

Report of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario for the year 1885.

This report, which for lack of space we could not notice in our last issue, is a pamphlet of some 251 pages. It gives details sufficiently full and complete to satisfy the most fastidious, and a perusal of it will give some idea of the vast amount of work done by the secretary, Mr. H. Wade.

From the secretary's report to the Council we learn that the registrations of pure bred stock for 1885, were,

CATTLE.	Males.	Females.
Shorthorns,	900	930
Ayrshires,	159	176
Polled Angus,	16	32
Herefords,	12	13
Devons,	15	10
Jerseys,	3	10
SWINE.		
Berkshires,	97	129
Suffolks,	14	14
HORSES.		
Clydesdales,	46	28
Shire, or Cart Horse,	39	11
	1304	1353

For the examinations in agriculture eleven candidates sought third class certificates, and three second class. Eight of the former obtained them, and two of the latter, three of the ten successful candidates coming from the county of Wentworth. The course of reading preparatory to those examinations cannot be gone over without great good resulting, as it of necessity stimulates the search for knowledge on agricultural topics in many channels. Our only regret is that more of our young men do not avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them by the association. Instead of ten candidates for the Province, why may there not be ten for each county?

On pages 120 to 123 of the report is found a list of the examination papers used in 1885. Young men who intend to present themselves for examination this year should send at once for a copy of the report to H. Wade, the secretary.

Mr. Wade gives a very interesting report of his official visit to the New Orleans exposition, and one which contains a vast amount of information.

From the report of the judges on prize-farms we take the following extract in reference to the gold and first silver medal prize-farms—those of Messrs. Thomas and Wm. Graham, near Ottawa:

"The Messrs. Graham fearlessly took hold of the lands they own when they were shunned by other men on the supposition that they were hopelessly wet, and by dint of hard blows and unceasing efforts directed by well-utilized brain-power, have transformed them into the gold and first silver medal farms of 1885—a striking instance of that pluck which has placed the Anglo-Saxon in the ownership of nearly half the globe, and in possession of all that is best worth having in the onward march of civilization. Nor would it be fair to those men who have shown such unflinching determination of purpose, not to mention that such result has been achieved in the face of providential disaster that would quite have crushed the spirit of weaker men.

"In the autumn of 1870, a desolating fire swept over the district, commencing near Arnprior, which stayed not its work of desolation until a strip of country 40 miles long and 15 miles wide had been left one blackened, smoking ruin. The Messrs. Graham lost everything aboveground that would burn. The buildings were burned to the foundations, the fences were wiped out of existence, the implements were numbered with the things that were, the pigs were turned to cinders and the horses almost ruined. All that was left was the clothing that happened to be worn, the ground that would not burn and a calm constancy of purpose that defied the fury of the flames, and which the aggravated tribulation could not crush. While the men along the St. Lawrence were allowing wild mustard to disfigure their fields with its mournful yellow, a thankless heritage handed down from their fathers,

the Messrs. Graham, with a resolution that is but feebly set forth by the use of the term heroic, commenced, while the air was yet stifling, and clouds of smoke lowered in portentous silence in the heavens, to erect the work of previous life that had been derelict in a day; and by dint of energies applied, have not only obliterated all traces of the devouring scourge, but during the fifteen years that have intervened have put their farms in shape and erected buildings that would well nigh provoke the envy of many of our foremost farmers of the West. Canada has had her heroes as well as England, and some of them dwell in the Ottawa Valley; and their grand achievements deserve the fitting recognition at the hands of their countrymen, of a gold and silver medal for the excellence of their farms."

Inquiries and Answers.

A STANDARD HOLSTEIN.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please give the principal points and marks of a good Holstein?

F. J. RAMSEY.

Dunnville, Ont.

Please see the May number of the JOURNAL for 1885, page 119, where the points of the standard Holstein are given.—ED.

COTSWOLD SHEEP—ORIGIN AND COLOR.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—Please enlighten us on the following points: (1) The origin of Cotswold sheep. (2) Should a pure Cotswold have black spots on face and legs, or should they be pure white?

SUBSCRIBER.

Douglas, Ont.

ANSWER BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON.

