

rations, with regu-
rise, would avoid

which the small
ins are affected,
-morning" disease,
te feeding and re-
n the animal was
nash on Saturday
d perhaps Monday
f the case became
uld be put in the

by plenty of exer-
as worth a ton of
e cause of this dis-
l the heart, liver,
l thus removed the

known as joint-ill,
l the navel in early
d in a joint or in
n keeping the sur-
i condition. Lime
tion of antiseptics

OF DISCUSSION
al to contract the
f such a case, but it
y after delivery of
ing delivery if the
or quarters of the
s do not contract

hemselves on the
it nibbling at the
o be succulent and
are not busy, they
sider a reasonable
y horse?

a definite answer.
divided into three
ould suffice for a
ion, hay, as much
ar at breakfast, 35
our at night; and
ed. In idle periods
ced to one-half gal-
all quantity of hay
horse-tooth doctors

has been brought
done to good an-
ys best to go to a
rian. The charge
mate cost, in most
es the cause of di-

as a depressing in-
er organs, and may
ge night and morn-
s. Some say it in-
acid present.
at heavy feeding
1.

may be alleviated,
1.
egarding diphtheria

ease called cerebro-
be/influenza. No
g in the water sup-
ted places and in
s such diseases.
ckjaw?
cial treatment with
ill effect a cure.
fa to clovers?
ith other foods. It
g, and must not be
if damaged by frost

PREVENTION
erience with horses
, Ont., to state that
w horse diseases and
in avoiding them.
should be regularly
ey should get pala-
too often they did
ey knew. Another

mistake farmers make was in testing a home
remedy, and when the horse was beyond recovery,
rushing for a veterinarian, and then saying he
was incompetent when the animal died.

An attempt to fatten a horse in 24 hours, or
at least to fit him for next week's work by liberal
feeding on Sunday, generally caused lymphangitis.
Joint-ill was said to have caused the loss of more
money value in horses than any other one dis-
ease. In former years he had lost several foals,
but he had listened to a practical talk on this
disease several years ago, and since then lost but
one. He did not think a colt could contract the
ailment before birth—not before the cord was
broken. The use of antiseptics and cleanliness
in the stalls prevented it.

Heaves, though not curable, could be alle-
viated by judicious feeding. Dusty hay, or, in
fact, liberal supplies of hay or other bulky dry
food, should be withheld.

TREATMENT OF AILMENTS

How common ailments can best be treated,
was dealt with by Dr. J. Hugo Reed, of the On-
tario Agricultural College. Chronic indigestion
could be treated best by having the mouth at-
tended to by a competent man, administering a
purgative, and perhaps a tonic. Acute indiges-
tion and flatulent and spasmodic colic were diffi-
cult to distinguish in the early stages. For the
first, raw linseed oil 1 pint, and turpentine 2 to
4 ounces, was a good dose. It might also be
necessary to give belladonna, or to repeat the
dose. Spasmodic colic, in most cases, required
no treatment; the trouble passed off in short
time. If it was found necessary to treat, a dose of
tincture of belladonna, tincture of opium and
sweet nitre, about 1 to 1½ ounces of each, would
suit. Aconite was an unreliable remedy. Large
doses killed quickly, while small doses hastened
death, unless the heart be strong. However,
when this drug had stood for a time it lost its
strength, and had little more effect than water.

Q. What causes spasmodic colic?
A. Some horses are subject to the ailment.
Cases are known where horses become affected
with it on changes of feed, or when watered after
eating.

Q. How does the pulse act in spasmodic colic?
A. During the spasm, up to 50 or 60 beats,
while the normal is 36 to 40.

Q. What medicine cannot be given to preg-
nant mares?

A. Give no medicine to pregnant mares unless
absolutely necessary. Aloes or any drastic pur-
gative should be withheld.

Treatment of lymphangitis consisted in ad-
ministering a purgative of 8 to 10 drams of
aloes and 2 drams of ginger, followed by 4 drams
nitrate of potash night and morning. Application
of heat to the swollen part was good. Regular
exercise and precautions as to prevention should
result in permanent cure.

For Azoturia, the best treatment lay in abso-
lute rest and comfort as soon as the symptoms
were noticed. The administration of a purgative
was good practice.

Q. How often should a horse be watered?
A. My theory is that when a horse is thirsty
he wants a drink. If he is not excessively hot,
he can be allowed to take water comparatively
freely. As a rule, it is best to water before
meals, and not after. Custom and regularity has
much to do with a horse's habits.

Flooring Horse Stables

Clay, planking and concrete are the three materials
of which stable floors are commonly made. Of the
three, a good clay or earth floor is undoubtedly the
best, providing it could be kept in perfect condition
as regards cleanliness, dryness and levelness of sur-
face. It is good for the horses to stand or lie on the
soil itself, if the soil is dry and not reeking with filth
or soaked with urine and other moisture. But a
clay floor is not a practicable proposition. For boxes,
it answers fairly satisfactorily, but for ordinary stable
requirements it is far from being what an ideal floor
ought to be.

The objection to plank floors is that they lack
durability, and since the planking is always some
distance above the ground there is danger of the horses
breaking through. Also the space underneath is
dark and filthy, and gives off disagreeable odors.
A good plank floor is about as satisfactory as any
that can be laid down, but as they are "good" only
for a few years, hardly any one in these days of high-
priced lumber cares to incur the expense of putting
one in. They have to be too soon replaced and are
none too reliable at best. Plank makes the warmest
floor of the three materials named, the horses will
do with less bedding, but they lack durability and
are higher actually in cost.

