Treating Sore Shoulders and Necks. Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

Just at this time of the year, when the horses are bearing the strain of heavy mower and binder tongues on their necks and shoulders, there are almost sure to be a few injured or disabled horses during the busy season.

Many people are at a loss to know the cause of collar boils, sore necks, etc., but in nearly every case the injury can be traced to an illfitting collar or to sweaty deposits on the pads or on the collar itself. A collar should fit. That is it should be just wide enough at the top to take in the neck without pinching in the least, and be large enough at the bottom to make a square pull on the shoulders and not a pinching strangling pull. There should be ample room for a hand to be slipped in between the collar and neck, in order that the horse will not choke nor pull down on his neck when making a hard pull.

The best preventive for a horse's neck is to clip all hair off the shoulders and neck in the early spring before work begins, and to keep them clipped for the rest of the season. Most sores are caused by the collection of hair and dirt on the pad or collar, and these deposits irritating the skin. It can readily be seen that if the horse is forced to pull on this uneven surface, with the continual jerking and pounding of a loose, ill-fitting collar, he will soon have a fair assortment of the common variety of shoulder

It is too late at this time of the year to consider a preventive, and if a sore has appeared it must be treated. For the ordinary sore shoulder or skin bruise, which is usually caused by very heavy, sudden or long continued drawing, there is, as a rule, a safe and speedy cure. wash the neck thoroughly with a solution of warm water and salt, with the addition of a few drops of carbolic acid. Wipe dry with a clean cloth, and dust the spots with sulphur and leave over night. The sulphur has a drying effect on the sores, and in the morning rub in a liberal application of vaseline. It must also be remembered that to clean the collars thoroughly with good soap and water, taking care to see that it fits properly and will not gall the spots, is most important. If this is repeated each night for one week the sores will be gone. little sulphur should be applied at noon and the collar taken off if possible, to give the shoulders and neck a chance to dry and heal. One thing about this method is that it does not take the horse from work.

For shoulder boils a little more elaborate occedure is necessary. Not much can be done proceedure is necessary. until the boil breaks, after which it should be well washed with warm, soft water and wiped Obtain from your druggist a twenty-five cent bottle of peroxide of hydrogen and a small stock syringe, and clean the sore out with a solution of one of peroxide to two of water or, in severe cases, it may be used one to one. Only a few drops are necessary at a time as the peroxide requires the air to work upon it before it will act, but as fast as it cleans the wound out more should be dropped in until the preperation ceases to bubble, when its cleansing ability is ended for that time. Wash clear with warm water, and apply vaseline until the hole is each morning, noon Repeat this coated over. and night until the sore is perfectly healed, when sulphur may be used to dry it up and vaseline to heal.

Sore necks and neck boils are far harder to Sore necks may usually be healed by the same method as shoulder bruises, but it takes a little longer time and, in some cases, a few days Deep-set neck boils are the rest for the horse. kind that sometimes lay a horse up for a month, and often cripple for many weeks.

The neck should, of course, be first thoroughly bathed with warm water and carbolic acid, and, if of the deep-set sort a bread or bran poultice applied for the night. This may be done for several nights if the boil has not broken, as it will tend to bring it to a head, after which two or three applications should clean it out. Now take your peroxide solution and shoot it way down into the boil and clean it out. It will take several applications to completely cure the sore, but by perseverance and the use of plenty of vaseline and sulphur, it should be effected in slightly over a week.

Many things are claimed to overcome the tendency to sore shoulders found in some horses, but about the only thing of value is good care and good judgment. However, it is stated that salt and water with a little alum in it will tend to harden the shoulders. Another scheme is to rub the shoulders with black lead such as is used for blackening stoves, and can be bought at most stores at a cent a piece. The lead produces a stores at a cent a piece. shiny surface on both shoulder and collar, but it can be easily overdone. Another is the slight

application of dry sulphur on the shoulders and neck each evening when work is over, and then rubbing it out again in the morning. the number of methods tried which cure the sore, but the continued use of the right one. Elgin Co., Ont. J. C. INMAN.

Good Care and Long Life.

Illustrated in this issue is the great old horse Hambletonian X., a horse which, perhaps, did more for the Standard-bred breed than any other sire living or dead. The photograph from which this illustration is reproduced was taken when this grand old sire was twenty-three years of Note his type, substance and quality. He is the kind of light horse for the road, and the kind that will last. It pays to take care of a good horse, and, even after three years more than two decades of life, his period of usefulness was not over. Many horses become unsound, or their period of usefulness ceases at an early age through mismanagement. Never abuse your horse. Give him regular feed, work and rest, and stretch out his working life as long as possible. It is short at best. Make the most

Preventable Horse Losses.

