

decline some, though it is difficult to see how they may be reduced to the level of the last low price era. It may be expected then that the same performance will be indulged in, farmers selling off their brood sows and breeders talking about shooting off their purebreds. All because a little overproduction has unsettled values. And again the man who sticks will be the one to win. It has been the history of hog raising in this country that those who stick to it make money, but those who are out one year and in the next are seldom any further ahead. For when they are going out, others are similarly minded, and their going in again usually coincides with a general stampede for breeding stock. Consequently they are buying at the top and selling at the bottom all the time. No wonder there isn't any money in hogs for them. Stick to the hog business. It pays in the long run.

Money Wasted on Roads

A perusal of letters that appeared in these columns recently, dealing with the construction of satisfactory road-beds across sloughs, gave some idea as to how road building should be managed or supervised. To many, the thought of wasted time at statute labor returns. There are few localities in which, at one time or another, men have not simply "put in time." Those who have not worked at half speed have been engaged at more or less useless work—many have experienced both.

This lack of satisfactory results in road building or road repairing may not be caused by the adoption of the statute labor system. It is, however, due to the fact that seldom is a capable road superintendent available. Too many forget that work on highways is a science and that it requires more than the annual expenditure of the time of a given number of men and teams. In many instances more time is allotted for statute labor than is called for by the condition of the road.

It is evident, therefore, to anyone who has given the matter careful thought that all road construction and maintenance should be under the supervision of a district superintendent, who in turn should act according to suggestions from a provincial road commissioner. Not only will he be able to do more satisfactory work, but also he will use men and teams to advantage.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

Several Toronto newspapers are in trouble because they have been publishing results of the horse races pulled off from day to day on the various tracks in America, and after Mr. Miller, of anti-gambling bill fame, had succeeded in inducing parliament to substitute in part for section 235 of the criminal code, the following: "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to one year's imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, who advertises, prints, publishes, posts up, sells or supplies, or offers to sell or supply, any information intended to assist in or intended for use in connection with book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any horse race or other race, fight, game or sport, whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, exhibiting, posting up or supplying such news or information, such horse race or other race, fight, game or sport, has or has not taken place." In enforcing the measure right to the letter those behind the anti-racing movement are certainly within their rights, but it seems to us that it would be the part of wisdom not to be overzealous in the enforcing of certain parts of the Miller Bill. That measure went through parliament with public opinion pretty nearly equally divided with respect to its merits. In the form in which the Commons adopted it it contains many excellent provisions. It should put a stop to many of the flagrant abuses that have grown up around horse-racing in recent years. But to be efficient it has to win public confidence and support. The better class of the Canadian people will stand behind Mr. Miller and his confreres in their endeavors to make the racing sport clean, but we are not so certain the people are as ready to back them up if they attempt to use the powers given in these amendments to the criminal code, to the end that news and information on horse-racing may not be published in the newspapers. Miller Bill enthusiasts and those who have at heart the weeding out of evils in connection with horse-racing would be wise not to let their enthusiasm run away with their reason. There are plenty of evils surrounding horse-racing, which they could direct their energies in putting a stop to, under the provisions of this anti-gambling bill, and if Mr. Miller's measure is to secure the results expected of it those who charge themselves with enforcing it should steer as clear as they can of any semblance of seeming to dictate moral conduct to the public. The public will stand for most of the provisions of the Miller Bill, but they will not stand for its being made a nuisance of.

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Practitioner is correct in stating that McGill

University closed out her veterinary department some years ago. It was the institution's sister university in Montreal that we had in mind when penning our observations of a few weeks since. Practitioner evidently knows something of the opportunities to win worldly wealth and social position afforded by the veterinary profession—knows or imagines he knows, probably the latter. A good many veterinary college graduates are ready to accept government positions at less than postmen's salaries, for reasons that seem good and sufficient to themselves; reasons very similar to those that force graduates of agricultural colleges to go in for some line of work in which the remuneration is meagre as compared with what they should earn were they to apply their ability and training to practical agriculture; reasons similar to those that force a doctor of dentistry or of medicine to work for a wage little better than a postman's salary, sometimes not as good. It takes money, nerve and some business ability to establish a practice in any line of professional work, and if a man is short on any one or on all three he will have to make what he can of his talents, even sell them to the government to be employed in inspecting carcasses in a slaughter house for seventy-five dollars a month. All of which is no proof that there is no money in the veterinary profession, any more than the fact that a dentist starts working in another practitioner's office for twenty dollars a week is proof that there is no money in dentistry, or that the fact that an agricultural college graduate hires himself out for about the same wage is proof that there is no money in farming. Men in all lines of work do these things because they have to, or because they would rather work on small salary than try to establish a business or practice of their own.

