

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

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G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada:—"Your beautiful premium picture, 'Canada's Ideal,' is admired by all who have seen it. Good as it is, it merely reflects the worth of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which is freely acknowledged to be the leading agricultural paper in the Dominion."

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The active demand for horses, both for heavy draft and for saddle and carriage purposes, and the good prices being paid, with a good prospect of the trade continuing, should lead farmers to make careful selection of the sires they breed from, and to breed with a clearly defined purpose in view. It costs as much to raise a "plug" as a "seller."

The Western Stock Growers' Meeting.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association, held in Medicine Hat on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April, was the largest in the history of the corporation, the most important yet held, and in every way a most representative gathering, including the following members:

Calgary—D. W. Marsh (president), G. Lane, P. Burns, A. C. Sparrow, A. E. Cross, M. L. A., W. R. Hull.

Macleod—A. J. McLean, R. G. Mathews (secretary), W. Stewart, E. H. Maunsell, W. F. Cochrane, Jas. Cowdry, W. Metcalf, J. Johnston, J. Wilson, R. N. Wilson.

Medicine Hat—J. H. G. Bray, Thos. Tweed, W. F. Finlay, A. Gordon, Henry Brice, Geo. Jenkins, R. Scott, J. C. Hargrave, Jas. Hargrave, L. B. Cochrane, C. R. Mitchell, F. Bassett, F. G. Foster, Alex. Middleton, F. O. Sisson.

Josephsburg—John Reid, Lawrence Sexton.

Maple Creek—D. J. Wylie, H. H. Faquier, W. Pollock, H. Parsons, G. W. Quick, W. W. Wilson.

Pincher Creek—Chas. Kettle, R. Duthie, A. M. Morden, H. M. Halford.

Crane Lake—R. Needham, F. W. Craig, C. Chaston, E. Williams, R. Dalgleish.

Stair—John Ellis.

Carberry—G. B. Murphy.

Lethbridge—H. Harris.

New Oxley—A. P. Springett, W. L. Watt, G. E. M. Leeds.

Sheep Creek—J. Rodgers.

High River—F. Steinson, G. Emerson, H. Smith.

Regina—Premier Haultain, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyear, Dr. De Vebber, M. L. A., Benj. Prince, M. L. A.

Ottawa—F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

Montreal—Dr. D. McEachran, Dominion Chief Veterinary Inspector.

Winnipeg—G. Harcourt, Manitoba and N.-W. T. Horse Breeders' Association.

With a large attendance of local stockmen.

The first day (Wednesday) was taken up by the President, Secretary and Committee of Management, preparing and submitting reports, etc. On Thursday morning proceedings were opened by the President's address and report of Committee of Management, Secretary-Treasurer's report and financial statement, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and resulted as follows:

President, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake.

1st Vice-President, A. R. Springett, New Oxley.

2nd Vice-President, F. W. Cochrane, Macleod.

Secretary-Treasurer, R. G. Mathews, Macleod.

Board of Management—Bow River, R. W. Cowan; Jas. Rodgers, Sheep Creek; W. J. Wylie, Maple Creek; R. Porter, Medicine Hat; H. Harris, Lethbridge; C. Kettle, R. Duthie, Pincher Creek; F. S. Stinson, H. Smith, High River; A. B. McDonald, B. Warnock, Willow Creek.

The range question was discussed at considerable length, and many differing opinions expressed, the following resolution being finally passed:

That the Government be asked, after consultation with the Association, to order a general round-up and have all infected cattle dipped, and that a mounted policeman accompany each round-up to see the law enforced.

The following resolutions were carried:

That the Government take steps to keep American cattle from straying into Canadian ranges.

That the Territories Legislature be asked to amend the stock inspection ordinance by providing that stock inspectors examine all stock slaughtered on Indian reserves before slaughtering.

That inspection be made of all cattle rounded up by American cattlemen on the Canadian side of the line.

That instruction be given to stock inspectors to inspect all hides slaughtered by butchers, and that the Legislature be asked to amend the law accordingly, as the present law is very unsatisfactory.

That the season for keeping the bulls up be between the first day of January and the 1st of July, as heretofore.

That legislation be asked for requiring the tuberculin test for all thoroughbred cattle imported into the Northwest Territories.

That the minimum value of horses for importation through the customs be raised to \$50.

That the wolf bounty be increased to \$10 for full-grown bitches, \$5 for grown dogs, and \$3 for pups; also a bounty of \$25 on coyotes, and \$12 on coyote pups, bounty not to exceed \$1,000.

That the bounty be only paid to Half-breeds and Indians.

That squeezers be built in shipping corrals, so that animals with indistinct brands may be closely examined, and that the expenses do not exceed \$100.

The suggestion made at the Manitoba horse breeders' annual meeting, urging the Dominion Government to take some action to induce the Imperial Government to establish cavalry remount stations in Manitoba and the Territories, was, after full discussion, heartily approved of.

