

poses to use it. Each brand must be licensed before it can be sold, and a close Governmental inspection is then maintained to see that the law is complied with. We need similar legislation in Canada. The committee of enquiry above referred to recommends that manufacturers or vendors be compelled to label each package with the net weight of the feed and the percentage of protein and fat, or, if sold in bulk, to produce on demand a guarantee of the percentage of the two constituents mentioned. Such a measure would meet the case very well; it is entirely practicable, and should be introduced without delay. The need for it will increase year by year.

Remissness of Duty.

A terrible tale is again unravelled in fields reeking of stink weed, gorgeous with mustard, submerged with wild oats and speckled here and there with weeds of different names from rose to ragweed. Truly eternal vigilance is the price of cleanliness as applied to farming. The average man gives to the condition known as "clean", when applied to state of a farm with regard to weeds, rather a broad conception. There are two extremes, one is where there is absolute freedom from weeds and the other is the condition so bad that the weed inspector orders the mower over the field, and between these two different limits men establish their different standards of cleanliness up to which they wish to maintain their farms. If the standards could be maintained the encroachment of weeds would be a less serious problem, but as every one knows there is not a farm but what has more weeds upon it than the owner cares to let his friends see.

Such being the case the old rule applies restraining people living in glass houses throwing stones, and if we all examined ourselves we would hesitate to reproach our neighbors. We have been surveying the work we have done in our own particular field and plead guilty to having neglected here and there to hoe as closely to the fence rows as we should have done and to have too lightly passed over patches that should have been deeply cultivated. Had we done our duty fully we would have more powerfully preached the gospel of clean seed and thorough cultivation, and have so set forth the awful consequences of neglect that every reader must necessarily have purged his farm of each weed like our Puritan forefathers cleansed themselves of cardinal wrongs. We have been remiss.

Our field figuratively speaking lies side by side of those of the minister of agriculture for the province and we frequently look over the line. Our inspection has not been favorable to the work done in Manitoba. We notice in Saskatchewan a weed inspector, who is a recognized authority devoting himself intelligently to the work of educating the people to the recognition of weeds and the means of their eradication by continually moving about showing samples, giving lectures on weed extermination, and by publishing illustrated bulletins on these subjects. In Manitoba the work is superficial and inefficiently conducted. Demonstrations are required and

we had hoped they would have been given a start by the application of a bluestone solution upon some of the fields infested with wild mustard. This was promised last year, but as yet we are not aware of anything having been done and it is now late. We are not of those who think there should be no limit to government paternalism, nor of those who think the king can do no wrong, but in this connection any government is well within its sphere when it undertakes to give demonstration that will help to relieve so serious a condition as a large part of Manitoba is now in. The Provincial government also has been remiss.

STOCK

Express rates have been practically prohibitive to the growth of advanced agriculture.

Now is the time when the country raised babe distances his bottle-fed city confrere.

The stockmen's opportunity to show the results of his work to a discriminating public has arrived.

Embryo judges may now be found in the stock judging competitions at the fair.

The washed egg is not a good keeper—moral, clean nests are essential to success in profitable egg production.

Are the women's interests being studied by the Fair managers and secretaries?

The shotgun can and the shallow pan must go, so decrees the butter maker!

An inspection for glanders without the mallein test is practically useless.

Western Canada holds the unenviable record for compensatory payments on glandered horses.

The V. D. G. should be given power to institute more stringent inspection regulations at boundary points.

It would appear that an absolute embargo should be placed on all horses coming from Utah, Oregon, and Montana.

As the dry days draw on remember that young trees and corn need a drink at intervals. Give it to them by the one horse sifter.

