

farmer should be considered, as well as the voice of the manufacturer and workman.

5. With a little co-operation, better prices could be procured for products, and cheaper rates for things farmers have to buy, as seed, etc.

6. The sociability and mutual help that would result from these clubs is also a very desirable thing in any community.

No doubt, more good reasons could be given why every community should have a farmers' club, but the foregoing should be sufficient to start the wheel a-rolling in many a community in which a club has not yet been organized.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. E. W.

### "3-o'clock-in-the-morning" Farmers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of April 22nd, "Farmer," of Grey Co., Ont., takes Sandy Fraser to task for misrepresenting the average Canadian farmer in his article on woman's rights, which appeared in a recent issue. I am an interested reader of your valuable magazine, and have been interested, as well as amused, with friend Sandy's contributions. I do not think he claimed to represent the average farmer in the article referred to, but if "Farmer" would come and spend a half-day with me, I could introduce him to several three-o'clock-in-the-morning farmers, and others that do not get up quite so early, that are fairly well depicted in Sandy Fraser's article.

In reading "Farmer's" article, I was reminded of an incident, said to have happened to a well-known divine, now deceased. He and his wife were out driving, and their horse became unmanageable, and they were thrown out of their carriage. The lady escaped without injury, and immediately proceeded to thank the Lord for their escape from injury. Her husband suggested that she speak for herself, as he had some pretty sore bumps. Now, Mr. Editor, I would suggest that "Farmer" from Grey Co. speak for himself, and he can well afford to leave Sandy Fraser alone.

FARMER FROM GLENGARRY.

A better system of education in rural schools in England is being persistently advocated, and a conference of agricultural associations has been assembled in London to foster the movement. The inadequacy of both teachers and facilities was deplored, and a resolution demanding vastly-increased grants for agricultural education was passed.

## HORSES.

### Stallion Legislation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have carefully read, in your issue of April 22nd, "Old Country Joe's" letter re licensing stallions, and, as he invites further discussion, let me say that, in my opinion, should all our horsemen in this country look at the stallion business as he does, Canada would be a poor place to buy horses.

I certainly will agree with him that there are some good Canadian-bred stallions, and that some poor horses are imported, yet some importers buy the very best animals they can procure, and why should they not get some protection for endeavoring to better the horse industry in this country?

What we want is legislation to provide competent Government inspectors, and any stallion, imported or Canadian-bred, if not up to the standard, should be castrated.

If I am not mistaken, there is such compulsory law in France to-day, and until we have legislation to that effect, fifty per cent. of Canadian horses will be bred from scrubs. Proper legislation should protect breeder and importer.

Labelle Co., Que.

A. G. COOKE.

### Weight of Clydesdales.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see by your number of April 29th an importer's views on Clydesdales, giving as his opinion that to consanguineous breeding is largely attributable lack of substance and constitution in the popular type of Clydesdales. However, we know that the typical Clydesdale of to-day has great action for a draft horse. Also, as to the Clydesdale controversy, I do not know the weight of the winners at the Glasgow Stallion Show, or those at last year's Highland Society Show, but I know we have a stallion, not yet two years old, which weighs 1,505 pounds, and is not nearly so fat as the general run of stallions, but has lots of good-quality bone, with good action and constitution. He has the same g-grandam as Baron o' Buchlyvie, the sire of three of the first prize winners at the late Glasgow Show, and his dam the winner of the Cawdor Cup, 1908; and his dam has the same grandsire as Baron's Pride.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

JOSEPH ROBSON.

### Ailments of Horses' Shoulders.

The continued irritation occasioned by the rubbing of a badly-fitted collar may lead to several difficult forms of sore shoulders. Severe bruising of the muscles of the shoulder of a work horse leads to inflammation of the parts, followed by effusion of inflammatory lymph (serum) under the muscle that runs over the shoulder (levator humeri). Pus forms when the serum fails to become absorbed, and, unless this pus is given vent by the use of the knife, it tends to become thickened and voided of its fluids, whereupon nature surrounds the sac with a fibroid wall, constituting a tumor, which lies embedded in the muscle, is fed by enlarged blood vessels, and caused to increase in size by further irritation of the collar. When such a condition starts, there is a large or small abscess, indicated by a rounded, hot, painful swelling of the shoulder, and neither hot, cold nor stimulating applications will remove the pus, nor does the application of a blister avail. The knife is needed, and in each case should be freely used, after removing the hair and cleansing the skin with an antiseptic solution. The incision must be made deep to reach the pus-containing sac, and large enough to allow of the cleansed finger being introduced to break down adhesions, and help remove clots which may have formed. Following the evacuation of the pus, the cavity should be syringed out with full tincture of iodine, and then packed tightly with oakum. Next day, the first dressing having been removed, oakum saturated in a mixture of equal parts turpentine and raw linseed oil should be inserted, and this is to be renewed once daily until it is found impossible to get anything in the cavity.

