

PARASITES ON SHEEP

CAUSES DISEASE IN OTHERWISE HEALTHY FLOCKS.

Permanent Pastures Have Been Found Source of Infection—Trouble May Be Prevented by Pasture Rotation, Care in Feeding and by Keeping Dogs From Getting In Among the Woolly Animals.

Sheep probably suffer more than any other kind of live stock from parasites. They are practically immune to tuberculosis, which is one of the serious ailments of cattle and swine, and among sheep there is nothing comparable to the devastating outbreaks of cholera among swine. Sheep have comparatively few bacterial diseases. Nevertheless, there is a steady loss of sheep in all parts of the country and this loss is mostly due to parasites.

It is the sheep owner's business to prevent disease rather than to attempt to cure it after it has made its appearance. While there are special treatments for the various diseases which make it advisable to call a competent veterinarian, there are a number of ways to prevent diseases caused by parasites. Among these are pasture rotation, use of forage crops, feeding from racks or hard floors, draining or filling swamps, and preventing wandering dogs from getting into the flock. Permanent pastures perpetuate parasites. The eggs of the internal parasites pass from the animals in the manure and thus the pastures become infested. The proper disposal of the manure will aid in preventing this.

Damage from parasites is greatest as a rule, among lambs and young sheep. Hence, it is important to pay special attention to the care and handling of lambs and yearlings. Animals which are troubled with



A Fine Ram.

parasites usually do not have fever, but they are unthrifty and will lose rather than gain in weight. As a rule, also, there is some intestinal disturbance, shown by diarrhea or constipation.

Parasites of sheep are divided into two general groups, external and internal. Among the former are lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites are the most common. One application of sodium fluoride in the form of a powder rubbed into the skin will kill biting lice, but not sucking lice. Both kinds of lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites are destroyed by dipping the sheep. For lice and sheep ticks a number of dips are recommended in the bulletin, including coal tar, creosote, cresol, and nicotine, or nicotine and sulphur dips. Arsenical dips are not well suited to sheep dipping. All places which have been occupied by lousy sheep should be regarded as dangerous from this standpoint for a period of three weeks; if occupied by ticky sheep, as dangerous for two months; if occupied by scabby sheep, as dangerous for a month or two in the case of pastures, and a year or more in the case of buildings. Quarantine measures are essential in eradicating scab.

The most common internal parasites of sheep include tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, and a few other forms such as the baggots, causing grub in the head, the tongue worm and the one-celled Protozoa. One of the most common of these is the grub, infestation with which can be largely prevented by smearing the nose of the sheep with a preparation made of equal parts of tar and grease, or tar and fish oil. Other important internal parasites are tapeworms, the gid parasite, hydatid, liver flukes, stomach worms, nodular worms, hookworms, and lungworms.

Guarding Against Lightning. The loss of live stock in fields can be reduced by grounding wire fences at least every twenty rods, though closer is better, and in barnyards or small yards where cattle are herded, at every corner. Where fences are connected with a building there should be a grounding at the first post from the building, and the ground rod from the building to be connected with the fence. If the ground wires are allowed to project a few inches above the fence, strokes are prevented in the vicinity just by the points on a building. The fence groundings should be made of the same material as the fence wires.—G. P. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal, Ontario.

Price of Ploughland. The average price of ploughland per acre in the United States decreased about 7 per cent, during the past year, according to a report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The average value of ploughland per acre on March 1 of this year was \$32.78, on March 1 of 1920 was \$37.50, and \$44.31 in 1919. The statisticians of the department attribute the decline to the reduction in the price of crops.

Hay and Pasture Crops. The hay and pasture crops have probably received less attention from agricultural speakers and writers in America than they deserve.—Seasonable Hints.

Tour Over Border. Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 15th.—That Canadians enjoy the pleasure of driving over the state highways leading out of Ogdensburg, is evidenced in the fact that eighty-five cars were ferried over Sunday on the Prescott-Ogdensburg ferry.

Rubber covers to protect straw bales from rain have been patented.



BURGLAR AND FIREPROOF SECTIONAL MAIL CARS NOW USED BY U. S. Photo shows the newest method of transporting United States mail in sectional container, built on the style of sa fes, which makes it both burglar and fireproof.

PREPARE TO GROW CORN

PLANTING TAKES PLACE DURING MONTH OF MAY.

This Crop Should Be Cultivated Early and the Chief Objects of the Farmer Are to Keep the Crust of the Earth Broken and to Kill Weeds That May Come Up Early Among the Young Plants.

May is the corn-planting month. Although it is Victoria Day before the main crop can be planted in most sections, it is as well to prepare now, or at least as soon as the rush of oats and barley seeding is over, such machinery as will be needed in the early cultivation of the crop. If the development of the plants is checked at the start it may reduce the yield, no matter how favorable the later treatment. The most successful growers realize the importance of keeping down weeds and preventing evaporation of moisture from the soil through crust formation, and are always early on the land with horse weeder or harrows to give the young plants every possible advantage.

