

# Ford

## 1920 Advantages

- Has deep, wide, luxurious seats, with plenty of room.
- Unsurpassed in anything near its price in riding qualities.
- Has very high grade heavy upholstery.
- Has roller bearings in front hubs.
- Has double bulb headlight system, which is more efficient than dimmer type.
- Has a magneto to furnish ignition independent of storage battery.
- Repair parts can be had almost anywhere at very little cost.
- Has real service behind it which has never been attempted to equal.
- Can always resell a used Ford to better advantage.

Orders are still coming in faster but just now I am getting a good bunch every week. Will be able to give fairly prompt delivery. Once you are in the 1920 Ford the decision is made.

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WATFORD

## GROOMING YOUR HORSE

Why and How to Give the Animal a Rub Down.

It Keeps the Skin and Coat Clean and Improves the Appearance—Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Chicks.

**H**ORSES are groomed for the purpose of keeping the skin and coat clean, and incidentally improving the general appearance. The skin consists of two parts, viz., the dermis or corium which forms the deep layer, which is plentifully supplied with both blood vessels and nerves, and the epidermis or cuticle which is external and has neither blood nor nerve supply; hence is nonvascular and insensitive and serves as a protective covering for the dermis. It consists of a layer of aggregated cells which are formed on the surface of the dermis.

In the tissue immediately underneath the dermis are large numbers of sudoriferous or sweat glands, each of which is surrounded by a quantity of fat. These glands are round bodies, each of which consists of one or more small tubes coiled into a ball; the free end of the tube opens on the surface by a funnel-shaped orifice.

The skin of the horse is characterized by its great sensitiveness, which is still further promoted by good grooming. Few animals, if any, perspire as freely as the horse.

As stated, the cells of the epidermis are formed by the dermis. This formation of cells is continuous, as is also the exfoliation of the cells of the external surface of the epidermis. The hair prevents the free escape of these scales, hence there is a tendency to accumulation; the coat also gathers dust, etc., from the surroundings, and if the animal is not groomed the coat soon becomes matted with the accumulation, which becomes damp when the animal perspires. It is claimed that this has a tendency to occlude the openings of the sweat glands, hence interfere with free perspiration. Whether or not there is much force to this contention, it is an undisputed fact that the horse that is regularly and well groomed looks better, feels better and gives more satisfactory service than his mate under the same conditions. It is to remove the object of grooming is to remove the scales, dust, dried perspiration and other foreign substances regularly.

## Rheumatism

Now is the time to get rid of it! Nature is pulling for you. The warm weather's here—This is your chance—grasp it—take

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In order to do this a heavy comb of some nature must be used, that when being worked by the hand, both with and against the grain of the hair, will agitate the hair to its exit from the skin, thereby loosening all foreign substances. The comb should not have teeth sufficiently sharp to scratch or irritate the skin. Then a stiff brush should be used to remove all foreign matter that has not escaped during the use of the comb. When the coat is quite short the use of the comb is not necessary, the stiff brush being sufficient. A finer brush, the bearing surface of which consists of bristles should now be used to remove anything that still remains, after which the whole surface of the body should be well rubbed with a clean linen cloth. The tail and mane should be well brushed with the stiff brush and then combed with combs designed for the purpose.

It is well, under ordinary conditions, to groom a horse well twice daily. If a horse has perspired freely it is good practice to rub him well with cloths until he becomes dry. If this be neglected he should be groomed to remove the dried perspiration and other accumulations before he is fixed for the night, as under such conditions he doubtless rests better.—Dr. J. H. Reed, O. A. College, Guelph.

### Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Chicks.

This disease is responsible for many deaths among young chicks. Affected birds appear stupid and remain under the hoyer or hen much of the time. They isolate themselves from the rest of the flock; their feathers become rough and the wings droop. They eat little or nothing although they mechanically peck at things. A thin whitish or creamy sticky discharge comes from the vent and clings to the down, frequently clogging up the vent. The birds become short backed or hunched up and usually die in a few days—a few,

however, survive. Post mortem examination shows loss of flesh; the alimentary canal is usually empty except for some slimy fluid. The organs are all pale. The liver may have a few dark streaks.

