

the contrary, may still cling to the belief, inculcated in us, that the pure bred live stock classes, both horses and cattle, are the most interesting and valuable features of the fair. But still there is much ground for mutual agreement and many points where the deputy minister's suggestions could very well be made a part of our shows. We would like to have readers discuss some of Mr. Harcourt's proposed reforms of the prize list.

Combination and Prices.

Sometimes the idea that if farmers could all unite to curtail production, then the price of everything they had for sale would go up, takes possession of the mind. It's a most elusive and delusive thought to follow. But look at the hen. Nature does for her what we cannot do for ourselves. Nature curtails her production and the price of the hen product goes up to fifty-five cents a dozen—the price our grocer quotes us, but neither the hen nor her owner are the better off for it. It is a case of carrying things to extremes. But extremes are unnatural and sooner or later more hens will be kept to profit by the demand for eggs in winter and then eggs will be still cheaper in the summer. The same thing would occur if the producers of wheat in the Canadian West were to effect an artificial arrangement to raise the price of wheat. The mujiks of Russia, the natives of India, the Argentines and all other growers of grain would simply grow more wheat to take the place of that which the organization had kept off the market.

Yellow Farmers and White Labor.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I have been much interested in the recent articles in the *ADVOCATE* on the labor unions and their methods but in all the discussion on labor, Oriental exclusion, etc., one phase I have not seen touched upon at all.

The labor unions are both loud and violent in their denunciation of anyone or anything that, in the most moderate way, admits that, within certain limits, Orientals might be admitted with advantage to some of the special industries of this province; but I have yet to hear the first labor union man refusing to buy fruit or garden produce from the Chinese or insisting that the unions should give the white gardeners a preference of any sort on the product of his labor. They are very quick to condemn a white gardener, truck or general farmer who employs Chinamen, yet it is generally admitted that they could not confine themselves to white labor and compete on a level with the Chinese gardeners who hire only their own countrymen. In many parts of British Columbia the production of vegetables has become almost or quite the monopoly of the Orientals, especially the Chinese, whose methods of culture once seen at close quarters would quite sicken anyone who desired wholesome vegetables from ever using truck grown by them; yet, because they will patiently sit and dicker and take offers far below what they first ask for stuff rather than leave without a sale, or to drive out someone else who has had this particular customer before, they gradually succeed in killing all white competition. To a great many at this time this is a serious matter with the heavy influx of people contemplating fruit growing. Vegetables and strawberries should be a profitable stop-gap till tree and bush fruits come into bearing.

The farmer and gardener seem to be between the devil and the deep sea: the labor organizations howl if he hires a Chinaman to do his necessary work but if he felt able to pay what the white laborers ask he could scarcely find a man, among the scores who are keeping the roads hot between the different logging camps, who would stay longer than his first pay-day; the merchants also if we send to a mail order house for any of our necessities cry "Spend your money at home," yet when there is anything to be bought of the farmer, as potatoes this fall, they wait till the Chinks, who are not fitted to carry many over winter, throw theirs on the market and slump prices and then they ask the white to take the same figure or keep his stuff. It seems too bad that with all the development of fruit lands we see at present that something cannot be done to get enough white labor to fill the demand. I do not know enough of the methods they are working on in the Okanagan and other localities already producing, but if the work could be so managed that at least a fair portion of the labor could be given

yearly engagements with house and garden, and get married men from the British Isles or the Teutonic nations of Europe and use them white, it would soon put a different face on the agricultural parts of the province. The kind of chaps that will walk seventy-five miles and back, without a cent in their pockets, looking for an extra five dollars on a month's pay in the logging camps, are not anxious enough for a quiet life and steady work to fill the bill. In cutting up large holdings into fruit allotments, provision for a certain proportion of small holdings of say, an acre of each to be given to laborers on easy terms, would perhaps induce some white labor to settle in the vicinity and by having their own houses with garden, fowls and some fruit they would have an interest in the community and make the very best quality of laborers and citizens.

KINNICKINNICK RANCHER.

HORSE

Lameness in Horses:

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN.

Bog spavin is a tense, fluctuating swelling at the interior portion of the anterior (or inner front) surface of the hock. It consists in a distension of a bursa or sack that contains synovia (joint-oil). Thoroughpin consists in a bursal enlargement showing on the posterior portion of each side of the joint just below and a little anterior to the point of the hock. When the enlargement on one side is pressed, that of the other side will be noticeably increased hence the name.

Some horses have naturally puffy hocks, and others have hocks that are predisposed to these bursal enlargements, and they do not cause lameness, and by many are not considered an unsoundness, especially in a heavy horse.

In cases of this kind it will generally be noticed that the puffs disappear to a greater or lesser degree upon exercise, but reappear when the animal has had a few hours' rest. This is accounted for from the fact that, while there is a great secretion of synovia during exercise, there is also a much greater consumption of the same; and, there being a constant secretion and little consumption during rest, the sacs become full when the animal is standing. Hence, when there is a distension of these sacs, there will be the puffiness noted when they become full; but when the animal is exercised the synovia is consumed in larger quantities than it is secreted, and the puffs disappear. Bog spavins and thoroughpins usually accompany each other. At the same time, it is not unknown for the one to be present without the other. When either or both appear from

strain or other injury the case is much more serious than those described. There is usually more or less severe lameness, accompanied by heat and soreness of the parts. In some cases the lameness is very severe, the animal being scarcely able to put any weight upon the leg. Bog spavin is more likely than thoroughpin to show these serious symptoms, but in some cases they appear from the same cause, and each causes trouble.

TREATMENT.

While we have stated that these puffs, in a heavy horse, when not accompanied with heat and pain, and not causing inconvenience, are not considered very serious, in a light horse they are very undesirable, and reduce his value greatly, and even in heavy horses they are now objected to by most horsemen. They are very hard to reduce. Treatment must, of course, be directed to causing a contraction of the bursal sac, and this can best be done by repeated blistering. The enlargements are usually more noticeable in cold than in warm weather, and, especially in colts, it will be noticed that, during the winter, especially if the animals are allowed to run out in the day time there will be almost or quite an absence of enlargements, and then is when treatment is most successful. If the seats of the enlargements be well blistered about once a month during four or five months in cold weather, the sacs will usually contract to the normal size and the puffs no longer be noticeable. When lameness is present from the effects of these puffs, treatment must be more energetic. The first object should be to reduce the inflammation and allay pain. In severe cases, where the pain and lameness is excessive, it is wise to place the patient in slings, as, if this is not done he will have trouble in rising, and may thus aggravate the trouble. The application of hot water, long and often to the parts, followed each time by the application of an anodyne lotion, as one composed of 1 ounce laudanum, 1 ounce chloroform, ½ ounce acetate of lead, and water to make a pint, will, in the course of a few days, accomplish the object. This can be followed by the application of cold water and compresses or camphorated liniment. Compresses made especially for the purpose can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments, or they can be applied with reasonable success by bandages. Of course, as soon as the acute lameness disappears, the patient should be removed out of the slings and allowed to lie down. When lameness has been cured, if we wish to reduce the enlargements, we should continue the compresses or blister repeatedly. In regard to compresses, if suitable ones, that will remain in place, can be procured, they will act as well as blistering, either in these cases, or in those first described, in which no lameness is present.

"WHIP."



SIR MARCUS, CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION AT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL, 1907.