

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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the reason he did not say, because of the late spring, or that the field was wet, but rather that it was the only way he could keep down persistent grasses which were crowding out his crops. Some years ago a fair acreage of his farm, probably one-tenth, was summer-fallow each year. His farm was cleaner than than now. We have reason to believe that many others of our readers have had a similar experience. It may be that a summer-fallow is not too expensive when nothing more than its cleaning effects are considered. It depends on conditions and the nature of the land. If it is run down and very weedy, a summer-fallow surely pays, because it permits of killing the weeds by the use of horse-drawn implements quickly and at least possible expense, and weeds must be kept down if good crops are to be produced. In a late and backward season like this has been a good summer-fallow is about the best thing to do with some of the land.

And where fall wheat does well, besides killing the weeds, a fallow, provided there is a fair dressing of farmyard manure applied, may double the yield next year. Forty bushels of winter wheat per acre is a common yield where sown on summer-fallow. Twenty is nearer the average of the same crop sown on stubble land not specially prepared, so two crops are really had in one after all. The extra twenty bushels of wheat, at present prices, would be worth as much as an average crop of oats or barley. True, it is matted land, but the manure must go on some land anyway. There may be a little more loss of plant food in the summer-fallow method, but if properly handled very little. So there are arguments in favor of the summer-fallow. A good fallow should be cultivated, if possible once per week throughout the early part of the summer. Keep down weeds. Retain soil moisture. Do not cultivate too deeply. A really good summer-fallow is not too expensive, a poor one is always costly.

This should be a great summer for dairymen. Plenty of grass means an abundance of milk, and milk and its products are commanding a good price. The Canadian farmer has no time to fool away on poor cows.

Get and Give Real Value in Live Stock.

These are good times in Canada's live-stock history. At least they should be, and will prove out if everyone, buyer, seller and breeder plays a straightforward, honest game. There is a tendency, when demand is keen, to sell for breeding purposes, stock that would go to the butcher in ordinary times. The race for more stock in such times leads many to buy animals to add to their herds or to use as foundation stock which they would, in times of slower sale, hesitate to purchase. The seller is often just a little louder in his praise of stock offered in boom times than he would be if demand were not so keen. It requires just as much good judgment to buy and to sell, when anyone is looking for a certain class of stock as it does when stock is plentiful and the outlook not so promising. In buying the foundation of a herd or flock the buyer must be reasonably sure that the apparent value is actual value. Because a particularly well-bred heifer, with individuality par excellence, sells for \$1,000 or more, is no reason why \$500 or \$800 should be paid for a plain individual with only ordinary breeding behind it. It is generally in boom times that someone gets loaded up with a class of stock which does him little good. Then there comes the "down" period in the ups and downs of the business, and the man who bought without exercising care and knowledge becomes a "knocker." No breed can afford to have "knockers" among the men interested. To avoid the consequences the greatest care should be taken now, when the outlook is so bright, that no animal is described as anything more than it really is in breeding or in type and general conformation. Avoid the animal, if buying for general breeding, that is over-loaded with fat, and in milking cattle insist upon records as well as fine appearance. Because Jones pays \$1,500 for a bull which may be worth in reality \$5,000 is no reason why Smith, who may be a beginner, should pay \$1,000 for a chance buy, the animal being only an ordinary individual. Inflated prices, over-drawn descriptions and over-fitted stock do not tend toward stability and confidence. Everyone is entitled to good prices for good stock, and if care is taken to build up the market on a sound basis prices promise to be fairly high for some time to come in Canada. Fortunately the Canadian live-stock business has been placed upon a sound basis by years of persistent effort and fair-play dealing. Canadian breeders do not lose their heads and become panicky over changed market conditions. Stability is one of the mainstays of the business in this country. Let us keep it so. Good stock, fair prices, fair dealing, and ever-improving knowledge of live stock, and the business of breeding, feeding and marketing will do the trick. Let the motto be—apparent value—actual value.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

The first and most vitally important step which must be taken to conserve the wild life of Ontario is the arousing of strong public sentiment in favor of conservation. Without this all measures, laws, acts and treaties avail little or nothing.

This creating of a favorable public sentiment is important and essential for two reasons. First: No laws regarding the conservation of wild life will be passed without it. Laws are made by the government, and are supposed to be made in the interest of the country. So they are made in the interest of the country if the majority of the voters have the interest of the country at heart. But no government is going to commit suicide by passing laws to which it believes the majority of the voters may be opposed, no matter how good such laws may be. Therefore, if we wish the government to act, the first thing to do is to show plainly and clearly that the "free and independent electors" are in favor of conservation and that they will stand squarely behind that government which adopts and carries out a strong conservation policy. The voice of public sentiment must speak to the government in no uncertain tones, for special interests which are hit, or which think they may be hit, by conservation laws will not speak in low tones, nor will they talk only with the voice, but with money—and money talks.