There is no means of telling beforehand how many times corn will need cultivating during the growing season, but there is satisfaction in the fact that, generally, weather conditions that make frequent cultivation necessary are the most favorable to a heavy growth, and resulting big crop of corn. That is to say: reasonably frequent rains, each succeeded by heat—the kind of weather calculated to bring about crust formation in the corn field—necessitates frequent cultivation to conserve moisture and also provides the best conditions for quick growth of the crop.

For the best results, cultivation of corn should start early and finish late in the season. Many crops are cut short by stopping the cultivation because the corn is too tall for use of two-horse cultivator. If the condition of the soil demands it, shallow cultivation should continue, even though the corn is tasseling. Blocks nailed to the handles will protect the hands from the corn blades. Iron mowing machine wheels dragged between the rows will sometimes greatly benefit the crop.

With a good riding or walking double cultivator one man can cultivate as many acres as two men with one-horse cultivators. This saving of labor is worth consideration. With a properly constructed wheeled cultivator, covering two rows at a time, one man has cultivated as much as 15 acres per day.

The shovels with which it is best to equip either single or double cultivators must be determined by the kind of soil, the size of the corn, and size and nature of growth of weeds to be destroyed. For sandy land sweeps are in great favor, and vary from 6 to 20 inches in width. The sweep scrapes along through the soil at a depth of 2 to 3 inches, cutting off weeds and allowing surface soil to pass over them, falling level and flat behind the cultivator. All forms of shovels should be so adjusted that they loosen the soil and make a fine and even covering for the harder soil beneath. Almost all styles of double cultivators are made either with handles as a walking cultivator or with a seat as a riding cultivator. The latest forms of riding cultivators are easily and readily manipulated and do good work.

Hog Raiser Likes to See Actual Sale. Pork Day is one of the big annual events of Kings County, California. It comes in October usually. In this contest the farm bureau centre is the unit, and every farm bureau centre in the contest advances one carload of hogs to be exhibited and rated by an expert judge. Every farm-bureau centre must have at least six consignors to the load, thus preventing any big concern from exhibiting a carload. In the contest last fall six farm bureau centres as well as a boys' pig club took part in the contest. Ten carloads were auctioned in addition to seven cars that had been in the contest. The county agent leader says in his annual report to the United

CHAMBERLAIN'S If Your Liver is Torpid Perhaps all you require is a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. They reach the seat of your ailment and quickly diminish the feeling of despondency which frequently has its origin in a lazy liver. Their action is mild, gentle and soothing, yet the effect is certain. Take a Tablet To-night. TABLETS 25¢

THE MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Toronto, June 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.89 1-4; No. 2, \$1.87 1-4; No. 3, \$1.79 1-4; No. 4 wheat, \$1.71 1-4. Manitoba oats—No. 2 c.w., 43 1-4; No. 3 c.w., 43 1-4; extra No. 1 feed, 43 1-4; No. 1 feed, 41 1-4; No. 2 feed, 40 3-4.

Poultry Notes. Scratch feed or whole grain should be scattered in the litter. Hens like to work for their living. Troughs or hoppers should be used for dry mash. They keep this feed always accessible.

Brood coops with runs should be placed on ground, where the grass is green and tender, and as fast as it is eaten off, the coop and run should be moved to a place where the grass is plentiful. Progress in breeding poultry stock will be made most quickly by picking out the best individuals in the flock and using them as breeders, rather than by breeding from the flock as a whole.

Cold Storage. Cold storage has, by the test of experience, been proved to be fulfilling its righting a questionable scheme of food supply, purpose in the past four seasons show that perishable foods are taken at periods of glut and carried into the lean months. There is no "carry over" from one season to another.—Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

To Have Trees In Line. When starting the orchard it is necessary to use a planting board in order to get the trees in a true alignment. Take a board four or five feet long, and bore a hole in each end large enough for small stakes to slip through. Then make a notch in the centre of the board.

Of course, the location of each tree to be placed in the orchard will be indicated by a stake. Place the planting board on the ground so that the notch coincides with the stake which has been set for the tree. Then pin the planting board to the ground with the small stakes at each end. The middle stake can now be removed and also the planting board. Dig the hole and set the tree and then place the planting board back on the two end stakes. The notch will come right where the tree stake stood before the hole was dug, and, of course, that is the place to put the tree. It enables the grower to place his trees upright in straight lines. If the planting board is not used it will be difficult to line up the trees even if 45 1/2 c track, 46 1/2 c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., 51c; No. 4 C.W., 57 1/2 c; rejected, 70 1/2 c; feed 70 1/2 c; track, 80 1/2 c. Rye—No. 2 C.W., \$1.60.

