

## THE HORSE.

### Veterinary Prescriptions for Farm Use—I.

Having in a previous issue given a list of many of the drugs that should be kept in "The Farmer's Veterinary Medicine Chest," we follow with some prescriptions. In most cases, medicines that are useful for either internal administration or local application give better results when two or more drugs are mixed than when but one drug is used. The average proprietary medicine on the market doubtless has value for certain purposes, but the advertised virtues are so many and varied that a person is at a loss to know when and where to use it. Many of these preparations are highly recommended for both internal administration and local application. They are said to produce wonderful curative effects in cases of diseases of the digestive, respiratory, urinary and generative systems, promptly cure a case of indigestion, diarrhoea, sore throat, dyspepsia, any disease of the lungs, brain trouble, kidney trouble, etc., and, by local application effect wonderful cures in cases of wounds, bruises, sprains, skin disease, enlargements of all kinds and natures, whether painful or not, bone diseases of all kinds, fistula, lump jaw, etc.; in fact, the same medicine, whether given internally or applied externally is highly recommended for diseases diametrically opposite in nature and effect. In many cases such claims are backed up by copies of testimonials by those who have used them. A little consideration should convince a man that the same prescription cannot be successfully used as a cure for diseases that are essentially different in their nature, and of necessity should be treated with the idea of producing directly different results. For instance, a wound or raw surface requires a dressing that establishes an action different from that would be serviceable for the reduction of a swelling, or a chronic enlargement. For the former, an antiseptic, cooling, astringent lotion is indicated; while for the latter a stimulant, irritating, or absorbent dressing is required. In view of these facts, we take the liberty of giving a few of the standard prescriptions that are used in general veterinary practice for the treatment of simple cases, mentioning the cases for which they are useful, and the mode of application or administration. In some cases we may mention a drug that is not included in the list referred to, but where this is done there will be no need of haste, hence the drug can be procured.

#### White Lotion.

Acetate of lead.....1 oz.  
Sulphate of zinc.....6 drams  
Water.....1 pint

This is an old prescription that has stood the test for many years. It is antiseptic, cooling, astringent and non-irritant. It costs little, is applied by the hand, and is safe to use. It is useful for fresh wounds, sore shoulders, sore necks or backs, scratches, mud fever, etc.; in fact, gives good results on any raw surface. It also relieves itchiness in case of surfeit or other skin irritation. In cases of scratches, or mud fever, in cold, dry weather, the astringent action may in some cases be too great, and cause a tendency for the crack to re-open; hence, in such cases, the dressing should be alternated with an ointment or an oil.

#### Stimulant Liniment.

Alcohol.....2 fluid ounces  
Oil of Turpentine.....2 fluid ounces  
Liquor Ammonia Fortier.....1 fluid ounce  
Water to make.....1 pint

The addition to this of one-half ounce gum camphor makes a camphorated stimulant liniment, which many prefer. The addition of the camphor does not materially increase its usefulness, but gives to it a pleasant odor. This liniment differs essentially from the white lotion. It is stimulant and irritant. It is applied by the hand, and in order to get results should be applied with smart friction, (well rubbed in.) It is useful in cases of sprains or bruises, after the acute inflammatory action has been allayed by heat and soothing applications. In cases of slight chronic enlargements resulting from sprains, bruises or other causes, its application, followed by bandaging, tends to increase the activity of the absorbents and reduce the enlargement. In case of bandaging following its application, care must be taken to not repeat it too often else it will blister. This liniment will mix with water in all proportions, hence the addition of water will weaken it which is often advisable, and is indicated by it causing too great an irritation to the skin. The attendant must be the judge of the action required and make the liniment strong or weak as required. Of course a liniment of this nature should never be applied to a raw, irritated, tender or acutely inflamed surface, except where the tenderness has been caused by previous applications of the liniment and a continuation of the irritation is desired to reduce enlargements and hasten absorption.

#### Carron Oil.

What is known as "Carron Oil," is made by mixing equal parts of raw linseed oil or sweet oil and lime water.

Lime water is made by slacking a small lump of lime, say the size of a goose egg, in a pail, then filling the pail with water, stirring it thoroughly with a stick and then allowing it to stand. The undissolved lime settles at the bottom and the clear liquid on top is lime water.

This mixture is practically a specific for scalds and burns, especially serviceable in veterinary practice for what are called "rope burns," caused usually by the

animal getting his foot over a rope and in his struggles to get loose practically burning the posterior surface of the pastern by friction on the rope. This accident frequently causes a severe case of scratches. In the early stages, as in cases of real burns or scalds, caused by fire, coals, hot irons, etc., or by scalding water or other fluids, or by steam, the free and frequent application of carron oil allays pain, soothes, and tends to prevent cracks and sloughing, (when the burn is not too severe,) and often effects an early cure of what otherwise would have been a serious and tedious case to treat. WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Quebec Stock-Breeders Meet.

