

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
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It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

it. Were the embargo removed, our finished cat-
tle could be marketed more advantageously in
Great Britain. When they struck a depressed
market, or arrived in reduced condition, they
could be held for a time, and sold at a better
price. The degree of security thus afforded would
enhance the value of feeders in this country, and
bring more money to the Dominion.

It would be absurd for a Canadian paper to
oppose removal of the embargo. The embargo is
Britain's business. We may question her wisdom
in maintaining it, but if, on the pretext of pro-
tecting the health of her pure-bred herds, or for
any other reason, she chooses to keep the bars
up, she has as good right to do so as Canada
has to quarantine pure-bred stock coming across
the seas. By the way, how much good would
repeal of the embargo do if, as Mr. Stratton as-
sumes in the article in "The Farmer's Advocate"
of April 5th, a tuberculin test and quarantine
regulation similar to ours were to be adopted in-
stead?

The strong point we make is that the British
embargo is something about which Canada has
no right to kick, and it ill becomes metropolitan
Canadian newspapers which pride themselves on
their magnanimity, conciliation and tolerance, to
attempt, by agitation, to drag into Imperial
politics an issue which is, after all, important to
Canada principally in the minds of newspaper
editors more zealous than well-advised. Espe-
cially is this true because there is a substantial
silver lining in the cloud of exclusion.

One thing, too, we should bear in mind is
that, while our cattle are free from disease, there
could be no assurance that at any time the occur-
rence of mange, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth
disease, or something else, in a shipload might
not cause a sudden withdrawal of the privilege
of free importation, and immediately dislocate
our cattle trade. At present the Old Country
stockmen feel secure, our trade is established on
a safe basis, and everyone knows where he is at.
But the main reason why we looked philo-

sophically upon the situation is that the embargo
has, empirically, it is true, but effectually, never-
theless, prevented the export of stockers from
Canada, and, incidentally, of the feed that finish-
es them. Close study, experience, observation
and scientific investigation have convinced us that
the only end of export cattle feeding in which
there is any money worth speaking of is the fin-
ishing end. Selling three- or four-cent stockers
is like giving away the cream and keeping the
skim milk. The less we do of it the better.
Every stocker raised in Canada should be finished
here, and we look forward to the day when prac-
tically every farmer will finish the cattle he raises,
either for the local butcher or the export market.
It can be done perfectly well, for steers require
less in the way of stabling than do cows or young
calves. Every Ontario farmer can provide the
accommodation, every one can raise most of the
feed, and anyone who is a good enough herds-
man to raise cattle at a profit is competent to
finish them. We repeat the words of Thos. Mc-
Millan, of Huron Co., one of Ontario's most suc-
cessful export feeders, at the Winter Fair at
Guelph:

"Farmers are making a great mistake in
raising stockers and selling them to us to finish.
If they would feed their cattle a little better, so
as to have them ready to ship at 2 or 2½ years
of age, and realize beef price instead of feeder
price, they would make more profit, and cut the
like of me out of the business."

On top of that, read the following abstract from
the Dundee Courier, an Old Country paper plead-
ing—and pleading shrewdly, from the British
standpoint—for embargo repeal:

"How hardly the embargo bears on the com-
mercial farmers of Great Britain is partly seen
in the fact that when Canadian cattle were al-
lowed to land in Great Britain for feeding pur-
poses, many of the commercial farmers could fill
their cattle courts twice a year, and make a profit
on each beast of AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE
DOLLARS A YEAR. On the cattle that the
farmer now has to buy, it is said that he does
not make half the profit, and, owing to the limited
supply of stores and the high prices, he cannot
keep so many cattle on the land. With more
cattle available at the right prices, the land would
BE BETTER MANURED, where it is now often
IMPOVERISHED."

Out of whom were they making the \$25 profit?
And, if finishing cattle is good to build up their
land, why not ours? It may do no harm to
repeat here that fattening cattle return to the
soil, in the form of manure, practically all the
fertility in the food they consume. Growing
cattle utilize a large proportion of these elements
in building up bone and muscle. Raising stock-
ers is hard on the land; finishing cattle rapidly
builds it up.

The above, we hope, will make clear what our
position is, and why we take it. We would like
to see the embargo taken off, but not to permit
the development of a stocker trade. In so far as
it has served to prevent that, it has proved a
blessing to Canada; and if the further outcome
of it should be the establishment of a successful
export trade in dressed beef, it would be a still
greater boon.

Labor Problem and Wages.

