

as I have seen anywhere, and while they were very liberally patronized by farmers who first introduced, they have not gained in favor since their stock "came to the collar," nor have they distinguished themselves in the market or show-ring in competition with the Clydesdale.

J. G. CLARK.

Ottawa, Ont.

Clydesdale Sells Better

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.
With regard to the letter in the issue of the 15th inst. re "Percheron and Clydesdale," I might give my experience with them. First, the Clydesdale is a better work horse; second, the Clydesdale is a better mover in all kinds of harness from a dealer's standpoint, and will get the dealer more praise and trade from the people than the Percheron.

Of course, we know the Percheron matures early, from 3 to 4 years of age, whereas the Clydesdale will be 4, 5 or even 6 years old before full maturity is reached. But when you put both breeds on the market, the Clydesdale will bring in more money and will more than amply repay the farmer in price and work for the longer time of maturing. Thanking you for the valuable space in your paper, I remain,

A CONSTANT READER, QUC.

Hesitates to give an Opinion

Editor THE FARMING WORLD.
Your favor of the 10th received. An sorry I cannot oblige you in this matter, as to the merits of the Clydesdale and Percheron horses. It would not do for me to enter into a discussion through the press. My Institute subject is "The Horse." There are good and poor ones in all breeds.

Yours very truly,

Note.—The above letter was received from a prominent institute lecturer whom we asked for an expression of opinion as to the merits of the Clyde and the Percheron. Surely a person whose business it is to talk "horse" at Institute meetings should have no scruples about expressing an opinion on a subject of such vital importance to the farmers of this country as this is.

Contrast the attitude of this "lecturer" with that of Dr. J. Hugo Reid, of the Ontario Agricultural College, a permanent Government official, with as his letter published elsewhere in this issue shows, is not afraid to express his opinion in the public press. Dr. Reid's action in this matter is to be commended, and if others engaged in similar educational work (not omitting such important personages as Institute lecturers) would come right out into the open and express their unbiased opinions on all questions affecting the farmer's interests, the public would be greatly benefited thereby. So long as the opinions expressed are based upon experience and sound reasoning no one can consistently find fault.—Editor.

Glanders

Glanders is a very malignant and contagious disease. Just as rabies seem to be peculiar to the canine race, but transmissible from it to any other warm blooded animal, so glanders seems to be peculiar to the horse, though any of the warm blooded animals may contract it by inoculation. It is a very old disease. The first notice we have of it comes from the fourth century. It seems to be a disease peculiar to the temperate regions, it be-

ing unknown in very warm countries, as Australia, nor is it known in very cold ones. There are one or two exceptions to this, as it is met in the hot climate of Java and close to the Arctic circle in Norway. Its cause can usually be traced to infection, but at times it has been known to break out where there seemed little possibility of this, and as all diseases which are peculiar to any race of animals, would seem to break out spontaneously when surrounding circumstances were favorable for its development. Badly ventilated stables, hard work, little care and poor food would be conditions most favorable for its outbreak. Farcy is the same disease as glanders only it is a much milder form and attacks the legs. A horse affected with farcy may impart glanders to another, and vice versa.

The symptoms of glanders are such that it is very hard to identify with certainty, as most of the conditions indicative of glanders are also present in other disorders. There is a discharge from the nostrils, one or both of a bluish watery sticky matter. On looking at the inside of the nostril there will be seen on the membrane from the size of a pin head to that of a ten cent piece. These ulcers are gray at the centre with dark red or purple edges. Sometimes at the first outbreak of the disease there are no ulcers in view. A similar discharge may be produced from nasal gleet, or from a diseased tooth, and horses have been destroyed in which a diseased tooth has been found to be the cause. The symptoms to be looked for are glazy, sticky discharge, often from one nostril than from both, ulcers in the membrane of the nose, hard swelling of the glands under the jaw and usually adhering to it, and added to all this, the absence of any other apparent cause for the discharge. The maline test, one somewhat similar to that so conclusive in tuberculosis, is necessary to give sufficient certainty to make the destruction of the animal and the thorough disinfection of stable and furniture imperative. Many authorities have contended, however, that horses afflicted with nasal gleet should also be destroyed, claiming the danger of its turning into glanders.

Navel Ill in Foals

This disease is caused by a germ which enters by way of the navel. The illness is often called rheumatism, and sometimes attributed to the foal getting tramped upon by the dam. Some joint will be swollen and sore, and the colt will be very lame. There will be feverishness, loss of vigor, constipation, the colt will refuse to suck. On examining the navel remains, it will be found to be moist and clammy instead of having dried up, and water may trickle from it at times. The joints continue to swell, abscesses will form and death from exhaustion will follow. It is well to note the symptoms, as the early employment of a veterinary surgeon will avail, and nothing can be done to save the foal later.

The Dead Meat Trade and How it Will Benefit the Stockman*

The great meat consuming countries to-day are those of the most highly advanced civilization. As people become more highly civilized, they become greater meat eaters. All the people in the world do not eat meat, and it is fortunate for the lover

of the "savory steak" that this is the case. There are estimated to be 1,500,000,000 people in the world, and if we allow $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. meat per head per day it would require 750,000 steers daily to supply the demand, a quantity that the meat producing countries of the world could not begin to supply. There is ample room, therefore, for the demand for meat to increase, a most encouraging outlook for the cattle raiser.

But the important question with the cattle raiser to-day is how best to get his produce to the consumer in a condition that will bring him the most money. The method by which the great cattle producing countries of the world are endeavoring to reach the consumer is by the development of the dead meat trade, killing the animals at large central abattoirs and sending forward meat in a chilled or frozen state. This method has received its greatest development in the United States, where the exports of dead meat are twice as large as they were ten years ago. The result of this development has been enhanced values for the cattle raiser, and the utilization of the by-products in a country where the cattle are grown. The packer has also profited largely thereby, and though he has become wealthy himself he has put more money into the pockets of the producer. In the Argentine, in Australia and New Zealand the dead meat trade is year by year assuming larger proportions, and these countries, though a month or six weeks from the British market, continue to send forward frozen meats at a profit both to the producer and the packer.

BUT WHAT OF CANADA?

For a number of years the advisability of establishing the dead meat trade has been before the public. But so far nothing in the way of a centralized way has been done to establish this trade in Canada. We have been joggling along in the old way, sending our cattle across the water to be slaughtered at the port of entry within ten days after landing, with the result that we are very little further ahead, considering the growth and expansion of the country, than we were ten years ago so far as our export cattle trade is concerned. Our exports of live cattle for 1904 were over 30,000 head less than in 1903. In my opinion we shall never reach our possibilities as a great cattle producing country, unless in a very short time the dead meat trade is established on a large and permanent basis. Canada is well situated for having a dead meat trade as well as a live cattle outlet for our finished animals.

I have been asked to say something as to the advantages the stock raiser will derive from the establishment of this trade. Let us look at these from two standpoints—the export trade and the local trade. Canada is not yet a great meat consuming country, though she has as advanced a civilization as any other land in the world. But there are not enough of us yet to consume any very large quantity. Therefore expansion in the meat industry must come largely from the development of the export trade.

In developing the export market

THE ADVANTAGES

to the cattle raiser in having the dead meat trade established are many. They may be enumerated in brief form as follows:

(1) By sending over our cattle alive we are at the mercy of the English buyer, who knows we are compelled to slaughter at the port of entry within ten days after landing.

*Address delivered by the Editor of THE FARMING WORLD at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec., 1904.