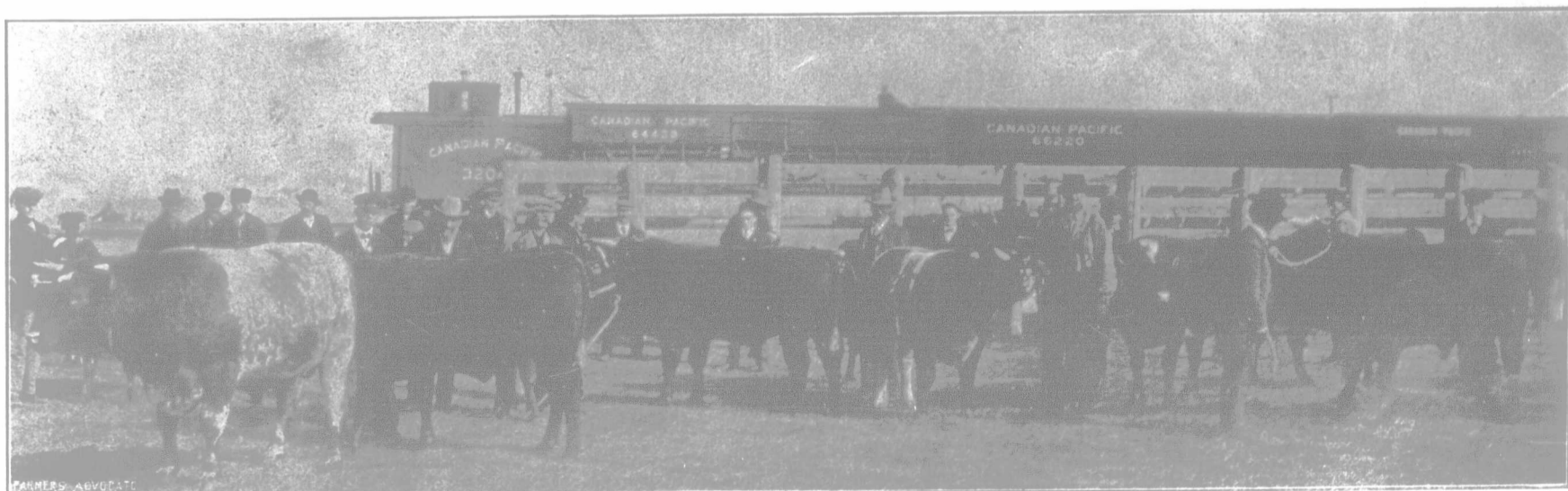
Don't let a cow get chilled after calving; if cold, put a blanket on her, else she may retain her afterbirth.

No doubt many have cows not due to calve before the herd goes to grass, and are in doubt how to handle them. If a cow was likely to calve inside of two weeks, when the rest of the herd was turned out to pasture, I would keep her off the grass if I had ensilage to feed her and a bare lot for her to exercise in; if nothing but hay, I would prefer to have her on short pasture, or turned out, as indicated, just before calving, for two or three days for a short time, to come up with the rest of the herd. If the cow was not likely to calve for over two weeks after turning others to pasture, I would let her out also, and, as she got near calving, would see that she got somewhat less feed and plenty of exercise.

The main thing is not to milk out too quickly, and see that the cow gets sufficient water to drink. I do not any more fear a cow coming "down" with milk fever than I do the mumps, and this is said with full knowledge of what it means. I do not think the fat on a cow has necessarily any thing to do with milk fever, I and many others do not have any trouble with milk fever, yet I try to get my cows up in good flesh when dry, just for the same reason that a man gets up steam in a boiler before starting an engine. If he tied the safety valve down, or let his boiler go dry, he would likely have trouble; but with ordinary precaution and knowledge, he is safe. GEO. RICE.

The Latest Grist of Statute Interpreters in Manitoba.

Called, W. A. T. Sweatman, W. Manahan, J. B. Haig, E. F. Hughes, D. L. Bastedo, G. H. Ross, (equal) all with honors, E. A. Conde, and R. Jacob (equal), W. P. George, J. W. Willow, W. B. Powell, E. J. Bawden, W. H. Odell, and B. Ryan. Attorney, W. A. T. Sweatman, W. Manahan, G. H. Ross, J. B. Cain, E. A. Conde, E. T. Hughes, R. A. Bruce, J. B. Haig, J. McMillan, J. W. Wilton, all with honors, H. J. Cowan, R. Jacob, W. H. Odell, W. P. George, E. J. Bawden, and B. Ryan. First Intermediate, C. H. S. Blanchard, C. S. Tupper, R. W. Hugg, J. Robertson, W. Guggisberg, C. J. H. Locke, J. H. B. Francis, R. J. Brandon, W. S. McKnight, J. M. Thomson, A. Campbell, all with honors, L. B. Ring, H. A. Bergman, W. O. Hamilton, D. M. Ormond, W. G. MacKenzie, W. R. McLaurin, A. W. Sutherland, G. A. Eakins. Second Intermediate, G. W. McGhee, W. D. Lawrence, S. H. Forrest, M. J. Finkelstein, all with honors, J. E. Doerr, W. L. Garland, A. S. Morrison, G. A. McClelland, L. N. Laidlaw, W. P. Fillmore, W. J. Perins, E. B. Lindsay, M. A. Macqueen, A. M. McIntyre, S. A. M. Culp, A. B. McCalister. In addition to the above students Messrs. Bowles, Blackwood, Boston, Towers and Card from the Ontario bar, and Mr. A. K. Dysart, solicitor from New Brunswick, passed the examination necessary to practice in this province.



(Photo by Seales)

LACOMBE SHOREHORNS READY FOR THE CALGARY SPRING SHOW.