

150 gns. for a second ram, and he also took another at 80 gns., one at 60 gns., one at 65 gns., one at 42 gns., one at 45 gns., and one at 50 gns.

The home buyers secured a very choice ram in the one that Messrs. Wright gave 210 gns. for, and Messrs. T. C. B. Dixon gave 105 gns. for another. The average of this notable lot of yearling rams was £90 7s. 6d., the highest average that Mr. Dudding has ever realized, and one that distinctly shows how greatly the merit and quality of the Riby rams is appreciated by the Argentine buyer, and also how very much keener the demand is at the present time than it was two years ago, when the last home sale was held. We may mention that the 37 rams then offered averaged £27.

W. W. C.

### The Air Cure for Milk Fever and Garget.

The remarkable success of the air treatment in the cure of milk fever in cows, the use of which has so often been recommended by the "Farmer's Advocate," has led to its adoption in the case of garget and other udder ailments, and, we believe, with a considerable degree of success. The owner of milking cows who neglects to provide himself with an outfit for filling the cow's udder with air in a possible case of milk fever, if it be only a common bicycle pump, or a bulb syringe and teat tube, takes chances of losing his best cow at calving, when he may save her life and usefulness by simply pumping her udder full of air and without any dosing with medicine or any further expense. Indeed, the attempt to give medicine in such a case is to court fatal results, as in most cases of milk fever, the throat of the cow becomes paralyzed, depriving her of the power to swallow, the consequence being that the medicine is apt to enter the trachea and lungs, causing inflammation and pneumonia, and causing the death of the cow. The only cases which we have known in which the air treatment has failed have been cases in which the cow has been drenched with medicine. The air treatment did its work in temporarily relieving the patient, but the medicine, which went the wrong way, defeated the object of the other treatment, and killed the cow. We have knowledge of several cases of milk fever in which the cow died in a few minutes after being dosed with medicine, while it is well known that often in such attacks a cow will live for days after coma has set in and she has become entirely unconscious. And cows in this condition have been promptly cured by the air treatment when they have been considered as good as dead.

The air remedy is now being recommended for the treatment of garget and other ailments from which one or more of the quarters of the udder fail to perform their proper functions. The treatment is simple and safe where precautions are taken to keep the apparatus clean. The teat syphon should be dipped in boiling water before being used, each quarter of the udder should be pumped full of air, the teats tied with tape to prevent escape of air, and the udder well hand-rubbed or massaged to force the air up into the body, and, if necessary, the operation repeated till relief is gained. In cases of milk fever relief is usually noticeable in half an hour, and the cure complete within two hours, with a single inflation, and with little, if any, falling off in the milk production, or ill effect on the health of the cow.

### Argentina Leads in Exporting Dressed Beef.

It is a notable fact that the Argentine Republic has risen to the top place as a supplier of fresh beef to Great Britain. Since the establishment of the industry, or at least after the first few shipments by Argentina, which started the chilled-beef trade in the Friquique, a vessel specially fitted up for the purpose, the United States has been an easy first until last March, when the former country came to the front, sending us 214,891 cwt., against 194,356 cwt. received from the latter. The position thus reached has been maintained in each subsequent month; but it was not till June that the quantity of fresh beef was greatest from Argentina for the period of the year ended with any month. But now for the first half of the year we find that country credited with 1,183,375 cwt. of fresh beef, against 1,124,888 cwt. received from the United States. The latter country for many years had shipped to us more than half our foreign supply, and Argentina has sent nearly half in the last six months. The increase in the Argentine supply has been very rapid, from 481,753 cwt. in the first half of 1903, to 657,827 in that of 1904, and to the quantity named above in the last six months.—[Live Stock Journal.]

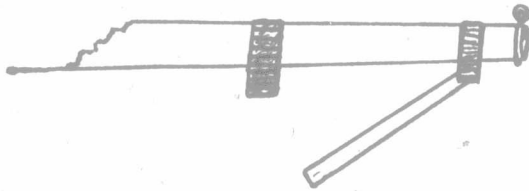
### We Can Sell that Form for You.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL DO THE TRICK. ADDRESS: "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN."