Under the caption "Waste on the Farm," a writer in the "Agricultural Gazette" discusses Very few farms in this country loss in harness. are equipped with harness in as good a condition as it should be. Harness is not kept in the best repair, and is seldom if ever oiled. Here is what our contemporary says: "In the hands of the careless farmer harness deteriorates very rapidly. Collars last many years with good farmers, while in other cases they have to be replaced in two or three years. The loss is chiefly due

"Broken down or weak fences cause much loss. Working horses find a gap and wander on to the road, and a day or so is spent searching for Stray cattle walk in and eat grass for them. which no agistment is obtained, or they find their way to a haystack, and pull out and destroy several dollars' worth of feed. Horses find their way into fields of ripe wheat and gorge themselves and die. A valuable two-year-old, that is a bit frisky gets tangled up in some loose barbed wire lying about, and gets cut up so much that he has to be shot. Not long ago I saw a valuable draft foal have a leg broken through getting caught in a wire fence enclosing a paddock in which it had been put by a careless farm-hand instead of in its right yard."

These are some of the losses which need not take place under proper management. Of all live stock losses on the farm, horse losses are generally most severely felt. To work the land the horse is depended upon. The brood mare is a source of revenue with which the farmer can ill afford to part. A certain horse strength is necessary on every farm. When a horse dies he must be replaced, or if he is surplus his loss is a money loss to the extent of his value. Every means should be taken to reduce loss in the horses and thus swell the net receipts of the

LIVE STOCK.

Our English Correspondence. ROUND ABOUT THE LEADING SHOWS.

A fine collection of British live stock was seen at the Windsor Show of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society, held June 10th, 11th, and 12th last. In impor-

tance the meeting is scarcely second to the Bath and West, both of them working in the same part of England. The prizes given a resubstantial with many champion awards, from His Majesty the King and other donors. This year the President was H. R. H. Prince Christian, who opened the Show. H. M. The

King sent a number of entries from the Windsor herds, and won numerous prizes. For Shorthorns His Majesty took two first and three third prizes, as well as the female championship, and the Shorthorn Society's prize for the best yearling bull in the Royal Counties; for nd prizes : and



A Great Utility Horse. Hambletonian X., at the age of twenty-three years.

to neglect in respect of keeping the leather well Devons two first and two oiled. If well looked after it is practically weather-proof, while if neglected it soon cracks Collars are specially subject to and breaks. The horse develops a sore deterioration. shoulder through bad driving or a badly-fitting collar, and a piece is cut out of the lining, so that the sore will not be touched. This weakens the collar, and it soon goes to pieces. In a few cases, the harness is even exposed to all sorts of weather when not in use."

Following this the writer refers to the loss sustained by the keeper of poor horses. It never pays a man to starve his horses. Nothing, says the writer, keeps the farmer down so much as The loss in this respect is appalpoor horses. He cites the case of a man boasting that he had used only half as much feed in putting in his season's crop as his neighbor had used, and so had saved over \$100 worth of hay. This same man in a few weeks' time had lost two horses worth nearly \$300 through bad weather setting in

King showed his great bull Proud Jubilant in worth nearly \$300 through bad weather setting in and the horses being in low condition were not physically fit to ward off disease. Also through not feeding the horses well cultivation was badly done and a poor crop resulted.

"Badly-fed horses are weakened constitutionally and are more liable to disease, and they usually die prematurely. A well-fed horse rarely usually die prematurely. A well-fed horse rarely usually die prematurely. A well-fed horse rarely usually die prematurely. Believe and they usually die prematurely and has a long working life."

Believe and a poor crop resulted.

There is another loss directly bearing of the second property of the proper the old class, but he was only third to the ex-

Sir Jeremiah Colman took the meda best South Down ram or ram lamb wi

Herefords, two first and one second prize.

In Shire horses Sir Walpole Greenwell sent the

London champion, Champion's Goalkeeper, to head a nice group of two-year-olds. Lord Rothschild won in the yearling colt class with

Moulton Nonsuch. In a good class of mares

with foal at foot Sir | Walpole Greenwell won

with the London champion, Dunsmore Chessie;

Messrs Whitley, were second with Mollington

Movement, also a noted winner, and Lord Roths-

child took the third prize with Lilleshall

Countess, whose foal took the first prize in its class. Sir W. Greenwell was first both for three-

year-old and two-year-old fillies. The piece of plate given by the King for the best stallion or

colt, went to Sir W Greenwell's, Champion's Goal-

keeper and the champion mare was his Dunsmore

Chessie, the same owner's Marden Constance be-

There were average classes of Shorthorns. The

shear, and the championship for ewes for same flock for shearlings. K. M. Clark's Sudbourne Jewel was

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