

quantity and quality of labor on the third location becomes quite appreciable. It is represented by what the third man would give the first man if he could get first choice instead of having to take third. In the terminology of Political Economy it is called rent or ground rent. It must be carefully distinguished from rent in popular usage which includes both rent of ground and interest on capital, as, for example, when one rents a house and lot.

Now, let us carry the inquiry a little farther. What will happen when several more settlers come? The addition of each worker will, in ways which are familiar to all, increase the average efficiency of labor in the community. To that extent all will be benefited by the growth of the industrial organism. But, though all may benefit, all do not benefit equally. Those first upon the scene benefit disproportionately, to an extent represented by the rent which their holdings can command. Rent is thus seen to depend, not upon the labor of the possessor, but upon the competition for land, which becomes keener as the community grows in size and as the efficiency of labor is increased by industrial organization. Its magnitude is determined according to the well-known law of supply and demand.

Carry the inquiry farther yet. The continued growth of the community will, by and by, need a store, a post office, a school, a church, a blacksmith shop, etc., together with that industrial specialization which these involve. By and by a railway reaches the little community center. All these advantages benefit every member of the community; but they do not benefit all equally. There is a growing disparity between the benefit conferred by these advantages upon those near the community center and that conferred upon those farthest away. For example, consider the advantage which is possessed by the wheat grower who has but one mile to haul his wheat to the railway over him who has to haul his wheat fifteen miles. Consider also other similar advantages of proximity to school and church, store and blacksmith shop, etc. The sum total of all these advantages of location is measured by the Ground Rent. They render labor applied at one place more effective than labor applied at another, and to this extent the just rewarding of labor is prevented.

Now we set out to solve the problem of just distribution, that is, of determining what conditions will ensure to each worker as much as he justly earns, but no more. And we have arrived at a point where we see that the problem of Rent is a disturbing factor in the situation. We have traced the origin and growth of Rent, have discerned its nature, and have seen its effects in preventing the just distribution of wealth. We must now digress for a brief time in order to clear up this point, of which I shall treat in my next letter.

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

THE HORSE.

Better Horses Wanted.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Percheron Society of America, the registration fee on imported horses was increased to \$100 per head, taking effect July 1, 1916. The object sought is to discourage the importation of inferior horses, and it is believed this high fee will have the desired effect. Provision is further made to refund \$85 of the \$100 paid by importers, on horses that are good enough to win at fairs recognized by the Percheron Society of America. It is believed this action will effectually bar inferior horses, without interfering with the importation of really valuable animals. Members of the Percheron Society have already been advised of this action, and breeders generally appear to be heartily in accord with the new ruling.

Forty-one fairs and expositions in the United States were accorded recognition by the Percheron Society for 1916. Provision was also made to recognize, with a special classification, all Canadian fairs that obtain recognition from the Canadian Percheron Association. Strong exhibits of Percherons at the fall fairs will benefit the Percheron breed, and all breeders. Special attention is directed to the Futurity Stakes—for colts foaled in 1915—to be held at the Iowa, Illinois and Ohio State Fairs, and the International in 1916. Breeders should fit good yearlings for these shows, and help to demonstrate that America can produce Percherons second to none.

Records in the office of the Percheron Society show an active trade, particularly as to sales made by breeders. Prices are gradually growing stronger on good Percherons, but demand is slack for poorer sorts. More men are seeking stallions of exceptional merit, fit to head pure-bred studs, than at any time in the last three years, and more confidence is expressed by purchasers generally.

More than 112 million dollars' worth of horses, and over 23 million dollars' worth of mules, have been exported from the United States in the 16 months ending January 1, 1916. This is a greater total in cash received, than we obtained for all horses and mules exported during the preceding 16 years, and our shipments show no signs of lessening. Good draft geldings are in keen demand also, and are bringing from \$275 to \$325 on the Chicago market, despite the pessimistic comments of country horse buyers, who generally seek to give, for selfish reasons, the impression that drafters are not wanted. Farmers who cannot secure satisfactory prices at home should club together, and ship their draft geldings direct to the large

markets. Country horse buyers are doing all they can to hammer down prices on drafters in the country, for their own profit, and are having fair success. The war horse demand keeps business going, and if a big drafter is passed by often enough, the farmer who owns him may take the price offered. For this reason, direct shipments should receive consideration.

