

\$1,000. Orchards are not being cut down now but thousands of trees are being planted each year.

Less farms are being abandoned. The value of farm property has increased enormously, and outside capital is being quite freely invested in the farms of the county.

IMPETUS GIVEN TO OTHER LINES

But of far greater importance than all these is the impetus that this co-operation has given to other lines of agriculture and the effect it has had in extending co-operation among the farmers. The members of this Association and their neigh-

bors outside have seen what can be accomplished by scientific methods and intelligent co-operation in orcharding (which by the way forms only a small part of the agriculture of the county, since only 10,201 acres of the 271,394 acres of cleared land in the county is devoted to orchard purposes) and they are beginning to awake to the need of a careful study of and the almost unlimited possibilities in any branch of agriculture in which they may engage.

It is not unusual to hear a Norfolk farmer say, "I have only been dabbling at farming till just lately. I am just beginning to farm and I want to learn as much from the other fellow as I can."

Last spring a farmer's club was organized at Simcoe with a membership of 100. They are just now resuming activity for the coming winter and in their outline of work is the perfection of a plan of co-operation in growing and selling potatoes. Thus the good work spreads!

ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATION

Now I would not have you think that the way of the co-operator in Norfolk has been nothing but pleasantness and that co-operation there is perfect. The association referred to has had its drawbacks, chief of which have been the result of the old, old story of petty jealousies among members and a lack of faith in one another. These things are being gradually overcome however, and as each difficulty is surmounted it reveals once again the fact that for successful co-operation, a high sense of individual responsibility among the co-operators and competent management of the business are the prime essentials for success.

Diseases of the Horse's Foot—Canker

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

Canker is a diseased condition of the foot, much more serious than thrush and although it, like thrush, usually begins in the frog, it soon extends and involves the whole of the sole and sometimes even other parts of the foot.

SYMPTOMS

The frog becomes large and spongy and covered with matter of a cheesy appearance and of exceedingly offensive smell. Sometimes the discharge is watery but very abundant and always

TREATMENT

A novice should never attempt the treatment of a pronounced case of canker. It is the work of a professional man and even in such hands is often most difficult to manage. It is almost always necessary to cut away the whole sole of the foot and as the result of such an operation necessitates a protracted period of nursing as well as of professional attendance it will be found that in many cases the value of the animal would

not warrant the expense incurred and it would prove more profitable to destroy the patient than to treat him.

Attention to Horses' Teeth*

A veterinarian is needed to make a skilful veterinary dentist; it requires a man who thoroughly understands the anatomy of the mouth, and has the necessary instruments and skill to correct whatever is wrong. Few farmers have either and the so-called "veterinary dentist" who is not a veterinarian is usually an unscrupulous person who neither understands the proper arrangement and conditions of the teeth nor the proper manner of correcting faults, a man who lives by deceiving the horse owner. Hence, we think that it is better for the owner to get a qualified man to attend to his horses' mouths. There are few horses that have reached the age of six years or over (and often those of younger age) that would not be better if their teeth were dressed once every year. The reputable veterinarian does not tell all his patrons this and look in the horse's mouth and say that his teeth require attention. This looks too much like looking for a job, and horse owners are very apt to take it that way; and the veterinarian who has much respect, either for himself or his profession, is above it. He rightly thinks that if his services are worth having, they are worth asking for. All the same, the average horse will thrive better on the same food if his teeth are regularly dressed. There are many cases in which attention is not required, and the professional man who, for the sake of the fee, will dress a mouth that does not require it, is, we trust, rarely found.

