FOUNDED 1866

alling into the hands of a as have been organized

That the importance of coming generally recogict that many non-corganizing and adopting is well illustrated by ties, a large proportion along non-co-operative now reorganizing and

of the most important ny organizations have h poor administration, marketing association to have the interests of business manager must the position, Proper d with capable business nce must not be overecords are essential in on regarding the conavailable at all times, of every co-operative sons are of vital im-

directly dependent for the members and their Lack of loyalty and vers has resulted in the ssociations. Organizaof the members are less ance than those which ms and prejudice.

rket certain products t in many instances, ciations engaged in the Specific agreements or the organization to g of the business, beat products it will be sts with which a con is competing somemembers in the form of f breaking up the asing this competition, bers from yielding to the organization to

s Exchange, which was ements with its mematoes. The California the same plan in its il co-operative markettrated the value of

mbers to sell their in reality furnish a against the weakness egiance is of less enesitate to sign conthat these agreements ir own organization, benefit. A member ation and intends to l objection to placing contract which binds hrough the organizanfidence will not be a and one who intends a dangerous enemy through co-operative ture. By pooling is ved for products sold ertain shipments, so s of the same grade nethod of operation rom loss, because of a temporary nature. failure to adopt a injustice to some hipped out two cars e car found a ready old at a considerably the growers having

NOVEMBER 4, 1920

THE HORSE.

Feed, and work the horse regularly.

A dry, comfortable stable is now better accommodation at night for horses than the open field.

Wiping and rubbing is good treatment for any horse.

Give the young horse some advantage on the evener until he becomes hardened and accustomed to work.

Jerking horses, and shouting at them constantly, is not practiced by good teamsters, and yet, how many there are who are guilty of this very thing.

Keep the legs of the horse clean, and wipe them dry when they come into the stable. The legs of many horses go wrong at this season of the year.

The man who does up his lines before unhitching, or leaves his lines folded in the bit, or on the hames while hitching to a vehicle, or implement, has something yet to learn in horsemanship.

Stallion Hiring in Scotland.

A small, though well-compiled booklet, published by the Clydesdale Horse Society, of Great Britain and Ireland, has the following to say regarding the stallion hiring system in Scotland:

The Scottish system of hiring stallions has done more than anything else to disseminate good sires, and fix the type of the Clydesdale horse. The records of fix the type of the Clydesdale horse. these hiring societies go back, in some cases to 1837, and the system has been greatly developed, and extended during the past twenty-five years. In the years prior to 1870, many of these societies held shows at a centre within their own area, at which stallions competed for a premium, it might be, of £50, or possibly in rare cases of £80. The owner whose horse was successful, was under obligation to travel his horse in the area covered by the Society at terms which were specified in the premium list. About the date named (1870), all of these local shows were abandoned, and it was arranged to hold one great Spring Show, and Hiring Fair at Glasgow, in he third week of February. This arrangement held in its entirety for about a dozen years, gave a decided impetus to the hiring of Clydesdale stallions. The only stipulation made by the Glasgow Agricultural Society was, that in return for the labor connected with organizing and advertising the event, a Committee of Judges appointed by that Society, should have first choice, and any prior contract made for hire of any competing horse was ipso facto annulled should the judges for the Glasgow show select the horse for which a contract had been made. This happened in 1892, when the contract previously made by the Aberdeen Central Society for the hire of Lord Erskine (1744) was annulled through his being awarded the £100 premium for the Glasgow district. The sequel was that the same Society engaged Lord Erskine (1744) in the autumn of 1882 for the season of 1883, on condition that he should not be exhibited at Glasgow in February, 1883. From that date onward the system of hiring well in advance steadily grew in favor, until hiring at the Glasgow Spring Show for the immediately ensuing season has almost ceased. Horses are hired far in ad-for 1922, 6; stallions hired for 1923, 2.

Proping up the Horse Business.

