

manufacturer's price, the wholesale price and the retail price, below which none can sell, and no one would be allowed to purchase who did not first become a member of the association and agree to sign the contract in question. He stated, further, that it was indeed difficult to conceive of a scheme more effective in destroying competition and enhancing prices than this agreement was. It was the form used by associations of retail and wholesale merchants in Canada, and included, to the extent of the membership of these associations, a very large part of the entire trade of Canada. The result is that, to the extent to which these associations are able to reach persons engaged in manufacture and trade, they will be able, absolutely, to control prices; not only to limit, but destroy competition; and, in effect, to declare that no one will be permitted to deal in the commodity who does not first of all bind himself to sell the same only at a certain price.

When we are brought face to face with conditions such as these—conditions by which every mouth, every family, and every household in this Dominion is being mulcted and penalized for the benefit of a few, is it not high time we were asserting our rights? No one can notice these developments and revelations without feeling that action such as this, fostered and encouraged by too many of our captains in the field of Canadian industry, must have a strong tendency to degrade the high character which should pervade the industrial and national life of Canada. The manufacturers of this country, in days gone by, prayed for a temporary shelter from the biting wind of foreign competition, promising as soon as they had gathered strength to stand alone; and by these tactics we have seen our farm labor stolen from us by a competition we could not meet. For the last twenty years we have seen our rural population in this Province steadily decreasing, and we remained silent. Now, however, when we see these protected interests clamoring for further favors, that they may be given a greater opportunity to prey upon us, is it not time to speak? It is useless to reason with them. The first object of our mission is to so impress our people that the attention of the nation will be focused upon agriculture to such a degree that there will be such a readjustment of national ideas as will place agriculture and its claims, to the best intelligence and highest skill of our people, in the very forefront of national thought; and, when this awakening is sufficiently emphatic there will then be no more hastening to the city, but a national revolt against the worship of manufacture and trade as being the only forms of progressive activity, and a revolt, also, against the false notion that wealth built upon these, at the expense of the labor and exertion bestowed upon agriculture, can endure.

Such a recognition on the part of the whole people, from the highest to the lowest, that the tillage of the soil is the natural and most desirable form of occupation, to which every other is subsidiary, and to which all else in the end must yield, is the first requisite. We must not shut our eyes to the fact that, to too great an extent, genius and ability has shunned the farm and is expending itself in the trades, the professions, in commerce, and the manifold activities whose favorable reactions filter back but slowly to the farm. While the cities are being continually replenished from the youth and vigor and the best brain of the farm, do we find our city youth drifting back to the farm again? This inquiry must meet with one reply! We are still clinging to the skirts of a civilization born of the city. It is very largely the men from our towns and cities who are shaping the legislation and directing the government of our country. The consequence is that, if there are any lines of manufacture in their constituency, when the personal interests of these firms are being considered, those representatives are as silent as the grave. This is one reason why: If we count a fair wage for the farmer and his family, his investment pays him scarcely any dividend, while manufacturers have an annual dividend of 17 per cent. or better. As the result of such a condition, we find small farmers, discouraged, are selling their holdings to the larger proprietors, who may thus more profitably substitute machinery for men. This country needs more workers on the soil, and we are never going to get them unless we can make our financial situation more favorable.

If we but grasp and master our problem aright, all this will change, and a larger comprehension of agriculture, as our main resource and our most dignified and independent occupation, will for the future direct to its just aim in the improvement of methods and increase of yield, the wisdom and the science and the willing hands of millions who may thus receive a just remuneration for their labors, and also be able to transmit to posterity an unimpaired inheritance.

Huron Co., Ont. THOS. McMILLAN.

I received your premium knife all right, and am well pleased with it. It is certainly a dandy.
DAVID K. BOSHAUT.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

CAPPED HOCK.

