

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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in a locality situated so conveniently to the trade with the Orient, and the expanding American markets, it is not too much to expect that mammoth manufacturing industries will spring up in the near future. To all these commercial advantages the possibilities of agricultural pursuits must be added, and when one begins to enquire into the suitability of British Columbia soils and climate for fruit, grain and stock production, the prospect is beyond comprehension. There, in the valleys and upon the hillsides, may be grown fruits of every variety to be found in the temperate zone—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, berries, etc.—while the mildness of the climate and the luxuriance of the herbage makes the rough lands ideal for stock-raising.

The occasion of the fair, fixed for the first week in October, affords the opportunity to visit this land of promise, and those to whom such a country appeals should not miss the privilege of seeing it at first hand. The special excursion rates advertised by the railway companies place the trip within the reach of people of moderate means.

### Rider Haggard's Scheme Not a Desirable One.

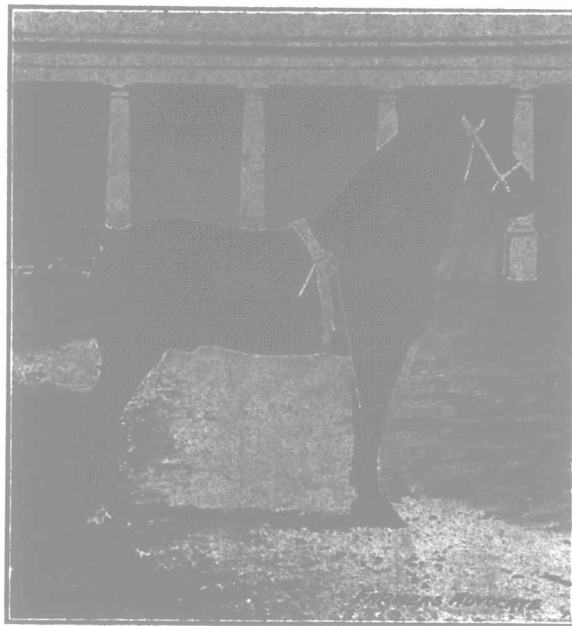
Rider Haggard's gigantic colonization scheme for Britishers is attracting some attention, but for the sake of Canada and the immigrants, it is to be hoped that it will not take the shape he outlines. The colony system of settling people is utterly indefensible, and has so proved itself in many cases in Canada. The Crofters, the Doukhobors, and many English settlements have made very slow progress compared with parts where the population was more mixed. English people especially need the opportunity to observe Canadian farming operations and methods, and also the stimulus gained by seeing the progress made each season by the Canadian-bred farmer. We are glad to note that the press reports state that Commissioner W. T. R. Preston refused to endorse

Mr. Haggard's scheme, and also that he gave the eminently sage advice that prospective colonists should have one year of Canadian farm experience before engaging on their own account. The great colonization work by Britishers in the past was not Government-aided, and we venture the statement without fear of contradiction, that the most successful British colonists paddled their own canoe from the start, and were not hived or herded by a Government or segregated into settlements. A satisfied successful settler is the best immigration agent. Such do not grow vigorously, either in mind or farming experience, if confined to association with their fellows. It is time this nonsense of settling people in colonies was dropped. A nation cannot be built up that way.

### Paper from Cornstalks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to your enquiry in regard to the manufacture of paper from cornstalks, will say, the National Fiber and Cellulose Company, of Chicago, are endeavoring to enlist sufficient capital with which to become actively engaged in the manufacture of paper from cornstalks. This company has secured basic patents on their process, which will give them a clear field. By their process, which has passed the experimental stage, they are able to produce paper as good as, if not better than, that now manufactured from wood pulp, and at a trifle over one-half the cost of the present product. Excellent paper has been produced at a cost ranging from \$24 to \$35 per ton, while the cost of manufacturing paper from wood



British Yeoman.

Imported Hackney stallion. Winner of first in his class at Winnipeg and champion Hackney stallion at Brandon. Owned and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

pulp or rags is estimated at from \$60 to \$75 per ton. Over \$100,000 has been spent in the perfection of machinery for the handling of the cornstalks. Only recently an improved thresher has been patented, which separates the stalks from the leaves, husks the ears, and delivers the stalks bound in bundles ready for shipment.

In the seven Western States more than 43,000,000 acres of ground are planted to corn each year. Only a small per cent. of the cornstalks are fed to stock; the remainder are plowed under, to furnish humus to the soil, or burned. The demand for the cornstalks is bound to increase, for in the preparing of cellulose, gun cotton, smokeless powder, varnish, artificial leather, rubber substitutes, insulating materials, electrical apparatus, linoleum and floor coverings, papiermache and interior decorations, picture frames and signs, paper coverings, lubricants, golf balls, and many other products, different parts of the stalk are available.

