

rule, which appears quite safe, is to
oats daily to each 100 pounds of
inary work, the amount of grain to
idle horse. Once or twice a week
ich has been added a handful of flax
quite profitably. Carrots, turnips, or
each day and will assist in keeping
em in good working order. The
and know the animal he is feeding;
and dislikes and groom carefully.

Lameness in Horses, VIII.

SWEENEY.

Shoulder Slip consists in a sprain,
y or a wasting away of the muscles
ncipally those covering the shoulder
ases the shoulder joint (the bones of
ether simply by a capsular ligament,
eral ligaments) appears to slip out
r or less extent at each step; hence
er slip. This lameness is noticed
young horses that are put to work on
und, and especially in young horses
the furrow to the plow. The horse,
med to such work, will frequently
upon the land, while the off foot is
ow, and this uneven treading tends
les mentioned, and the bones of the
cally held in position by muscles,
uscles have wasted away to a con-
ow the slippery action noted.

Lameness in the early stages is not
act, no lameness may be noticed.
ms noticeable are heat and swelling
ch is soon followed by a wasting or
In many cases there being an
e, the swelling escapes notice. The
scapula is a flat, triangular bone
bs and held in place by muscular
e outer side of the bone is a ridge
om above downwards, almost the
bone. This ridge is called the spine
divides the scapula into two un-
one-third in front of and two-thirds
ne, while easily felt just underneath
lthy animal, is not visible, as the
e are of sufficient size to make the
smooth; but when the muscles
is quite visible as a ridge running
rds, with a more or less well-marked
e. The skin appears to the touch
the bone, but there is an absence
to pressure. Inflammatory action
and as a consequence swelling has
result of the inflammation, the
e atrophied or lessened in bulk.
passing over the joint have been
become atrophied, the slipping in
during progression is quite notice-
percentage of cases these muscles
ameness is not pronounced except
ipping is present. Action is defec-
obable that the patient suffers pain.
uscular fibre renders the patient
mb properly. The limb is brought
y motion of the foot, and more or
erience in lifting the foot over
nal stands sound, and except in
is no heat or tenderness to pressure.
esses, the peculiarity of action and
muscles become more marked, and
considerable trouble in progressing
d. Horses affected with sweeney
ce progress with considerable ease
but on soft or uneven ground the
ally well marked.

w. It requires several months to
ell-marked case. Treatment must
a reproduction of muscular tissue.
ts are still there, but have become
and strength that the muscles are
their functions. It is better to
ute rest; but, at all events, he must
or uneven ground, and should not
y work on ground of any nature.
ork on hard, level ground may be
of serious results, recovery will be
a rest. In order to cause a repro-
ular elements, it is necessary to
p, a local irritation. Different
Some recommend seatons, ex-
to the bottom of the shrunken
of and behind the scapular spine.
n repeated friction with the hand
ome recommend the daily applica-
ulating liniment and some favor
Probably better results are ob-
than from other modes of treat-
paste blister, made of two drams
mercury and catharides, mixed
line or lard gives good results.
ped off the surface of the shrunken
addition all around of the sound
er well rubbed in. The effect of
ly upon the manner of application.
marked results it must be well
friction. The animal must now
not reach the blistered surface
will get his nose, lips and mouth
y tear the skin off the blistered
the blister should be again well
hours longer the parts should be
oil or fresh lard. He may now

be turned loose into a box stall, and the parts oiled
every day until the scale comes off, when he should be
tied and the blister again applied as at first. After this
the parts should be blistered every 4 or 5 weeks, and
between the blisterings (after the scale is off) it is good
practice to use friction by hand-rubbing, or the occasional
application of a strong liniment. The length of time
required to effect a cure varies in different cases. Any
length of time, from three or four months to a year,
may be necessary, but treatment should be continued
until the muscles have regained their normal bulk and
tone.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

The Angus Breed's Triumphs.

Editor THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The results of the past season of fat stock shows
in Britain have again afforded striking proof of the
superiority of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and crosses
of that breed, over all other breeds, as regards the
production of the best type of beef cattle. The success
with which the breed is employed for crossing purposes,
as witness the cross-bred classes at all the important
Fat Stock Shows, is leading to a more general use of
sires of this breed, for not only are cattle of Aberdeen-
Angus characteristics prime favorites for exhibition at
the Fat Stock Shows, but in the ordinary cattle markets
they proclaim their superiority by the enhanced prices
which they command as compared with other breeds.

