



FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION, SON'SIE'S PRIDE

By Vanora's 'Pride, dam, Sonsie Lass, Champion Mare, Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904. Sonsie's Pride was first at the Maple Creek Spring Show, 1909. Property of Chris. McCarthy, Maple Creek who also now owns Baron Moncton, Reserve Champion, Calgary, 1909.

any caustic, as butter of antimony, nitric acid, nitrate of silver, etc., will remove small warts, but some grow faster than the caustic destroys. V.

A CO-OPERATIVE CONCERN

Some four or five years ago a number of farmers, numbering about twenty, formed a syndicate to buy a \$3,000 threshing outfit. Some took one share, others took three or four, and as high as ten shares. The secretary-treasurer was instructed by the shareholders to have the company or syndicate registered, but he neglected to do so, and it was never done. The shareholders never received any scrip or anything to show what shares they held in the company. Neither did they receive any receipts for the money they paid into it.

1. Is there any difference in the eye of the law between a company and a syndicate?

2. Can a shareholder demand from the officers of the company scrip or something to show what shares they hold in the company?

3. Should this company have been registered?

4. Is it lawful to run a company or syndicate in such a loose manner as this has been?

5. Would it not be a wise thing for the president to call a meeting of the shareholders and have it organized over again in a more legal manner?

A SHAREHOLDER.

Perth Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes; many.

2. Yes.

3. Yes; under the Act respecting Co-operative Association (Revised) Statutes of Canada, 1897, Chapter 202).

4. No.

5. Most decidedly; and the requirements of the Act mentioned should be carefully observed and complied with.

WORMS

Yearling colt had colic. I gave it a pint of raw linseed oil and it got better. It has since passed some worms. I saw the following prescription in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Three ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, and 2 ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic, to be made into 24 powders. I took the prescription to my druggist and he said there were three poisons in it and that one powder would kill a full-grown horse. Is that so?

Would raw linseed oil do as a purgative instead of aloes, after the last powder has been taken? H. R. P.

Ans.—Your druggist does not know nearly as much about the actions of medicine as he thinks he does. The prescription given is for a full-grown horse. For your colt, take one-third the amount of each drug and make into 24 powders. Give one night and morning until they are all taken. Then purge with 3 drams aloes and 1 dram ginger, or with 10 to 12 ounces raw linseed oil. You gave the colt an excessive dose of oil, but I presume a good part of it was wasted. V.

WHAT ACREAGE REQUIRES TO BE BROKEN?

In your issue of March 10th, "L. C.," Sask., asks how many acres it will be necessary for him to break on his homestead when living with his brother in the vicinity. Is he required to break the same area as if he were living on the land? I have a copy of the Government regulations for the information of the public on matters relating to Dominion lands, but am not clear on the question.

Alta.

F. A. K. W.

Ans.—Since the query of "L. C." was answered in these columns there has been issued a new edition of that summary of regulations and departmental rulings relating to Dominion lands, dated April 1st, and the rules become effective June 1st, 1909, replacing all previous summaries, though all entries made previous to June 1st, 1908, are governed by the regulations previously in force. Entries made since June 1st, 1908, are governed by the present rulings. The clause referring to the point in question in the latest regulations says: A homesteader who resides on his homestead is required to break at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for a patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done each year. When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence in the vicinity, the total required to be broken will be at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped).

If you are living in the vicinity of your homestead and made entry thereon previous to June 1st, 1908, you will be required to break 30 acres before a patent will be granted. If you are living on the homestead you will have to break at least fifteen acres.

DOCTOR'S FEE

Is there any limit to the amount a doctor might charge for his services. A man here got his leg broken. The doctor was brought out forty miles and back twice, then he came himself twice, and charged \$1.00 a mile,

and \$15.00 for setting the leg, making \$155.00. Could he collect that amount? M. G. Sask.

Ans.—In the medical fraternity, it is understood that certain charges will be made for certain services, but we cannot say what those charges are. If one can afford it, \$155.00 is not much for a leg, but if he hasn't got very much of this world's goods, \$155 is a big fee to pay. It would be a good plan to talk it over with the doctor. Our experience is that they are the easiest class of men to come to an arrangement with, especially if the patient is poor.

SWAMP FEVER

One year ago I bought a horse which, from the start, was very weak, and, when worked, would tire easily and shake on front flank, and his heart would beat twice as hard as it ought to. He kept getting worse and weaker until he died, but he always had a good appetite. He was opened and his heart was three times as large as it ought to be, and there seemed to be an abscess on the one side of it, and the tissue cut out of one side of it, and a pint of solid matter caked in lumps, and kidney had grown to the liver, matter in that also, and one sharp worm eight inches long in each end of kidney. No other worms in the horse. The worms were alive. I would be glad to know first symptoms of swamp fever, and what to give for a cure. Some said it was swamp fever that was wrong with this horse; others said it was his heart. Also state the cause of swamp fever? Sask.

H. W.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that your horse died from "swamp fever." The lesions found by your post-mortem are among those usually noticed in these cases. The symptoms given as noticed by you during the animal's sickness are characteristic of "swamp fever." As to the cause of this disease we are not yet certain, but certain facts point to the causative agent being a parasite, which is inoculated into the blood stream by a blood sucking insect, probably a certain species of mosquito. There is no known treatment for the disease. Practically all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia have been tried and found wanting. The early symptoms do not differ from the symptoms manifested in all fevers, that is, the horse has a rise of temperature three or more degrees, there is more or less lassitude, the horse lags behind in harness, his appetite may be impaired

in the early stages, but becomes ravenous when the fever subsides, and anemia takes place. When anemia has become established (when the lining membranes of the eye and nostrils become white), the animal exhibits great weakness, is easily tired, he now has a peculiar wabbling of the hind quarters when made to walk; he still continues to eat well, and becomes thinner and weaker until death ends the scene. The worms found in the kidney were carried there in their embryonic stage in the circulation. The irritation set up in the kidney by their presence produced an inflammation, and the resulting adhesions.