That in view of Col. Steele's approval of the horses purchased for Strathcona's Horse, the Association consider the action of the Calgary Board of Trade as unnecessary and unadvisable.

That this Association endorse the action of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association in drawing the attention of the Dominion Government to the very inferior type of stallions in use among the

Indians in the Territories, and are of the opinion that it is advisable that the standard be raised.

That the Association protest against the Indian Department charging fees for cattle straying on Indian reserves.

The next annual meeting will be held in Calgary.

Entomology in Alberta.

(Continued from page 215.)

CABBAGE MAGGOT.

Another frequent trespasser in our garden is the cabbage maggot. Just as we are congratulating ourselves that at any rate the unknown has not got our cabbages, we notice they quite suddenly begin to droop and die. Their leaves have not been attacked, so we must look for the trouble in the roots. On removing a little of the soil, we find a number of white maggots eating the stem just above the true root. Now, as we are too late for the use of preventive measures, we must try the "active" ones. Two simple ones are recommended by Dr. Fletcher, one being kerosene emulsion, and the other a mixture of 4 ozs. of white hellebore, 4 ozs. of kaint, and 2½ gals. of water. As soon as the damage is discovered, remove the earth round the roots about two inches from the surface with your left hand, palm downwards, and two fingers on each side of the stem, and pour in half a teaspoonful of the kerosene emulsion or hellebore mixture. The kerosene emulsion should be diluted with water added in the proportion of 9 parts of water to 1 of emulsion. Kaint acts as a good fertilizer to enable the plant to recover from the injury. The fly, a little gray fly, lays its eggs about the middle of June around the stem of the plant, just below the surface, so that if the earth about this time is kept hoed up to the collar, it will keep the fly from getting down to lay its eggs. Either of the above remedies, applied early in June, and repeated once or twice, will keep the fly away.

PREPARATION AND USE OF KEROSENE EMULSION.

So standard a remedy as kerosene emulsion should be known to everyone. It is a mixture of 1 gal. of kerosene or coal oil with hot soapsuds made of ½ gal. of water (rain water preferred) and ¼ lb. of soap, and all being thoroughly churned together till it will adhere to the surface of glass without oiliness. This will keep any length of time, but when required for use, be sure to dilute it by adding from 9 to 15 times its measure of warm water. Kerosene emulsion, diluted by adding 9 parts of water to 1 part of the emulsion, is the standard remedy against the cabbage and turnip aphid. In the case of plants which have tender foliage, a decoction of tobacco and soap water (1 lb. of cheap factory tobacco mixed with 5 gals. of soap suds) should be used instead of kerosene emulsion. All lice (aphides, etc.) are suckers through tubes.

WARBLES IN CATTLE.

I referred a short time ago to the ox bot-fly. I suppose every cattle farmer is pretty well acquainted with this fly, but it is a trouble that is too apt to be treated as of not a very serious nature, and as not preventable. Now, this is a great mistake, and I want to show how much of a mistake. In the first place, the bot maggot or warble so damages the hides that grubby hides sell for one-third less than sound ones, and the importance of this is apparent when we consider that the bulk of our hides are now being shipped to England and elsewhere instead of being retained in the Territories. But the beef of the animal infested by the grub is itself rendered so inferior that buyers of the highest class of meat, who supply hotels, etc., will not, on any account, buy carcasses showing traces of warble attack. Such beef has therefore to be sold at a lessened price below that obtainable for good beef, the reduction ranging from \$2 to \$5 per carcass. The producer, therefore, not only suffers a loss, but in view of the large and increasing exports of beef (cold stored) to England, it again becomes important to see that the reputation of the Territories is sustained by keeping stock free from this pest. Dairy farming is extensively carried on in many parts of the Territories, and it is well to know to what extent warbles are able to affect the dairy in countries infested by them. There is the loss in quantity of flow of milk as well as deterioration in quality, resulting from the annoyance of the animals by the flies when depositing their eggs, and later by the grubs. The shrinkage in the milk is estimated at 10 per cent., and the deterioration in quality at the same rate, making a total of 20 per cent. The milk from warbled cows, moreover, is liable to introduce the warble into the human being. Mr. Gregson here read to the meeting a few particulars relating to several stock-raising States of Mississippi Valley, showing how serious the warble pest could become. In districts that are known to be subject to the warble, it is, therefore, surely worth while to persevere with preventive measures. The history of the warble is a strange one. It is understood to be, shortly, as follows: In the months of summer the fly lays its eggs on various parts of the animal's body, and in licking its coat the animal swallows a number of the eggs or young hatched larvae. About Xmas time the larva in its wanderings in the animal's body has worked its way through the tissues of the skin of the back, where it is then found (but underneath the skin). The maggot then bores through the skin, caudal end first, in which position it remains till fully grown. It breathes through this hole in the hide by means of two spiracles situate not on each side of its body, but at its anal extremity, hence a little grease will