

the opposing tooth or teeth become higher than the rest, and thereby interfere materially with mastication. In such cases they should be clipped off with a pair of molar-tooth forceps and then dressed with a rasp. Occasionally a tooth decays, and should be extracted, or may become split and a portion extracted. In fact, there are a great many abnormal conditions which may occur which renders the services of a man skilled in veterinary dentistry necessary for the comfort and well-being of the animal. The incisor teeth seldom require much attention, except when a temporary one fails to shed and is displacing the permanent one, in which case it should be extracted.

We frequently notice supernumerary teeth, called "wolf teeth," in front of the first molars in the upper row. These are generally supposed to interfere with the horse's sight, but this is a mistaken idea. They seldom do any harm, but being supernumerary and having no functions, it is well to extract them.

**The Disease of Automobilioussness.**

Motor fever, or automobilioussness, is a disease which is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and which is already receiving much attention from scientists and careful investigators. As it is comparatively new in this country, scientific opinion has not yet crystallized as regards its significance and its probable effect on the race. Abundant clinical material is at hand, however, and much may be learned, even now, by a thorough study of the disease and its phenomena.

Authorities disagree as to the etiology of motor fever, but the exciting cause is generally believed to be the diplococcus finacii, although some observers insist that the bacillus getthereus is the chief causative factor. As the disease is never directly fatal, seldom resulting in anything worse than violent insanity in the patient, little opportunity for post-mortem investigation has as yet been afforded. It is supposed, however, that the cerebrum, which suffers the brunt of the attack, is overwhelmed by these micro-organisms, which multiply so rapidly as to seriously obstruct the wheels of that organ.

Of the pathology of this disease we also know little, but it is believed that there is a rapid hypertrophy of certain brain-cells, producing enlargement of the cranium, moral anæsthesia, and hypercussedness of the whole nervous mechanism. Gobbs reports one patient, killed by an irate farmer, whose brain exhibited extensive ecchymosis, but it is uncertain whether this was attributable to the disease or to the farmer's club.

The symptoms are mainly those of intense mental excitement. The patient exhibits a morbid desire to annihilate time and space, regardless of the consequences. His general condition is vividly, if not elegantly, described by the slangy expression, "chesty." He becomes impatient, autocratic, unreasonable, and acquires a strong aversion to officers of the law. Anorexia and insomnia sometimes develop in the later stages of the malady, hallucinations supervene, and the patient exhibits strange tastes, such, for example, as preferring the odor of gasoline to that of the well-known mephitic mephitica. The disease is slowly progressive, and in time the patient becomes a pitiable nervous wreck.

Diagnosis is not difficult, as a rule, although motor fever has been mistaken for mania a potu. In the latter disease, however, it is snakes that the patient sees about him and feels that he must kill, while in motor fever it is usually women and children, though sometimes dogs and small babies, only. Snoopers has mentioned a peculiar cold glitter to the eye that he has found pathognomonic, but other observers have not confirmed this. An expression of countenance verging on the satanic has been noticed in the later stages, but this is usually lacking in recent victims.

The prognosis, unfortunately, is bad. It is doubtful whether a patient who has the disease in its worst form ever recovers. Occasionally, a severe shock, such as might occur from a broken limb or a broken neck, produces a temporary amelioration of the symptoms, but they usually return at a later period, in a more violent form than ever.

The treatment of motor-fever, as it stands today, is irrelevant and chaotic. There are some in every community who argue in favor of the shotgun or the axe. As a prophylactic measure, this may at times benefit the people at large, for there is no doubt that this line of treatment is something of a deterrent, but there is no evidence to show that it has ever proven particularly satisfactory to the patient. It is the duty of the medical profession to discourage these heroic measures, for the disease is quite prevalent among doctors, and good men are already sufficiently scarce. A reputation and a fortune await him who discovers a remedy for motor fever—something that will do the work with neatness and dispatch, without endangering the life of the victim or jeopardizing the hereafter of the rest of the community.—[Medical Visitor.

**STOCK.**

**Co-operation in Selling the Products of the Farm.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—We read with pleasure an article by Justin L. McCredie, showing how the bacon industry can be made profitable in Ontario; and if in Ontario, why not in all Canada? Now, every farmer in Canada who has been raising bacon hogs will agree that, one year with another, they were receiving less than cost price for those hogs; and if the consumer was getting the benefit of this low price, it would not be quite so bad. But, while the producer received from four to six cents per pound live weight, the consumer had to pay from ten to fifteen cents per pound. All this great profit between the producer and consumer goes into the pockets of middlemen, who know little—and care less—what it costs to raise those bacon hogs. We find, by charging market value for feed and allowing living wages to those who attend them, that it costs from six to eight cents per pound live weight, taking it summer and winter, to produce the best kind of bacon. What is true of bacon is also true of beef and mutton, and many other products of the farm. Now, we ask any reasonable man how long would the great manufacturers and mining corporations stand if they were obliged to sell their products under cost? Is it any wonder that so many farmers are run out and mortgaged to make up the loss between the cost of production and the value received. We read and hear much about farmers leaving their farms to go to the cities, to swell up their already crowded population, and many remedies are suggested to keep them on the farm; but, in our opinion, the remedy is to give them as much pay per day as they receive in the cities, and we will soon have