Secondly: A strong public sentiment in favor of conservation is absolutely necessary in order that any laws passed may be properly enforced. We have to-day plenty of good laws which are absolutely dead letters because the public is apathetic regarding their enforcement. In respect to laws dealing with the conservation of wild life this is particularly the case. Our Ontario game laws are good as far as they go, but in many localities, perhaps one might safely say in most localities, they might just as well not exist for all the attention that is paid to

them. In some cases this state of affairs is undoubtedly the fault of the officials entrusted with the enforcement of the laws. But not in all cases by any means, for however zealous in his duty a game warden may be he cannot be everywhere at once, and in the present state of general apathy he cannot get evidence to convict law-breakers unless he personally catches them red-handed. No one will come forward with evidence against any game-hog or market hunter in his locality and the only cases in which evidence is thus volunteered are where personal spite enters into the matter. How absolutely different is this to what should be the case! Neither spite nor friendship should have anything at all to do with it. Every decent man should regard it as his bounden duty to see not only that he does not break the game laws but that nobody else does. He should regard the game and game fishes as the property of the public, and should regard himself, as a member of the public, as a game warden in charge of it. He should regard the game-hog, the market hunter and the "out of season" shooter as a malefactor who is robbing him, and treat him accordingly. This attitude on the part of the majority of the public is the only thing which will ever make laws effective, since it will not only aid very materially the official who is earnestly striving to do his duty, but it will eliminate the officer who is not doing his work in a thorough and impartial manner. The game warden who can be bribed or threatened into overlooking a breach of the law will go. The lazy and inefficient one likewise. It will not avail him that he "stands in" well with a certain political clique. While it will thus weed out the dishonest and the inefficient it will greatly strengthen the position of the good man. He will know that as long as he does his duty in an energetic and fearless manner his "job" is safe.

Realizing then the absolute necessity for a strong public sentiment in favor of conservation how is such a sentiment to be aroused? It is up to every man who is broad-minded and far-seeing enough to recognize the great importance of this matter to use all his influence, by talking and by writing, to bring home to the people of his locality the need of immediate action. It is not as though there was any strong and definite opposition to conservation. I am convinced that it is not prejudice against the principles of conservation which has rendered progress in this direction so slow, but apathy and thoughtlessness. I believe that a great many, perhaps the majority, of the people regard conservation, when they think of the matter at all, as something which is entirely the business of the government, that they regard the government as something set entirely apart from their sphere of action, and therefore that their attitude towards conservation is entirely immaterial. As soon as it is made evident to them that their hearty co-operation is necessary for the success of conservation I believe that co-operation will be given. Further, it is not only by talking and writing that every man can aid the conservation movement. There are pieces of conservation work to be done, small pieces of work looked at individually, but gigantic in the aggregate, which nearly every farmer can do. What these are and how they may be done we shall point out in a future article.

THE HORSE.

Lameness in Horses.—XXVIII.

Hip Lameness.

Hip-joint lameness in horses is not of common occurrence. The hip joint is deep-seated under bulky muscles, and also well protected from external injuries by a large, bony projection of bone (called "the trochanter major") of the bone of the haunch. This trochanter is a very large eminence which projects outwards and upwards, and presents, posteriorly, a prominent part, termed the summit, which stands a little higher than the joint, and gives attachment to a large and powerful muscle. The anterior surface forms a convexity, which is covered by cartilage, which forms a bursa, over which plays the tendon of another important muscle. The summit of this trochanter can be located by manipulation, and, by those not conversant with the anatomy of the part, is often mistaken for the joint. Sprain of the hip joint is very rare, but it is sometimes seen; and when inflammation of the joint occurs from this cause, there is an irritation of the synovial membrane, an exudation into the joint, and, if not arrested, ulceration of the articular cartilage and external layers of the bones.

Lameness in the hip, however, is not an infrequent condition; still its seat is not often the joint; but the head of the trochanter already mentioned. Sprain of the tendons of the muscles mentioned gives rise to inflammation of the synovial bursa on the summit of the trochanter, as well as to the tendons. The summit is liable to injuries from blows, falls, etc., and the inflammation so produced usually extends to the bursa. From whatever cause the inflammation arises, and whatever part of the trochanter be its seat, the exudate that is produced is likely to be converted into bony material, and the cartilage of incrustation on the summit, to be removed by ulceration.

Well-marked inflammation of the hip joint is accompanied by very severe symptoms; and the patient will stand almost immovable, with the foot raised from the ground, in which position it will be steadily maintained, unless he is forced to move; all movements increase pain to an agonizing extent. There will

be increase of temperature, rapid wasting of the body, and down. Should the cases, be unable to stand, a sling.

Cases of this kind, and a dissection reveals ulceration of the head of the trochanter, or articulates, or the whole of the bone of bony material, do not soon after that the above place, and that animal will be a

The symptoms which arises from nearly so severe moves there will be lame limb, and the whole of the with as little as other articulation standing he will diseased limb, being held tense and allow the of relaxation. heat may be for per rectum. In well-marked swelling and sight, upon of the muscles tends to cause with fracture. of the quarter for some time immediately after

The swelling irregular, round, is often erroneous touch, and pain tinctly it is often both at the sides shades of light

In the treatment a high-heeled shoe in keeping the If the symptoms slings. Long-cold with hot water and the application allay the inflammation of the joint it or liniments has tion of heat requires a long to recur. Unless alteration of recovery cannot of lameness has taken to not most subject to heavy loads, are not forced recovery. It is high-toe calks to the action of to cause this

He was loafing and that is how talking. A clear in and been turned kept, muddy-looking muddy fellows, up quickly. "At the familiar Nellie," he called so," she said, if it wasn't for now," said Fr one called Nell three or four out to clean up pains to point so's he wouldn boy just nature which, and here don't know wh 80 bushels of w after this I mis now—" "You Nellie," said c at our place. as grease, and day for more some horseman said old Fritz, nothing about fixes everything now, we ain't off the ground clean stables n you none?" ask "Oh, yes sure not enough to comb, scrapes over and lets we come to t