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cows and calves are to be slaughtered or exported to the American side, where is this country going to find its beef supply and what sort of price is the consumer going to pay for his meat?

The remark was passed by a well known authority on live stock matters, the other day, that before another year the price of the best beefsteak in Western Canadian cities would reach \$1.00 per lb., thus the prospect ahead of the farmers of the West is one which demands immediate and careful attention.

The Cattle Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan are to hold a meeting in the near future, probably in November, to discuss this question, and it is to be hoped that a way out of the difficulty may be evolved.

Many remedies have been suggested, such as legislation to prevent the slaughter of females, for a definite period, till the outlook improves; an amendment of the Herd Law, reducing the period in which the law is in operation, and the granting of grazing leases for longer periods, and it is expected that the other provinces will also take up these important matters.

EXERCISE AND SUNLIGHT FOR PIGS

What little pigs need almost as much as they need their feed is sunshine and exercise. Even if they have to be driven out they should be gotten out for a nice sun bath and for a run in the yard every day. If a sow is a good mother she is a heavy milker and the pigs get lots to eat. If they just lie around in the pen and eat their fill they soon become overburdened with fat on the inside and do not expand on the surface as they should. A pig's business in its early days is to develop and make surface for future use, rather than to lay on fat either externally or internally, and the condition is to be deplored when, instead of doing this, it fills up with fat. This it will not do if it uses up some of its energy every day in exercise. Its digestion and its bodily tone in general will also be much better if it uses its muscles in walking and running about.

A Wallow for Hogs

The modern farm ought to be equipped with a wallowing tank for the hogs. Nature prompts them on a hot day to seek comfort and relief in a mud hole of some sort—no matter how dirty. This mud sticks to their body and bakes onto it, causing a big thick crust to form and it not unfrequently is the carrier of all sorts of foul skin and other germ diseases. Is it not far better to have a nice clean wallowing tank filled with a strong dip solution instead of foul mud, where they can fulfill the call of nature, and at the same time be relieved of scab and lice and similar diseases and pests instead of acquiring them?

WHY I BELIEVE IN SHEEP RAISING

By John A. Turner, Calgary

Sheep are easily managed and are the most profitable animal any farmer can keep. One reason why they are the most profitable is that they yield two profits a year—wool and mutton.

There is a breed of sheep that will do well in every location. Where one breed would starve, another will thrive. We must not confine ourselves to the breed we like best, but adapt ourselves to the conditions in which we live and select animals best suited to bring us success and profit.

We should not neglect to secure the best ram that can be bought. He will more than pay for himself in one season's crop of lambs.

Sheep help to keep the farm clean. They are fond of many weeds that are destructive to crops, and will even eat them in preference to good, green grass. They will clean fence corners and keep down weeds in the summer fallow.

A pure bred flock will pay much larger returns than a grade flock. At least that is my experience. I had 1,000 grade ewes from 1886 to 1889, and did very well with them. As the range became settled, I went into a pure bred flock on a good foundation, and have made for several years over \$1,000 annually from the flock, selling the lambs as rams and a few of the later ones as yearlings, and keeping the flock down to about 50 breeding ewes.

My advice to beginners in sheep breeding is to start in a small way. It is a business one learns by experience. In raising stock of any kind, one makes his own luck.

I cannot emphasize too much the necessity of good care. That is the only way profits will be realized. If one is interested in his business, it becomes a pleasure and, as well, it is interesting.

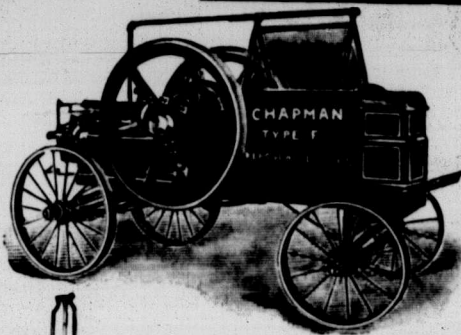
TANNING A HIDE

To tan a hide soak the skin well in soft water for say two or three days, to make it perfectly soft, then scrape off all the flesh and fat. When thoroughly cleaned put into a tan of equal parts of alum and salt, dissolved in hot water, say about seven pounds of alum and salt to twelve pounds of water. Leave the skin in this brine for two days, then hang it up, and scrape and shave it well to soften it. After this has been done thoroughly, put the hide back into the brine for another day or two, then hang it up till quite dry, and shave and scrape it again. After this apply a coat of oil, roll up in damp sawdust, and lay away until dry. Now apply a good coat of soft soap, and lay away again in sawdust. As scraping is the principal operation in softening the skin, it should be well worked again when dry. Try drawing the skin back and forward over a round pole. This should help to make it pliable, and get you out of your difficulty.

LICE ON CATTLE

A very good preparation to kill lice on cattle is a one or two per cent. solution of coal tar preparation. Some of our drug stores sell this. Another good way is to dissolve half a pound of hard soap in a gallon of hot water. While still hot, mix with it two gallons of coal oil, and stir the mixture thoroughly. When this is done, add ten parts of water to one part of the above mixture. This mixture will kill all lice it comes in contact with, therefore to give the best results, choose a nice mild day and thoroughly scrub it into the skin of the cattle. Repeat the process in ten days; this will thoroughly rid your cattle of these pests.

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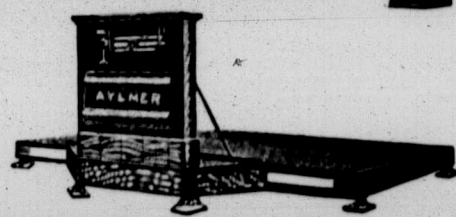
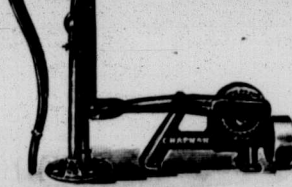
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T. C. Norris, Auctioneer.

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