

THE HORSE.

Insecticides.

Insecticides are used for the destruction of the various varieties of insects or lice, by which the various classes of farm animals are troubled. There are very many drugs which destroy insect life; some can be used with comparative impunity, without danger to the health of the patient, while others are equally poisonous to both patients and insects, hence must be very carefully used. Carbolic acid in a five per cent. solution acts well, and, if applied over only a limited surface at a time, is reasonably safe to use, but, as it is readily absorbed by the vessels of the skin, if used too freely, or over too great a surface, will, by absorption, exert its poisonous action the same as when given by the mouth. This applies especially to dogs, which are very susceptible to its action and from whose skin the acid is readily absorbed. Any of the commercial sheep dips, if used according to directions, give good results in most cases. A warm five per cent. solution of any of the coal-tar antiseptics also gives good results. Any of these applications require to be used at intervals of from a week to ten days, as, while they destroy insect life they do not destroy their eggs, hence must be used again when a fresh brood hatches out; the periodical use to be continued until fresh insects cease to appear. A safe and effective preparation is an infusion of stavesacre seeds. One ounce of the seeds is boiled in water sufficient to make a quart of the infusion. This can be used freely with impunity, as it is not poisonous to the animals. If the seeds be boiled in vinegar, the infusion will destroy the albuminous coverings of the eggs in addition to destroying the lice, hence a second application should not be required. A solution of corrosive sublimate, say fifteen grains to a pint of warm water, also destroys the eggs, but it is poisonous to animals in such small quantities that it must be used only by very careful persons, and care must be taken that the patient be not able to swallow any of it by licking himself or otherwise. Mercurial ointment (commonly called blue ointment) is also an excellent insecticide, but its poisonous nature also necessitates very careful application. Almost any oily or greasy substance well rubbed in is effective as an insecticide, but such applications attract so much dirt and dust, and soil the clothes of the attendant to such an extent, that they are not much used. Animals affected with insects are much more easily treated if clipped, but clipping can be safely done only in warm weather.

Parasiticides.

Insecticides are also parasiticides. The principal use stock owners have for parasiticides is for the treatment of ringworm. Almost any of the insecticides mentioned will be effective, but the tincture of iodine, or an ointment made of one dram of white hellebore mixed with one ounce of vaseline, are especially effective. Either of these is too poisonous to be used freely, but in ringworm the areas to be treated are small, hence there is little or no danger. In order to effectually treat ringworm the scales under which the parasites are found must be softened and removed by the application of oil or grease, or soap and warm water, in order that the application may reach them. When an ointment is used, the first application softens the scales and during the second they are rubbed off, which, of course, exposes the parasites to the action of the application.

Caustics

Caustics are drugs that corrode or destroy animal tissue. They are applied for the removal of warts, small tumors, fungoid growths, a form of granulation commonly called proud flesh, which appears in wounds or sores of low reparative power, ulcers, foot-rot in sheep, foul in the feet of cattle, etc. There are many caustics, as nitrate of silver, butter of antimony, sulphate of copper, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, etc. The above-mentioned strong acids are so actively caustic that they should be used only by those thoroughly conversant with their nature and are usually applied with a glass rod, or splinter of wood. A pencil of the nitrate of silver is a convenient and comparatively safe caustic to use, as, with careful handling, there is no danger of it coming in contact with tissue other than that upon which its action is desired. Butter of antimony is a favorite caustic with many practitioners. It is usually applied with a feather. It is a strong caustic, but for purposes for which it is too strong, it can be diluted to any strength by the addition of tincture of myrrh. Any of these caustics are usually applied once daily until the desired results have been attained. For the removal of proud flesh, two or three applications are all that is usually required, but for the removal of warts or other growths, many applications are generally necessary.

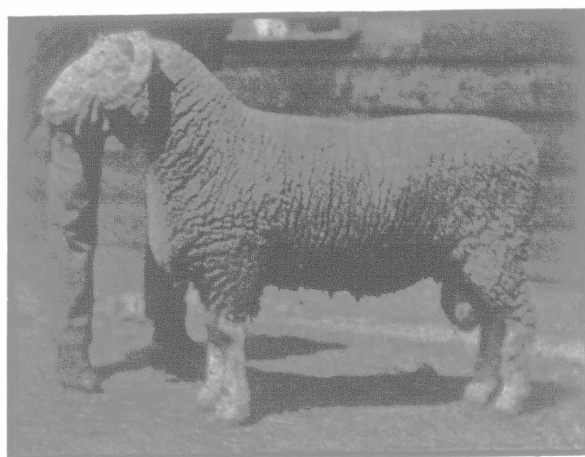
Camphorated Oil.

Camphorated oil can be purchased at almost any druggist's, or it can be home-made. It can be made of various strengths. The usual method is to put an ounce of camphor into a vessel containing one pint of sweet oil. Place this vessel into a large vessel containing hot water, and keep it hot until the camphor is dissolved. This oil is useful for local inflammation and soreness, and is considered especially valuable for cases of mammitis (inflammation of the udder) and rheumatic affections. It has a soothing effect and also forms a coating over the parts to which it is applied, hence prevents contact with the air. It is also supposed to check the secretion of milk to some extent. It gives better results when applied warm.

Collyria, or Lotions for the Eye.

A lotion used for introduction into the eye is called a "Collyria". A saturated solution of boric acid in distilled water, or recently boiled water, is much used. This is made by adding to the water all the boric acid it will dissolve and then filtering to remove all undissolved acid. Another favorite collyria is composed of ten grams sulphate of zinc, twenty drops of the solid extract of belladonna, and two fluid ounces of distilled water. A solution of five grains of atropia in one fluid ounce of distilled water is much used. When an opacity of the cornea (commonly spoken of as a scum or film over the eye) is present, a useful collyria consists of a solution of nitrate of silver in a fluid ounce of distilled water. A few drops of the Collyria are introduced into the eye two or three times daily by the use of a feather, or dropper often after bathing well with hot water.