When a fibroid tumor has formed as the result of failing to evacuate the pus, the only recourse is the knife. The tumor has to be cleanly dissected out, and this is a somewhat heroic and bloody job, as the blood vessels of the part having enlarged, bleeding is apt to be profuse, but, as a rule, this is easily stopped by packing the cavity on conclusion of the operation, or using a red-hot iron to cauterize the bleeding vessels where that is seen to be necessary. The subsequent treatment consists in the use of the oakum dressing advised for the treatment of abscess of the shoulder, and in a majority of instances healing is rapid and permanent. Where a tumor returns, it has not been perfectly removed, or it has been due to a fungous growth known as "botryomyces," any vestige of which being left in the wound will speedily cause a return of the tumor. As in some cases the tumor is dangerously near the jugular vein, and considerable skill is required in conducting a successful dissection, it is best to employ a qualified veterinarian for the work. The lancing and treatment of the ordinary abscess, caused by the collar, may be carried out by the owner, where competent assistance cannot be had.

mentioned cases is made by mixing together two ounces of tincture of iodine and six ounces of extract of witch-hazel. This should be applied with a brush night and morning, and before the horse is put to work a little carbolized vaseline may be applied to the sore. It is much better, however, to operate than to bother with the treatment of these tumors an entire season, without the hope of final cure.

For ordinary "galls" of the shoulder, an ointment composed of one dram of iodoform, and one dram each of tannic and boracic acids to the ounce of lard, will be found useful, but in all cases it is absolutely necessary to improve the fit of the collar, and to keep the collar clean and dry when the horse has much work to do in warm weather, or on hilly ground, where great strain comes upon the shoulders. Dirty, sweaty, roughened, tight or too loose collars accounts for most of the ailment we have considered, and more care in such matters will greatly lessen the prevalence of sore shoulders, while properly-fitting collars and nicely-adjusted hames, tugs and wagon or implement poles will have as sure an effect in preventing sore necks. The lotions suggested above will also prove effective for the latter form of harness "galls."—[A. S. Alexander, V. S.]

### Horse Rations.

Some valuable information has come to hand regarding the feeding of draft horses. A Yorkshire (Eng.) stud of 240 horses, used for draft purposes, have been kept for a long period, at moderate cost. The stud has not been troubled by colic, and ailments of any kind have been very few. On an average, not more than two horses per week were unable to work, and this is an unusually small number in so large a stud.

The horses in question were fed a weekly ration of 56 pounds of oats, 14 pounds of maize, and 49 pounds of bran.

An ordinary day's ration was about as follows: 18 pounds of hay, 8 pounds of oats, 2 pounds of maize, and 7 pounds of bran. Eight pounds of peat moss was used as litter.

These rations were mixed at home, as it was found that, if blended by the manufacturers, they could not be relied upon; maize, especially, being cheaper, was used to excess. Maize in quantity is fattening, and not desirable for draft horses. One highly-lauded purchased food was found to be 85 per cent. maize.

### More Size for Clydes.

Duncan McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., speaking recently before an audience of horsemen, of Quebec, stated that, in the future show-ring, judges will have to give more value to general conformation in the Clydesdale, to size, weight, color and action, and give up the present, exclusive attention to feet and ankles. Judges, he declared, would have to adopt a happy medium as to the size of the feet and length and obliquity of the pasterns. Decisions would have to be based upon the essentials, upon such points as strength, endurance and soundness of the body, the joints and constitution—a combination of those qualities that give the animal the highest commercial value.

Dr. McEachran believes that the time has come when Clydesdale breeders must make a supreme effort to increase the size of the breed. The market demands a heavier type of horse. One has only to visit such large commercial centers as Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, to see that most of the goods handling is now done by single horses approaching and exceeding a ton in weight. This is an economic necessity, and it is reasonable to expect that all carriers will adopt the large one-horse, instead of the double team hitherto in use. Asphalt pavements and improved streets make this practicable.

The demand, wherever horses are used, is for heavier animals. Clydesdale breeders may ignore the demands of horse-users for a time, but ultimately they must breed in size and conformation to meet those demands, or else cease claiming a heavy-draft horse altogether. In this country the demand is for weight. Clydesdale breeders who have given attention for generations to the foot and bone qualities of their stock have an opportunity now, if they will breed animals of greater substance, combining better than the breeders of any other of the heavy-draft breeds, quality with weight, and horses of that kind are what the market at the present time cannot get enough of.

If Canadians are anxious to contribute to the strength of the British navy, the best they can do is to provide a liberal supply of bacon and flour. We have the farms to produce these, and to produce them is our specialty. We would not expect to grow wheat on Plymouth docks, nor breadstuffs on Canadian prairies.



A Pair of Twins — Which?

Photo by K. M. Robb, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Speaking of the fungus, it may be added that it causes another form of shoulder "gall." This is of the nature of a baggy tumor situated near the point of the shoulder, not involving the muscles deeply, and having on its surface a round, red sore. These baggy tumors tend to swell up under pressure of the collar, and fail to heal, although persistently treated with all manner of "gall cures." The best way to treat them is to cut them out, and treat the wound with an astringent, antiseptic lotion, such as a mixture of one ounce of sugar of lead and six drams of sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. This mixture is poisonous, and should be so labeled, and, as a heavy precipitate falls when it is not in use, it should be thoroughly shaken before application. It should be used several times a day. Often it is not necessary to remove all of the tumor, as in some cases the removal of the center will be followed by absorption of the uninfected tissues. Iodine applications may be used with some degree of success while the horse is being worked, and until he can be laid aside for the operation described. A suitable lotion for use in the last