Capped hock is a term applied to a fluctuating swelling on the point of the hock. There are two kinds: (1st) synovial capped hock and (2) serous capped hock. The first, as the name implies, consists in distension of a synovial bursa. It appears as a tense, fluctuating swelling, situated on each side of the point of the hock. The bursa being anterior to the tendon that passes over the hock, cannot bulge at the center on account of said tendon. This form is caused by disease of the bursa, or by violent strain. It usually causes lameness, is tender to pressure, is quite easily noticed, and hence easy to diagnose. The second form is simply a serous abscess on the point of the hock, is caused by a bruise, usually by the horse kicking in the stall, on train board, etc., and the point of the hock coming in contact with the stall post, partition, etc. It is seldom that lameness is present, the usefulness of the animal is not often interfered with, but the presence of the tumor is unsightly and reduces the animal's value.

TREATMENT.—The first form is very hard to treat. The patient must be given rest; good practice to give a light purgative and low diet. The affected part should be bathed with hot water several times daily, and after bathing it should be rubbed with an anodyne liniment for a few days to allay the inflammation, after which repeated blisters will have a tendency to cause contraction of the bursa and a lessening of the tumor. Another method of treatment is to lance the sac and allow an escape of the synovia, and then apply a bandage, or compress and flush out the cavity twice daily with an antiseptic, as a three or four per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. There is considerable danger of this treatment causing violent inflammation of the parts unless skillfully treated after the operation, hence unless the case be in experienced hands it is better to not operate.

The second form should be treated as an ordinary abscess. If only a small quantity of serum be present, its absorption may be caused by a blister, but if considerable fluid be present, the sac should be lanced and the cavity flushed out two or three times daily with an antiseptic until healed. Of course, the cause must be removed.

CURB.

A curb is an enlargement on the lower portion of the posterior border of the hock. It consists in a sprain of a ligament, called the calcaneo-cuboid ligament, which passes from the point of the hock to the cuboid bone at the lower part of the joint. Hyperdevelopment of the cuboid bone gives the hock an appearance simulating curb, but a close examination will readily detect the difference. Weak, sickle-shaped hocks are predisposed to curb, but the accident may occur to any horse. It is caused by the hind legs slipping forward and spraining the ligament. In horses that are predisposed it is easily caused by slipping, jumping, rearing, etc., and while any horse may suffer, it is very seldom we notice a curb in a well-formed, strong hock, with a straight posterior border. Curb usually causes lameness in the early stages. It is not hard to diagnose. The horse will go more or less lame, and will usually rest the leg when standing. An examination will reveal a swelling on the lower and posterior portion of the hock, there will be abnormal heat in the part, and upon pressure the patient will evince pain. On exercise he is inclined to walk or trot as much as possible upon the toe.

TREATMENT.—The lameness from curb will usually yield to treatment readily, but the reduction of the enlargement is a slow process in most cases. The patient should be given rest and the usual constitutional treatment, consisting in the administration of a purgative, followed by low diet adopted. A shoe with the heel about an inch higher than the toe should be put on the foot of the lame leg. This keeps the heel elevated, and throws the diseased ligament in a state of repose. During the inflammatory stages, the long and frequent application of hot water, followed each time by the application of an anodyne liniment, as one composed of 2 ozs. tincture of opium, 2 ozs. chloroform, 1 oz. acetate of lead, 2 ozs. alcohol, and water to make a pint, will in a few days allay the inflammation and remove the lameness. While the lameness can, in most cases, be cured by this treatment, and the usefulness of the animal restored, there will be quite a visible enlargement remaining. This enlargement is hard to reduce, and if the patient be an animal of ordinary value and required only for ordinary work, it is often deemed advisable to put him to work and allow the enlargement to remain, but if he be a high-class animal, or if from any reason the owner is anxious to restore the parts to the normal condition, he must allow continued rest, and blister the part repeatedly in the meantime, keeping shod with a high-heeled shoe. The ordinary blister, composed of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vasoline, and applied in the ordinary manner gives good results. If it is necessary to work the patient, and at the same time endeavor to reduce the enlargement, it can often be done. He should be shod with shoes slightly higher at heel than at toe, but the difference should not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, as if too great there will be a danger of causing injury to other parts of the limb, by placing the foot in an unnatural position. An absorbent, as a liniment, composed of 4 drams each of resublimed crystals of iodine and iodide

of potassium, and 4 ozs. each of alcohol and glycerine, applied with smart friction once daily, will generally reduce the enlargement, but such enlargements are tedious to treat, and a great amount of patience must be exercised. "WHIP."

HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Horses are increasing fast in the United States as evidenced by the Government report for the first of the current year, giving the number at 19,746,853, an increase of 1,213,605, as compared with January, 1906. On January 1st, 1902, there were 16,533,224 horses in the United States, which number increased 3,213,359 head in five years.

While this increase has been most remarkable, there has been no accumulation of surplus. The expansion in commercial and industrial lines, the establishment of great manufactories, the increase by millions of acres in the areas devoted to agriculture, have all contributed to broaden the demand for horses faster than they can be produced. Horses are increasing fast in the United States and Canada, but we are not producing them fast enough yet to be in much danger of having an over-supply. The general demand for horses seems to increase year by year, and the standard of excellence of market classes continues to improve. In no line of live stock at the present time is there brighter money-making prospects than in horse-breeding. But promiscuous breeding will not pay; only classified offerings of good quality will pay a reasonable profit on the cost of production. Nondescripts are not wanted.

LIVE STOCK.

HOW SHALL WE FEED?

Perhaps the question of greatest moment to many at present is "What shall we feed?" To such, it is difficult to offer suggestions, and so, for the time being, we shall consider briefly how we shall use the fodder at hand. Seldom has this question so absorbed the attention of feeders of live stock in general as at the present. Not that this problem has not always been deserving of more thought and application of intelligence, as there has always been broad scope for improvement of methods followed, but because conditions render care and judicious handling of the supply at hand imperative with the vast majority of feeders.

While we are suffering a monetary loss in a few instances, through the present scarcity of fodder directly, the effect must not be regarded solely as a calamity. Beneficial results are bound to accrue. The skillful handling of the fodder at hand, necessitated by the scarcity of the same, will impress lessons on the minds of many feeders not soon to be forgotten. In this particular section, it would seem the shortage has come at a most inopportune time. We have previously been blessed with abundance of fodder of all kinds; this year, the reverse. As a direct result of plenty, very easy methods of feeding have been practiced, and always a surplus; while another direct result has been the lack of discrimination in the quality and number of young stock reared. As a result just now, when fodder is scarce and prices for beef very flat, there is an influx of youngsters. While the theory of selecting when coming into milk is good, we believe time is too short to risk raising any but those from the very best dams. However, there is now afforded an excellent opportunity to make selections of what we have on hand. If some have to go, let it be the poorest; let the weeding be shrewd, and, hereafter, let the selection of calves for rearing be prudent—raising fewer, but raising better than formerly.

With us, the shortage was noticed early in the season, only to be more forcibly impressed at time of harvesting. As a result of the early drouth, pasturage was very short, and remained so throughout the season; consequently, where pastures were not supplemented, the stock enter the winter season in thin condition. There has been a severe drain on the constitution of many big-producing matrons, which will surely manifest its effect throughout the winter. In fact, it will require intelligent feeding, regardless of stores at hand, to place many herds in proper condition for a profitable season's production. With many, the problem is, "Will it pay me to supply my herd with the quality and quantity of feed necessary to put them in this condition?" Fodder being very dear, hay likely to be anywhere above eighteen dollars, and the more concentrated feedstuffs equally as high, bran at twenty-four dollars, corn at thirty dollars per ton, the question is one demanding careful consideration. To the owner who has a supply of fodder sufficient on hand, this, to my mind, should be no perplexing problem. By all means feed the stock as they are deserving, and do not be tempted by the prevailing high prices for fodder. To the owner, however, who has not a supply of fodder sufficient to winter the herd on hand properly, the question is more serious. In the writer's opinion, the best course to pursue in this case would be to weed the herd of all but profitable animals, or, rather, to the number that could, by most economical handling of fodder at hand, be wintered well. Even at the exceptionally low prices ruling for surplus stock, we believe any such