

suggested by the secretary of the Society of Equity."

This decision was taken over by Mr. Wolfe of Cardston. He was then questioned by the convention as to the reasons for the action taken and replied, voicing the dissatisfaction at the result of the conference.

There was later on a general meeting between the two conventions, when the conditions got no better at all.

The members of the association then returned to their own rooms and passed the following resolution:

"That we regret dissolving the convention which was called to forward the plan of amalgamation with the Society of Equity, but we feel that as the policy we would have been compelled to adopt would have brought us into conflict with kindred organizations in other provinces that we have done right."

With that resolution the convention closed.

"We went up to meet farmers anxious to join," said one of the delegates, "but found we were among a bunch of Socialists"—*Telegram*.

THE HORSE BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

The Canadian commercial agent at Yokohama, Japan, writes:

"The Japanese authorities and active public spirits among the leading people are very much alive to the need of improving or perhaps entirely replacing in course of time, the breed of horses common to the country. The Horse Administrative Bureau, a branch of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, preparatory to the next legislative session, estimates its expenditures for the next fiscal year at 1,500,000 yen. This appropriation will be for the maintenance and operation of the farms, and for the purchase abroad of horses.

"An organization with head quarters at Tokio, has been formed for the purpose of promoting improvement in the quality of Japanese horses. Whether the intention is to draw a line and entirely supplant the present native animal, which is a suggestion which finds frequent vent, does not yet appear. The name is appropriately Japanese, the nearest approach to which in English may be given as the Japanese Horse-race Association. The corporate interest is half private by way of shares, and half public in the form of Government appropriation. It is provided in the articles of association that the honorary presidency of the association shall be offered to a prince of the Imperial Family, the chief director being Viscount Kano. The character and seriousness of purpose, and doubtless the ultimate good work of the association, may be assured. The Japanese Government is said to fully appreciate the importance of effecting improvement in the country's stock of horses, and to that end encouraging, in a practical way, similar methods to those that have been successful in other countries.

"There have been already ordered some fifty horses, distributed between Australia, England and the United States. The association will, however, receive offers or tenders from private horse-breeders or owners anywhere. The association fix an average or upset price. Assuming the price to be 1000 yen; a party—offering some at 600 or 800 yen, others at 1,200 or 1,600 yen; the lot, if accepted, would be at not more than 1,000 yen a head. Of these, when imported, there will be a distribution by ballot amongst applicants, on which occasions there will be races and other demonstrations by which the quality of the animals will be exemplified for public instruction and popular entertainment.

"The private capital of the association is 150,000 yen, and was promptly over subscribed. Preparatory operations commenced last March. The first speed competitions will be in November, and the regular events in spring and autumn, with minor monthly occasions; and, as far as possible, branch associations will be promoted in other leading centers. The Japanese Government are said to be expending every year an average of 200,000 yen in the importation of horses from foreign countries for the purpose of improving the home stock, and the tendency seems to be towards increasing

effort and expenditure in this direction.

"If Canadian thoroughbred horses and good brood mare stock are available, upon receiving the necessary information, such as pedigree, size, etc., I would have much pleasure in submitting the Canadian opportunity to the government department and to the management of the association."

TYPHOID FEVER.

ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION.

Typhoid fever is caused by the water or milk you drink or the food you eat being poisoned by the discharges from the person of a previous case of typhoid and in no other way.

Water and milk are the two articles most frequently poisoned by typhoid. Heat kills the typhoid poison. Therefore: Boil all drinking water for 25 or 30 minutes. Pasteurize all milk and cream, especially for the young. A good way is to set a pan of cold water on the stove and put the vessel containing the milk into this pan; just as soon as the water comes to a boil take it off, add a pinch of baking soda to the hot milk, a little less than half a teaspoonful to a quart. Dirty hands may also carry typhoid poison. Therefore: Wash your hands carefully before handling any food or drink.

Food gets poisoned, especially green stuff by being manured with night soil; by flies crawling over it after feasting on typhoid discharge, of which they are particularly fond; and often by the filthy dust of the street therefore: Wash thoroughly all vegetables and fruit intended to be eaten raw. Wash in water that has been boiled and cooled. Keep flies out of the house as much as possible by screens and fly paper. Cover all food supplies so that flies may not have access to them. If all the discharges of every existing case of typhoid fever were instantly disinfected, there would be no more typhoid fever in the world. Therefore: If you are so unfortunate as to have a case of typhoid in the family, disinfect every discharge as a duty to your neighbor as well as to prevent others of the family from contracting the disease.

Sulphate of Copper (blue stone) is the best typhoid disinfectant, is cheap, and can be procured everywhere. Dissolve one pound in two and a half gallons (one pail) of water. Keep a pint of this in the vessel for discharges from both bowels and bladder. Stir thoroughly for a few minutes; let stand for fifteen minutes and the germs will be destroyed. Stools and urine should never be thrown out on the ground. If no system of drainage is at hand, they should, after being thoroughly disinfected, be thrown into a hole in the ground and covered with earth. Germs if not killed by disinfection will live a long time in the soil. This method of disinfection should be continued for a month or six weeks after recovery. Germs have been found in discharges as late as two months after recovery. Do not allow any discharge from bowels or bladder to be disposed of except in this manner.

Damp and unclean basements and yards and unclean premises and surroundings weaken the health so that typhoid is more readily contracted and is more severe. Therefore: Clean up and get rid of all refuse and filth. Open up drains and make sewer connections tight. Fresh burned lime will keep damp basements and yards dry. It should be used freely in such places, especially after the sewers have "backed up" and catch basins have overflowed.

Cleanliness is not only next to Godliness, but it is the only safeguard against typhoid fever, cleanliness of the person; cleanliness in every detail of house-keeping; cleanliness of everything to be eaten and drunk; cleanliness in the care of those sick of the disease; cleanliness; cleanliness; cleanliness.

Typhoid fever is the result of lack of cleanliness, not necessarily on the part of the patient, but certainly on the part of somebody. It is, above all others, the filth disease.

Office of the Provincial Health Officer, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

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20 acres of first-class fruit land, situated 1/4 mile from shore of Kootenay Lake, at Proctor, B.C., something exceptionally fine in quality. Price \$50 per acre.

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