

watchfulness either upon the part of a fellow trader or a producer, the buyer is the only person who reaps a benefit. It means that the farmer must trust to the alertness of a dealer whose interests are not his to get the full value for his product. It implies that there must be a continuous sacrifice upon the part of each dealer for the sole purpose of benefiting the producer and taking trade away from a fellow dealer, for the amount of product to be handled is limited and the facilities for handling it are also limited and there is enough of the commodity handled to tax the demands of facilities. It is not with most buyers a question of building up an extensive trade, but simply a matter of keeping up to the limit of their storage capacity or of filling up what cars may be had. Dealers not only in the grain trade but in practically every branch of commerce, have come to realize that a continuous war of extermination by the crude and primitive methods of price cutting or price boosting is not to the advantage of the majority, and in place of competition in price endeavor to substitute competition in service.

There is also a species of inconsistency in endeavoring to maintain competition among buyers, while endorsing the co-operative idea in marketing and the Government ownership and operation of elevators. Co-operation is the more rational principle that is bound to supplant competition; the former is essentially the economical system and the latter the expensive one. And in our attempts to compete with the world at large we must overcome by co-operative marketing the disadvantages of our location in the interior, of our higher standards of living, of expensive labor, and of increasing land values. We must economize in the handling of the crops and in no way can a greater saving be made than in the elimination of the practice of competition. The producers of course realize this, but believe that the saving made where competition has been abandoned has benefited only the dealers. The demand for more competition may be only a protest against the prevailing tendency of dealers to appropriate to themselves the savings made by co-operation and the elimination of competition. Whatever it may be, we submit that it is a false premises and tends to interfere with the advance of co-operative ideals.

Shall I Homestead or Buy Land?

This is a question that newcomers with a little money do not ask themselves frequently enough for their own good. There are in many parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba farms with some improvements in the way of buildings, fences and land ready for crop that would enable the newcomer to get some returns and a living for himself and family the first season. The trouble with land lust is that a person may get hold of a farm that does not suit him or he sees when his judgment is cooler and more sane, farms that would suit him better. The West wants contented settlers, and if we are to have such, newcomers must not be in too great a hurry to settle down. The opportunity to get good land will be here for some time in the opinion of many, as may be judged by the statement of one Canadian to a fellow traveller in the hearing of the writer:—"There'll be lots of cheap homesteads to buy after awhile, when many of these green Englishmen get tired of farming." In the old days, the statement would have applied, but it is common knowledge that of late years Canada has been getting the working type of Englishman who sees everything worth having ahead and with few regrets for what is behind. We opine that a much smaller percentage of this type will throw up the sponge. Briefly the newcomer with some money and experience will do better at first to go on the improved farm, the inexperienced lack-capital man on homesteads, unless the former is a man with a large family of sons, and in that case, he should combine, all take homesteads, and do the duties in relays, when work on the improved farm is not pressing.

The M. A. C. is well understood to give a four year course leading to a degree in agriculture. We regret to note this move, for we believe greater good would accrue to the farming community by building up a strong two year course. The leaven of agricultural education will more quickly and thoroughly permeate the mass by means of a strong two year course, than by a degree conferring four year course.

HORSE

Clydesdale Registration.

The action recently taken by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, in requiring a more stringent standard of registration in the case of imported horses and mares, while it is in a sense an anomaly, the daughter making rules of conduct for the motherland if she would continue to do business with her, is calculated to improve the standing of the breed in the eyes of the world, and the pity is that such action had not sooner been taken. While it is true that those animals whose recorded pedigrees show a lack of ancestors bearing registration numbers are no worse individually for such lack, they have been and will be handicapped in their sale by the rules of the pedigree records of the breed in Canada and the United States, two of the largest and most profitable fields for export trade. And since it is probable that the Canadian customs regulations will, after the first of July, be so altered as to require that imported horses and mares must be eligible to registry in the Canadian Studbook, under the amended rule, in order to enter duty-free, importers will require to exercise due caution in their purchases to see that the requirements are fully met. The parsimony, or perhaps we should rather say over-cautiousness, of the canny Scot in saving a few shillings by neglecting to register his brood mares under record numbers, has proved a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy, and should serve as a warning to breeders everywhere to avoid such consequences by keeping a careful private record of the breeding of their stock and attending at the proper time to the registration of their pedigrees and transfers, so that there need be no hindrances to the ready transaction of business when business comes their way. The extension of the time limit under which imported horses are to be accepted for registration under the old rule to July first, and which was suggested by the agricultural press, will be accepted as an assurance that there was no disposition to cause unnecessary inconvenience to importers who have consignments en route, and will give time, if promptly used, for breeders in the Old Land, as well as here, to take steps to put their houses in order before the amended rule comes into force, the only question being, whether, in view of the vastness of the area of country interested and the difficulty of giving due notice, the time for closure should not have been still further extended.

Mares Carried Foals Well Over Time.

