

exhibition to be held in Toronto, and their influence and power succeeded in procuring a majority of the votes for Toronto, notwithstanding that the Torontonians had protested against having it, and Kingston asking for it. Despite this strange procedure, the Board tries to arrange with Toronto, but Toronto, desiring to secure the whole grant and the whole control, the Board found they were checkmated, as many of the members could not consent to have the whole agricultural interest of Ontario made subservient to a body of showmen, who had secured rights and privileges from the city to carry on the Industrial Exhibition as a private money-making institution, more for the purpose of amusement and making money from the farmers than for the good of agriculture. Several of the members saw through the scheme, and loudly protested against the steps taken by both the *Globe* and the *Mail* to withhold the true facts from the country for the purpose of aiding the manipulators of the Industrial Exhibition. It appears that the citizens of Toronto are divided on this question, but those who can pay for most printers' ink are those who generally gain the day, and the masses are often sacrificed to the speculators who make the money at the expense of the majority.

On finding this dilemma, one of the members of the Board of Agriculture laid a plan to catch London, and actually got a vote passed in the City Council to offer London as a place for holding the Exhibition in 1882. This proposition was laid before the Board. A deputation from Guylph waited on the Board asking for the Exhibition, and particularly asking how much it would cost them to add sufficient buildings to those they now have, and offering their locality. The Hon. J. Skead, of Ottawa, also waited on the Board, offering to furnish accommodations in that city.

Amidst the discussions on this question, your humble servant was called on to express his views. This we willingly did, showing that their only step was to decide at once in favor of Kingston, considering it the only place entitled to it, and the only step they could take to prevent a disruption of the whole body—particularly so as the Hon. Mr. Wood, among his other suggestions, had requested them to give an estimate for the money required by them. We gave many reasons why we considered that Kingston was the only place that should be taken into consideration this year. We also stated in regard to the offer from London, that it was not an offer from either the citizens or the farmers. We would vouch for the farmers repudiating such a request, as they did not wish to act selfishly, but would be willing to accept the Provincial in its regular turn; they did not want to take it when other places were justly entitled to it. We also informed the Board that this request had been introduced into the City Council by the two men who had worked the hardest to destroy the exhibition grounds and the exhibition, and to injure the Association and the agricultural interest, more than any others in London.

The motion was that Kingston be selected as the location for holding the Provincial Exhibition in 1882. The opponents of this introduced a motion to the effect that the selection of the situation be laid over until the next meeting in Jan'y. The vote on this resulted as follows:

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|-------------------------|---------------|
| To Postpone Discussion. | For Kingston. |
| 1—S. White,             | 1—Parker,     |
| 2—L. Shipley,           | 2—Drury,      |
| 3—Moore,                | 2—Carnegie,   |
| 4—Hunter,               | 4—Aylsworth,  |
| 5—Graham,               | 5—McKinnon,   |
| 6—Rykert,               | 6—Buckland,   |
| 7—Morgan,               | 7—Bell,       |
| 8—Dempsey,              | 8—Legge.      |
| 9—Saunders,             |               |
| 10—Klotz.               |               |

We believe every vote should be taken and the name be known in every important question. The public can then enquire for reasons and can judge of acts. This old system of stating that the Board commend, or the Board does such and such, brings nothing home to the door of the right person. This vote, we think, settles the fate of the old Board. Nothing but a radical reformation can satisfy the public cry. More will be said of this meeting in a future number.

Veterinary

Salting Stock in Winter.

BY JAMES LAW.

That common salt occupies a most important position in the animal economy may be directly inferred from its universal presence in the blood and solid tissues. In the blood plasma, according to Schmidt, it forms 5.546 parts out of every 8.505 of ash. In saliva it forms 2.5 parts out of 8 of the salts, in gastric juice 2.5 parts in 6, and in sweat 20 parts in 50. Again, the eagerness with which all herbivorous animals seek this condiment partakes of the nature of a true instinct, and may be held to demonstrate a want in the economy. Salt springs are usually known as salt-licks or deer-licks, from the herds of wild animals that resort to them, and wherever on our western plains salt springs can be found as yet undeveloped, the earth around them, to the extent often of many hundreds of acres, is depressed several feet below the level of the adjacent prairie, by reason of the quantity removed by the tongues of animals resorting to the spot. Deer and buffalo are known to have travelled hundreds of miles for the privilege of an indulgence in this condiment, and hunters could always rely upon finding large game in the vicinity of the springs.

