

hurried run through the females. All through the cows were on a par with those at Collynie, excepting that they hardly carried so much flesh as Mr. Duthie's. Every one appeared to be a regular breeder, and none were receiving any undue pampering. All, however, were getting their full share of "neeps," oat straw, etc. Our remarks on the Collynie herd generally will apply to the females at Uppermill. There are not a few of special note, as for instance the famous Missie family, so much sought after at the present time, and which tribe furnished the \$6,000 cow at Chicago two years ago. Of this tribe in the herd we saw some fine specimens.

We had the pleasure of a good look at the stock bulls, as well as the two highest priced ones at last autumn's sale, purchased for the Argentine, and not as yet shipped, having to wait until the ports were open. The first of these two bulls drawn out for inspection was Royal Diamond, a roan, bought by Mr. McLennan for a customer in South America; he paid for him in October last, \$1,600; and the second, His Majesty, another roan, purchased by Geo. Roger Bridge-lands, also for a South American customer, at \$1,500. These two bulls, taken all over, are two wonderful productions of the breeder's art; of the two, I consider the cheaper bull the best, as he looks like developing into something extra good. Considering the prices prevalent at Perth and other sales, I consider these two bulls cheaper than anything I saw brought under the hammer, quality considered. Mr. Marr draws for his supply of stock bulls entirely upon Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor. There are four stock bulls in all, three roans and one red, and all of outstanding merit. The red yearling, Bapton Sapphire, had lately been added to the herd; he was sired by Bapton Diamond; he is a rare good animal, a good handler, and true in all his lines. Next in order came Bapton Pilate, sired by a Lovat bull; a roan, rising three years old, and a bull of great style and perfect type.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Goitre or Bronchocele in Lambs.

Considerable loss from goitre or bronchocele in lambs is reported this spring by sheepmen in different parts of Manitoba and the West. This affection consists of hypertrophy or cystic, fibroid or fibro-cystic enlargement of the thyroid gland or glands. On lambs it frequently appears as an endemic congenital disease, which usually terminates fatally. It chiefly occurs among the progeny of ewes that have become debilitated through being kept during the winter in dirty, badly ventilated quarters, and have been insufficiently fed. The disease appears to be dependent upon some undiscovered specific poison; but close observation has revealed that its development is much favored by external conditions, i.e., feeding on pastures which lie on magnesian limestone, and drinking the water which has percolated through that substance; exhaustion from overwork; insufficient exercise; impure air; improper food; starvation; or any other cause which tends to vitiate the blood and debilitate the system. Prof. Law says that in the State of New York, "the newborn offspring of ewes kept in close confinement during the winter may be all goitrous, while those of flocks having a free run through the whole season escape." The writer can corroborate the above testimony respecting the same conditions in other localities far distant from New York.

With reference to the treatment of goitre in newborn lambs, the familiar axiom, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," seems to be peculiarly appropriate. Asphyxia from pressure of the enlarged glands on the larynx or trachea is the cause of death in lambs, and the patients being so young and frail, the necessary semi-heroic treatment, which consists in puncturing the gland, aspirating the contained fluid and injecting the cavity with a solution of iodine, does not prove very successful. The glands should be painted with tincture of iodine once every alternate day, and small doses of iodide of potassium given internally. The treatment of these cases should be under the personal supervision of an experienced veterinarian. As indicated above, the removal of the chief exciting cause, viz., the close confinement of pregnant ewes during the winter in badly ventilated houses, will materially prevent the occurrence of the disease in question among their offspring.

Rangers at Chicago.

In the live-stock report, the inspector of brands for the Wyoming, Western, South Dakota and Nebraska Stock Associations furnishes the comparative net average price for stray steers and cows for the past eight years. From July 1st to August 20th, 1902, the South Dakota estrays netted \$78 per head. September 20th they had fallen to \$47.38 per head, and at the end of the season to \$44.95, with the quality fully as good as that of the early arrivals. The total number of cattle inspected reached the enormous total of 350,000. Of these 15,648 were estrays, for which \$68,834.48 was sent to the secretaries of the several associations, to be distributed through the official channels to persons entitled to the same.

The Future of Ranching in the West.

