## Untoward Results of Castration.

(Continued.)

TETANUS, or lockjaw, may result from castration although all possible precautions have been taken and the operation skillfully performed. This disease being due to a germ that exists in the ground or stable, and gains the circulation through the wounds in the scrotum, the operator cannot be held responsible The symptoms usually appear about eight or ten days after the operation, and the symptoms and treatment are similar to those of the disease resulting from any wound, which will be discussed at a subsequent date.

AMAUROSIS is a disease of the eyes in which there is a paralysis of the optic nerve and its expansion, called the retina, which is the seat of vision. The pupil becomes dilated and round (the normal shape of the pupil in the horse is eliptical), the eyes assume a somewhat glassy, though dull appearance, and there is total blindness, which is shown by the general movements and actions of the patient. This condition is liable to occur when there has been considerable bleeding, perspiration or excitement before, during or following the operation. The disease often follows excessive secretions of any kind, or loss of blood, and, as a rule, will gradually disappear as the fluids of the body are restored to their normal quantity and condition. Hence, treatment consists in quietude and good care and food, which can be assisted by the administration of nerve tonics, as two-dram doses of nux vomica three times daily. While in most cases the symptoms gradually disappear and the eyes assume their normal condition, there are some cases in which a recovery does not take place. In such the eyes become duller, the pupils remain dilated, and eventually the whole visible portion of the eyes become clouded and of a milky color.

FISTULA, or chronic suppuration of the scrotum, sometimes occurs. There is an enlargement and induration of the cord, apparently arising from an adhesion of the scrotal wounds to the cord. In such cases the cord is hard and enlarged within the scrotum, and from time to time suppuration occurs ; abscesses form and discharge a purulent matter for a variable time and then heal, but the enlarged cord can always be felt and often noticed within the scrotum. The formation of these abscesses occurs periodically, and may be induced by very trivial, exciting causes, as a cold, an attack of influenza, strangles, laryngitis, etc., or even by hard work and exposure. The cord becomes inflamed, the animal becomes stiff and lame, feverish, and unfit for work, which condition occasionally remains for weeks after the abscesses have discharged their contents. Geldings subject to this affection are generally unthrifty, go wide behind, and more or less stiffness is usually noticed in their gait. They are unsound.

TREATMENT is the same as for scirrhous cord. The animal must be thrown and secured as for castration, an opening made in the scrotum, and the diseased cord separated from the surrounding tissues, and severed above the diseased portion with an emasculator or ecraseur, or a clam applied. If in moderate weather, after treatment is not necessary; but if in extreme weather, especially in hot weather when flies are troublesome, the wound should be washed and the cavity flushed out daily with a good antseptic, as a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. "WHIP."

## Hackney Laurels.

The winning of the Osler, Hammond & Nanton cup for the best horse any breed or type, at the recent Winnipeg horse show, by the Hackney stallion Burrow Mars Meteor, in the strongest possible competition, adds another to the many marks of popularity of this favorite breed. The Hackney is one of the latest breeds to be introduced into the West, yet in the short time he has been here he has firmly established himself in the affections of horse lovers, There is something about this stylish breed of horses that seems to satisfy the popular fancy to a greater extent than other types. His form is a model of symmetry, his action proud and clean, his spirit bounding and energetic, and all combined, he at once appeals to the spectator and judge as a type of horse to be admired. Among our horse stocks at present there are many mares inclined to be a little lacking in substance and low and stiff in action, with which the Hackney, when mated, produces horses that sell well as carriage horses, delivery horses, light workers and saddlers.

## The Horse at Fairs.

The fairs and exhibitions which are annually held all over the country afford one of the best opportunities for the study of type in horses. It is always something to one's credit to be perfectly familiar with the requirements of all classes of horses, and it is expected of those who handle horses all their lives that they be able to allot a horse to his particular class, whatever his type may be. It is no uncommon circumstance to find men who think an agricultural horse is a heavy draft, while others would call the same individual a general-purpose animal. Others, again, are scarcely able to distinguish between the roadster and carriage type. At the fairs where there is a proper classification, these different types are illustrated, and if one watches closely the judging-ring, it should result in a larger store of knowledge and greater familiarity with a class of stock with which we nearly all have something to do, and about which we are all anxious to know a good deal.