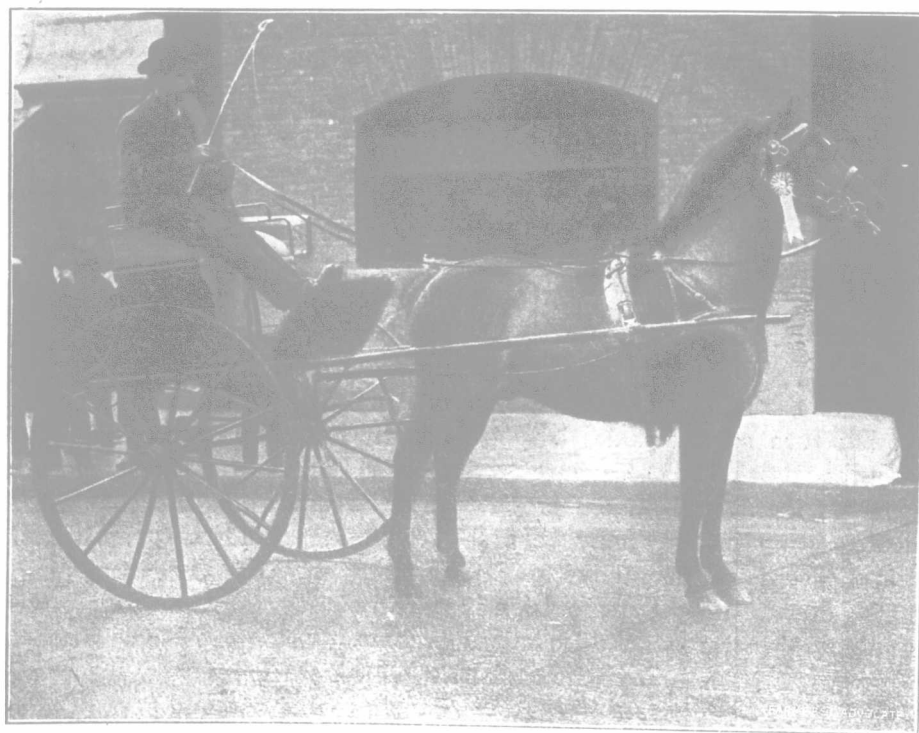
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Why veterinarians should hanker after government jobs and give up lucrative practices for the privilege of occupying an official position is rather more difficult to explain. We doubt if some who have gone through the experience could explain exactly why they did it. However, that is no proof either that money is not to be made in the practice of veterinary medicine; nor is it any reason why a man should not consider this as a line of work. There are opportunities in the veterinary profession for any young man who will go in for it unobsessed with the idea that his work will be a sort of pink-tea affair most of the time. As to the social status of the veterinarian, that is hardly worth considering. There always has been, and probably always will be, a lot of snobbery in the world, and one man will always consider that his work in life entitles him to social preferment that is denied another; but neither Practitioner, if he has the individual qualities that make his social recognition worth while, nor any other member of the profession similarly qualified, need pass sleepless nights worrying over the fact that their business bars them from participation in the frivolities of what society fondly terms the elite. It isn't worth while. The man who goes into the veterinary profession with qualities that will win success and habits of life that are decent need have no fears of making either a financial or social failure. If he hasn't got them he is wise to choose work that earns even less than postman's wages.

EQUITANT.

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An English breeder writing in the *London Live Stock Journal* states that his experience has proved that Shire fillies, which have been thoroughly well fed and cared for, may be put to the stallion at two years old with very satisfactory results, as instances of winners breeding winners could be mentioned. Owing to the growth of the show system the young stock of most breeders are fed with a view to getting big animals, consequently the two-year-olds of to-day are bigger and more developed than the three-year-olds of twenty years ago and quite as well able to breed. There is, however, one precaution which he considers necessary to take before a three-year-old gets heavy with her first foal, and that is to see that she learns to work, or she may become difficult to manage.



HAILEY STALLION IN HARNESS