There are few people but realize that with the phenomenal influx of immigration into the Northwest Territories there will have to be some radical adjustments and changes in its industries. This may be described in a general way as superimposing of modern intensive industrialism over old-time, simple and primitive conditions. It means the intensifying of human energy to the end of providing the means of subsistence, or of a

lute proprietorship in lands is the only means by which the industry of ranching can be put on a permanent and stable basis. Owing to the somewhat anomalous position in which the Government stands in exacting the same price for lands whether they be arable or dry, or in giving only one hundred and sixty acres of homestead, whether arable or dry (they do not now sell at all), the small man cannot buy sufficient land to carry cattle enough to support him properly, and the capitalist in this case has the advantage. So

we find that the number of large ranches is on the increase, rather than decrease, but they are chiefly proprietary ranches. We need only call attention to the names of Knight, McIntyre, Cresswell & Day, Preuit, the Cochranes and others, to illustrate this.

It is not necessary that either the large or small men should suffer. As a matter of fact they are not suffering. Their methods, however, are being changed, and the change is in the direction of a gain rather than a loss. The old-timer who is not a rustler, however, has to go. There is a

frontier tradition among some of the real old cow-punchers that it is infra dig to do chores. These are such fellows as the one who was told to go to the river bottom and cut a pole or two, but came back on horseback, as he had gone, saying that the bronch' wouldn't stand, and so he couldn't cut the pole.

The chief change in methods for the rancher is the growing of fodders and hay to supplement the grass of the range. This will be necessary from the close grazing of more cattle making the grass more scant, and from the general need of making owned land yield as heavily as possible to increase the returns from capital invested. More labor will have to be grafted on to the investment. Men who still rely on the open range say already that their cattle do not now come off in as good finish or as heavy as they formerly did when there was wider choice of grasses and more water available. It might be said that the changes foreshadowed have already come, for it would be scarcely possible to find a rancher who intends to stay with the business who has not every year large stacks of hay or green food put up for inclement seasons at least. Nearly every man keeps up his weaners, his bulls, especially if they are Eastern ones, and such other cattle of different ages as show any signs of weakness. The feeding of these may amount to only one feed a day, the greater part of their support being from grazing in fenced home pastures, or it may be their whole support. It has been demonstrated by experience that the country hitherto considered wholly arid and unproductive, especially by the old-timer, has possibilities for cultivation that make it a valuable help to the rancher. In nearly every river bottom good crops of tame hay and oats can be grown. In some places irrigation of meadows is possible at small cost.

There are manifest advantages arising from the new methods. The enclosing of cattle, provided they can get sufficient feed, is a gain in itself. It is well known by both cattlemen and sheepmen who have had experience in both intensive feeding and range pursuits, that the traveling of cattle and sheep is one of the chief causes for lightness and deterioration in size. The range beast, in both cattle and sheep, has "too many



READY TO LOAD UP AT THE BARR COLONY, SASKATOON.

competence, and at the same time the development of the potentialities of the country, by increasing many fold its productivity.

The characteristic industry of the Territories, or, at least, of a great part of the Territories, has been up to the present ranching. This is a primitive, pastoral pursuit, and it has been followed in a rather simple and primitive way. The public domain has been a species of No-Man's-Land; the cattle have been run everywhere, without let or hindrance, subject to yielding large returns in favorable seasons and small ones when the contrary has been the case. The increase of settlers of small means to take a share of the industry's profits has led to the necessity of a definition of rights. The "nesters," as they are sometimes called, have not been favorably looked upon by the men who have been long enough in the business to have large herds and who are popularly spoken of as the big outfits. Every new settler, of course, with a few cattle lessens the total of free domain available. They are inconvenient in another way. They usually settle on a river bottom, where the approach to water is easy and favorable, and their presence is a drawback to the cattle on the bench above, for they either fence off their homestead, or part of it, or drive away range cattle that have been in the habit of watering at that place. This is a very serious consideration, as the distance cattle have to walk for water is an important factor in their growth. If cattle are to be made large and fat on grass and water alone, they require these in abundance, and in close and easy proximity. On this account it might seem as though the big men had to go, and it is the case that many of the big outfits see before them the prospect of cutting their hands in two on account of the limitation of the range, and certainly this will be a necessity for those who are simply poachers on the public domain and do not control in some kind of proprietorship the land necessary to support their cattle.

It really, however, is neither a fact nor a necessity. On the contrary, it is the case that the big fellows are getting more numerous than ever, and their enterprises stand out in greater prominence. This arises from the fact that abso-



A MAPLE CREEK SHEEP RANCH.

The property of E. E. Baynton, six miles south of Maple Creek, Assa. Photographed Feb. 20th, 1903.