MIXING MORTAR

How should mortar be mixed for building a foundation wall? Sask. C. J.

Ans.—Slake quicklime in water, and mix it with clean, not too fine sand, in the proportions of one of lime to about seven parts sand. Slake the quicklime in as little water as possible. This makes the ordinary lime and sand mortar used in brick or stonework. For foundations, Portland cement is usually added to this to make a harder and more impenetrable mortar. Add about one-quarter the quantity of cement you use of lime.

HOMESTEAD REQUIREMENTS LUMBER FOR A SHANTY

1. Am I compelled to live on my homestead six months in a year, having parents within nine miles of my homestead, but who own no farm?

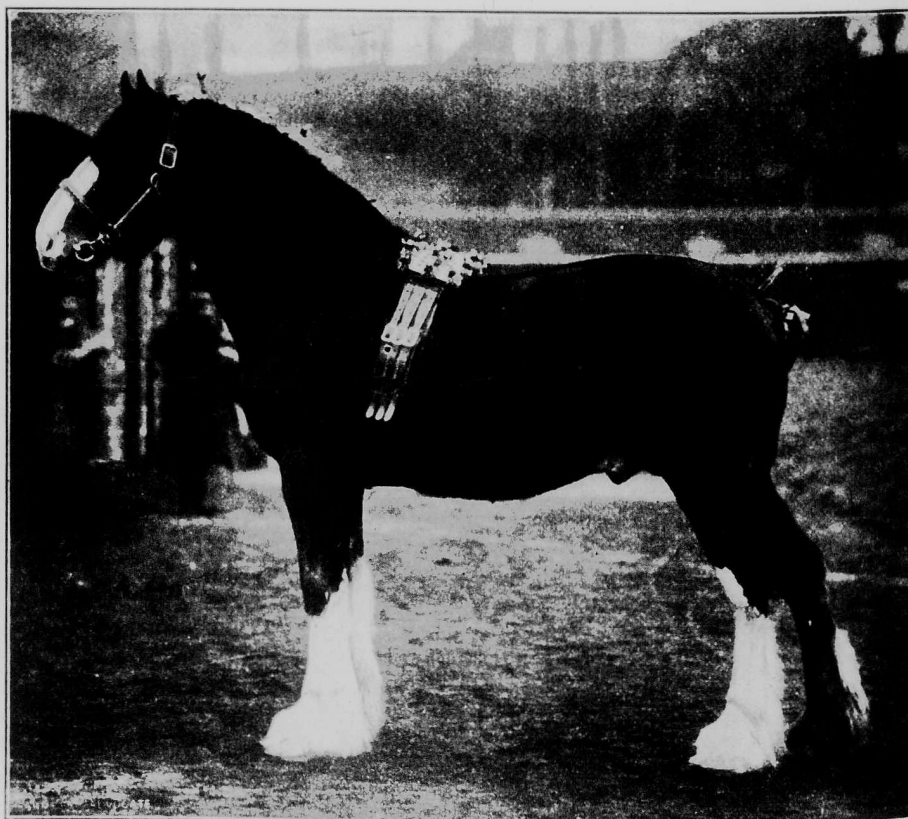
2. How much shiplap, siding, rough lumber and No. 1 cedar shingles, with shiplap flooring, will be required for a shanty 14 feet by 18 feet, with nine-foot studding and a pitch roof?

Man.

HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—1. The government regulations say that if a homesteader resides with his father, on land in the vicinity of his homestead, the provisions of the act with regard to residence shall be satisfied, the term vicinity meaning in the same township or cornering or adjoining townships. Our interpretation of this provision of the Act is that you will have to reside the required period each year on your homestead, the parents not living on land in the vicinity.

2. In round numbers you will require 600 feet rough lumber for lining, 600 feet siding, 300 feet of



BONNIE BUCHLYVIE (14032)

Clydesdale Stallion, bay, foaled 1906. Winner of first in his class and the Cawdor 50 gs. Cup, Stallion Show, Glasgow, 1909. Sire, Baron 'o Buchlyvie.

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The feeling in St. Tho J. H. McArthur, a South African War, Marquette fireman, is d Carnegie medal. On McArthur saw a little feet caught in a cat track on which a train proaching. Jumping o McArthur released the peril to himself and, co the rear end of his ov tinued his journey.

Said a witness who before Mr. Justice Mau "You may believe me have stated not a word I have been wedded to t infancy." "Yes," rep "but how long have widower?"

In some of the Scotc is, or was, the snobbis the minister to bow al ing the blessing to the tor or heritors. On on Rev. Dr. Weightman, (being a young bachelo salaam the ladies in t pew rather through shy courtesy. A few days l taken to task for the Miss Miller, the heritor famous beauty, who al came Countess of M Weightma, I have a with you. Why did you to us ladies last Sunda Miss Miller, you must l worship of angels is fo Church of Scotland?"

YOU NEEDN'T BE

One day a lady who h in the careful luxury o ioned English home v visit the kitchen of a gr tan hotel. She wante was afraid. When ask replied, "I'm afraid thing that will foreve appetite for hotel food. and found everything clean.

Good housewives co tress and purity first of Quaker Oats is their oatmeals. In making the grain is sifted and ing through more than of cleaning before it i rolled.

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