Chicago, June 14.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.58; No. 2 hard \$1.65 1/2. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 83 1/2 to 84 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 64 to 65c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; No. 3 white, 35 1/2 to 38 1/2 c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.39. Barley, 58 to 67c. Timothy seed, \$4.50 to \$6. Clover seed, \$13 to \$18. Pork nominal. Lard, \$9.77. Ribs, \$9.75 to \$10.50.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.—Flour, family patents quoted at \$9.75 to \$10 in 98-pound cotton sacks. Bran, \$15. Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern \$1.58 1/2 to \$1.73 1/2; July \$1.41 1/2. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 52 to 53c. Oats, No. 3 white, 34 1/2 to 35c. Flax, No. 1, \$1.87 1/2 to \$1.89 1/2.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, June 14.—Cattle.—Butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$9; good, \$3.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.75 to \$8.25; heifers, choice, \$6 to \$7.50; butchers, \$5.50 to \$8; common, \$4 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; medium, \$3.50 to \$6; canners, \$1 to \$2; cutters, \$2 to \$3.50; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$7; common, \$4 to \$8. Good veal, \$7 to \$8; medium, \$5 to \$6.50. Ewes, \$3 to \$5; lambs, good \$13 to \$14. Hogs. Off car weights, select \$11.50 to \$12, sows \$7.50 to \$8.

Toronto, June 14.—Good heavy steers \$5.50 to \$9; baby heaves, \$8 to \$9.50; butcher steers, choice \$5.50 to \$9.00; butchers, good \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, common \$5.25 to \$6.75; butcher heifers, choice \$7.25 to \$8; medium \$5.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice \$5.75 to \$7; medium \$3.50 to \$6.75; common, \$5.25 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$3; butcher bulls, good, \$4.75 to \$6.25; fair, \$4.25 to \$4.75; common, \$2.75 to \$3.75; feeders, good,

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900 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8; short-keep, 1-100 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.50; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$4 to \$6.50; Calves, choice, \$10 to \$12.50; good, \$9 to \$10; common, \$4 to \$7; Spring Lambs, \$15 to \$16; good, \$13 to \$13.25; culls \$10 to \$11; Sheep, choice, \$6 to \$6; heavy and bucks, \$9 to \$10; culls, \$1 to \$2; Hogs, fed and watered, \$9.75 to \$10.25; off cars, \$10 to \$10.50; f. o. b., \$9.25 to \$9.50; to farmer, \$9 to \$9.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—Cattle, shipping steers, \$5 to \$8.35; butchers \$7.75 to \$8.25; yearlings \$8.25 to \$9.25; heifers, \$5 to \$7.75; cows, stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$7; fresh, \$2.25 to \$6; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6; cows and springers, \$50 to \$120. ed, yorkers and light mixed and pigs, Calves, \$5 to \$11. Hogs, heavy, mix, \$8.65; roughs, \$6.25; stags, \$4 to \$5; lambs, \$5 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$10; wethers, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$1 to \$4.50; mixed sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.

Chicago, June 14.—Cattle—Early top \$9.15 paid for mixed 760-pound yearlings; bulk beef steers \$7.50 to \$8.65; butcher cows and heifers mostly \$6 to \$7; bulls steady; bulk, \$4.50 to \$6; veal calves generally 25 cents lower; quality plain, bulk \$8.50 and \$9.25; good stockers steady; others and feeders dull. Hogs, \$8.25 for one load; bulk, \$7.90 to \$8.15; pigs, 10c to 15c lower. Native spring lambs, top \$11.75; bulk, \$11.50 to \$11.75; Idaho and Oregon springs sold higher; Washington yearlings, \$9.50; western fat ewes, \$4.50; natives, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

GENERAL TRADE

Montreal, June 14.—No. 1 fresh made butter, 30c per lb; prints, 21c per lb.; dairy, 25c; cooking butter, 20c; oleomargarine, 20c per lb. Eggs—No. 1, 32c; extras, 36c. Lard—in prints, 17c lb. Ham—Large size, 32c; cooked, 50c lb. Bacon—Windsor boneless, 52c per lb; breakfast, 38c to 47c per lb. Dressed Poultry—Milkfed chickens, 45c to 45c lb.; selected chickens, 38c to 40c; fowls, 32c to 35c; geese, 33c; turkeys, 58c to 60c; ducks, 50c per lb.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, \$2.65 to \$2.75 per bushel; peas, \$2.50 to \$3. Rolled oats—Standard grades, \$3.45. Hay—Baled, per ton in car lots, No. 2 timothy, \$21 to \$22; No. 3 timothy, \$19 to \$20; clover mixed, \$17 to \$18, ex-track.