Concrete has advantages and disadvantages as a
horse stable flooring material. It is solid and clean,
but is a little too hard to be perfect. Horses standing
on it stock up easily if they are addicted to swelling
in the legs while standing idle. It is also slippery
and cold. Its density makes it cold and unless
considerable more bedding is used than is required on
a wood floor, the horses are likely to be uncomfortable
and even unhealthy. The greatest thing in favor of
concrete is its durability when properly laid down,
and this advantage is so great that in most modern
constructed stables, it is about the only material open
for use. There is a profitable field for somebody who
can invent a cheap, warm, clean, reliable and durable
material for horse stable floors.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

China has begun the exportation of pigs to England.
It is said that Chinese pigs will be brought into the
country in thousands, and will very likely prove a
competitor to frozen mutton and beef.

* * *

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If your journal keeps on advocating such re-
forms as heavier taxation of vacant lands and non-
shipping of screenings, etc., and the people's con-
trol of the meat industry, it will deserve our warm
support.

As I lived nine years in the Argentine Republic,
I may point out to your correspondent "Bystand-



FIFTY-NINE ROMNEY SHEARLING RAMS
On the lawn of Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge, Kent, England.

er" that for him to state that a higher percentage
of the Canadian stockmen compared with those of
the Argentine, are educated and intelligent is
very incorrect, and that in assuming so, he is rather
inconsistent with himself, when he advocates
sending men there to learn the cattle industry
from the seniors.
Sask.

L. GABRIEL.

Manitoba's Stock Market Problem

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

That our beef cattle market is in bad shape is
generally known without any argument from me
to prove it. A government commission recently
took exhaustive evidence on the subject and
closed their labors without devising a practical
remedy. I notice you have recently been calling
upon farmers to suggest a plan for improvement,
and since all seem to be shy about suggesting any-
thing radical, I do so with a good deal of diffidence.

My opinion is that a meat-canning factory and
chilling plant under government ownership and
control is what is wanted. It is the lighter
weight beef that is the hardest to sell at present;
just the nice, little, fat stuff that farmers always
pick on for their own use, but of which the butch-
ers complain they do not make much money when
cutting them up. The papers keep telling us to
keep this class another year and fatten them dur-
ing the winter. This is just what the farmers will
not do to any extent.

In this province, we have any amount of
roughage for wintering cattle and the best of
grass for fattening in the summer, and although
not exactly parallel cases, it would to some ex-
tent be as fair to the farmer to compel him to hold

his wheat at home until the time of year it was
needed for consumption as to compel him to win-
ter his cattle over. The farmer wants to either
market or get storage for nine-tenths of both
grain and beef in the fall. This is evidenced by
the fact that he disposes of nearly that proportion
then. Mr. Farmer figures that it costs twice as
much to make beef in winter as it does in summer,
since the grass in most cases costs practically
nothing.

If an expensive system of winter feeding is
practised at all, it is bound to give the best re-
turns from dairy cattle. In this case, what is
spent one day is got back the next with good in-
terest; but in the case of putting \$20.00 or so into
a steer during the winter, it is problematical
whether there will be any interest on investment
in the spring. And then, again, practically all
farmers keep a nice bunch of dairy cows, just as
many as can be managed comfortably without
expensive hired help. If all the progeny of these
cows is kept for three years, it involves an ex-
pensive system of building, winter wages, etc.,
etc., that does not look good to the tired farmer
at the end of the season. The most popular plan
while there was a market, was to sell the young
stuff as stockers—the next best thing is to beef
them as early as possible.

The Chicago cattle interests found they needed
a big canning industry early in their history, and
in the opinion of many, it is time Winnipeg had
such an industry. I know that the manipulators
of cheap beef are ready to head a cry about the
danger of working in poor grades; and this is one
reason why I advocate government ownership

right on the start, as this, with a proper system of
grading and labeling, would give confidence from
the first. The selling might be done best on the
co-operative system. I suppose that neither I,
nor many other farmers, would give much infor-
mation regarding details; but I know that I have
eaten as nice beef or fowl right out of the cans as I
ever got in the ordinary way.

As for finding a market, Alberta and Saskatch-
ewan have given us an example of what a gov-
ernment can do in that respect. This year,
their creamery patrons received an average of
over 25 cents per lb. for their butter, and for the
past fifteen years they sold their butter for more
than Manitoba creameries did for the same grade.
I see no reason why a considerable market could
not be found right among the farmers in the sum-
mer. The actual cost of packing, I believe, would
be small compared with private profits if it were
carried on privately. If our premier has the
same interest in the comfort of the farm homes as
President Roosevelt professes, he might foresee a
glorious liberation of the farmers' wives from
wrestling with beef bones and ovens through, at
least, part of the hot days—and with the bachelors
—it wouldn't always be canned salmon and half-
fried pork. With our perfect natural system of
refrigerators for half the year, farmers could ship
their carcasses of beef at a great deal less freight
than live stuff—the same would apply with ref-
erence to freight in exporting the finished prod-
uct.

This system would give the greatest impetus to
dairying that can be given; as it is, the buyer
comes around in the fall and sniffs at the little
stuff—no matter how fat—but smiles on the old
cows that were dried up to come in for winter.