Some rather noted brood mares have contributed to our knowledge on the periods that the equine species may carry a foal to birth. (1) Hyères, the mother of the Derby winner and great stallion Hagen and other famous running horses, as Hutab, Hutschachtel and Hans Sachs, gave birth to a stallion foal on March 4th, in Frederick William's stud, by the sensational stallion Ard-Patrick. The mare was barren during the three previous years and this time gestation extended to 368 days. (2) Unorna, one of the less fortunate Thoroughbreds in breeding, also in Frederick William's stud, foaled on March 9th, a brown colt by the original Arabian horse Dzaf-Amir. The mare had been covered repeatedly in January, February, March, 1904. She was successfully served on March 22nd. On June 4th, 1904, the mare showed symptoms of heat plainly while at pasture, and allowed herself to be covered the same day; she refused the stallion on the 5th inst. In November pregnancy was confirmed by movement of the foetus. On March 7th, 1905, her udder enlarged and she foaled a healthy colt on the 9th. Hence, according to

the last date of coition (June 4) the period of gestation occupied only 278 days, so that it can be accepted with certainty, that the mare became pregnant after being covered on March 22nd, and consequently the duration of pregnancy was at least 352 days. It appears, therefore, although it rarely occurs, that a mare which already had been pregnant 74 days, once more showed symptoms of heat and took the stallion—*Berliner Tier. Wochen.*

Two Families that must be registered by July 1st.

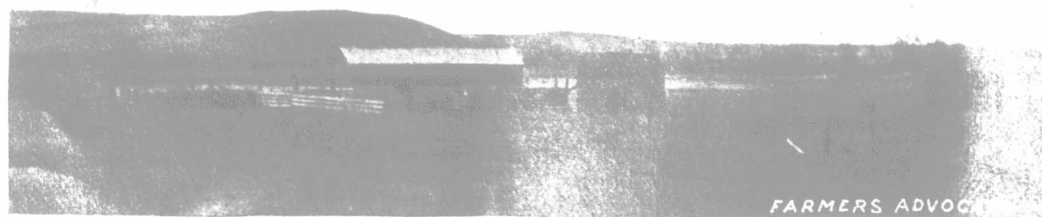
The fiat has gone forth that certain Clydesdales must be registered by July 1st. Two strains of blood or families are affected, so we are informed; viz., Mains of Airies-Pandora and Moneycorn progeny.

Training of the Colt.

There should be only three commands for the colt, says an expert horseman in *Outing*. First, to halter-break the baby, he is from birth pushed about with the attendant's hand under his neck and behind his quarters for a few minutes every time one goes near the dam. As you push him ahead always say C'lk a few times; as you halt him, say Whoa! sharp and loud; as you push him back, say Back! at each step. He associates the words with the action; what seems to him play is really a lesson; he takes the idea at once, and like all first impressions, it is indelible. At about three weeks put on him a little halter of soft leather fitting snugly about the nose and under the throat, that he may not catch a hind or fore foot in it, and for a few days push him about just a step or two by this; then run a cord through the jaw-piece (better than a snap hook, as it can be at once released), and as you lead the mare, use this also on him, but never let him fight it, or make it irksome to him. At about this time really halter-train him to lead, and to do this have someone hold the mare; put the rope through his chin strap, start to lead him, and when he hangs back, as he will, brace yourself, and let him "pull it out." At this age you can easily handle him; never snatch or jerk him; never look at him (this is very important, as the fixed gaze of the human eye is terrifying and disconcerting to all animals); just let him "pull it out," convince himself that he cannot get away, and sooner or later he will come to you with a rush. Pat him now over the forehead where his brain is. (Always caress the parts of the members involved; indiscriminate caress is worse than none: "If your son learns his lesson, don't reward your daughter," as a well-known teacher once said.) Let him stand a few minutes, have the mare led, and lead him with her, behind, beside, away from, and back again, and in two days you have a baby you can tie up with a string. Be careful to hold his head up if he throws himself, and if he does it several times, hold him down a little while and let him think it over. Remember his mind contains but one idea at a time, and give him ample opportunity to get an indelible mental impression of every step you take, especially when the time comes for punishment drill."

What is a Yeld Mare?

Some horsemen put the matter down hard and fast, and say "a barren mare," a definition that can hardly be termed correct, for it is unsafe to say that any mare with her full complement of generative apparatus is barren. It will be safer, therefore, to accept the dictionary term, "yeld, not giving milk," rather than the term barren, which has a sound of finality, which horsemen know is in very many cases a relative term, for a mare may be barren, or rather sterile, the latter word being correct, which the former is not, to the embrace of one horse and not to another; or as is well known some mares are temporarily sterile to a stallion and not to a jackass; yet after once being stimulated to the fecund state are later on fertile to their own kind. Strictly speaking the mare carrying a fall colt cannot be barred from the yeld mare section.



THE HEALTH OF ANIMALS. DOUBTING QUARANTINE, NEAR LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
The Laboratory to the Right, the Pathologists House in the Center