Of recent years no breed has established such a
record at the leading Fat Stock Shows as has the Aber-
deen-Angus. Take Smithfield, for instance, than which
the world can afford no better test. During the past
twenty years the Aberdeen-Angus has won the cham-
pionship of that great Fat Stock Show as frequently as
all the other breeds of cattle combined. The details of
the show as regards the championship for the past
twenty years are:

	No. of Championships
Aberdeen-Angus.....	10
Shorthorn.....	6
Hereford.....	2
Cross-breds.....	2

This record is excellent by the breed's performances,
as judged by the even more critical test of the carcass
competition in connection with the London Smithfield
Club, where Aberdeen-Angus and crosses of the breed
have had a very large measure of success. Over a
period of fourteen years the results of the carcass com-
petition as affecting the different breeds for which
classes are provided at Smithfield Show are as follows:

Breed	Champion.	Reserve Champion.
Sussex.....	0	1
Aberdeen-Angus.....	5	5
Welsh.....	1	1
Highland.....	0	1
Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn	7	6
Cross.....	1	0
Aberdeen-Angus and Dexter Cross	1	0

Equally eloquent is the record of the Aberdeen-
Angus breed at the Scottish National Fat Stock Show,
as is shown by the roll of honor since the shows were
instituted nineteen years ago:

	No. of Championships
Aberdeen-Angus.....	9
Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn Crosses.....	9
Shorthorn.....	1

The shows during the 1915 season were again fewer
than usual. At Norwich a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus
heifer won the female championship and also the cham-
pionship of the show, while a pure-bred steer of the
breed was reserve for the best steer. At Smithfield
Show an Aberdeen-Angus was reserve for the best
yearling steer, and a heifer won the cup as the best
heifer under two years of age, while another Aberdeen-
Angus won the prize as the best steer in the show. A
heifer won reserve for the female championship, and
the breed had also the reserve for the championship of
the show. In the carcass competition, the cham-
pionship was won by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, while a
cross of the breed was reserve.

That the Aberdeen-Angus is the popular cross was
shown by the fact that of the fifty-four animals entered
in the various classes for cross-breds, Aberdeen-Angus
lines of breeding appeared in forty-five cases, the next
in order being Shorthorns, which had been used in the
breeding of thirty-nine of the animals.

At Aberdeen the championship was won by an
Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifer, which had, a couple of
days before, won similar honors at Forbes, and the
reserve champion was another yearling heifer, bred
three-parts to Aberdeen-Angus blood. The best steer
was a two-year-old blue-grey cross of the breed, and the
best butchers' animal was a yearling, also largely bred
to Aberdeen-Angus blood. Similarly, at the Scottish
National Show at Edinburgh, a two-year-old Aberdeen-
Angus heifer won the supreme championship of the
show, and a black polled cross of the breed was reserve.
The best animal under two years of age and the reserve
for that honor were both three-parts Aberdeen-Angus,
and the best steer in the show was a cross-bred by an
Aberdeen-Angus sire.

ALBION.

To Remove Afterbirth.

A subscriber writes that he has found the following
a good remedy for the removal of afterbirth in cows:

Ground anise seed, 2 ozs.; ground grains of para-
dise, 2 ozs.; sulphur, 4 ozs.; baking or stock molasses,
1 quart. Give as drench, with a little warm water to
thin a little. Repeat in 36 hours if necessary. He says
he has had cows retain afterbirth for several days, but
would always come right when properly cared for with
this treatment and be practically none the worse;
whereas, when removed by hand, they are often not
much better than half what they should have been
had things been normal. Have had in hard cases to
give as many as four doses, but will generally yield to
two doses.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE.—We pass this on for what it is worth. Our
Veterinary Editor has no faith in it, and frankly admits
that the Veterinary profession has nothing to recommend
for removing the afterbirth excepting by hand. He says
the drugs named would have no effect upon the uterus.
—EDITOR.

Sulphur and Salt for Vermin.