A little time spent this winter in organizing the horse breeding industry and mapping out a program, would benefit incalculably a very important branch of agriculture. Farming depends upon power, and when the most reliable sources of power ever used on the farm is relegated to a place of obscurity, the result will be detrimental in the extreme. The horsemen of the nize for touch with Dominion and Provincial Governments, and agree upon some enterprising, co-operative scheme that will put the horse back where it belongs, in agriculture and in industry. Poor horses are a liability to the country; good horses are an asset and revenue producer. It, therefore, devolves upon our respective governments to guard the horse-breeding industry, and see to it that interest is not allowed to wan for want of moral and financial support. During the last ten years the horsemen, themselves, have not been as energetic and progressive as they might have been. We are not here referring to the manner in which they have conducted their own personal business, but we are criticizing horsemen for not co-operating more, and for not working more in the open along broad, progressive lines. There has been a tendency to make things right for the owners and importers of horses. We are not saying that they are not entitled to some consideration, but it would be better, we believe, if more attention were paid to the industry in general, so as to bolster up the morale of producers, and open up a market for good draft animals. This, in turn, would enhance prices, would encourage breeding, would make if possible to obtain higher service fees, and would, ultimately, redound to the benefit of everyone connected with the industry. This is the kind of work that must be undertaken before horse breeding will be put on a sound and stable basis.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

There may be more than one way to attain the goal. Various schemes have been proposed, conflicting opinions have been expressed. It is in this connection that a conference should be held, something definite agreed upon; and when the field is charted everyone should throw themselves whole-heartedly behind the enterprize, and go forward to success.

In connection with any efforts made to revive horse breeding in Canada, there should be carried on a wellplanned campaign of education. The present generation is being carried away with new proposals and untried ideas. They are forgetting just how serviceable an animal the horse really is. The horse-breeders' associations, the agricultural colleges, the experimental farms, and the live stock branches of the various governments might well co-operate to give us modern information about the breeding, feeding and care of horses; various hitches; how work can most economically and efficiently be executed with horse power; the cost, on a unit system, of doing work with teams of various weights and numbers, and place the horse in its true light before the users of power in the field of agriculture, transportation, construction, and manufacture.

Wounds and Their Results—V. CONTUSED WOUNDS OR BRUISES.

CONTUSED WOUNDS OR DRUISES.

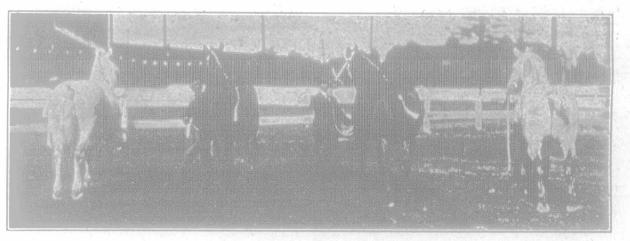
A contusion is caused by some blunt object, without perforation of the skin, and the consequences are, first, a degree of concussion or benumbing which may be quite severe without further trouble, as, for example, when a horse strikes his limb with the shoe of the op-posite foot, goes lame for a few steps, but soon goes sound again. This is called brushing or interfering, and a frequent repetition of it will cause some structural alteration of the tissues contused. Horses that interfere should be shod so as to prevent the act, if possible; where this cannot be done a boot made for the purpose should be worn. The trouble is more frequently seen in the hind than in the fore limbs; and it is well that this is the case, as the fault is much more serious when in front. Horses that brush or cut with their fore feet (the act is known as speedy stroke) are gener-ally those that stand with their toes turned outwards soldier toed. Some consider that such a horse should be considered unsound, as there is danger of them stumbling to the ground at any time if the limb be

ordinary interfering, no treatment is necessary, other than the removal of the cause.

Many young horses, when first put to work, especially on the roads, will interfere, but as they gain strength by reason of work or exercise, and better feeding, the trouble ceases. In such cases, where practicable, it is well to allow the colt to go without shoes until danger of the trouble has passed, but, if necessary to shoe, boots should be worn for a time. Some horses, owing largely to conformation, continue to "strike." In some cases they can be shod to prevent it. Some shoeing-smiths have acquired the knowledge and skill to shoe many interfering horses in such a manner that the accident becomes rare. It must be understood that the shoe must be kept level. It will not do to make some of the calkins higher than others, as this causes the foot to be planted in such an abnormal position as to cause more serious trouble than that which it is intended to prevent. When careful shoeing will not prevent more or less frequent contusion, the animal must be either used without shoes or wear boots. If the bruising be very great, whether caused by the opposite foot or otherwise, there may not appear to be much pain in the early stages, and this tends to deceive or mislead the observer. He must, therefore, take into consideration the character of the accident, and the general condition of the animal. If there be riggors (shivering), debility or collapse, shortly after the accident; he may expect the reaction to be proportionately severe.