"The labor question," said A. E. Sherrington,
Bruce Co., Ont., to "The Farmer's Advocate,"
lately, "is, after all, but a question of wages.
We hear the complaint that men cannot be had,
but there are men, and good men, right here in
this country, if we will pay them enough to keep
them on the farm, and especially if they can be
assured of yearly engagements. But, naturally,
when they can do better in town, or think they
can, than they are offered in the country, they
will go to town, and who can blame them? Many
farms are being neglected for lack of labor, the
farmer pleading that he cannot afford to pay for
the necessary help. I say if many would hire
more help, and pay the wages required, they
would be much better off than by trying to do
everything themselves, and thereby neglecting
things. I do not believe we'll ever see times as
hard as they used to be, nor wages so low. There
will be fluctuations, no doubt, but the general
tendency is towards better times and higher
wages, and what is needed is more intensive pro-
duction, and the production of more top-quality
stuff. Again, at the Institute meetings, we often
hear the complaint, 'We haven't time to do so
and so.' Usually, if you go into town, you'll
find those men sitting around a whole forenoon
in the tavern or in a store."

HORSES.

The Automobile and the Horse.

We hear a great deal these days about the ad-
vance of the automobile and mechanical traction
power, and there are not a few who believe that
sooner or later motor power will, to a very large
extent, put the horse out of business. They base
their calculations upon the cheapening of motor
power, and the comparatively low prices at which
automobiles will be sold in the near future.

But may not the cheapening of the automobile
have the same effect as the cheapening of the
bicycle had a few years back? We all remember
the sudden collapse of the bicycle business at that
time. People not only stopped buying, but quiet-
ly put away their wheels and adopted some other
mode of locomotion. And may not a similar
collapse await the automobile, if its price is
brought down to the level of the more common
people? It will not then be a mark of distinc-
tion to own automobiles. They will gradually
become unfashionable, and assume their normal
position along with the electric car and other
methods of locomotion.

When that time arrives the horse will be ele-
vated to a higher plane. Handsomer and better
carriage horses will be in demand; larger and
better draft horses will be required, and special-
class horses will sell at a higher premium. If
the cheapening and consequent collapse of the
automobile business comes, as did the bicycle col-
lapse, there will be more profit than ever for the
farmer in the production of high-class horses to
suit the market demands for special-class horses.
On the other hand, the all-purpose horse and the
small, cheap horses will be less in demand than
ever.

However, the horse situation at present is full
of encouragement for the producer. Prices for
good horses continue at a high level. In fact,
some classes of horses are not to be had in this
country at any price. Of course, there is a lib-
eral supply of inferior to medium horses of nearly
all classes to be had, but even these horses bring
remunerative prices.—[Horse World.]

Glanders.

1. Please give a description of a horse dis-
eased with glanders.

2. How long may a horse have the disease be-
fore there is any outward symptoms?

3. How is the Government Inspector paid—
by stated salary, or according to the work he
performs?

4. How much per cent. is allowed for horses
destroyed, and who is supposed to burn them?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Previous to the discovery of mallein,
which revealed the presence of latent glanders,
only those animals showing clinical symptoms
were supposed to be diseased. We now know,
however, that a very large number of horses are
affected with glanders, while presenting no exter-
nal appearance of the disease. Clinical symp-
toms, when present, may comprise discharge from
one or both nostrils, ulceration of the mucous
membranes of the nose and air passages, dis-
charge from the eyes, enlargement and indura-
tion of the submaxillary glands, general unthrifti-
ness, cough, difficulty in respiration, and occasion-
ally nasal hemorrhage.

In the form of glanders commonly known as
"Farcy," swellings appear, following the course
of the lymphatics in the limbs or elsewhere. These
swellings may suppurate and discharge an un-
healthy pus, or they may disappear temporarily
without suppurating, although, in most cases,
only to recur at a later date.

The length of time during which a horse may
be affected with glanders before showing outward
symptoms is as yet undecided, but there is abun-
dant evidence to prove that the disease may exist
in a latent form for several years, and that dur-
ing this time the animal may be capable of af-
fecting others, although himself apparently
healthy.

Veterinary Inspectors of the Dominion Govern-
ment, dealing with outbreaks of glanders, are
paid by salary, which is in no way affected by the
number of outbreaks dealt with or the work per-
formed.

By authority of the Animal Contagious Dis-
eases Act, compensation for animals slaughtered
on account of disease is paid at the rate of two-
thirds of the actual value of the animal when in
a state of health. In the case of ordinary horses,
the value is limited to \$150, and in pure-bred
horses to \$300.

The carcasses of animals destroyed must be
disposed of by the owner thereof, in a manner
satisfactory to the Veterinary Inspector in charge
of the outbreak.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Dominion Veterinary Director-General.

Better Every Week.

It seems to me "The Farmer's Advocate" is
getting better every week. It is a very welcome
visitor to our home.