The General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec held its 24th annual meeting in Montreal on Feb. 14. This Association is the federation of the four principal local breeders' associations, namely: Sheep Breeders', Swine Breeders', French Canadian Cattle Breeders' and French-Canadian Horse Breeders. Each has its own board of directors and its by-laws and is responsible for the proper keeping of its books. It is represented by its president on the board of directors of the central association, its members being likewise members of the larger body. The latter deals only with questions of general interest to the livestock men of the province, while the various affiliated associations look after their own local matters.

The President, Hon. N. Garneau, M. P. P., reviewed the work of the association during the past year, remarking that he had been one of its founders and had seen the membership grow from forty to nearly a thousand. During that period considerable progress had been made in the quality of stock bred owing to the sales that had been instituted. These are held, not for the purpose of revenue, but for helping farmers to improve their live stock. The result of the eighth sale of pure-bred stock at Montreal and Quebec last October, resulted in a deficit of \$381.19. At these sales 97 head of cattle, 120 sheep and 76 swine were sold. The fact that the prices received were very much higher than in previous years when the deficit ranged from two to four thousand dollars is pretty fair evidence of appreciation on the part of the farmers.

During the past year, the following animals were registered: 298 French-Canadian cattle, 45 French-Canadian horses, 2,078 sheep and 2,346 swine. The Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, in his report, stated that the membership was 939, made up of the four affiliated associations. The receipts for the past year were \$21,652.92 and the expenses \$19,030.31, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,622.61.

The members were addressed by both the Federal and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, in addition to several Quebec devotees of the live-stock industry.

Hon. N. Garneau, who presided at the sessions, claimed, amid enthusiasm, that the province of Quebec holds the first place in Canada for the breeding of Ayrshire cattle and the second place for Holsteins. Moreover, that it furnished more members to the National Sheep Breeders' Association and the Swine Breeders' Association than any of the other provinces.

Mr. Arkell emphasized the fact that with the coming of post bellum days the price of victory would have to be

met in the form of a war debt, the liquidation of which, depended upon better live stock and more of it.

The election of officers, resulted as follows: Hon. N. Garneau, M. P. P., President; Arsene Denis, 1st Vice-President; Jas. Bryson, 2nd Vice-President; Dr. J. A. Couture, Secretary; Louis Thoun, Victor Sylvestre, Napoleon Lachapelle and Louis Lavallee, Executive. "AGRICOLA."

### Championship Live Stock Judging Competition.

On February 14 and 15 the winners of the Peter White Trophy and the winners of the Duff trophy met and competed for championship honors. The winners of the Duff Trophy at Guelph were I. Wench, C. Young, and F. O'Sullivan, with District Representative J. C. Steckley, of York County, and these young men were successful in securing the championship honors from J. Gauthier, A. Kennedy and J. Kennedy, of Glengarry County; District Representative, D. E. McRae. The Glengarry County boys had a big lead in dairy cattle and also had the lead in sheep, but the York County boys secured enough points in beef cattle, horses and swine to give them a lead of 189. These two teams were the winners in the Inter-County Live Stock Judging Competitions, held at Guelph and Kemptville.

### Pig Profits.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I enclose an account of pig feeding, re cost and profit, as it may interest some of your readers.

During the fall of 1917 my sow raised ten good pigs. I sold six of them, and the remaining four I fed for market, and in order to take advantage of the top price I sold these pigs, weighing, at 4 months and three weeks old, 720 lbs, an average of 180 lbs. each, at \$18.00 per cwt. Following is account for feed: 11 cwt. of shorts, at \$2.25 per cwt., \$24.75; 15 bushels of oats at 85 cents per bushel, \$12.75; 10 bushels of barley at \$1.15 per bushel, \$11.50. The total value of pigs at selling time was \$129.60, cost of feed and chopping, \$49.70, profit \$79.90.

No account was kept of what little skim-milk they got at weaning time, which leaves a fair profit to pay for time and labor spent.

Huron Co., Ont.

J. P. COLE.

### The Lindsay Pure-bred Sale.

The Victoria County Pure-bred Live Stock Association were well pleased with the results of their sale held at Lindsay, on January 29. Prices ranged from \$75 up to \$300; 26 head sold for \$150 or over, 11 of which went at \$200 or over. Thomas Wilson of Ops contributed the highest priced animal, namely, Bandmaster, a bull, which sold for \$300. W. R. Greenway contributed some Lavender-bred stuff which sold from \$150 up to \$225. Scotch Laird, brought out by A. E. Swain realized \$295. A good attendance was on hand to bid.

Canada's man power is to be registered again. Unless something more radical is done essential industries will go short-handed while many continue to put in their time at work which matters nothing toward the winning of the war.



Buttercup = 111906 =.

Record: 12,691 lbs. milk and 482 lbs. fat. Champion three-year-old Shorthorn heifer in R. O. P. Owned by G. W. Carter, Pinehurst Farm, Ilderton, Ont.