The development of this industry will mean much to the corn producer of the Middle West, and its progress will be watched with intense interest.

G. I. CHRISTIE.

### Reduction of Railway Rates on Grain

As the result of a complaint of the Dominion Millers' Association, supported by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Railway Commissioners have issued an order which requires the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to reduce the rate from Ontario points to Montreal on grain and grain products for exportation. From the Western States to Montreal the Philadelphia rate for export has been charged, while from Ontario points to Montreal the New York rate has been charged, which practically means that the rate given to Ontario was two cents higher than

the Western States were charged. The Commission has ordered that the grain rates from Ontario to Montreal for export must be on the same basis as from the Western States to Montreal. The Commission also orders that the percentage charges from Ontario be reduced so as to bring them more into line with the percentage groups in the United States. The effect of the order is to place the Canadian miller on an equal footing as respects railway rates with the miller of the Western States, who is competing with him in the European market.

## HORSES.

### When Should the Veterinarian be Called In?

While it would be unwise and expensive for the farmer to call his veterinarian in whenever any little thing goes wrong, it is mistaken economy to delay too long. The man who, in some cases, may incur the expense of an unnecessary visit, is safer than he who allows a case to take its course, or exhausts the skill of his handy neighbor, or experiments with the prescriptions he may have on the diseases of stock, until it has reached an alarming stage, and then sends for his veterinarian, when it is too late to treat successfully the case, that if properly treated in the early stages in all probability would have recovered. All owners of stock should have an intelligent idea of the ordinary ailments and diseases of the same, with the proper treatment for such. Many such troubles have definite and unmistakable symptoms that cannot readily be mistaken, and the treatment is also simple; while many of the more serious diseases present more or less obscure symptoms, and it requires the personal examination of an expert to diagnose and treat. Take, for instance, the various diseases of the various digestive organs.

### THE SYMPTOMS.

While those of each disease have certain peculiarities, all have more or less symptoms in common, and the veterinarian has to take into consideration the state of the pulse, temperature, respiration, mucous membrane, intestinal murmur, the severity and continuity of the symptoms, as well as the attitudes assumed by the patient, and the manner in which he expresses pain and distress. Digestive trouble kills more horses than the diseases of any other set of organs, and many cases terminate fatally that would have recovered if properly treated in the early stages. All who have had considerable experience with horses are familiar with what is called spasmodic colic, and know that most cases yield readily to treatment, or though not treated at all will usually result in a spontaneous cure in the course of an hour. Now, in such cases the services of a veterinarian are not necessary, but the trouble is this: The symptoms of this disease and those of flatulent colic, acute indigestion, constipation, impaction of the colon, inflammation of the bowels, or peritonitis, etc., etc., are so similar that it requires more skill and experience than is possessed by the unprofessional man to make a direct diagnosis. If we admit this fact, we must also admit the fact that the owner must necessarily be unable to decide whether the case is one that will yield to ordinary treatment for colic, or one for which he should procure professional attention. What, then, is he to do? The early symptoms of these diseases are so similar that in some cases it is not possible for any person to at once make a definite diagnosis, and while each disease requires special treatment, it is wise, in the first stages, to treat as for spasmodic colic, unless tympanitis (bloating) be shown. Hence, we say, when tympanitis is present send for your veterinarian at once. If colicky pains, with an absence of bloating, give a colic drench, as 2 ozs. each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of cold water; or in the absence of these give 2 ozs. oil of turpentine, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint raw linseed oil, or other colic remedies. If the case does not yield to treatment in an hour, or at the longest two hours, you must decide that it is something more serious than spasmodic colic, will require specific treatment, and hence the presence of a veterinarian is necessary. It must also be remembered that the most serious cases do not, as a rule, present the most violent symptoms, and a case is often allowed to go on or treated by home remedies for hours, from the fact that the symptoms are not violent, and the hopes that they will soon pass off. It is not uncommon for a case of this kind to continue all day and well into the night without improvement. Darkness appears to have an alarming effect upon the owner, and when the symptoms continue he will send for his veterinarian about midnight. I may say that the average veterinarian, while quite willing to give necessary service to his patrons at all hours, has just reason to complain at being called out of bed at midnight to treat a case for which he should have been sent the previous forenoon; and, as before stated, the lapse of time in many cases means the death of the patient. Of course, all cases cannot be saved, even if attended