

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at 4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

H. V. CLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep, and Shire horses.

J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.

R. F. HUNTLEY, Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe Alta.

K. A. & J. A. WAIT, Salem P. O. Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred females also a pair of bull calves.

SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales Wm. Chalmers. Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man. Breeder of pure bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

W. H. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



I have now for sale one year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.

Rushford Ranch



Young Stock for Sale

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Royalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNETT, Calgary

GLENFERN FARM JERSEY CATTLE, Herd headed by Willard F., a grandson of Flying Fox, and Denton's Merry Bador. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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Questions and Answers

SURVEY LINES AND ROAD ALLOWANCE.

Would you kindly state at what exact angle the lines run from the mounds, as my lines pass through timber always, and if I get the proper angle it would probably save me a lot of work. Also if the homesteader reckons 33 feet from centre of mound to his fence, that is road allowance, or how?

Could you tell me where I could get a good (colored) book on the anatomy of the pig?

C. H. W.

Ans.—The sections being square, the angle at the corners are necessarily right angles.

2. According to the new survey the road allowances are 66 feet wide and lie to the south and west of the lines from one mound to another, except that in the new survey there are two sections in a block.

3. There is no such book, probably because there is no demand for it.

CREAM DOES NOT RISE.

Although I read most carefully the questions and answers, I have never seen any to help me out in my own particular trouble. I am milking five cows, three of them fresh calved, and I only make 14 lbs. of butter a week. They give very rich milk but I cannot get the cream to rise. I have tried keeping my milk in pans in the cellar, and I have kept it in creamers in a barrel of ice water with no better results. My cream is also very hard to churn sometimes taking two and a half hours when it is far past churning heat. I am feeding my cows plenty of hay with a mash of four quarts of chopped oats night and morning. They are getting plenty of salt and seem to be in good flesh.

Ans.—The trouble is due to what scientific dairymen call the viscosity of the milk and this in turn is due to dry feed the cows are getting and to the mixing of the "strippers" milk with that from the fresh cows. If you can at all do so you should keep the milk from the three cows by itself. Then to make the butterfat in the milk rise better and separate more easily in the churn, the cows should receive feed that is more succulent. Roots and silage are particularly valuable for this purpose and because of the effect they have upon the viscosity of milk are more valuable for feeding purposes than their actual composition would lead one to suspect. On most western farms both roots and silage are seldom found. As a substitute we would recommend frequent feeds of boiled grain or slopping the cows, or making the hay or chaff damp and adding the meal to it. It also is well to water the cows frequently, especially so as to have them drink before lying down to chew their cuds.

After the cream is separated its churnability can be improved by adding water to it after it is put into the churn, thus making it thinner, which gives the fat globules a chance to separate from the milk. If about a third of the grain fed were barley or bran it would also help some. It makes little difference whether pans or deep cans are used, but the milk should be as warm when strained as when it comes from the cow. Some people warm the milk up at the stove but this is not to be recommended, we would rather add hot water or get it set away before it cools.

SAWDUST FOR MULCH.

Could you inform us whether sawdust would be good for mulch for berry-bushes, fruit-trees and forest-trees?

H. C. W.

Ans.—Yes, it would serve the purpose of a mulch very well but when you came to cultivate, the sawdust would be mixed with the soil, and until it had rotted would make the soil open and very porous, thus drying out easily. If the soil were a stiff clay it would improve its texture, but on loams it would be harmful. Would much rather recommend manure, straw or wild hay.

TAKING GAME OUT OF SEASON.

Is a man allowed to shoot prairie chickens or moose on his own farm out of season, when he is in need of food? Short Lake.

A.

Ans.—It would be a violation of the law to shoot game anywhere in the closed season, but if a man were in need of food it is probable the court would make allowance for the extenuating circumstances. However, it is seldom a person really needs to take game for food, if he is industrious in his work.

POTATO SCAB, PLANT LICE.

1. Last spring I treated very scabby potatoes with a solution of formaldehyde, about 2 1/2 ounces to 4 bushels of seed, which I think is pretty strong. I soaked the seed for two hours, but planted before it was thoroughly dry. When the potatoes were dug they were as scabby as the seed which I planted. Can you tell me why?

2. We have several balm-of-gilead shade trees and a number of native poplars. Last summer the balm-of-gileads were infested with a worm one inch long. The leaves curled up and finally dropped off. Can you give me any remedy?

3. My currant bushes had some smaller greenish white worms, and some of the leaves were covered with small lice. I sprayed with hellebore, which killed the worms, but did not affect the lice. What will?

W. J. F.

Alta.

Ans.—In our January 17th issue, page 84, we pointed out that the effectiveness of fungicides does not depend upon the total amount of the chemical used, but upon the strength of the solution in which the grain or potatoes are immersed or with which they are sprinkled.

First get the proper proportions of chemical and water, which for potatoes is recommended as follows: one pound of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water or in that proportion and if corrosive sublimate be used, two ounces first dissolved in hot water to fifteen gallons of water. With the latter solution, which by the way is most generally recommended for potato scab the tubers should be washed and soaked in the solution for about one and a half hours, then dried in the sun. The solution is very poisonous so should not be poured upon grass, or treated potatoes fed. Last year there was considerable formaldehyde sold that was not of full strength also if potatoes are planted from year to year in the same soil the disease is liable to occur even if the seed is treated as the spores are always in the ground.

2. If the worms are not too numerous or the trees too large, a few applications of Paris green would be effective, but in large trees treatment is almost impossible.

3. Clean up around the roots so that there will be few places in which the insect can develop. The hellebore treatment is alright for worms, but you would need to use whale oil soap solution or kerosene emulsion for the lice. A decoction of tobacco leaves might also be effective. Road dust is sometimes used with effect upon lice.

RUNNING SORE.

I have an eight year old mare in good condition, she has a running sore on under side of jaw. Inside of the jaw, from under side, it feels as if there was a string of hard knots all along it. I wash every day but she gets no better, teeth seem all right, drinks cold water without flinching. Please prescribe.

X. Y. Z.

White Fish Lake.

Ans.—Make sure her teeth are all sound. Feed her frequently a bran mash, boiled oats or barley, and clean hay or chaff. Clip the hair from about the sore and lumps, soften the skin by bathing in hot water, then poultice for about twenty four hours. Cleanse out the cavity from which the material is running and see that there is no pus or other foreign matter concealed within. Wash out frequently with carbolic acid in water. Keep clean. If there is no pain in the knots do not interfere with them, but if there is soreness open them after removing the poultice, then remove the foreign material. If at all possible have a veterinary treat the mare.

EXPIRY OF OPTION.

A gives B a written option signed for B to buy A's farm, stock and implements for a stated sum, B to pay a part of cash in January and remainder

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THE STATE FAIR-PRIZEWINNING BULL. Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

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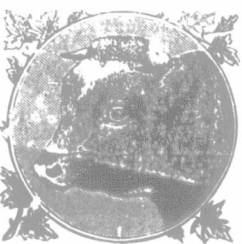
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153595

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