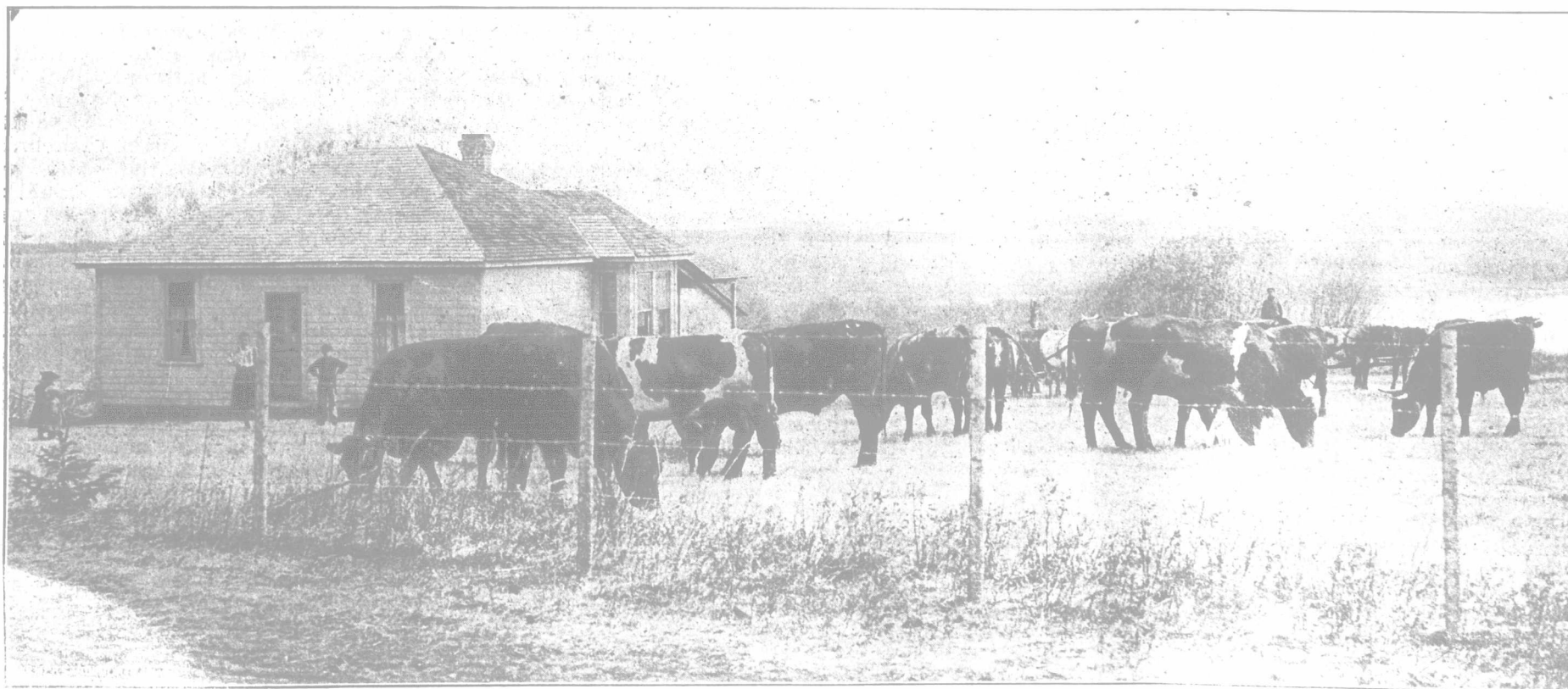
The express companies' rates are to be looked after by the government. "Not before time," the shipper of purebred live stock and poultry will remark.

It strikes one as silly, that any government should, because of its adherence to the belief of benefit from an economic theory, submit the country to a strong chance of severe loss from the introduction of diseases disastrous to the live stock industry.

The Antidote for Poisoning by Plants.

In case of poisoning by plants, especially by death camas and the larkspur, a solution containing equal weights of permanganate of potash and sulphate of aluminum should be administered at once. The value of the permanganate depends upon its strong oxidizing power, when taken into the stomach it is reduced or destroyed more or less quickly according to the nature of the stomach contents. For adult sheep, take, according to the weight of the animal, from 5 to 10 grains of each of these compounds dissolved in water and give as a drench. The same dose should be given to hogs. Fifteen to 20 grains are required for horses and from 30 to 50 for cattle. These doses are for adults; for very young animals (from 2 to 4 months old) the dose should be made proportionately smaller. In making these solutions the water used should be sufficient for drenching purposes and may vary from a pint to a quart, or even more. The water should be pure well or spring water which is not too strongly alkaline; the chemicals should be very finely powdered to insure rapid and complete solution, and care should be taken that they are entirely dissolved before the solution is used. For emergency in case a large number of animals should be poisoned at the same time, five hundred or a thousand doses of the dry finely powdered salts should be kept at hand for immediate use. There is little danger even within the wide limits given in the last paragraphs of administering an excessive dose of this antidote. In one case as much as 3 2-10 grains of each salt was given within one and one-half hours to a 2-pound rabbit without causing any ill effect. It is very necessary, however, to observe one precaution. All of the salt mixture given to the animal must be in solution. The solid particles, if swallowed, will stick to the walls of the throat or stomach and cause intense irritation and may kill the animal. A few fatal cases of human poisoning are on record which were caused in this way. Since the solution of the permanganate of potash, owing to the intensity of its purplish color even in dilute solutions, is almost opaque, the only practical way to note whether all of the salt is in solution or not is to carefully pour off the liquid occasionally after it has been allowed to stand a minute or two and to see if there is still a crystalline residue. As neither of the salts are very rapidly soluble in water, especially when not finely powdered, it may require several minutes before they are completely dissolved.

The difficulties of drenching horses and cattle are not great in cases of dairy cows and family horses. In treating range stock, however, it will be necessary, of course, to rope the animal before administering the drench.



TAKING THE FIRST BITE OF GRASS.
Mr. Morrison's Farm, Innisfail, Alta.