Regarding the advantages of salt as an aliment, even Aristotle had recognized them and recommended salting as a means of hastening the fattening of sheep. Pallas noticed the same thing in the camels of the Kalmuc Tartars on the banks of the Volga. Bousingault made the question the subject of experiment, selecting six cows as nearly as possible alike, and feeding all alike, with the exception that three had each from 1 to 2 ounces common salt daily. In about six months the skin and hair of the three which had been deprived of salt became rough, dry and staring, presenting a marked contrast to the smooth, oily coats of the others, which, though not much heavier than the others, yet were so much better in appearance that they brought a higher price. Throughout the whole course of the experiment the salted cattle had shown more life and appetite than their fellows; the signs, in short, of a more robust health.

The uses of the salt in the animal economy are not well understood. It has been held that the chlorum in its composition serves to furnish hydrochloric acid to the gastric juice, and thereby to secure a more prompt and perfect digestion of the nitrogenous constituents of the food. The large amount of salt in the blood implies still other uses. Its presence doubtless maintains the blood in that condition of density which is most favorable to the absorption into the blood of the products of digestion. The integrity and proper function of the blood globules depend largely on the density of the machine in which they float, and here too the amount of the contained salts and even their nature serve to secure healthy function. It is generally held that the presence of a certain amount of salt is essential to the nutritive changes (metabolism) in the tissues, alike in the process of repair and the removal of the waste materials. It is none the less manifest, however, that to secure the best results the amount must neither be deficient nor excessive. A proper balance is essential to the best results, and too much salt will not only cause a shrinkage of the blood globules, with an arrest of their function, but will similarly derange the process of nutrition in the tissues. It follows, as Liebig pointed out, that an excess of salt, instead of favoring growth and fattening, will really retard them, and that hence restriction to a moderate amount is best for animals that show an inordinate fondness for the condiment. It must be allowed

that any excess is easily thrown off by the kidneys, or if in larger quantity, by the bowels, yet during its presence in the blood it interferes with those processes which are essential to health. An unlimited consumption of salt is therefore to be avoided, and a limited daily allowance is to be preferred.

The artificial feeding of salt is altogether superfluous in certain places where it is normally present in considerable amount in the food or water. Springs that contain a small percentage of salt are usually preferred by herbivora, and where these exist salt as a condiment is superfluous. At places on the sea coast, too, where the vegetation contains much salt from the spray carried inland, this agent need not be fed. It is especially in the interior of a continent, where the rock is sandy and the water soft, that salt is advantageous. Again, where stock are fed largely on brewers' or distillers' grains, or on cooked food from which the salts have been dissolved out, it becomes absolutely essential that salt should be added to secure the best results from the food.

In addition to its uses as a condiment, salt is one of the best laxatives. In cattle and sheep, especially in which a dry winter feeding is liable to induce a partial impaction of food between the leaves of the third stomach, the stimulus given by the salt to the free secretion and the muscular movement of the stomach, together with the engendered disposition to drink more freely, serve to dislodge such obstructions and to restore perfect digestion. Even if a full purgative action is wanted, few agents will serve better than 1 or 2 lbs. of salt, according to the size of the cow. But it should never be forgotten that water must be allowed without stint after the administration of such a dose, as a concentrated solution of salt is highly irritating to the stomach and bowels. An abundant consumption of water serves at once to remove the irritant qualities of the salt and to hasten the action of the bowels.

Finally, salt is destructive to almost all intestinal worms. In Brazil where cattle are very subject to parasites, the stock owners have discovered this virtue, and therefore dose their animals twice a year with 1 lb. each of common salt, after the action of which they always manifestly improve in condition. It is to the young worms especially that salt proves destructive, hence a daily allowance of one or two ounces for the quadrupeds, or two drachms for the sheep, will go far toward warding off fatal attacks by destroying the young parasites as they are taken in the food or water. Thus for the liver worms in sheep (Rot) salt marshes or the free use of salt proves almost a specific, and the stomach, and to a less extent, the intestinal worms of all domestic animals, may be kept in check by a daily liberal yet moderate allowance.

The Pea Weevil.

A correspondent writes: "I have observed of late numerous complaints of the difficulty of guarding pea and bean seed from the weevil. Your subscriber has found an effectual remedy, and gives it for the benefit of those seeking such. After harvesting, dry thoroughly in the sun, and afterwards place in jars, cans or barrels that have been thoroughly heated before the fire, placing in each vessel a bottle of turpentine, not corking the bottle but simply tying a piece of cloth over its mouth. Cover the vessels as airtight as possible, and afterwards expose to the sun occasionally. The fumes of the turpentine engendered by the heat will kill the egg of weevil deposited in the seed when it is green. This is an effectual remedy, and should be known to all seed growers North or South. Ex.

Scatter manure under fruit trees, as also a quart of salt under each tree as far out as the limbs extend.