WHIP.



A Champion Dorset Ram.

A Dorset ram which won championship at Toronto, 1917, for Jas. Robertson, Hornby, Ont.

Horses' Rations.

Owing to shortage of feed, horses in England are on rations. The following paragraphs from the "Agricultural Gazette" give the amount of grain allowed: In consequence of the continued shortage in the supplies of oats, maize and other cereals, the Food Controller has issued the Horses' (Rationing) Order, 1918, which specifies the rations of cereals allowed for all descriptions. Horse owners are urged to take every opportunity of obtaining and using substitutes for cereal foodstuffs for the feeding of their horses.

Horses in possession of the Army Council, all those which are used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and stallions used exclusively for stud purposes, are excluded from the operation of the Order.

Horses solely or mainly used for trade or business purposes are rationed according to the breed and amount of work which they do.

The maximum quantity of cereal foodstuffs which may be fed on any one day is prescribed in the schedules in terms of oats, but maize, beans, peas, or bran may



Rosette Lassie (Imp.)

A Shorthorn cow with a milk record exceeding 8,000 pounds a lactation.

be used in place of oats, quantities being equivalent to 10 lbs. of oats: 7½ lbs. maize, 9 lbs. beans, 9 lbs. peas, 12 lbs. dried brewers' grains, 13 lbs. bran. No other cereal foodstuffs may be used.

The maximum daily rations for horses not used for trade or business purposes are, brood mares 7 lbs., weaned foals 6 lbs., yearlings from January 1 to May 31, and from September 1 to December 31, 6 lbs., and from June 1 to August 31, 3 lbs. Race-horses registered with the Controller of horse transport for the purpose of the limited racing scheme, 13 lbs. per day.

Carriage horses, hunters, hacks, char-a-banc horses, polo ponies, all horses let out on hire for these purposes, horses used in entertainments, and also those which are mainly used for any purpose other than business are not allowed any cereal foodstuffs.

LIVE STOCK.

Points to Consider in Pig Raising.

If strong litters are to be farrowed and the pigs kept thrifty and healthy, both the sow and the litter must receive special care and attention. Failure to furnish the proper ration or accommodation has resulted in unthrifty pigs and in some cases loss. Professor Tisdale of the University of Saskatchewan, outlines the following points which should be considered when caring for and feeding pigs:

1. The number raised on the sow will depend largely upon winter care and attention at farrowing.
2. Avoid over-feeding. A heavy grain ration must not be given for a few days after farrowing.
3. Select a suitable feeding ration from the feeds available and avoid any sudden changes in its composition.
4. Use as much skim-milk as possible. There is nothing better.
5. See that both sow and litter take ample exercise each day.
6. Sunlight and fresh air are prime requisites along with the exercise.
7. Avoid getting the little fellows too fat, thus causing "thumps."
8. Beware of damp quarters, sour feed and unsanitary surroundings.
9. Provide a creep and start the pigs on skim-milk and shorts by the time they are three weeks old.
10. Castrate about two weeks previous to weaning.
11. Wean when pigs are from seven to ten weeks old.
12. After weaning, be sure that the growing pigs are supplied with a growing ration, not a fattening one.
13. Keep pigs free from scours by feeding properly. Use raw linseed oil to cure.
14. Kill the worms by using either turpentine or a mixture of santolin and calomel.
15. Keep sows and pigs free from lice.

An Acre of Rape Saves a Ton of Grain.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The farmer who can save grain in growing his hogs this summer is thereby adding to the supply of grain. It goes without saying, also, that he will get more profit out of his hogs. Pastures, therefore, are a very timely subject for consideration. In my opinion, every farmer who is keeping hogs this year should plan to lay out a hog pasture. The preparation of such a pasture does not take very much time, the crop is sure, and the hogs will grow lustily on it.

I prefer rape as a hog pasture, chiefly because it grows so quickly. A nice handy piece of land should be selected for this crop—if possible on a well-drained south slope. The land should be in as good a state of tilth as possible. The seed should be sown in rows about twenty-eight inches apart. This can best be done by plugging the drill so that it sows rows as near the desired width as possible. Three pounds of seed to the acre is a good rate to sow it. The harrows should be run lightly over the field immediately after the seed is in the ground. Rape, if sown in reasonably good

ground, grows very quickly. Under good conditions it is ready to pasture six weeks after it is sown. However, its growth and strength depend largely on the moisture in the soil. Rape, like any other crop, will not grow satisfactorily in cold, poorly cultivated land.

I do not believe in sowing rape too early, as it is a fleshy crop and therefore easily nipped with frost. Early in June is a good time to sow. It should be allowed to attain a strong growth—say a foot or even two in height—before pigs are turned in on it. It is a good idea, too, to divide the pasture into two parts, so that the pigs can be turned into each field alternately.

Farmers who are not used to rape often complain because their pigs get scalded when pasturing on it. This is because rape has a stinging effect on hogs when it is wet. White hogs suffer most from this scalding. It is easily avoided by keeping the hogs out of the crop when it is wet or dew-laden.

It is high time that more of us got acquainted with the feeding values of crops like rape for hogs. It has been shown time and again by our experimental stations that an acre of rape is equal to more than three thousand pounds of grain when fed to growing hogs. Just think of that, and then try to think of the saving in grain possible by growing rape for hogs this summer.

Sask.

W. T. B.

Summer

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