A subscriber advises mixing equal parts of sulphur
and salt together and keeping it in a box where the
sheep have access to it at all times as a remedy for ticks
He says it will kill lice on cattle.

ANOTHER WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

In reading THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January
20th, I notice J. T. enquiring how to kill sheep ticks in
winter. I have had good success in mixing sulphur
and salt, say two-thirds salt and one-third sulphur,



Stout Hearts Will Win.

Canadian Farmer—"Good-bye, my boy. We'll do our best here while you
strike the freeman's blow."

and keeping it in the pen where they can have access
to it at all times. I might also say I tried sulphur
alone on a litter of pigs that were very bad with lice
this fall. I gave them two handfuls of sulphur in their
trough every other day before putting their regular
feed in, for about two weeks, and then we examined
them and could find no lice on them at all. I also put
a little every other day on the silage when I mix the
straw with it for the cattle.

Manitoulin District, Ont. ERNEST A. LETTS.

To the credit of our transportation companies and
to the vigilance of the British fleet, be it said, that at
time of writing Canadian soldiers, to the number of
121,993, have been transported overseas, and 225,000
have been carried by our railways with only one fatality
and that in the latter number.

THE FARM.

Another Objection to Higher Licenses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me to voice my opinion of the prob-
able increase in automobile license fees. I
heartily agree with your correspondent in recent
issue of your most useful farm magazine. Who
is the farmer car owner or prospective owner in
the Dominion to-day who would not? Such an
absurd thing as to even propose an increase in
license fees is sufficient to put a keen edge on the
temper of the best-natured men. During the
past ten years automobile engineers and manu-
facturers have been hewing the motor car out of
the rough, designing and simplifying with in-
creasing efforts, till at last, first cost and up-
keep have so diminished that the average farmer
has come to the conclusion that the motor-car
is a good thing in which to invest a little
money. Now, since motor-car manufacturers
have met with such success that their product
has been brought within reach of the farmer, with
the result that 1915 was known as the farmer's
motor-car year, our government to all appear-
ances, sees fit to impose upon these well-deserved
rights and re-erect the barrier between the farmer
and the car, the barrier which the motor-car
manufacturer has been so successful in tearing
down, and ask him to pay steeply for the
privilege to make this addition to his farm equip-
ments; and also for the right to ride over roads
that by giving his own time, muscle and money,
have been put into such a condition that motor-
ing on them has been the hobby of city and
townsfolk for the last few years.

With the coming up of the self-binder the old
cradle and reapers were
laid away, so with the
coming of the motor-
car, the drivers, buggies,
and harness have been
laid aside. How many
farmers to-day would be
willing to pay ten dol-
lars for the privilege of
operating a six-foot
binder in order to save
their crops? With a
break in the hay or
harvest, or in fact any
time of the year, must
he pay for the privilege
of rushing to town for
repairs while the work
stands under the threat-
ening weather? Must
he pay for the privilege
of taking his produce to
market? If so, then
he would not be sur-
prised if stock and pro-
duce dealers taxed him
for the honor of being
offered market price for
his produce.

Now here can the
automobile be used to
better profit and ad-
vantage than on the
farm. No farm equip-
ment is complete with-
out the car. In it,
pleasure and profit are
combined. Almost every
car purchased by a farm-
or is purchased to take
the place of some old
equipment. He has not
time to utilize his car
as a source of pleasure,
and must pay an un-
usual fee in order to
employ improved
methods with regard to
carrying on the farm
work, and even to take
the family to church on
Sunday mornings.

It is an established fact that the majority of
city and townsfolk who operate cars outside the
city and town limits are mere pleasure seekers.
Their business does not demand that they should
ramble aimlessly about the country, and what is
more exasperating, they always choose a dry, hot
day when their speeding will do the highways
most damage, and subject the farmers along the
roadside to a first-class dust bath. Must the man
tolling in the hay field foot the same bill as
these pleasure seekers, while his car sits in the
drive shed instead of being raced along the road,
sucking the life-blood out of his statute labor and
laying it waste over the fields, choking and
blighting his crops?

Higher license fees would place in the way an
obstacle which thousands of farmers would not
feel able to surmount. Now is the time to pro-
test and object in earnest to such a ridiculous
scheme. If we must be placed on an even basis