

more or less, pulling the surrounding tissue into puckered folds which make an unsightly blemish. The most intractable cases are those which occur in the neighborhood of a joint, where the continued action of the part retards healing. If the accident be so severe as to destroy the muscles and expose the tendons and ligaments, and also destroy the tissues protecting the articulations, the patient should be destroyed. When the seat of the accident is in muscular tissue, or does not immediately involve a joint, recovery will usually take place.

Treatment.—In cases of severe scalds or burns, the parts become very painful and sensitive to the action of the air. If the air be excluded without the application of pressure, as from bandages, etc., great relief from pain is at once rendered. Hence, local treatment should consist in the application of a soothing dressing that will form a coating to exclude the air. For this purpose, *carron oil* may be said to be a specific. This consists in equal parts of raw linseed oil, or sweet oil and lime water. Lime water is made by slacking a lump of quick lime, then adding a quantity of water and stirring it briskly, then allowing it to stand. The undissolved lime will settle to the bottom of the vessel, and the clear water on top is *lime water*, which, when mixed with equal parts of either raw linseed or sweet oil forms *carron oil*. This should be applied freely and often, and it is good practice to dust flour over the oil, as it assists in forming a coating. In the course of a few days, pus will form and the wound must now be treated as an ordinary suppurating sore, viz., kept clean, and a good antiseptic, as a five per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics or carbolic acid applied regularly. Constitutional treatment consists in acting gently upon the bowels by the administration of a pint of raw linseed oil or four to six drams of aloes. If pain be severe, it should be allayed by the administration of an anodyne, as one and one-half ounces of the tincture of belladonna in a pint of cold water as a drench every few hours as indicated. The patient must have rest, good care, and light, easily-digested food, as bran, carrots and good hay. If the burn or scald be slight and the skin merely inflamed, it will not prove serious and a few applications of carron oil, or carbolic oil, as one part carbolic acid to thirty-five parts sweet or raw linseed oil is all that is necessary. WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Organizing a Co-operative Live-Stock Marketing Association.

In districts poorly equipped for marketing live stock and in certain localities where it is felt that the existing marketing machinery exacts a heavy toll, the co-operative method of selling is frequently suggested and attempted. Such organizations have sometimes been successful, remarkably so, while others have fallen to the ground. Much depends on the manner in which the new selling agency is built up and its methods of operating. With this in mind we publish, in the following paragraphs, an article by W. W. Thomson, Superintendent of Co-operative Associations in Saskatchewan. The ideas are practical and capable of a wide application.

The primary object of a co-operative live-stock marketing association is to effect economies in the marketing of live stock. Unless the returns realized from the sale of the live stock in any particular district can be increased by selling co-operatively, there is little to be gained by organizing a stock shipping association there. The first step, therefore, is to make certain that conditions can be improved by organization. A number of those interested should gather data concerning the neighboring markets, the cost of conveying animals to them, the shrinkage entailed by the journey and the cost of weighing, yardage, feed and selling. If such an investigation reveals an undue spread between the prices paid on the central market and those offered by the local dealer, it is reasonable to conclude that the organization of a stock marketing association would be of benefit and steps to that end should be taken. The usual procedure is to call a meeting of the stock producers of the district, explain the situation fully and organize for marketing co-operatively.

Stock marketing associations act only as a collecting, forwarding and selling agency for stock producers. They do not buy and sell stock, consequently no working capital is required, and it is not essential, although desirable, that they should be incorporated. If incorporation is desired particulars regarding the procedure necessary can be obtained on request from the Provincial Registrar of co-operative associations. Whether or not incorporation is deemed necessary is for the individuals concerned to decide. Railway companies and others with whom it would be necessary to do business, prefer to deal with incorporated organizations and when this precaution is taken the individual members enjoy limited liability, but the actual work of marketing stock will be the same in registered and unregistered associations. At the organization meeting a set of bylaws should be drawn up for regulation of the business and these should be signed by all members. The following bylaws, with perhaps a few alterations to meet local requirements, will be found suitable for any stock marketing association.

Suggested Bylaws.

1. Manager to be notified re stock ready for shipment. All members who desire to market stock through the association shall report to the manager the kinds of stock and the number of each kind which he intends marketing, and approximately when the animals will be ready to be marketed.

2. Ordering Car and Loading.—When a sufficient

amount of live stock to make a full carload has been reported as being ready for market the manager shall order a car and notify each member having stock listed, stating the date and the hours at which the stock is to be delivered for loading.

3. Special Duties of Manager.—In addition to performing the duties assigned him by the constitution and other bylaws of this association, the manager shall be at the stock yard on the dates and at the hours set for the delivery of stock, and shall receive, weigh, mark and load the animals on the cars. He shall have charge of and direct the sale of all shipments and receive all money therefor, and pay the same to the shippers, less his commission and all other expenses incurred in making the shipment, or when so directed send the money by mail to the shippers. He shall furnish a statement to every shipper showing the net weight, price received and expenses incurred in marketing his consignment. He shall keep on file all statements received from the commission firm selling the stock, and shall keep a record showing the number of cars shipped and the amount of stock in such cars.