# STOCK.

## The Story of the Meat Trust.

Some few years ago there were four great rival dressed-meat companies operating chiefly in Chicago and westward—Swift, Armour, Hammond and Nelson Morris. As rivals the competition between these houses waxed fast and furious, and there were exciting times at the big buying centers. Good times these were for the farmers and shippers also. When they came in from the farms or ranges with their carloads of live stock or other produce, there was sure to be lively bidding ; the best stock commanded the best prices ; there was some encouragement to produce the best possible "article." Mortgages began to disappear, and country banks flourished. Cattle-raising became a great feature in the West, and many people found the trade so lucrative that, instead of simply selling what cattle they could raise, they resorted to the practice of buying up a number and finishing them off for a few months on grass or corn. In order to do this capital was needed ; hence it was often necessary to borrow from the banks. However, sales were sure, and there was no difficulty about redeeming the notes.

Now about this time the four great houses began to grow closer together, and the upshot of the matter was that from entering into a "gentleman's agreement," by which certain privileges were mutually conferred, they united, and the "American Beef Trust" was begun. The next step was to absorb the smaller houses. Some were bought out, some were smothered by competition, while others still hung on, putting up a brave struggle, believing that surely there must be room for all, and that at the turning of the long lane things would be better.

But these had reckoned without their host. Already was beginning the development of a system which was to put them pitilessly at the mercy of the big Beef Trust. For certain considerations the railways were induced to give rebates, known as "Private Car Charges," to the members of the trust. This was the entering of the camel's foot. About the same time the invention of refrigerator cars opened up a great opportunity. The big trust, having immense capital at its back, was enabled to put thousands of refrigerator cars on the lines, and literally bulldozed the railway companies into giving them a rebate on all stock or produce shipped in such cars. If this was refused the simple threat of switching the traffic off on to other lines was sufficient for all purposes, and the companies speedily "fell to." Needless to say the smaller concerns got no rebate. Before long they found it impossible to work against such opposition. With higher railway rates they could not afford to sell for the same as the Trust. Besides, as often as not, they found their cars side-tracked and forced to suffer delay, in order that the Trust's long line of big yellow boxes might be rushed through. The only thing was to go out of business, and hundreds of concerns shut up with heavy loss or even ruin to the owners of them.

From granting the first little rebate, the railway companies were now hopelessly entangled in a net from which there was no escape. At the next turn they were compelled to sanction an arrangement which provided that they should carry no perishable goods save in the Trust Company's cars, and their humiliation was complete when they were still further compelled actually to pay mileage rates for hauling Trust cars whether full or empty. Rave and grumble as they might, there was nothing else for it ; it was all the same to the Beef Trust.

Meanwhile, what of the farmers and shippers ? asks Mr. Chas. E. Russell, in his story of this Trust in Everybody's Magazine. Bringing in their stock to the great slaughtering centers, Chicago, Kansas, Omaha, etc., they found that a strange change had come over the face of the markets. Where formerly there had been fierce competition and spirited bidding, there were now but a few indifferent buyers, who all offered the same figure, and that invariably low. At first not a few sellers, deeming themselves foxy, held their cattle over, or sent them on to a further market. The same result ; one price offered, and that lower still. Stock-raising speedily became unprofitable, and not only stock, but poultry, dairy products, fruits—all were in the same box, for all were under control of the so-called "Beef Trust." The age of prosperity had passed, and many farmers were unable to redeem their notes at the banks. As a result banks failed all over the country, and during last year the suicide of seven bank managers and cashiers was reported from a single State. Mortgages began to reappear, and yet the poor farmer, with his customary patience, struggled on, hoping for better things. Not that he never received encouragement. The Trust was foxy enough for that. Occasionally prices went up—when there were not enough cattle, cr whatever it might be, for the company's purposes. Then the farmer felt brisk, and sent his products off. If he were first in he got the benefit of the first prices ; but in nineteen cases out of twenty the price had dropped again before he had his stuff disposed of, and he was obliged to sell at rock-bottom prices, or take his stock home. By virtue of such performances the total losses of cattle feeders in Iowa for 1904 were estimated at $12,500,000.