The urgent need—more apparent than ever before—is for men to assemble small but select bands of mares, absolutely sound and right in every way, breed them to really high-class sires, and develop and show the colts. From such hand-picked studs, stallions can be developed fit to head any band of pure-bred mares. This is precisely what American breeders are most urgently in need of now, and the opportunity is a great one.

WAYNE DINSMORE.

Lameness in Horses—XIV.

BONE SPAVIN.

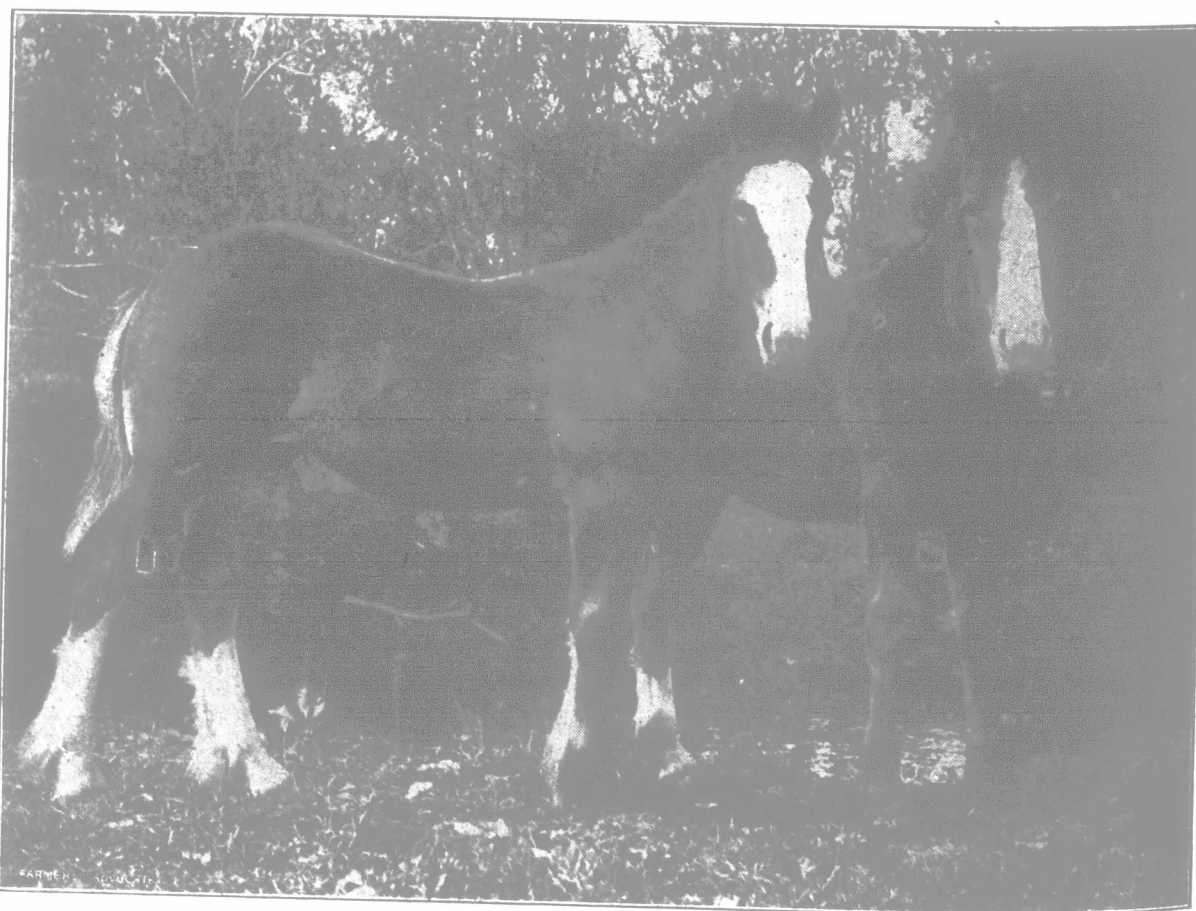
Bone spavin is a very common cause of lameness and unsoundness. The condition is commonly called "a Jack," but why it should be called Jack rather than Tom, Dick or Harry is hard to understand. In order to be able to diagnose a bone spavin when lameness is not present, it is necessary that a person be a good judge of the different conformations of the hock, as an apparent roughness that may be a spavin in one horse, may be merely a peculiarity of congenital conformation in another. A bone spavin may be defined as an exostosis (a bony growth) on the hock, usually appearing on the inner and lower portion of the anterior surface of the joint, but may be on any part.