The local treatment for contusions, from whatever cause, must be directed to sooth, and prevent undue inflammatory action. For these purposes the longcontinued bathing with hot water, or the application of hot poultices (which must be kept hot) should be employed.

The constitutional treatment during the stage in which collapse is indicated, must be directed to stimulate and support, as the administration of one to two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre in a little cold water as a drench every two hours for a few doses. If there be much blood or serum imprisoned, it is necessary to lance the sac to allow its escape. The animal must be given rest, and the cavity or cavities flushed out well two or three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics, until healed. In the meantime the patient's strength must be supported by a reasonable amount of good feed. Whip.



A Quartette of Percheron Stallions.

From the right they stood first, second, third and fifth at the Western Fair for the Lafayette Stock Farm Company Ltd., of Canada,

severely struck. We are of the opinion that such a horse is not unsound unless there are scars or abrasions on the knees, indicating that he has stumbled at some time. Many out-toed horses do not strike or cut, and are very serviceable animals, and, while the conformation is decidedly undesirable, we do not think it constitutes unsoundness.

The second effect of contusion is a structural alteration and injury, varying in degree. First, there may be rupture of some of the small blood-vessels of the part, and infiltration of the blood into the surrounding tissues, constituting what is known as acchymosis a larger vessel may be runtured and the blood liberated in considerable quantity, tearing up the tissues in which it coagulates. The third effect may be the formation of a serous abscess, in which case a soft, fluctuating tumor of greater or less size will appear, which, when lanced will discharge a greater or less quantity of serum, a fluid of about the consistency of water, but containing a quantity of blood. The fourth effect may be the pulpification, disorganization, and subsequent mortification of the part contused, not merely of the skin, but of more or less deeply-seated structures. Repeated contusions of the coronet, pastern, fetlock joint, cannon or knee, by brushing, interfering, or speedy stroke, are often succeeded (especially in cold weather) by violent inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, and the formation of abscesses in the parts, which sometimes endanger the life of the animal by the severity of the accompanying fever; while in rare cases the inflammation extends to the joint, rendering the case very serious and some-

LIVE STOCK.

Don't forget that all classes of stock require salt, and want it at regular intervals.

Keep the cattle full. Plenty of silage and cut straw will do this and then grain can be fed for forcing production or putting on the finishing touches.

Start feeding at regular intervals, and feed as near

l less than the onlight satisfaction naturally ced a great deal of to the satisfaction of ooling system is deniform and effective

nizations, especially ase the members d practices in grain le, but organizations it to their advantage urns before making method relieves the avoidance of which creameries, which accordance with the vered the preceding products sold less ples of pooling. ods varies with the conditions. Thus, i-monthly, **monthly,** Bulletin 1144

s possible; it helps

Repeated contusion, as in a case of interfering where the contusions are not sufficiently violent to cause serious disorganization of the tissues, caused slight effusion, which has a tendency to become organized and produce a chronic enlargement. Treatment.—The treatment of bruises or contusions

Treatment.—The treatment of bruises or contusions should be directed to suppress inflammation and sloughing. When the contusions are slight, as in a case of important step in successful stock feeding.

Sales of brood sows in August are reported to have amounted to 15 per cent. of the total marketed as against an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the preceding month.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 27 to December 4: Ontario Fat Stock Show, Guelph, December 3 to 9. Toronto Fat Stock Show December 9 and 10.

It may pay to pick out one or two typey sows from that bunch of hogs about ready to market, and breed them for spring farrowing. It looks as if feeds were going to be cheaper.

The contented animal usually gives greater returns than the nervous one. In buying breeding stock or feeders, the disposition of the animal might advisably be taken into consideration more than it usually is.

No penalty is too heavy for the man who deliberately takes a cow that has aborted to a neighbor's bull, and does not mention the condition of the cow. In this way disease is spread and heavy financial loss incurred.

Live stock apparently relish a mixed ration just as much as a person prefers a varied diet to the same