## Farm.

### Prop for Binder Tongue.

The accompanying device for holding up the tongue of a binder while the horses are being hitched, is recommended by Mr. W. M. Champion, of Reaburn, Man. The prop is made of light 2 x 4 material, and is fastened to the tongue by a piece of wide band iron which fits loosely around



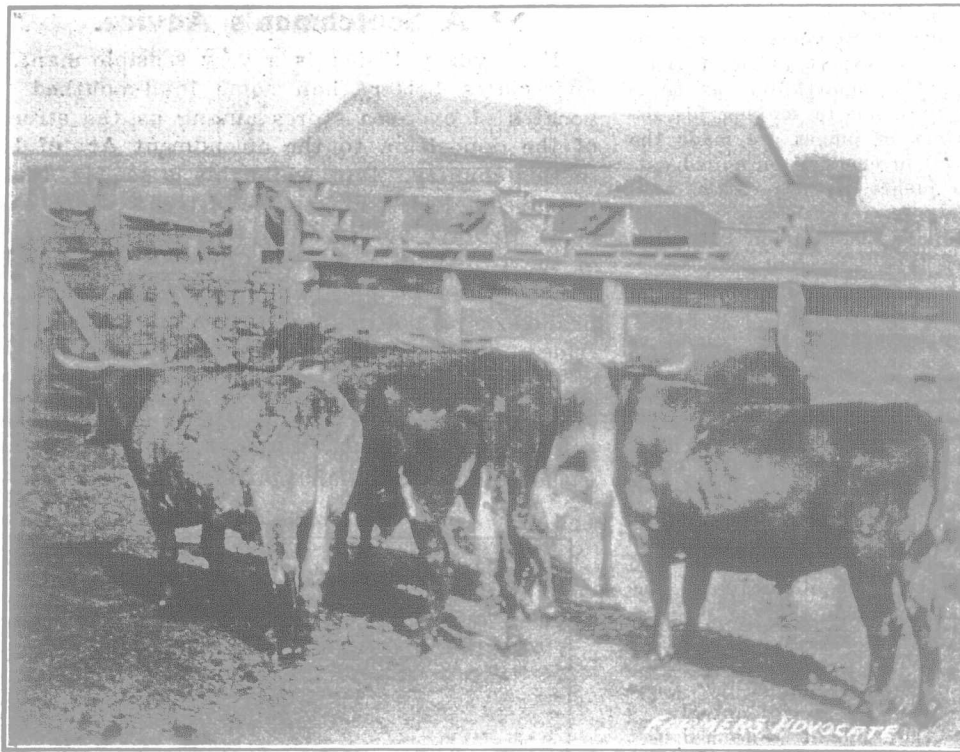
Device for holding up the binder tongue while hitching.

the pole. The prop then swings from this band, and when not in use is held up by a strong leather band. The iron band is large enough so that it slides easily on the tongue, making it easy to pull the prop out of the leather holder and to replace it again.

### At Threshing Time.

Nowadays threshing has got to be a calling of itself, necessitating skilled engineers and machinists to run the mill. Where skilled men are in charge there is very little for the farmer to worry over, as the machine is kept running evenly and steadily, with few stops for repairs, and the grain is threshed well and clean and not thrown or blown out with the straw.

In stook threshing the farmer's responsibility is in receiving the grain, storing or marketing it, and feeding the men. It will pay him to watch



July Exporters. This Lot Brought 3½c. at Winnipeg.

the weighing at the machine, so that the threshing tally and the actual grain return are in accord, and also to see that the grain is threshed clean, especially if such is teamed directly from the machine to a car or onto the local market.

The farmer will do himself a service if he looks after the matter of fire protection, by having a barrel or two of water near the machine, with a few wet bags handy to put out an incipient blaze.

Windy weather on the prairie will fan a few dying embers into a tolerably good-sized blaze in a short time, and it is not well to take chances of such occurrences.

