

ROUP IN TURKEY

Two-months-old turkey is suffering from what seems like a bad cold in the head. Head is swollen so that the bird can hardly see. Lanced the swelling and some matter came out. Is the disease contagious? How should diseased birds be treated?

Alta. N. L. M.
 Ans.—From the symptoms given, it appears that the turkey is affected by roup, and that the disease has been running for some time. Treatment is not advisable in this case. If the bird is alive when you read this, kill and burn, or bury it. In the first stages of the disorder, which is a sort of a diphtheretic affection, the bird's head may be dipped into a mixture (half and half) of kerosene and olive oil, or peroxide of hydrogen and water (half and half) injected into the nostrils, and sometimes a cure is effected. A bird with the disease should be kept isolated from the rest of the flock, as roup is contagious. Experienced poultrymen rarely waste time doctoring roup cases. The birds, even if they do recover, are liable again to be attacked. They should never be used as breeders.

CATTLE DAMAGE CROP

A bunch of thirty-two cattle, among them two bulls, broke into my crop of barley and almost totally destroyed it. My land is not fenced and the by-law seems contradictory on the subject. How should I proceed in the matter?

Man. W. J.
 Ans.—The matter of stock running at large in Manitoba is regulated entirely by municipal by-law. If the by-law is not clear on the subject get the advice of a solicitor. We are not in a position to refer to the by-laws of different municipalities but we imagine that in most parts of Manitoba owners of cattle are responsible for any damages they may do to crops between April 1st and November 1st.

The difference in the tone of a Gourlay Piano and that of an ordinary instrument is noticeably marked. The Gourlay furnishes a means for better progress to the player, as with its rich, sweet, full singing tone the performer can produce all the exquisite gradations which make "tone color," the quality which gives beauty to a piece of music.

STORE ACCOUNT DISPUTE

I bought goods from a merchant, but did not pay for them at the time nor give note in settlement. Afterwards, I offered settlement by an order on a party that owed me money, then offered to deliver grain at his warehouse, and then offered to pay in full, with interest at 5 per cent., but he would not accept settlement in any of these ways. Is he justified in charging me 10 per cent. interest on the account, or can he collect it at all since he refused settlement?

Sask. J. A. H.
 Ans.—It is well in trying to arrive at a settlement of such a matter to get down to rock bottom. In the first place, the storekeeper, in order to get trade, gave credit, and as is the usual custom, we may suppose, charged credit prices. In the second place, the buyer, in consideration of getting credit, is under the obligation of paying cash when he is able. These things, of course, do not enter formally into the bargain, but are understood. This being the case, the merchant has a right to refuse an order on a second party in settlement, especially if he has reason to believe he will have more trouble collecting than he would from the original purchaser. In the same way he may refuse to take grain for reasons of his own, for all the time the purchaser is under obligation to pay cash, but if there were a probability of the merchant not getting it, he would readily take grain. Now, as for the final settlement, in my opinion, the merchant is entitled to interest only from the time he presented his account with a demand

for settlement, stating that interest would be charged. If this demand and statement of interest has not been made in writing, he cannot collect interest, but he can at any time enforce the payment of the account.

POISONING BY STUMPING POWDER.

Kindly give antidote for cattle poisoned with stumping powder, and general treatment of a case to effect a cure?

G. B.
 B. C.
 Ans.—When it is known that cattle have eaten "stumping powder," large doses of raw linseed oil (from 3 to 4 pints) should be administered without delay. If there is abdominal pain, 1 ounce of fluid extract of Cannabis Indica should be given with the oil. Should the pain continue, 1 ounce doses of Cannabis Indica or tincture of opium in a pint of cold linseed tea may be given as a drench every two hours until relief is obtained. Should violent diarrhoea follow the ingestion of the poison, a small dose of raw linseed oil (from 1 to 1½ pints) should be given to rid the bowels of the offending material; 2 ounces of tincture of opium, and 2 ounces of subnitrate of bismuth to be given with the oil. The bismuth and tincture of opium may be repeated in a pint of cold linseed tea every two hours until the pain and diarrhoea subsides. Prostration should be combatted with

stimulants, such as whiskey in 6-ounce doses, either to be given in cold linseed tea as a drench every four hours. When the animal recovers its appetite, easily-digested food, such as mashes, boiled feed, pulped roots, or green feed, with plenty of clean water may be allowed.

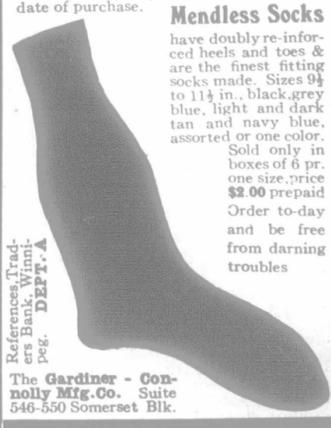
LINE FENCE

A and B put in a line fence together. A's land is pasture. B's land is farm land. A's cattle get through the fence into B's field. B puts on more wire on his eighty rods and requests A to do the same. A refuses saying, "It will not help me any, it is your grain." First—Can B compel A to put wire on his eighty rods (which would make a three wire fence the one hundred and sixty rods); and, Second—Can B remove his fence in 6 feet on his own land and forbid A joining same?

Alta. E. B. F.
 Ans.—Since A and B agreed to build a line fence it is understood the fence would be a lawful one, and two strands of wire do not make a lawful fence. However A may break faith if he chooses and take the consequences. If there is a herd law B can impound A's stock when it breaks into his crop and collect damages. If there is no herd law, B will have to protect his crop at own expense, and as A breaks the agreement to keep up a line fence B may be considered free to do what he wishes with his own fence. If he moves

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his fence in A can be forbidden to trespass, but the solution is for A to put on another strand of wire and so make it a lawful fence.



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool Stanfield's Underwear is made of the best wool that grows on the best wool-bearing sheep in the world—the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank, the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

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There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments.

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149

