

dry and cool, and the collar cleaned before it is put on again. This tends to prevent trouble, and when trouble occurs hastens recovery.

Other forms of shoulder trouble are the formation of abscesses or tumors. Abscesses are of two kinds, viz., serous and purulent. The former contains a thin, slightly bloody-looking fluid, and the latter contains pus. Serous abscesses form quickly. Generally when first noticed there is a well-marked enlargement. It is soft and fluctuating to the touch, and there is little heat or soreness. Purulent abscesses form slowly and with well-marked soreness. A swelling which is hot and tender to the touch is noted. When the collar presses upon it the animal evinces acute pain, but will soon draw without apparent distress until allowed a few minutes rest again. The swelling may partially disappear, only to become apparent after a few hours' rest. The swelling and soreness soon become constant. After a time a soft spot appears in the swelling, and if not lanced will burst and allow escape of pus. Treatment in these cases demands rest. The abscesses should be freely lanced at the lowest part to allow free escape of serum or pus, and the cavity should then be flushed out two or three times daily until healed with a strong antiseptic, as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

Another form of shoulder trouble is the formation of fibrous tumors. In the early stages the symptoms strongly simulate those of the formation of a purulent tumor, but no soft spot appears. In many cases it is not possible to tell whether the enlargement is a fibrous tumor or a purulent abscess with thick, fibrous walls. In such cases a small opening should be made through the skin and enlargement right to the bottom. If even a small quantity of pus be present, the treatment for an abscess will suffice, but if no pus be present the whole fibrous mass must be dissected out, the wound stitched and then treated with an antiseptic until healed. It is not uncommon for a number of little fibrous tumors, probably not larger than beans to be present. During rest these almost disappear (but still can be felt, but not readily seen) but when the horse is worked they cause well-marked soreness. Each must be dissected out, and the wounds then treated with an antiseptic. Local application such as blisters, liniments or absorbents for these fibrous growths do little or no good. Dissection is the only cure. Sore necks, caused by the collar, often result in the formation of small abscesses or boils, which should be freely lanced and treated with antiseptics.

WHIP.

Stallion Enrolment and Inspection.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Last week at the meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association in Toronto a resolution from the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association was read, asking the Ontario Branch to pass a law to have all stallions imported into the Province inspected for hereditary unsoundness, and that all those three years and upwards have a certificate showing them to be foal getters. After a slight discussion the chairman of the Enrolment Board rose to his feet and heartily condemned it, stating that it was "an unwarranted interference with private enterprise." Did a man ever show his hand so plainly? This notorious and infamous Stallion Enrolment Act, hatched by a few importers and dealers so that they or their agents can pose as inspectors and incidentally sell their horses, does not apply to the fountain head of our supply. There is an Act in the Old Country for the "encouragement" of heavy horse breeding. A committee gives a bonus to worthy stallions, not exceeding four hundred dollars to any one horse. For this consideration he must pass an examination for hereditary unsoundness, and his service fee must not exceed fifteen dollars. There is nothing wrong about that. Ontario has a law for the "discouragement" of horse breeding, which says, "trot out your horse at 7 a.m. on a cold November morning; give me four or five dollars for a worthless certificate, which, by the way, although you have paid for does not belong to you, (I suppose they had to have a lawyer on the committee to frame that clause) and we will allow you to do business. Surely a nice state of affairs, to have to be dictated to by a body of men not one of whom probably ever travelled a horse a single season, and likely has not a dollar invested at the present time. Their plea is, the demand for the Act is unanimous. I dare them to take a plebiscite of bona fide stallion owners, one man one vote, and give each side of the question a responsible scrutineer. Again, we have been taxed for this purpose three years and we have a right to see a full financial statement, including the select committee's expenses, so that we can read what it is costing each county, and what proportion the taxation amounts to. I have been in the stallion business twenty-five years, have always bought the best producers that I could get, and charged the smallest fee possible, with a living profit, some years as low as \$1.00 dollars, with the idea of being of some use to my community. I have as

good a sire to-day as walks the road, but before I will submit to such arbitrary methods there will be a horse for sale cheap. All horsemen who are on this side of the question should wake up, demand a bonus sufficient to offset the "unwarranted interference with private enterprise," or get out and let this select committee and their political friends supply the horses.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ED. H. DEX.

