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Re Exclusive Use of Names

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada invites comments on the proposal to grant to various persons the exclusive right to use certain words in the names of Clydesdale horses. This ruling has been made in a few cases by the Clydesdale Society of Scotland, which, for example, granted the exclusive use of the word "Gartly" to Mr. McMennie; "Montrave" to Sir John Gilmour; "Silver" to the Seaham Harbour Stud Co., and "Scottish" to a Mr. Scott. Lately the exclusive right to use the word "Baron" has been given to Messrs. Montgomery, the owners of Baron's Pride. Against this last concession, however, one of the members of the Council of the Scottish Society recorded his protest, his objection being that the word "Baron" is in every-day use, and had been applied to many horses long before the advent of Baron's Pride.

The Canadian Society is now being asked to endorse the action of the Scottish Society, and the whole question should, therefore, be very carefully examined. I suggest the following points for special consideration:—

(1) That it is desirable to permit breeders to enjoy the exclusive use of certain registered names, hardly admits of argument. Such distinguishing names as "Montrave" and "Gartly" are in the nature of trade-marks, and their use should be encouraged and protected. The mere name "Montrave" indicates that the animal in question was bred by Sir John Gilmour.

(2) When, however, we turn to words which are in no way connected in the public mind with any one individual, or with his farm or place of residence, most persons will consider that the circumstances are radically different. No one would be permitted to adopt as a trade-mark for any manufactured article some word which had already been frequently applied to such an article by other manufacturers, and it would seem but right that the same rule should apply in the registration of names of animals.

(3) To allow any person to monopolize the word "Scottish" in naming horses of the Scottish draft breed was clearly an error of judgment on the part of the Scottish Society, even though the applicant was named Scott. There are few who will consider that the Canadian society should follow such an example.

(4) The Clydesdale world is certainly under the deepest of obligations to the Messrs. Montgomery, for their services to the breed have been beyond measurement. Any application from them should be given the most careful and sympathetic consideration, but it is doubtful whether it would be wise to grant, even to them, the exclusive right to use such an every-day word as "Baron."

(5) The Secretary of the Canadian Society points out that in Vol. XIV. there are sixty animals registered with the name "Baron," many of which are not closely related to the great sire of Netherhall. In like manner, Vol. XV. has 58 "Barons." To my mind this statement merely shows how general the use of that word has become, and how unwise it would be to limit its use to the animals owned by one particular firm. The great majority of such animals would probably not even have been bred by the Messrs. Montgomery, but would have been merely purchased by them.

(6) The Secretary speaks as though the proposal were to limit the use of the word "Baron" to animals having much of the blood of Baron's Pride. This, however, is by no means the intention. I understand that any horse owned by the firm in question could be called "Baron," whether closely related to Baron's Pride or not, and that, on the other hand, even a son of Baron's Pride could not be thus named unless owned by the Messrs. Montgomery. If the proposal were to limit the use of the word "Baron" to horses descended from Baron's Pride, it would be much less objectionable, possibly even desirable, but that is not the purpose.

(7) If it is right and wise to give to one person the exclusive authority to use the word "Baron," it can hardly be denied that it will be equally right and wise to give to the owner of Sir Hugo the exclusive right to use the prefix "Sir;" to the owner of Lord Ardwell, or of some other horse, the exclusive right to use the word "Lord;" and to the owner of Royal Favorite the exclusive right to use the word "Royal." Are Clydesdale breeders prepared to allow such every-day names to be made the exclusive property of individuals?

(8) If such names as I have mentioned are to be allotted to individuals, the society must be prepared to allot in like manner such other names as Prince, Duke, Governor, Chief, etc.

(9) The registration and exclusive allotment of distinguishing names is certainly very desirable, but the question really at issue is whether only such words shall be allotted as are not in common use; or, at least, have not been already applied more or less extensively to horses owned by other breeders.

(10) If it should be, however, considered desirable to make a special rule limiting the use of the word "Baron" to descendants of Baron's Pride, no matter by whom owned, no serious objection would probably be taken to such a recognition of the outstanding merits of that great horse.

A. W. RICHARDSON.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

What Stock Pays Best?

In any part of the world where land is of any considerable value, the farmer's cow, to be profitable, must be a milker. If she combines with liberal milking capacity a conformation and tendency that will make her male calves profitable to raise for beef, well and good—in fact, all the better—because then the arduous nature of specialized dairying may be relieved by devoting a portion of the farm produce to the feeding of beef cattle, but, as the returns for feed thus devoted are liable to be somewhat less than for the feed fed into a good dairy cow, it is manifestly unwise and unprofitable to sacrifice milking quality to any great extent in the dams in order to secure feeding steers. In short, a farmer on high-priced land had better leave beef-raising severely alone unless he can prosecute it with a strain of cows possessing liberal milking capacity. The cows of a special-purpose beef breed (except a pure-bred herd, kept to produce seed stock, to be sold at fancy prices) will have small place in the calculations of a shrewd commercial farmer in a district where land is relatively valuable in comparison with labor. A qualified exception might be made in the case of the corn belt, corn being a more suitable feed for beef-raising than for dairying. Generally speaking, however, the profitable farmer's cow must be either a dairy cow or a dual-purpose cow in which milk is the primary and beef the secondary consideration.