4. Manager's Remuneration.—The manager shall receive as compensation for his services a commission of — cents per hundred pounds on the net weight at the final market of all stock marketed through the association, from which commission he shall pay for all extra help employed to assist in handling or loading the stock, and also defray any traveling expenses incurred in marketing the shipments; he shall, however, have the right to charge for any outlay for feed, bedding, materials needed to make partitions to separate the stock in the cars, etc., said amounts to be charged against the consignments on whose account they were incurred.

5. Insurance and Sinking Fund.—Out of the receipts from the sale of every shipment there shall be deducted — cents (three cents suggested) on every

Having launched the enterprise, it is essential that every member should patronize it to the full extent of his abilities. This is particularly important during the early stages of the association's development, as it is at that time it will meet the greatest opposition from stock buyers and others who wish to perpetuate the present marketing system. Price cutting, the circulation of misleading information and every other device that is likely to induce members to leave the association may be expected, for if the association once has a chance to demonstrate its usefulness, its opponents know that they will have little prospects of defeating it later. The importance of holding the association together during its early stages, cannot, therefore, be overestimated.

To inspire confidence in the organization, only well-known and capable stockmen should be selected as directors, and as their duties will not be such as to occupy a great deal of their time, the directors should serve without remuneration. The selection of a capable manager is essential to success. If possible, some one thoroughly acquainted with all matters pertaining to the marketing of stock, should be secured and he should be given such remuneration as will induce him to make the stock marketing work one of his most important activities. The suggested bylaws provide for the manager's remuneration by way of a commission at a set rate on the net weight of the stock at the final market, thereby making it to the manager's interest as well as that of the producer that the stock should reach the market quickly and in the best possible condition. Some associations prefer to pay a commission on the net returns. Either system would be satisfactory. It should, however, be remembered that the object of the association is to effect economies and consequently the manager's remuneration should not be so large as to nearly approach the profit usually taken by the drover. The exact amount paid the manager will vary with the



Counting Out the Sheep on an English Farm.

hundred pounds in weight of hogs or sheep and — cents (two cents suggested) on every hundred pounds of cattle and the amounts so deducted shall be placed in such chartered bank as the directors may direct and shall constitute a fund which shall be used for paying losses that may occur through injury to stock, while in the association's hands, or to purchase office supplies, postage stamps, or such equipment as the association may require.

6. Payment for Stock Injured in Transit.—Any shipper whose stock has been accidentally injured while in the hands of the association shall receive the full amount for the same as though it had not been injured, and shall be subject to the regular rates of expense on the shipment. The payment of damages shall be based on a statement made by the commission firm having charge of the sale of the shipment, which statement shall show the amount received for the injured animal and the amount, in their opinion, which it would have brought had it not been injured. This statement shall be the final basis for the settlement. No damage shall be paid for an animal that was not in a healthy condition when received at the local yards by the manager.

7. Sale of Stock for Non-members.—Animals will be accepted from and sold for non-members upon the same conditions as if supplied by members, except that double insurance fees will be charged on all such animals.

8. Dates of Shipment.—Sufficient stock being available, shipments shall be made at regular intervals.

Success Depends on Loyalty.

Organization is, however, but the first step towards the establishment of a successful marketing association.

distance from the marketing point and the volume of business to be handled.

Another essential to success is simple, plain and accurate accounts, open at all times to all members and showing clear and concise statements of results. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has arranged to supply stock marketing associations throughout that province with a set of account forms sufficient to record one year's stock marketing transactions without expense to the associations, and organizations in other provinces can obtain sample forms from the same source. Promptness in forwarding settlement for all stock marketed is required if the continued support of the members is to be secured, and the fullest possible information in regard to all matters connected with the marketing of the stock should be available to every member. The confidence of its members is the association's great asset, and it is only by retaining same that the organization can become a permanent factor in the life of the community.

How Stock is Sold.

The method of procedure in marketing stock co-operatively is quite simple. The manager takes charge of each consignment as it is delivered at the stock yard and gives a detailed receipt to the producer which specifies the number and kind of animals, their weight and the distinctive marks assigned to them. The stock is then marked, loaded and shipped to market, the manager or some one acting for him, accompanying the shipment. When the car reaches the stock yards it is unloaded, the animals are fed, watered and turned over to a commission firm to be graded and sold. The manager makes no payment until the returns for the

carload are received, then compiles what his stock and the expenses of the association and sale of a cheque for the

A Few Pigs

To have the farrowed it is she will be he usually the least and proper feed and sufficient make a satisfactory is likely to be and the pigs more that is very strong, thrifty barnyard and ideal system. pen may be ere A few days pre her into a farro customed to be ferable to ceme or cut straw. more danger of Eight or ten-in eight inches fro protection. If a there would be them.

It is advisal Some of the pig become chilled o sources is preven pears lifeless ma and then rubbin the pen see that have hot bricks place the pigs in keeps them war them until she extra trouble ma cially in chilly v of this precautio worth the effort It is good practi and if sharp teet sharp teeth are l themselves and a

Pr

EDITOR "THE I Having kept a of hogs, I thought readers to know v present price of fo ber last a sow ha feed this sow con was on the 23rd by the 10 hogs u On that date they is a list of feed st

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Grinding 32 b

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Homemad

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