But a more curious phenomenon still became evident. The consumers in towns and cities began to suffer. No matter how low the prices paid to farmers, the prices of the retailed article in town were going steadily up. Before this the rule had been low prices to the farmers, low prices to everybody else, and vice versa ; now it was low prices to farmers, high prices to everybody else. No wonder that the problem became a puzzling one, and people began to surmise that somewhere things had gone far from straight.

In the meantime it had dawned upon some that the big packing houses were in league, and an investigation began. Upon certain disclosures, as might be expected, a big fight was put up, and the matter went to Congress. Petitions, bills, meetings, resolutions, were the order of the day ; but the big Trust looked silently on and laughed. And for the past few years events had been transpiring which left the most of the laughing to one man. Old P. D. Armour had died, as had also Swift ; Morris had become so old as to be beyond such mundane interests as the monopoly of a nation's unrest, and only young Armour and Hammond were left. Armour bought out Hammond's interests, and so got into his hands supreme control of this immense power. The fortunes of his satellites depend, it is true, upon the fortunes of the Trust, but he alone stands, with possibilities many times greater than those of a Rockefeller at his disposal, and he is still a young man—this J. Ogden Armour. His Trust now controls every stockyard in the United States except two. One is already on its way to dissolution. The other, owned by Vanderbilt and Morgan, will probably fight for its existence, and ere long there may be thrown before the public a gigantic struggle, second only in interest to the great struggle between Russia and Japan.

On July 1st, at Chicago, after an investigation of several months, during which more than 100 witnesses were examined, a federal grand jury returned indictments against seventeen men prominent in the beef-packing industry, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and against four officials of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, for alleged illegal rebating agreement with railroads.

Besides these individual indictments, bills were against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy Packing Company, and the Fairbank Canning Company.

The men indicted for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes a violation of the Sherman act, are : J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager Armour & Co. ; T. J. Connors, director Armour & Co.: P. A. Valentine, treasurer Armour & Co.; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift, of Swift & Co.; Lawrence A. Carson, treasurer of Swift & Co.; Arthur F. Evans, attorney of Swift & Co.; R. C. Manua, attorney for Swift & Co.; A. H. Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy, of Cudahy & Co.; D. E. Hartwell, secretary Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice-president Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, secretary Nelson Morris & Co.; Ira W. Morris, of Nelson Morris & Co.

The four employes of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged rebating with the railroads are all connected with the traffic departments of the corporation. Their names are : Samuel Weil, B. C. Cusey, C. E. Todd and V. D. Skipworth. The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance.

## Camphor for Diarrhœa in Calves.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate" :

I see R. McL. wants to know what to do for calves that have diarrhœa when two or three days old. Some years ago we had a great many deaths from this trouble. We could not get anything to help them. Most of them would only be sick for twelve or twenty-four hours, and then we would find them dead. We employed three different veterinary surgeons; all of no use. I had a cousin here from Iowa, where they had had the same trouble and could get no help, till some veterinary surgeon discovered that one drop (and for the most severe cases two drops) of strong camphor, given every hour in a teaspoonful of fresh milk, is a sure cure. Just as soon as you see signs of relief stop giving the camphor. I have treated many bad cases of this trouble, and have never lost a calf since. We have used this treatment only on calves that are a day or two old. GEO. H. TREFFRY.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Owing to the war, the demand for meat in Japan far exceeds the supply, prices have risen, and the people are looking for additional supplies from other countries.