In this connection, let us quote briefly from an article which appeared serially in a couple of numbers of the Irish Farmers' Gazette, reproducing the two parts of a lecture delivered by Prof. Campbell, of the Irish Department of Agriculture, before a Co. Fermanagh agricultural and dairy society. The article was headed, "What Stock Pays Best?" and in the course of it the author discussed the returns from the rearing of store cattle under Irish conditions: "Let us assume," he says, "a calf born in March, reared for a short period on new milk, and for the rest of the summer on separated milk and a suitable meal. Let us assume that during winter it is housed and receives a moderate supply of roots, hay, cake or corn. Our calculations might be as follows:

Cost of calf at birth.....	s. d.
30 gallons new milk, at 5d. ....	20 0
180 gallons separated milk, at 1d. ....	12 6
60 lbs. calf meal.....	15 0
430 lbs. of meal and cake.....	6 0
6 months' hay, at 2s. per cwt.....	30 6
20 cwt. roots.....	26 6
Grazing for summer.....	10 0
Labor and risk.....	10 0
	£7 0 6

"What would be the value of a beast so reared at twelve months old? Would you get as much as six guineas? If you get this for the best, what would you get for the worst? As a result of this and similar calculations, and of some experiments we have made, we have come to the conclusion that it is not very profitable to rear store calves, except those that are born early, preferably fall calves, or are heifer calves from good milch cows."

Prof. Campbell then referred to conditions in Denmark and the south-west of Scotland, in both of which districts special-purpose dairy cattle are kept, butter being made in the former, and cheese in the latter. In Denmark, the skim milk is fed to hogs, while in south-western Scotland the whey is similarly utilized. Prof. Campbell advises Irish farmers to do likewise, undertaking to develop the milking quality of their herds to a much higher average than at present, instead of pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp delusion by importing Scotch beef-bred bulls, with a view to benefiting the stocker trade. Summed up, his advice is to concentrate attention on the milking qualities, to cease raising stockers, and to utilize the feed now devoted to them in keeping an increased number of a more useful class of special-purpose dairy cows, raising the heifer calves and a few bull calves, and using the balance of the dairy by-product in feeding bacon hogs, thereby reaping a better return from it than could be secured by the raising of stores. To allay the fears of those who regard the store-cattle trade as essential to Irish

prosperity, his auditors were reminded that the value of Ireland's exports of butter, bacon and eggs is now greater than her total export of cattle. Prices for imported beef have declined 30 per cent. in the past 20 years, while the prices of butter, bacon and eggs have risen. Other countries, notably the Argentine, are producing more and better beef than ever before, competition in this branch having become keen, with prospects of becoming keener still.

Prof. Campbell's advice is unquestionably sound. He does not recommend the keeping of dual-purpose stock, because he considers that, while such strains exist, the maximum degree of milking quality is not likely to be attained in this class of cattle, and he evidently considers that, under Irish conditions, they cannot afford to sacrifice a single unit of dairy quality for the sake of beefing merit. Had he been considering Canadian conditions, doubtless he would have reserved a large place of usefulness for the dual-purpose cow, as permitting not necessarily a more profitable, but a more congenial line of farm husbandry than is possible where the whole force of farm help is tied to the daily milk stool. Land is relatively cheaper and labor relatively dearer in Canada than in Ireland. Moreover, economic conditions are not so close, consequently we can afford, if necessary, to yield a point or so in profit for the sake of being engaged in a less exacting and more congenial employment than specialized dairying. But here, as in Ireland, the special-purpose beef-bred grade cow is a luxury, to be afforded only by the rich farmer who does not require to make money out of his herd. It is either the special-purpose dairy or else the dual-purpose cow, for profit.

Danger of Disease in Manure

Is hog manure which has been standing in a stable for a considerable time injurious to health and can any disease be contracted from it? Is fresh manure more dangerous?

Sask. A. B. H.  
Ans.—In all filth there is danger to health. The reason is that the germs of disease lodge in decaying vegetable and animal matter, and after multiplying there are carried into the air, and gain admission to the breathing and digestive organs of people where, by increasing, they set up disease. These germs may or may not be present in fresh manure, but they soon lodge in it from the air where they are always present, and from water. In the air or water they are dormant, or only normally active, but as soon as they get into suitable media they increase in numbers and are more virulent. Naturally then, the dry manure, or any dry filth is more dangerous to health than filth that is moist, as the germs are raised in the dust, and are present in the air in large numbers near dry filth, while moist filth retains them. It is hard to say what particular germs are most abundant in filth in every locality, but typhoid, blood poisoning, common pus, tuberculosis and putrefactive germs in milk, are among the most common forms. At the same time manure of all kinds may lie about for years and no disease develop in connection with it. It must be remembered, however, that cleanliness is the basic principle of sanitation. Keep a wound clean and it soon heals. Keep premises free from dirt and filth and there is little danger of disease.

Our Scottish Letter

A month has nearly elapsed since I penned my last letter, and that month has been an unusually eventful one. We have had marvellous weather for one thing, and, taking a conjunct view of the whole situation, probably there never were better prospects for crops. In some seasons, particular crops may have been better, and particular crops may have been worse, but crops all round have seldom promised better than they do this year. Wheat is a fine crop throughout the whole of the island. Oats are still better, and the latter half of July has given us ideal weather for bulking straw and filling the ears. Barley is a fine crop on good land, and hay of the second cut is very good, while the first cut is right enough, but deficient in clover.

Root Crops.—Potatoes promise very well. Turnips and swedes, although in places "blanky," are, in the main, a satisfactory crop, which will pay well.

While crops are promising, stock, which is our sheet anchor, is on the down grade. Our export trade, as compared with that of the past four or five years, has been very limited in its range. Clydesdales have not gone off as was hoped for, not more than one-sixth was exported during the first half of 1908, that went out of the country in the same period of 1907. This has meant a great diminution in the money being circulated among breeders. The outbreak of foot-and-