trade fix or manipulate the price of every staple agricultural product, regardless of the supply or demand, and regardless of the rights and welfare of producers or consumers. From year to year the crowd of middlemen, speculators and gamblers have been on the increase, because they recognize the grand opportunities of operating between the horde or unorganized producers on the one side and an equal number of unorganized consumers on the other side. Notwithstanding the fact that all the agricultural products that have been produced in the past have been consumed, consequently should have always brought a profitable price to the producers, because they were desired, we all know that farmers have made less progress towards individual wealth than any other class of people. While this is a fact, and a deplorable one, it is no less astonishing that, among all the institutions, public and private, ostensibly maintained for the benefit of farmers, not one has ever attempted to better their condition through steady and profitable prices for his crops. Now, we have listened to a great many agricultural professors; also read a good many agricultural papers and books, and all their instructions aimed at the one thing, and that is to show us how to produce more and better products, and not one of them tried to tell us how we could get a profitable price. If by good seed, good breed, good cultivation and improved machinery we double the production of our farms, consequently we would be drawing double as much of the fertility of our farms; and if we were obliged to sell these products under cost, we would become bankrupt in half the time it would take under the present system.

How are we to find out the price of these 'farm products? Firstly, we must put a valuation on our property and allow bank interest on this stock; then allow living wages, or as much as a mechanic receives in the city, as it takes more intelligence and skill to

work a farm scientifically than any of the mechanical arts; secondly, we must put a commercial value on every pound of plant food that a ton of farm products takes out of the soil, as this is the farmer's bank; thirdly, we must allow for the wear and tear of farm machinery, buildings, fences, horse power, and taxes. When we put all these together, and add up the value received for the products raised on the farm, we can easily find out the profit or loss, and in this way we can find out the cost of everything we produce, and no reasonable consumer would wish to take our produce under cost, as the farmers are always willing to pay cost price for any goods produced by the other industries of the country.

Now, someone will say that if the farmer of Canada offered them, that other countries will sell for any price that is offered them. We find that this is not the case, for the American Society of Equity, with nearly a million of farmers on its roll, and who claim the higher price paid for wheat, cotton, and many other products, to be the result of co-operation to set a profitable price on these commodities. We find, also, that the Danes and many others are co-operating, to not only get a profitable price, but to manufacture many of the goods required by those farmers. As necessity is the mother of improvement, the farmers of the world, who were the first and best society in existence, and who produced the most essential products of the earth—which is food and clothing—must assert their right for equal justice with other classes or fall back to the ancient state of slavery from which our forefathers fought and bled to emancipate us. In conclusion, we hope that the "Farmer's Advocate," which is such a fearless exponent of public opinion, will continue to keep this important subject before the farmers of Canada, until, by co-operation and organization, they succeed in getting profitable prices for everything produced on the farm.

P. E. I.

NEIL McPHEE.

**Do You Want to Sell Your Home?**

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.



**Wizard of Maisemore.**

Aberdeen-Angus bull. Winner of first prize and championship, Bath and West of England and Royal Counties Shows, 1905. Owned by Mr. J. J. Cridlan, Gloucester.

them back on the farm, for we know that life on the farm is healthier and happier than living in the city.

Now, if farmers were receiving more value or cost price for the products of the farm, they would be able to compete with the other industries in paying higher wages to their hired help. This would enable them to keep good men and women in their service; it would also entice wealthy people to farm, which would raise the standard of farm life all along the line. It is a generally-conceded fact that if farmers are prosperous, all other classes are also prosperous, as they are considered the backbone of the country. If farmers were receiving a fair margin above cost price for their products, it would not only enable them to buy the necessaries of life, but many of the luxuries. A large percentage of the money would flow back to other industries, enabling them in their turn to pay better wages and produce more and better goods, making good times for all classes, by allowing each an equitable price for his labor. In proof of this reasoning, see China and Russia; they pay the lowest wages and prices for everything, and their people are the poorest and most benighted—according to population.

The remedy is for farmers to organize and co-operate to set an equitable price on all farm products. This can be obtained by a large majority of the farmers joining in a society to set a profitable price, and hold their produce until it is required by the consumers. This would mean that each member would sell a twelfth part every month in the year, preventing the speculators from getting a monopoly of the food supply, that always enables them to set the price so high on the consumer. There was a time when supply and demand were the factors that fixed the price of nearly all kinds of products, but that time has been past these many years. Lately, organized non-producers and boards of