

to begin early to lay in their supplies so as to get a chance to pick wide, low, blocky cattle. Buyers are already contracting with ranchers and semi-ranchers for their steers so the isolated feeder must not delay too long.

### Paving Roads with Gold

In the effort to reduce cost of production and transportation the expense of hauling our marketable commodities over our country roads does not come in for sufficient consideration. As compared with the cost of hauling freight by ocean boats the expense by farm wagon is as one-tenth of a cent to 25 cents or two hundred and fifty times as great and, as compared to railway charges, which are supposed to be most exorbitant, the cost on country roads is twenty-five times as great.

Considering that practically all the produce of the six million acres we have under cultivation in this Western country goes to market in farm wagons at an average cost of 25 cents per ton per mile the problem of good roads assumes some significance. It costs the farmers of Canada fully three times as much to market a given tonnage of farm produce as it does the European farmer, partly of course, because we haul our stuff farther, but more particularly, because our roads are so inferior to theirs.

Some people would take comfort in the shallow assertion that they earn the 25 cents themselves but the fallacy of this theory that, any work is profitable simply because it keeps people out of idleness is fast becoming evident. The object of work is not to keep people employed but to produce the total of necessities and comforts demanded by all the human family. The object itself not the means of it is the only reason for work, hence there is such a thing as wasted time and misspent work. There is perhaps more of such waste upon the roads than in any other division of productive effort.

Our prairie provinces are not actual gold producers but if the time and labor expended upon our roads were exchanged at its market equivalent in bullion there would be a considerable quantity of the precious metal for pavement.

## HORSE

### The Horse in Hot Weather

Just now we are hearing from a good many owners of horses who are having trouble with their work animals, and most of them have the same complaint to make. They tell us that the horse that was all right in cold weather has begun to rub and gnaw at places which have broken out on his legs or other parts of his body, while some of them add the practice of tail and mane rubbing. In most of these cases it transpires that the horse does not work well; does not sweat at work, but breaks out in a sweat on standing for a while in the stable; pants and tires easily while at work; has a capricious appetite and his manure is mushy and offensive, or his urine thick and opaque.

These horses are afflicted with "summer itch" or with indigestion, and in many instances the owner is to blame for the trouble. Of course, if he has bought a horse without knowing his previous history he likely has had an "overheat" animal put onto him and may be sure that the trouble is chronic and incurable; but if the horse affected was born on the farm or has worked on the same place for several years, then the cause is in the feeding and management and better methods might have prevented the ailment. It should readily be understood that in summertime the skin is apt to become clogged with excretions from the sweat glands, with exfoliated scarf skin and the dust and other matters lodging on the skin and adhering to the sweat unless grooming be attended to properly and frequently. Yet many owners of farm work horses are "too busy" to do such work or forget to "get around to it" and about all the chance the horse has to relieve the discomfort of his filthy skin is to enjoy an occasional roll on the grass when turned out at night. But many and many a horse even is deprived of the luxury of a roll on grass, sand, or earth and many farmers fail to understand that the rolling act is nature's way of enabling the horse to cleanse his skin and free it of some of its discomfort. It would be strange did not the filthy skinned horse commence to itch and gnaw, nor is it strange that as the habit commences so it increases until it becomes a nervous disorder (pruritis) characterized by uncontrollable itchiness indicated by rubbing on every available place and biting at the sides of legs, and, perhaps, tearing and destroying harness and dust sheets or blankets.

Let us see how some of the discomfort of the work horse may be prevented or relieved. In the first place we would advise that the festive hen be shut out of the stable, or shot out of it, if she persists in roosting there or visiting the manger to deposit her one egg and myriad chicken lice. Hens in the horse stable are an abomination, and in the wagon shed and implement bay they are a nuisance. Horses become infested with chicken lice and suffer torments from their presence. The vermin get into the roots of the hair of the face, neck, chest and fore legs, and these are the parts gnawed at and rubbed by the horse in his misery. A farmer wrote us the other day that his horses were biting, rubbing and gnawing while little

patches of hair were coming off about the head and neck, and no cause could be found; then he added that the "hens roost all about the horses, but I can't find any lice." But the horses found them, or the confounded lice found the horses, and not a single thing or a dozen of them that one might apply to the skin would cure the trouble while the cause remained. It is a mighty easy thing, however, to remedy the evil after removing the hens and keeping them out of the stable permanently by fumigating, disinfecting and whitewashing the stable, clipping the horses and then washing them with a mild solution of coal tar dip and sulphur or tobacco.

It is on farms where carelessness, such as is indicated by allowing the chickens to roost in the stable, pertains that the horse is most apt to suffer from one or other of the summer ailments we have mentioned, for depend upon it that one evidence of poor management often is a true index to general mismanagement in all things agricultural. Next to the chicken lice comes lack of grooming as a cause of skin irritation in summer, and then we must include dirty, sweaty harness, often not removed at noon; dirty, hot, fly infested, badly ventilated stables, where manure is allowed to fester and give off noxious gases, and where manure piles around doors and windows breed flies, and so provide another fertile source of irritation.

The hard-working horse pays daily for decent treatment, but too often does not get value received. The least we can do for him, if we be humanely inclined and appreciative, is to insure him a clean skin, by daily grooming; a clean stable, by daily cleansing and ventilation; clean harness, by frequent drying and brushing; clean air, by removing all causes of pollution; clean water by attention to the condition of the troughs; clean food, by providing it fresh at each meal and removing all that is not consumed; clean beds, by providing an abundance of fresh litter and by removing all soiled litter instead of packing it up in front of the horse during the day, and then spreading it under him at night; and clean lungs, by allowing the horse to pasture at night when possible, so that he may fill up on God's fresh air.

