

absence of the local heat and swelling that is present in sprain of either muscular or tendinous tissue, but the sensitiveness to pressure is well marked.

Treatment.—In ordinary cases, the same treatment adopted for sprain of the tendons will suffice, but it is often noticed that the lameness is more persistent, does not so readily yield to treatment, and is more liable to recur; hence, in most cases, a longer rest is necessary. In severe cases where there is rupture of a part or whole of the ligament, with greater or less descent of the fetlock pad, it is necessary to place the patient in slings, pad between the hoof and fetlock joint behind with batting and bandage, in order to support as well as possible and prevent, to some extent, the descent. Soothing treatment, as in other cases, should be adopted at first, followed by cold and stimulant liniments, and this followed by repeated blisters. A rest of several months is necessary.

"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 1, 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 livestock 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. Non-descripts are not wanted.

Horse Topics of Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have had a good summer on the whole out here, especially for horses. The winter was very severe and the horses on the range were pretty thin in condition when the grass came; consequently, there was a very heavy loss on new-born foals, chiefly from mares which had been indoors all winter. The cause of the trouble was the too liberal feeding of our excellent Alberta oats and too little exercise of the mares. If breeders would only use a little more common sense in these matters it would prevent this loss. Some of the foals were unable to stand, whilst others took a severe kind of scour which generally proved fatal. I know some breeders who lost all their colts, and seeing some of these had cost their owners fifteen to twenty dollars to produce, it behooves owners of brood mares to give them all the attention and suitable feed needed for the safe and healthy production of the foals. My advice, and it is from experience, is—give your mares plenty of sloppy bran for six weeks previous to foaling and very little oats, and don't have your mares too fat, as near nature as you can keep. I notice from a very good authority that the much boomed motor which was to put horse breeding to sleep, so to speak, is not proving the success its inventors and manufacturers had predicted.

Horse breeders may take heart again as, a few years ago, a vast quantity of our Canadian horses were employed on the streets of London, and I notice that there is talk about returning to the horse drawn vehicle. The heavy draft horse is still unmolested in one sphere of utility. The lumber companies are still prepared to give big prices for the big ones, provided they are heavy enough. I have seen several teams sold which have realized between \$500 and \$600 each, and I think this is profitable to the breeder without having any market to seek or any special training, only his every day work of the farm, which fits him for the lumber camps.

It has been a fine summer for grass. We have had above an average fall of rain for Alberta, which has kept the grass green longer than usual. Hay is plentiful, and green-feed too much so, owing to the frost in some parts of the province, and the late seeding. The owners of stallions in the central part of Alberta have had an anxious time owing to an outbreak of mare decoit. The Government have quarantined a large number of mares and destroyed some which had the disease bad. Owners are doing their utmost to stamp out this dreadful scourge, and from what I hear success seems to be with their efforts. Looking over the year 1907 from a horseman's point of view, it has been a good one and seeing that it is quite likely horses will be still required for the street traffic of our cities the world over, horses are making good money and are likely to retain their high prices if not to still go higher—at least, that is the opinion of a good many people.

Alberta.

T. R.

Great Britain Adopts Canada's Tactics with Glanders.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

One of the special privileges, accorded by adage or custom to doctors of divinity, human or veterinary medicine, is to differ; it, therefore, was not to be wondered at that the inauguration of the campaign against glanders by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was looked askance at, even by the Moderns. The Ancients' to whom the germ of glanders is as unreal as Hades to a follower of Ingersoll, thought that the Minister was being led into an unknown country full of quicksands, which might mean a quick retracing of steps in order to avoid becoming mired financially, or to prevent the loss irretrievable, of political, scientific and professional reputations. It however speaks well for the administration of the Hon. Sydney Fisher that the march of events has justified the faith reposed in the Veterinary Director-General, and that in two distinct ways, first, the gradual but undoubted diminishing numbers of diseased horses in Canada, and second, by the recent Glanders or Farcy Order 1907 of Great Britain, for that country, after noting the work done in Canada during the past three years, has now promulgated an order by which this dread disease (glanders) is to be handled much the same as in the Dominion, namely, by the use of mallein as a diagnostic or discovering agent, then slaughter of the reactors, for which compensation will be paid.

When a disease of an insidious nature, such as Glanders, gets a foothold in a country it takes money to stamp it out; the expenditure of public money is unavoidable if human life is to be safeguarded, and valuable equine stock is to be preserved.