It is proverbial that threshers' horses eat lots of oats—a form of greediness which hits the owner of the horses more than it does the grower of the oats—and so long as the oats are not strewn around and wasted, one is not justified in limiting the quantity used.

If, during the stack threshing, a heavy rain seems imminent, it will be good policy to have the plows in shape, ready to make the most of a broken day, and by doing a little plowing have an effectual fire-guard. The old timer usually remembers all these things; the beginner seldom does until he learns by bitter experience.

Have the granaries in condition to receive the grain—roof proof above and with a sound floor and walls; tinkering cannot be done well when the grain starts to roll out of the machine. Have a few sound bags on hand will also be aids in getting the grain away in good shape. Now

is the time to arrange where you will have stacked your supply of threshed straw for bedding and forage. Always keep a larger supply than you think you may need; winter is a long and hungry season, and it is better to have a surplus than a shortage of feed next spring. Fix the straw piles around the edges so that the sides are vertical for about six to eight feet up, and thus prevent snow from drifting up over the reserves of feed.

### Where Wheat is Not Grown.

There are localities in Manitoba in which the wheat harvest and market is not the predominant topic of conversation, nor the work incident to either the all-engaging pursuit of the inhabitants. One such district extends fifteen to forty miles north-east of Winnipeg. Here, in the pastures of long, waving grass, and among the bluffs of poplar, scrub oak and cottonwood, a species of farming is pursued as different from that on the proverbial Manitoba "ranch" as the latter is from the methods of cropping in the southern cotton fields. Over this area of many miles in extent dual-purpose cattle feed, and upon their products the farmers place their chief dependence for the necessities of life. It is a safe resource—the herds of cattle supplemented by droves of hogs and flocks of poultry. There is never a total failure of revenue and seldom a diminution from year to year. In such a system of farming there is none of the feverish excitement of the wheat farmer, but also a sense of security and thorough contentment.

The products of this district are marketed in different manners. Where more than twelve or fifteen cows are milked the cream is usually separated with the machine, churned at home, put up into pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper provided by the city commission houses, and shipped once or twice a week. Where fewer cows are kept and the work of buttermaking is not popular, the cream is separated and shipped two or

three times a week to the central creameries in Winnipeg. Occasionally one will run across a man who keeps from fifty to one hundred cows, and makes the product up into cheese or butter. Hog-raising is a natural adjunct to the dairy industry in this section, and every farmer sells a bunch or two each season. The prices this year are encouraging, and doubtless more porcines will be raised.

It is largely from this district that the Winnipeg butchers get their beef for their own killing, but the price they pay for it is absurdly low, and that seems to indicate that the great difference existing between live cattle prices at Winnipeg and the retail prices of beef is due almost wholly to the actions of the retail dealers.

It is sometimes argued that farming after the fashion mentioned holds one too closely to his work, and that milking cows is disagreeable and tiresome, but this will depend upon the taste and customs of the people. Mr. Wm. Champion, one of the oldest dairy farmers in the section, sensibly remarked not long ago, that his aim was not to make a lot of money out of farming, but to have lots of fun out of his work, and everything on his farm goes to bear out this statement. The cream separator is run by a 2½-horse-power turbine engine, a pony even a tread-power churns the cream, saws wood, turns the grinding stone, and runs other light machinery. As for the milking being disagreeable work, it is largely a question of a thing being what you believe it is. The writer well remembers when he, and, in fact, all the young men in his neighborhood, milked from eight to twelve cows twice a day, and when once accustomed to it the job did not seem any larger than if there were only two cows to milk.

In this land of dairy or mixed farming oats are the chief field crop. The soil is more adapted to their growth than it is to wheat, and it is found that they are a more profitable crop when marketed than is wheat. Oat sheaves, oats and oat straw are the chief fodders, both for horses and cows, while the nearby meadows—those historic lands which were allotted the volunteers of '85, and have been constantly changing hands since—furnish abundance of hay.