Preventing Kicking.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have a mare and three of her colts, aged one, two and three years, respectively. None is naturally vicious, but they are full of life. I make it a practice of handling them early and with kindness. When firm treatment is required (as in these cases in halter breaking), I stay with each case until I have won out, and in such a way as to leave the colt feeling I am still its friend. I never go near one of my horses unless I am on guard against possible kicking or biting. I am breaking my three-year-old to harness. To get her used to the straps, from the first I allowed harness, especially in taking it off, to slide down against her heels. In one way and another, in and out of the stable I have tried to familiarize the horses with everything—harness, broom, shovel, etc., touching their legs without their forming a fear of them. I find this method works well for me.

Speaking of remedies for real kickers, I knew of one case, and a bad one, that was cured by hanging a sack of hay from the ceiling, to within about two feet of the floor and the same dis-

Take a short piece of chain, say about 12 or 15 inches long, not too heavy, a short piece of cow chain with a ring on one end would do; take a strap and slip one end through ring on end of chain and buckle strap on leg of horse around pastern joint, or right above the hoof. I believe this to be far better than the whip as it catches him every time he kicks, and if you can control your horse and gain his confidence without the use of the whip you are saving oats and temper, and besides, your confidence in him and his in you will increase 100 per cent.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

T S

The Horse Question.

In our regular "Scottish Letter" which appeared in our last issue, our correspondent, who by the way, is one of the best informed men in the Old Land on all matters pertaining to agriculture, said that it would never pay farmers generally to go into the business of raising remounts at the present scale of prices. His advice to go ahead and breed and raise drafters seems sound, and he concludes that if no great amount of money is cleared in the operation that it will give satisfaction as a duty in the present crisis. The cleaning out of so many light horses will surely leave a vacancy to be filled either by other horses or by tractors or some horseless power.

With horses meeting such a slow sale and grain so high in price it requires a heroic effort to increase the production of horses. We heard a good horseman say the other day that a man could not possibly feed a horse a year for less than \$96 to \$100 under present conditions. Then he said feed him three or four years like this before he is ready for sale and where are your profits when you sell him in the end for \$175? Of course it would not require as much to feed a colt the first year and the second year as thereafter, but a two-year-old colt or a three-year-old will eat almost as much as a mature animal on maintenance rations. In fact it requires more feed to keep the colt growing and going ahead, as the good horseman likes to see them, than it does to maintain an easy-feeding, matured animal. Figuring up the cost of a foal the first year with economical feeding, prices as they now are and allowing for two weeks' lost time at foaling, and a loss in mare efficiency of about three hours daily the month previous to foaling, and counting service fees for the horse but not counting interest on the investment in the mare, it will cost about \$70 the first year to feed the colt reasonably well. The second year counting pasture and winter feed it would cost about \$54, and the third year possibly \$64; this, not figuring any interest on investment or on service fee, and the price of feed fed. This makes a total of \$188 cost. Very little profit in selling at \$175! We have taken no consideration of the value of the manure, and we have assumed that the mare paid for her keep in work.

We must remember that prices for all kinds of feeding stuffs are very high now, and that under ordinary conditions the cost would not be so high. But some years ago a horseman computing this cost for "The Farmer's Advocate" placed it at \$194.22. Others estimated it down to \$133.50. Prices of feeds were then low compared with present-day prices. It is no easy matter then to make big profits in colt raising. But there is another side. The mare must be kept and colts must be raised to take the places of the worn-out workers. It means little lost time for her to raise a colt. And at the present time unless thinking men are astray in their estimation of the future, grain and feed of all kinds must go down and live stock go up. The stockman and the horseman must look to the future. There is no use of anyone getting up at the present time and attempting to tell practical horsemen and stockmen that prices of horses and meats are high enough to warrant increased production. Such talk is nonsense, but the fertility of the soil must be maintained to grow crops, and this depends on live stock, horses included. The present horse situation is dull, but the future



Rising Tide.

First in the class for three-year-old Clydesdale Stallions at Ayr Show, Scotland, 1914

tance from the horse. The first night he kicked until he was done out. The second night only a few kicks, and on the third night he gave up in disgust.

B. C.

H. G. E.

How a Kicker Was Stopped.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In looking over your valuable paper of February 4th I noticed an inquiry for information regarding remedy for kicking horses, and, having received much valuable information from your question and answer columns, and having had experience with the same difficulty as R. U. Hurford, I thought I would give him the benefit of this experience.

In using the whip I found that it only kept them quiet so long as I was in the stable or until they did not see me around for some time, and I finally concluded that I had to use other means or something that would answer the purpose of the whip when nobody was around.

The following is the remedy I used, and may say that its results far exceeded my expectations, in fact I do not remember seeing the horse kick three times after the remedy was applied. It is worth the trouble of trying (even if it does not cure) just to have the fun of seeing how frightened he is after he makes his first attempt to kick when the remedy is applied.