The trouble usually starts with chicks hatched from eggs laid by a hen whose ovary is diseased. Other chicks in the hatch soon pick up the bacteria from the droppings of the affected chicks and so the disease spreads. Those chicks that take the disease and apparently recover will usually have diseased ovaries, consequently the eggs which they lay are liable to produce the disease in the chicks hatched from them. In addition to this, however, their egg-laying powers will usually be low, and the infertile eggs among those that are laid will be a high percentage. Consequently it is bad policy to use for breeding purposes those birds that have suffered from white diarrhoea when they were young.

Healthy chicks should be removed from contact with affected ones and placed in clean, disinfected surroundings. It is a good policy to kill and burn the affected specimens and then thoroughly disinfect everything with which they have come in contact.—D. R. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

The June sown rape should be ready about now and will make a desirable change for young lambs.

### A LONG CHASE.

Tragedy of Barren Lands Revealed by Mounted Police.

As proof that there is no place, no matter how remote it be from civilization, where British law may be violated with impunity, an Eskimo who killed two of his fellows in the Barren Lands of the north, sits to-day in a cell at Dauphin, Man., awaiting trial for murder at the fall Assizes. Sergt. W. O. Douglas, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who walked and ran with a dog team more than 2,000 miles to arrest the native and take him to the nearest court, arrived in Winnipeg recently to report to police headquarters there.

Quangwak, the Eskimo, shot his two victims, because he wanted the wife of one of the men. Under the Eskimo code of morals, he could not have her so long as the husband was living, so Quangwak had to kill him to attain his objective. The second man was slain as a matter of precaution; he was the husband's brother and Quangwak surmised he would try to avenge the murder, so after killing the husband he killed the brother. Quangwak freely confesses that he shot the two, in fact, when he gets fairly started on a recital of the details, it is difficult to shut him off. He is particularly proud of the way in which he cowed the entire tribe. After the murders, with rifle in hand, he challenged any or all members of the tribe who desired to dispute his possession of the woman or the manner in which he had won her, to step forward. None stepped out, the Quangwak's bravado made him the hero of the tribe.

The killing occurred last August at Lake Yathkyed, known to the natives as Shekolookyouak, about 900 miles straight north of Winnipeg. Sergt. Douglas, in charge of the Mounted Police at Fullerton, the farther north police post on Hudson Bay, received the news in December. Douglas set out for Lake Yathkyed on December 19, arriving there and making the arrest February 9.

Quangwak offered no resistance and readily admitted that he had slain the men, re-enacting the killing at the scene of the crime for the benefit of the officer.

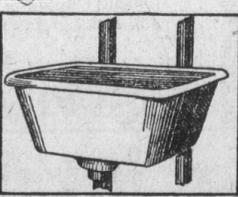
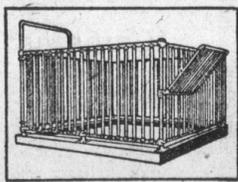
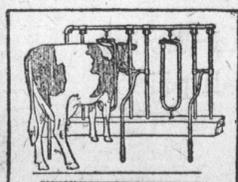
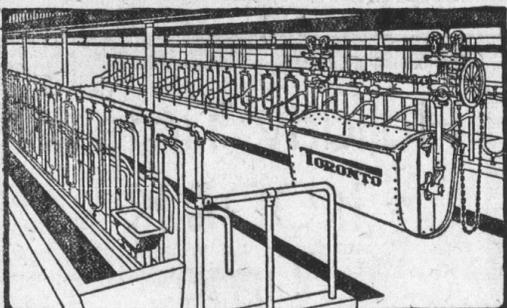
With his prisoner and the woman, Douglas started for Hudson Bay coast, going by a circuitous route so as to be certain of passing trading and police posts where he could get food supplies. The officer and Quangwak walked and ran all the way, but Cunnet, the woman, had to ride on the dog sled. Her weight is estimated by Sergt. Douglas as in excess of 200 pounds, so progress was not rapid.

"I had to take her along, to leave her with relatives at Churchill," Douglas explained, "because she would have died at the camp. It is the Eskimo custom to allow wives and others, who have no one to look after them to starve."

"We found game was very scarce," Douglas reported. "In 28 days we saw only eight deer. We killed six of those."

At Kettle River, the end of the steel on the Hudson Bay Railway they left their dogs and sleds and boarded a hand car, which they rode to Mile 214. There they waited for the weekly "Muskeg Special" which makes the 214-mile round trip from The Pas once a week. The train, stores, an automobile, and other evidences of civilization which the Eskimo saw at The Pas for the first time in his life delighted him. And when he was taken to Dauphin, a more civilized settlement, he told his captor that he never wanted to return to the Barren Lands.

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