Causes.—Like ringbone, splint, and other bone diseases, bone spavin is usually, but not always, caused by concussion. In this way inflammation is set up in the cancellated tissue of some of the bones of the hock. This extends and involves the compact tissue, an exudate is thrown out, the articular cartilage is destroyed, the exudate becomes ossified, (converted into bone), and two or more bones become united into one; this process is known as ankylosis. It is often claimed that a bone spavin is the result of a kick or other injury, and, while it is possible that such may be the case, it is very improbable. There is usually a congenital or hereditary predisposition, and where spavin is present if the progenitors of the horse for several generations on each side can be definitely traced, it will generally be found that some of them suffered from spavin. This predisposition may exist simply in the general conformation of the hock, weak, small hocks being more liable than deep, broad and angular ones. At the same time there is no conformation of hock that can be said to be immune.

Symptoms.—The typical symptoms of bone spavin are characteristic, and diagnosis is comparatively easy. After standing for a greater or less length of time, the horse, when asked to move—for instance, when asked to stand over in the stall in the morning, after being in the stable all night—he will tread simply with the toe of the affected limb, and move quite lame. If backed out of the stall he will step short and lame, and go on the toe for a variable distance; in some cases for a few steps only, in others for a few rods, or even farther, and then go practically, if not quite sound, and will continue to go sound until allowed to rest for a few minutes or longer, after which he

will start off lame again. There is practically no detectable heat or tenderness in the part, but there is usually an enlargement which can be noticed. In cases of suspected spavin the observer should carefully observe both hocks. If an enlargement of greater or less size can be noticed on the hock of the lame leg, (usually on the inner and lower part of the front of the joint), and there is an absence of a like enlargement on the other hock, and the characteristic lameness noted be present, there is no difficulty in diagnosing spavin. Unfortunately, however, we do not always observe these definite symptoms. The lameness does not always disappear on exercise, but in the majority of cases it decreases. Neither is there always a well-marked enlargement. In other cases there is a roughness resembling spavin on each hock, which may be a congenital conformation and quite within the region of soundness. In some cases lameness is present before any enlargement can be noticed, and in some cases, especially when the true hock joint is involved, there is permanent lameness and no enlargement. This is called *Occult or blind spavin*, and the lameness is incurable, and the case is hard to diagnose. It is not unknown for a well-marked spavin of large size to be present without causing lameness at any stage. When spavin lameness is suspected, but cannot be definitely diagnosed, it is good practice to get an assistant to hold the horse on level ground or a floor while the examiner lifts the foot and forcibly flexes the hock for some time, say a minute, and, as soon as he releases the limb, have the assistant walk the horse straight ahead. This will, in most cases, cause him to go quite lame, with the characteristic lameness of spavin, for a few steps. But even this test is not always satisfactory, and, in cases where the typical symptoms are not well marked, the examiner must judge by the general symptoms shown, and the absence of apparent causes of lameness in other parts of the limb. It will be noticed that while there is little difficulty in diagnosing a typical case of bone spavin, there are many cases in which diagnosis is very difficult and requires a person of experience who has paid particular attention to the various conformations of hock, and the different kinds of lameness caused by the disease.

Treatment.—As with other bone diseases, treatment should be directed towards hastening on the process of ankylosis, thereby causing a subsidence of the inflammation and lameness. In all cases there is a union of two or more bones into one. There are really four articulations in the joint, the uppermost being called *the true hock joint* where extensive motion exists. When this articulation is involved the lameness is constant. The articulation below this, while somewhat extensive is simply gliding in motion, the one below this is also gliding but not extensive, while the lower one—also gliding—has very little motion. Motion in either or both of the lower two may be removed by ankylosis without causing noticeable alteration in action, but ankylosis of the third from below will cause a stiffness. Fortunately it is usually the lower articulations that are involved. As stated, treatment should be directed towards terminating the process of ankylosis, and this can be best done by counter-irritation in the form of blisters or the firing iron, followed by blisters. Unscrupulous or ignorant vendors of medicine claim to be able to remove spavin and leave the joint in a normal condition, but when we understand that the whole bone is involved, and the articular cartilage destroyed, we can readily perceive the fallacy of such claims. In quite young ani-



Two of a Kind.

Two colts generally do better, running together, than one alone.

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London

EDITOR "T

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