

THE CANADIAN CROPS

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVERAGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

THE FARMERS DO NOT LOSE

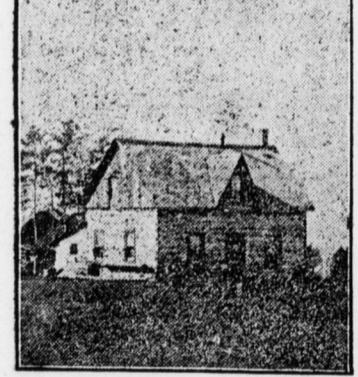
Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity—Reports from Crop Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7, and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn was planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every state of the union, for every state has some



The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well into June. And with what result? It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarter crop is almost absolutely certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95,000,000 bushels; 1907 it will be between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000.



The above is the reproduction of a photograph of the home of a recent settler from Germany, who has been settled in Saskatchewan, western Canada, for two years.

It could not be expected that June-sown grain would mature and ripen in any country. The May sown ripened, and this is the feature that has proved western Canada's superiority as a grain-growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, a most careful purveyor of news, writing from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says "Excellent progress in the process of converting the crop into marketable commodity has been made. The days have been fairly warm considering the season of the year and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured well. The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole grain-growing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. The quality will be the important consideration especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Cash wheat in Winnipeg

closed yesterday at \$1.14 per bushel, Fort William delivery. The cost of freight and handling for wheat strikes an average of 14c per bushel for the whole west. This means that the average price to the farmer for contract wheat all over the prairie country is exactly 81c per bushel. The farmers have been looking for the day when dollar wheat would rule and they have it now. Some old wheat is still coming forward from the elevators and a little of last year's crop remains in the hands of the farmers. This nearly abates grades up to the contract, and it means a great gain for those who held it. The new wheat is still grading very high, when one considers the conditions under which it was produced. Out of 459 cars, 228 in two days contained wheat which would answer for delivery on contracts. In other words over 300,000 bushels of wheat which would bring the farmers an average of about \$1 per bushel, reached Winnipeg in two days. The significance of \$200,000 worth of wheat being passed by the inspectors in two days at the close of an admittedly unfavorable season should not be allowed to sink out of sight at a time when returns from agricultural activity in the west are being anxiously awaited. These figures do not take account of the lower grades, of which there were 121 cars. More than one-third of these contained milling wheat, which would remunerate the farmer at the rate of 93c per bushel on the basis of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would vary greatly in quality and would show great "spreads" in prices. "The approximate value of the two days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than \$400,000 calculating the capacity of a car at 1,000 bushels and eliminating the cost of freight and handling. As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight rate to Fort William is less than 15c per cwt. on most of the wheat which is now coming forward, the estimate of \$200,000 is low. The circulation of \$200,000 per day among the farmers will not continue for the whole year, of course, but that figure is likely to be exceeded

greater. The joints, cautions Missouri Valley Farmer, have to be tight—either set in paint or painted on the outside to exclude the air. Any farmer can haul a few logs to his local mill and have his lumber sawed for about 50 cents. He can then build his silo himself.

COVERED MILK PAILS.

Facts Which Go to Prove That They Are Best.

The Storrs, Conn., agricultural experiment station has carefully tested the various devices in covered milk pails in producing sanitary milk and in reducing the incident bacteria in the process of milking. In bulletin 48 in which these experiments are shown is the following summary of results and recommendations:

- 1. The use of the covered milk pail is of great advantage in any stable in excluding dirt and bacteria from the milk. The relative advantage gained by the use of the cover depends upon the sanitary condition of the stable.
2. The special form of cover does not seem to be important provided it is a device practical for use and the area through which dirt can gain access to the milk is reduced as much as possible.
3. Whether or not a strainer on the covered pail is desirable depends upon the style of the straining device.
4. The use of the strainer in a pail where the dirt which falls into the opening is likely to be driven through by the succeeding streams of milk is not desirable. Its use tends to increase the germ content of the milk and injure its keeping quality.
5. In pails where the dirt which falls in does not remain where the succeeding streams strike against it a strainer cloth aids in keeping down the number of bacteria which gain access to the milk.

DAIRY NOTES.

