

that the better way lay far out of the ordinary course of life which they had been pursuing.

Canadians can well afford to be magnanimous with the Doukhobors and in fact with all foreigners. They are here and must be made the best of and in no way can they be elevated faster than by the example of generous, just, and industrious neighbors.

The Implement Question.

There is an intimation that the prices of farm machinery are to be increased, the reasons given being the greater cost of raw material and labor. This raises the question whether or not all the value in a machine is got out of it before it is discarded. The answer to the question is arrived at in two ways. One is by comparing the amount of work that is done with ordinary farm machinery with what might be done without it, and the other is by measuring the length of time machinery lasts with good care and without it. In the first calculation there will be found few machines that are not good investments, even when they do not last over many seasons. In the second the invariable conclusion will be that full value is not taken out of implements.

About the minimum length of time an implement should last is ten years; that is, counting the first cost, the price of labor, the returns from crops and the general expense of running, a farm machine can be said to have paid for itself in ten years. Beyond this age, therefore, the work that a machine will do satisfactorily may be considered the profit it makes to the owner. Different kinds of implements naturally vary in the length of time they will wear, depending also to some extent upon the amount of use they are put to, but generally the time of their usefulness averages about ten years whether much or little work is done with them. More depends upon the care an implement is given than upon the work it does in determining the period of its usefulness.

During the past two decades improvements have been so numerous in farm implements that many ordinary good machines are discarded before they have really been worn out and it is probable that this sort of thing may continue. But if farmers show more of an inclination to keep machines until they have ceased to do their work satisfactorily, then the "improved" makes will not be thrust forward so persistently. This will be more satisfactory for both the user and the maker. It is also generally conceded by most users of farm implements that there is sufficient approach to perfection in machinery to warrant makers keeping to their present patterns for a few years at least. Such a condition would also tend to induce greater care of machinery. In the past there has been a tendency to neglect storing all kinds of implements, encouraged by the thought that without any protection a machine would last until it became "out of date" and a well-kept implement is seldom worth any more on a deal or at a sale than one that is more delapidated, if out of date. Machinery shelter should be more generally provided, even though the price of lumber makes building a huge expense.

Provincial Exclusiveness to be Done Away With.

For some time past the three or four Western provincial stockbreeders' associations receiving aid from the Dominion Government have erected a sort of Chinese wall against neighboring provinces so that only purebred stock bred in that province, or owned by a resident, could be sold at the provincial sales. The Live Stock Commissioner some time ago intimated that if this policy of exclusion were continued it would result in the loss of the financial aid contributed by the Department of Agriculture. Such a move cannot be expected to suit the few who have been profiting by the policy described, but in this, as in other things, the duty of the Government is to see that the greatest good to the greatest number is the policy observed. Under any circumstances too few good purebred males are used, but this policy of exclusiveness tends to make the number employed still fewer and therefore retards the live stock development of the country. To such an extent has this practice gone on at one or two Western shows, that a person must be a member of the particular provincial live stock association, and cannot be unless a resident for a specified time, before being

allowed to exhibit at some of the fairs or expose stock for sale at provincial sales. Such stringent and exclusive rules are very often engineered by a few, who apparently care less for the improvement of the live stock of their particular province, than that the increment from such improvement flow into their pockets. Fortunately the majority of people are broader minded and less autocratic, and we trust to see this rule so detrimental to stock raising rescinded in all the provincial live stock associations. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have taken action now; it is up to Alberta and British Columbia to do likewise or lose the grant.

A Feature of the Provincial Sales of Purebred Stock.

In previous years demands have slackened at the sales held under the auspices of the various cattle breeders associations, despite the efforts of those in charge to make the results as satisfactory as possible to those contributing live stock to the vendue. This year (and to a limited extent last year) the officials of the Indian Department naturally helped the sales and aided the breeders to get fair prices for their offerings. In previous years it had been the custom to contract for bulls for the reserves, and any person who had looked over some of the animals intended to fill such contracts might be forgiven a reversion to a liking for grade bulls. Under the old system a man presumably with a pull, got the contract, the Government paid fair prices for inferior stuff, while the breeder of the stuff made nothing. Under the present method, on which the Minister and the Department of the Interior are to be congratulated, better bulls are obtained for the Department, at as little or lower cost, and the breeders of purebred stock are benefited, for in place of the profit going solely to the contractor, it is spread over the sale and the bids of the sale agents stimulate competition for the stock. The Indian Department is fortunate also in having a man (a Mr. Graham we believe) who knows what he wants and what is needed, and is a fair judge, so that he gets value for his Department. The contributors also benefit by the competition of the Department, good animals are not thrown away, and if people want the stuff they must bid for it. That is as it should be, and we trust the various stock breeders associations will make their approval known to the Department so that there may be no going back to the old order. The Indian Department took seventeen bulls out of the sale at Brandon at an average of a little better than eighty-two dollars, and we are sure prevented a slump at the preceding sales. Frequenters of sales of purebred stock well know that oftentimes a lull occurs, and for lack of a bid or two an animal is sacrificed but with a bid, interest is kept up and a fair price and value is obtained. Such was the case at the three sales held this spring, and yet as we have already stated the Department bought the bulls they needed at a lower figure than they could contract good stuff for. No doubt some of the contractors will be anxious to go back to the old order, but it has been conclusively demonstrated that the latter method is better, by which the officials of the Department, who are in touch with the real needs, are enabled to make good purchases with the funds entrusted to them for

such purposes by the Government. The encouragement thus given by a Department of the Dominion Government is legitimate and laudable, as it serves to back up the efforts not only of the cattle breeders associations, but of a sister Department, that of Agriculture.

HORSE

The Winnipeg Horse Show Association has made elaborate preparations for the show they are holding this week. The show is worth a visit by those who enjoy a sight of equine perfection.

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From all appearances there are a lot of half-bred horses standing for service throughout the country. The fee is the great inducement, but looking at it from the first cost of the horse and from the value of the stock he leaves, the fee is as high as any other.

Health of Animals Branch Again Scores.

Some few years ago considerable excitement was caused among veterinarians and horsebreeders in Canada by the reported diagnosis by Inspector Burnett, Veterinarian of the R. N. W. M. P., of a case of dourine, maladie-du-coit or equine syphilis, near Lethbridge, Alta. Later researches found other horses affected, and these were, under the orders of Veterinary Director-General Rutherford, quarantined. Several U. S. veterinarians and pathologists visited the quarantine station several miles out of Lethbridge to confirm or dispute the diagnosis. So far as we know the diagnosis was not confirmed by the gentlemen. The disease was traced to Montana, from which state, by the way, Canada has received several seedings with glanders and other equally undesirable animal diseases. One U. S. scientist said the disease was not dourine, as the trypanosoma equiperdum, found in typical cases, could not seemingly be demonstrated. The V. D.-G. established a laboratory at the quarantine station, a ranch of 1,800 acres of fenced land, and after a lot of careful painstaking investigation, Dr. A. E. Watson of the Health of Animals Branch found the parasite in material taken from a vesicle in the vagina of one of the affected mares. Confirmation of the find was had by the inoculation of some of the material into a nine months old foal, which developed plaques from which specimens of the parasite were taken. Thus the identity of the disease was thoroughly established and a basis found on which to elaborate methods by which the disease may be stamped out. Staff-Sergt. Gallivan, V. S., was associated with Dr. Watson in the work. Examinations of the blood had failed to show the parasites, and it occurred to Dr. Watson that possibly toxins had been generated in sufficient quantities to account for the absence of the parasites which Dr. Lingard, an investigator in British India, stated were to be found in true cases. The Alberta pathologist found the trypanosome



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