Then, too, feed him a deal to do with comfort in summertime. We get better results from feeding oats, or a mixture of oats and bran, the oats being the major part of the ration, and it is best not to burden the work horse with a lot of hay at noon, but to give him his chief supply at night after he has eaten his grain ration. And water is of great importance also. It should be given often during hot weather and should be cool and pure. Used thus it will not injure the warm horse, and he needs it as much as does the man who every hour or so visits the slough where the little brown jug keeps cool in the grass-shaded mud.

Try to treat the work horse rationally, and if that be the aim of the owner he will not let the harness remain in place at the noon hour, but will remove it for drying and cleansing; then he will remember to sponge the horse's mouth and eyes; to wash his galled shoulders with a soothing and cooling lotion, such as a mixture of alum and water or a decoction of white oak bark. Then, too, he will understand that the horse worked between two others is getting the hot end of the deal in that he is exposed to the radiated heat of his mates in addition to the direct rays of the sun and so is most apt to succumb, and, therefore, should be worked but part of the day. He will en-

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deavor to give his horse a chance to shade their heads to work early and late in emergency, avoid working hours of the day.

But we need not mention kindly care that should be shown to the owner who has at heart the welfare of his horse. All we wish in what follows is to point out the owner's forgetfulness rather than the various forms of the horse by his owner's neglect.

### The Importance

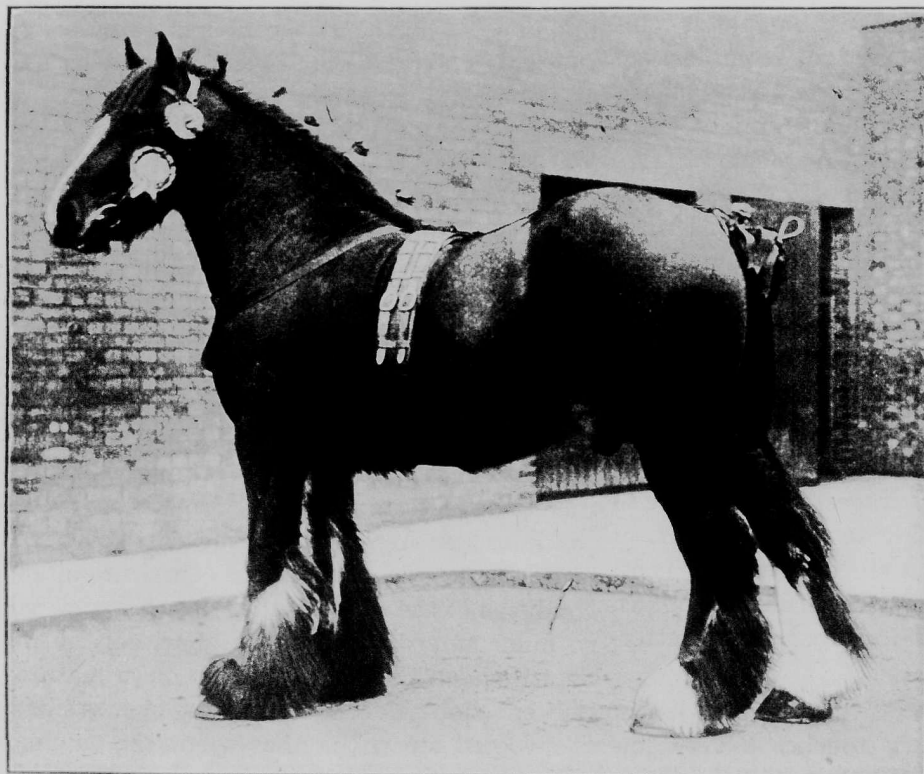
An express company is a horse. A veterinary management that if the properly looked after the horse and fewer deaths in the amount of feed a large be performed. The veterinary opportunity to demonstrate selected from the 600, for These horses were selected were weighed separately tended to and their ration reduced 2 quarts a day. improvement in the general was very apparent. The continued during the second experiment and at the found that the average horses was 48 lbs. In the hot months of July when flatulent colic is horses than at any other not a case occurred among express companies are run stock-holders and that conclusively that it pays horses in proper condition newly-purchased horse press company have the competent man before the of grain.

Among the irregularities is most frequently found wears away much more the opposite side, and, it, soon projects far beyond the gums and causes pain in mastication his food. Causes excruciating pain any great length of time. A bump against the side may cause ulceration by such pain that the horse will not eat. Sometimes, in teeth, projections are closing of the upper and proper mastication of food.

When suffering from a tooth, a horse will not well he may be fed, and be running down hill in reason, an examination made. Any farmer is ination of this kind. the outside of the face edges or sharp points of the lacerating the cheeks. does not object to having mouth may be opened, one side, and the horse Care should be exercised horse will not bite his head suddenly, if a son investigator in such a case.

A farmer who is hard take the rough edges teeth or to rasp one tooth will be even with its mouth such as diseased teeth. tent veterinary dentist little money spent in and fixed by a competent be money saved in the a horse whose teeth have after they have been fitted, and pass from addition to one of thrift.

The Manitoba racing on May 24th. Large crowd the opening of the racing and a number of good 2:10 pace or 2:05 trot. A Winnipeg, did the mile 2:25 trot was taken by Hawkshaw, Brandon, dash, by the Robin, over The 2:15 pace or 2:10 U. S. horse, time 2:17. Alberta Direda, another Other holiday meets at Calgary, Alta., and Cran-



HALSTEAD ROYAL DUKE (25255).  
Shire stallion; bay; foaled 1906. First and champion, Shire Show, London, England, 1909.  
Sire Lockinge Forest King.



CHILTERN MAID  
Shire mare, 4 years old. First in class and champion mare, Shire Show London, 1909.