WHEN THE FIRST TROUBLE APPEARS

The first trouble likely to result from the teeth appears in many cases between the ages of two and four years. As from two years and three months to three years of age, the first and second molar teeth in each row (which are temporary teeth) are shed and replaced by permanent ones. At from three years and three months to four years, the third molar in each row (also a temporary one) is shed and replaced by a permanent one, and the sixth molar in each row ap-

*In order that Farm and Dairy readers may be warned against the so-called "Veterinary Dentist," and receive instructions as to the requirements of horse teeth, this excellent article is reproduced from Rider and Driver.

pears. It is not at all uncommon to observe a colt between two and a half and three or between three and a half and four years old to become unthrifty and have a persistent difficulty in masticating. He does not appear sick, but becomes dull and listless and does not eat well. During the growth of the permanent molars, which are to occupy the space previously occupied by the temporary ones, the fangs or the roots of the latter gradually disappear by the absorption as the new teeth grow. In normal cases by the time the new tooth has reached the level of the gums the fangs of the temporary ones have become so absorbed that the crown drops off, but in many cases, on account of incomplete absorption this does not occur and the new tooth, continuing to grow, forces the temporary one above the level of its fellows, and, as a consequence, mastication becomes very difficult or practically impossible, and unless the animal be fed on food that requires little mastication he will fail in flesh and energy. When unthriftness, without apparent cause, is noticed in colts or these ages, the molar should be carefully examined, and if any of the crowns are not shed, they should be removed with a forceps.

THE TROUBLE IN OLDER HORSES

In older horses, the trouble is usually the presence of sharp points on the outer edges of the upper molars, and the narrow edge of the lower ones. The lower jaw of the horse is narrower than the upper jaw, hence the rows of molars are closer together, and as the motion during mastication is lateral it can readily be seen that the molars in the upper jaw will be worn without upwards and downwards, leaving the outside of the teeth longer, and the lower molars will be worn from within outwards and downwards, leaving the inner side of the teeth longer.

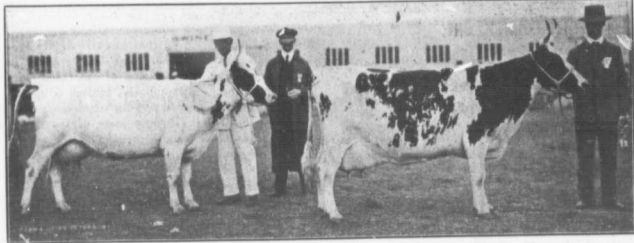
The teeth are irregular in outline in each side; hence, on account of the manner in which they are worn, and the degree of inconvenience or inability to masticate properly will depend upon the size and direction of these points, but in most cases, they interfere to some extent. Treatment, of course consists in removing with a rasp these points. In the performance of this operation, a mouth speculum to keep the mouth open and rasps of different shapes are required and care must be observed to not remove too much tooth. Special care should be observed to not rasp the bearing surfaces of the teeth. These surfaces are normally rough or serrated in order to grind the food, and if made smooth by the rasp, the horse will be in a worse condition than before.

In other cases, from various causes, one or more of the molars become longer than their fellows, the opposing tooth being abnormally soft and wearing more quickly or their roots decaying, and allowing the tooth to be forced further into the socket; the long tooth or teeth after a while attain such length that they come in contact with the opposite gums and render mastication impossible. In such cases the long teeth must be shorn and rasped down to a level with their fellows. A horse whose molars are in this condition, will, of course, never again have a good mouth, but after the teeth are shorn he will be able to masticate fairly well.

REMOVE DECAYED TEETH

Decaying teeth are not uncommon in horses. This condition is usually indicated by a fetid discharge from the nostril or a fetid breath. In some cases difficulty is experienced in locating the diseased tooth, but when the disease has advanced to that stage in which it can be located it must be extracted.

Wolf teeth (these small, supernumerary teeth which appear in front of the first molars in the upper row) are generally supposed to have an injurious effect upon the eyes. This is a mistaken idea. They seldom do any harm unless they are large and in such a position that they interfere with mastication; but being supernumerary and having no function they should be extracted. The



Two Prize Winning Ayrshire Cows at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

"Heatherflower 1st of Bircheshire" and "Burnside Nellie Burns 4th," 1st in their respective classes, and grand champion and Reserve Senior Champion. "Willermoor Farm" is the owner of the former, and Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., of the latter. Judge W. F. Stephen stands between them.

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