Toronto, June 14.—Butter, dairy, 34 to 39c; do, creamery, 35 to 40c; margarine, lb., 28 to 32c; eggs, fresh, doz., 34 to 38c; cheese, lb., new, 23 to 24c; chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; chickens, spring, lb., 60 to 75c; fowl, lb., 33 to 38c; ducks, lb., 50c; turkeys, lb., 60 to 65c; oranges, Valencia, \$5.50 to \$7; lemons, California, \$9 to \$10; grapefruit, Porto Rico, \$5.50 to \$6.50; pineapples, case, \$5 to \$6.50; peaches, imported, crate, \$5.50 to \$6; strawberries, Canadian, box, 25 to 30c; plums, California, crate, \$4.50 to \$5; cherries, early sweets, basket, \$2 to \$2.50; apricots, crate, \$4.50 to \$5; apples, Wine-saps, E. F., boxes, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cherries, California, box, \$5 to \$6.50; potatoes, per bag in small lots, 70 to 80c; do, new, imported, per barrel, \$5 to \$6.50; beans, wax, hamper, \$4.50 to \$5; rhubarb, outdoor, doz., 25 to 40c; lettuce, Canadian head, 50-lb. crates, \$2.25 to \$2.50; peppers, doz., 75c to \$1.25; carrots, hamper, \$2.25 to \$2.50; beets, hamper, \$2.25 to \$2.50; do, Cdn., doz. bunches, 75c; cucumbers, imported, fancy, hamper, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, hot-house, 11-quart basket, \$4 to \$5; tomatoes, flats, crates, \$2.75 to \$3.25; do, hot-house, lb., 45 to 50c; new Missisquoi cabbage, crates, \$5 to \$5.50; asparagus, Can., bkt., \$2.75 to \$3.25; Parsley, 11 qts., 75c to \$1.25; watermelons, each \$1.50 to \$1.75; spinach, bush., 75c to \$1; Cantelequins, flats, \$2.75; do., standards, \$5.

Winnipeg, June 14.—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.89 1/4; No. 2, \$1.87 1/4; No. 3, \$1.78 1/4; No. 4, \$1.71 1/4; No. 5, \$1.56 1/4; track Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta \$1.81 1/4. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 48 1/4; No. 3 C.W., 43 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 40 1/2 c; track, 46 1/2 c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., 51c; No. 4 C.W., 57 1/2 c; rejected, 70 1/2 c; feed 70 1/2 c; track, 80 1/2 c. Rye—No. 2 C.W., \$1.60.

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CURE FOR DIVORCE EVIL

Adoption of Ancient Indian Way Recommended to Wipe Out Menace.

St. Paul, Minn., June 15.—Revival of the traditional "divorce dance," which once prevailed among Ojibway Indians of the Lake Superior district, is offered by Chief Wa-na-ba-sho, Carlisle graduate, as an effective preventive of the "evil" which has become rampant throughout America. "It is a far cry from the marble-lined court house in New York city, where the Stillmans are industriously smearing each other with the mire of notoriety, to the divorce dance of my forefathers," said Chief Wa-na-ba-sho. "But I believe that if the white man would revive that simple ceremony divorce would cease to be a menace to our nation. "A wealthy banker, head of one of America's most prominent families, publicly charges that his wife is "mother of a papoose by an Indian." Millions read about it in the newspapers and magazines. Rumor, gossip, charges and counter charges fly thick and fast, as the innermost, sacred personal life of the Stillmans is laid bare to the world. "The scandal may blow over. But the children, and especially the boy Guy—their lives are tainted forever. It is all because the law of the land prescribes that when a man and wife can live happily no longer, they must tell their troubles to the courts, and be judged by strangers. The world

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most know their most personal affairs. "With us it was much more simple—more dignified. "Whenever the tom-toms played the war pow-wow, as our brave prepared to enter battle, the 'musicians' during the pow-wow, would strike up the divorce dance. Then if there was a chieftain or warrior who felt his squaw had been untrue, or wished to part from her for any other reason, he silently rose, as silently hopped a few measures of the divorce dance, and sat down—a single man. Indian tradition, which is Chief Wa-na-ba-sho's hobby, gives rare instances where squaws have resorted to this method of obtaining their freedom, he says. "Considering that polygamy was practiced by the Ojibways, it is recorded in our traditions that divorces were rare, indeed," the chief continued. "The solemnity of the occasion, the absolute silence and the irrevocable decision which custom dictated, made it a step not to be lightly taken. No one but the brave doing the dance knew his reasons for displeasure with his squaw. So the scorned woman escaped without the disgraceful publicity afforded by the American 'legal' process." Chief Wa-na-ba-sho has been at Duluth in the interests of 17,000 American Indians who have fought in the world war, who have been classed as "aliens" by the government, and hence deprived of soldiers' bonus. He is head of the Ojibway movement to

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