At the present time Glanders is controlled as follows: a report of a suspected outbreak is received at headquarters, as soon as possible a government veterinary inspector is despatched to the scene, and if after inspection and a careful study of the surroundings and the history he (the inspector) considers action warranted, all the horses or mules on the premises are tested with mallein, and those showing a reaction are ordered slaughtered, and the premises quarantined until proper disinfection and cleansing has been done, which accomplished, the owner may receive his compensation, calculated at the rate of

two-thirds the valuation of the horses, the maximum for ordinary horse stock being under the Act, \$150 and for purebreds \$300. Should one of the reactors be what is known as a clinical (discharging from the nose, enlarged submaxillary glands or farcy buds on the body or other symptoms), the non-reactors to the first test are held under quarantine for thirty days for a second test, so that none may escape that may be harboring this distinctive germ. Under this system, as already stated, the disease is being rapidly brought under control and its eventual disappearance from the horse stock of Canada, is within a measurable distance of being accomplished, provided that it is remembered that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety," and that every possible means be used to prevent its importation. The present system of dealing with glanders in Canada was not arrived at without a great deal of thought and experimenting, the idea of saving the pockets of the horse owner being kept very prominently in view, a position which if held too tenaciously may rather militate against the quick stamping out of such a disease; in fact the experience of the past five years has demonstrated beyond cavil or doubt, that half-hearted means are of no use when dealing with contagious diseases. In 1906 nearly two thousand horses (2000) were destroyed at a cost for compensation of close to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). The Western Provinces have been the worst infested, a condition not altogether to be wondered at, when it is remembered that on account of the ease of access, and the rapid and large influx of settlers, numbers of horses were brought in, and in many cases, the importations were inferior animals and bearers of disease. In Ontario and other Eastern Provinces, the work horses are raised there, whereas comparatively few of the western farm horses are home raised. In the three prairie provinces previous to 1904, some semblance of control of the disease was attempted, in Manitoba clinical cases being destroyed on inspection, the best known method at that time; but those not exhibiting symptoms even if reactors, were not dealt with as dangerous. It was not until a year or two later that the work done by the Dominion authorities distinctly showed that not only was the non-clinical reactor dangerous, but that the so-called ceased reactor (a horse tested two or more times consecutively with mallein, at thirty, sixty and ninety day intervals, and which at the last or second last test was unaffected by the mallein) was a menace to any stud of healthy horses in which it remained, thus disproving the deductions arrived at by the British committee on the investigation of Glanders, who had been working in connection with the London County Council, and who held, temporarily, the dangerous doctrine that the ceased reactor might be considered cured of glanders. The right about face of the veterinary authorities of Gt. Britain, a movement entirely to their credit let it be said, is shown to be, by the new Glanders and Farcy Order of 1907, one of the best pieces of evidence that Canada's method of controlling the disease is considered to be the correct, most commonsense and inexpensive way known to Science!

INTER PRIMOS.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter.

THE SHORTHORN SALES.

Only one theme could be of much interest to readers at this time. The great Shorthorn sales of the season are over, and once again "Old Amos" comes out very much on top. He was a wonderful man, the old Quaker (Cruikshank) and, in the Shorthorn world, "his soul is marching on." All the same, in the midst of our northern jubilation, let us not forget Tommy Bates. The only remaining Bates herd of cattle in England of any dimensions is that of Mr. Joseph Harris, at Brakenburgh Tower, Carlisle. It was formerly at Calthwaite, in the same grassy county of Cumberland. Mr. Harris sold a draft from his Bates herd, under Mr. Thornton's hammer, a few weeks ago, and got capital prices. His cattle have a style that you do not quite find in the thick, fleshy Cruikshank type. A blend of the two, if you get them to "nick," does splendidly, only wisdom is profitable to direct in work of that kind. Forty females at the Brakenburgh Tower sale averaged £99 18s. 8d., and nine bulls averaged £50 19s. 8d. The buyers were all home breeders, and, indeed, one feature of all the Shorthorn sales lately has been the comparative inaction of the Argentine buyers. Mr. Harris got 285 gs. for Duchess 139th, a four-year-old cow. He had 270 gs. for another Duchess, a year older, as well as 200 gs. for a Duchess heifer calf. The yearling bull, Duke of Cumberland 21st, made 200 gs., his buyer being the well-known Gloucestershire stockman, J. T. Hobbs, Maisey Hampton, Fairford. Other Duchess cows



THE HARTNEY SYNDICATE HORSE "CONCORD" AND THREE OF HIS GET, AT BRANDON EXHIBITION, 1907.