Keep in mind the old axiom, "a merciful man is merciful to his dumb beast." Now is the time of year to begin throwing some fodder corn over the fence to the cows. Have the cows freshen in the fall. The fall cow makes the most money for her owner. Stand by your home creamery and help to build up a business in which you can have an interest. No man can make a success building up a dairy herd who does not take good care of the calves. Plan on rearranging the barn or shed this fall if necessary in order to keep the cows warm next winter. Don't milk the cow right up to the time of calving just because she shows a willingness. She needs a couple of months' rest. If butter is worked too much, it will show an oily or greasy look, and it is then that the grain is injured. The dairy house should be so arranged that the temperature is directly under the control of the dairyman. Feed only clean, wholesome food, and never feed strong flavored foods, such as cabbage, turnips, potatoes, etc.

Be Quiet With Cows. The milking must be done in a quiet, quiet manner and the milk removed to a clean, cool place as soon as possible after milking. It should then be thoroughly strained into crocks or immediately run through a separator and the skim milk fed to the calves, pigs or poultry. Value of Good Care. Don't give all the credit of great yields of butter to the breeding of the cow only. Remember good care is a factor to be reckoned with also, and counts next to good blood. Care of Milk. Cleanliness in milking is one of the most essential acts in the care of milk. The cow's udder should always be wiped clean with a warm, damp cloth.

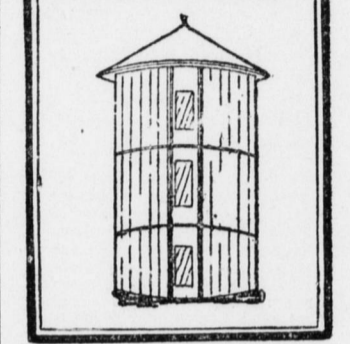
THE DAIRY



BUILD YOUR OWN SILO.

Put in the Spare Days in Providing a Store House for Green Fodder.

Don't pay for ready made silos when you can build one for less than half the money. A square silo is just as good as a round one, undressed lumber is as good as dressed. In building a square silo, build it high and small in the square so that the pressure of the ensilage will be the



A Round Silo.

As Nurmank remarked to a recent meeting of naturalists at the museum, which he presented his "Catalogues Mammaliaum," the species of rodents known in 1880 were only 970 in number; now they are 1,900. The number has thus, at least, doubled in 27 years. The number of living species of this creature now known is about 1,500, divided among 160 genera. This family is the most numerous of the class of mammalia.—Wissen fur Alle.

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cuticura Cures in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, O., Aug. 30, 1905."

BACK GAVE OUT.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and a Typical Cure.

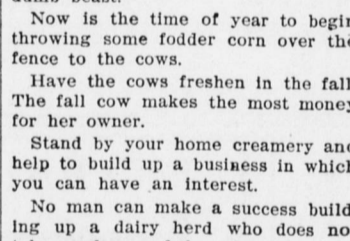
Mrs. Chloe Page of 510 S. Pitt Street, Alexandria, Va., says: "My back hurt me terribly, I had sharp, shooting pains, changing to a dull, dragging ache. I could not stand for any length of time and my back hurt me when I sat down. My feet and ankles were badly swollen every evening, and my stomach was out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of these troubles in 1902, and for five years I have had no return."

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

Recent Attempts to Tabulate the Beasts That Perish.

Every now and then some naturalist endeavors to make an approximate numerical count of known animal species. This kind of attempt is surely not without interest, but it must be acknowledged that its results are very uncertain. We are far from knowing all species, and there is yet a delightful prospect ahead for those who love systematic zoology and for zoologists who bestow mutual honors by giving each other's names to some animal hitherto unknown.

DO YOU KNOW THE WET WEATHER COMFORT AND PROTECTION afforded by a SLICKER?



HICKS' CAPUDINE CURES ALL ACHEs

A FLORIDA HOME FOR TEN DOLLARS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

PATENTS

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas shoes, featuring a large illustration of a shoe and text describing the quality and price of the footwear.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

Advertisement for Putnam Fadeless Dyes, featuring a large illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for coloring fabrics.

Advertisement for Carters Little Liver Pills, featuring a small illustration of a person and text describing the medicine's effectiveness for liver ailments.

Advertisement for Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature, featuring a signature and text promoting a product that mimics handwriting.

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, featuring two portraits of women and text describing the health benefits of the compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills. The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother. The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

Advertisement for SICK HEADACHE, featuring text describing the symptoms and relief provided by the advertised medicine.

Advertisement for Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature, featuring a signature and text promoting a product that mimics handwriting.

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, featuring two portraits of women and text describing the health benefits of the compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills. The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother. The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.