1. The Cotswold sheep were originally bred upon a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, which afterwards took the name of "The Cotswold Hills," being so called from the fact that in winter the sheep were housed in low sheds or *cotes*.

2. From the standard of excellence and scale of points adopted from the American Cotswold Association, we quote, "Face, either white: slightly mixed with grey, or white dappled with brown. Legs, may be mixed with grey, or dappled with brown." Some of the best Cotswolds ever imported to this country had grey or mottled faces, and we are old that some of the leading breeders in England, in advertising their ram sales, call attention to the fact that a considerable proportion of them are grey faced.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—Will you kindly advise us through the columns of the JOURNAL where we can purchase a jack-ass, either on this side of the water or in England? Some of the Club favor purchasing one for the purpose of breeding mules—also give probable price.

R. W. TREMAINE,
Sec. Ag. D. Soc'y.

Sackville, N. S.

Will some of our readers answer the above?

Veterinary.

Diseases and Accidents Incidental to Parturition.

BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

INVERSION OR EVERSION OF THE WOMB.

This accident is commonly spoken of amongst farmers as "coming out of the foal, calf, or lamb bed," as the case may be. It is not of infrequent occurrence, and often results disastrously if proper and prompt measures are not taken to remedy the condition. It is one of those troubles that demands the intervention of man, for nature, conservative as she always is in trying to restore anything abnormal in the animal economy into its healthy condition, is powerless to deal successfully with this.

THE SYMPTOMS

of this accident are in some cases not visible, and only consist in the turning outside in of a portion or the whole of one or both horns of the womb. If an examination were made with the hand it might be possible to determine the existence of this partial form of the trouble, otherwise its presence could only be suspected by the occurrence of after pains of greater or less intensity. The straining which the incipient displacement generally gives rise to is usually followed by a greater degree of inversion until the womb presents itself as a tumour in the maternal passage. This is often the first sign that is noticed, and is most perceptible while the animal is lying. Unfortunately it does not remain at this stage, in many cases, nor is recession likely unless measures are then taken to bring about its replacement; but a greater mass makes its appearance until all or nearly all of the organ is visible, externally, presenting itself as a pendulous mass. Even the passage to the womb (vagina) is in many cases expelled, thus increasing the volume of the hanging body and adding to the gravity of the case.

The naturally light red color of the organ becomes deepened in hue, and assumes a purplish-black tinge, in places, and at the same time enlarges by engorgement with blood until it attains a very considerable volume, being markedly disproportionate to the channel through which it got exit. In some cases, especially in animals in high condition, the cavity formed by the turned-inside-out organ is filled with a large quantity of clotted blood, and to such an extent as to cause death from loss of blood. The foetal envelopes, or a portion of them, in some instances remain adherent to the womb, and occasionally a rupture of greater or less extent through the coats is found to exist. The victim of this accident is much affected by it, and it gives rise to great excitement and irritability, especially in cows in high condition, leading to depression and prostration, often soon followed by death. Cows in low condition, although more subject to the accident, are less affected by it, and not continuing to strain so violently, as those in higher flesh, do not aggravate the trouble to the same extent, nor do they so soon exhaust themselves; so that in such subjects as the former a favorable termination is oftener met with if proper measures are adopted. In the mare the percentage of fatal cases is very large, the extrusion of the large organ seeming to cause a great shock to the system, producing excitability, which is often manifest by violence, and even by delirium. Mares will sometimes kick and even bite at the expelled organ. Such excitement is frequently followed by marked prostration and death.

CAUSES.

The influence which operates in bringing about this mishap is not always apparent. Usually it is some form of irritation due to bruising and abrasion of some portion of the generative organs at birth-giving. I have seen cases occur from the hind-quarters being lower than the fore, causing the womb, which is heavy at this period, to gravitate backwards and lead to straining. It is a wise precaution if a cow has to be tied in a stall, and not have the freedom and benefit provided by a loose box, that the hind quarters be raised above the fore by well-packed bedding. Simply raising in this way suffices to bring about reposition in many cases, if the displaced organ is within the passage.

In females that are in low condition, and consequently their various tissues in a relaxed state, this slipping out of the womb occurs, without any injury or irritation. The womb is retained in its proper