

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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book-makers and pool-room keepers, and touts, and tipsters and thieves who live by it, there is only difference in shading of crime. And its baneful influence, its poison, permeates everywhere—into office and into home. What bloody butcheries of character and careers to make the race-track's smiling holidays!

During the discussion on the Criminal Code amendment at Ottawa, Mr. Miller, M. P., (South Grey), pointed out that there is in this country plenty of gambling and gaming now, without endeavoring to promote it by Act of Parliament. There is gambling in stocks, with plenty of room for excitement and all the vent required for the gambling spirit, without adding to the present facilities for betting on horses. Mr. Clarke (South Essex), said he resided in a city where they had horse races and a great deal of betting, and there was no greater curse to the community than the race-track. The horse races were only incidental; the gambling and betting was the main issue. He knew of nothing that had ruined more young men than the race-track in that vicinity. It had been his duty to prosecute several young men in trusted positions, who had squandered the money of their employers on the race-track. He objected to the amendment, as there were enough means of fleecing lambs in the Dominion without conferring other facilities than exist at the present time.

### Do You Want a Situation?

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE." AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.

### Have You a Camera?

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.

B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.

C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.

D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.

E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.

F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:

First prize ..... \$3.00  
Second prize ..... \$2.00

#### RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than July 15th, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

The latter part of May and June is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered. Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.

## HORSES.

### The Height of the Hackney.

Says a writer in the Live-stock Journal, England: "There are, I am aware, lovers of the Hackney who are averse to increasing his height; 'the true Hackney,' say they, 'should range from 15 hands to 15 hands 2 in.—that was the original height of the breed.' True, but surely these gentlemen lose sight of the fact that many things have changed since the Hackney first flourished, when his duties mainly consisted in carrying his master, and often mistress, too, on visits to markets and friends; then height was immaterial, and a horse up to weight that could trot on and stay, was all that was required. But in these days the horse which is most in demand at a good price is without doubt the harness horse of from 15 hands 3 in. to 16 hands 2 in., sound, with abundant quality and action. Now, this the Hackney can produce; therefore, is it not more profitable to the breeder, and more in the real interests of the breed, to sacrifice a little of the old type, and at the same time to supply a demand which otherwise is met by the foreigner, than to adhere religiously to type and to breed nothing but 15 hands to 15 hands 1 in. horses, for which, should they not prove sensational show animals (and there are not many of these bred in a year), there is practically no market? A few days ago I had a conversation with a well-known London dealer on the state of the horse trade: 'Trade was never better,' he said, 'it is the horses, not the customers, which are difficult to find; I cannot get enough really good big horses 15 hands 3 in. and over, with action; there are any number of small ones, but I cannot sell them.' That the breed is not increasing in height as much or as fast as we should like to see, or indeed as we supposed to be the case, is the regrettable conclusion to be drawn from the following figures, if we take the mare and gelding

classes at the London Show for the past six years as representative:

|   | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Mares and geldings over 15 h. 2 in. ....                    | 33   | 21   | 26   | 39   | 30   | 23   |
| Mares and geldings over 15 h. and not over 15 h. 2 in. .... | 36   | 38   | 35   | 31   | 29   | 21   |
| Mares and geldings over 14 h. and not over 15 h. ....       |      |      | 33   | 34   | 36   | 36   |

And it will be some time, I am afraid, before the entries in the big class outnumber those in the 15 hands to 15 hands 2 in.—that was the original Still, when we see such horses as the champion Diplomatist, Copper King, Forest Star, Walden Squire John, and Windle Swell, and such mares as Knowle Belinda, the reserve senior champion, Mr. Jay's lovely mare Knowle Halma, and Mr. Evans' two-year-old Allixaus (the three latter, I believe, all upwards of 16 hands), all proving uncontestedly that the Hackney can be bred big without any loss of quality or action, we should not despair of size in future generations."

### A Day with a Surgeon.

The wonders of the surgeon who operates upon human patients are constant topics of conversation, but critical and delicate operations upon the horse are less numerous. Something, however, of the immense possibilities of a practice of this kind is being realized in the West, where horseflesh is so valuable, and where it has been said the horse is considered one of the family.

Apropos of this subject, a few weeks before seeding time, a most successful veterinary surgeon announced that he would visit a small town in South-eastern Assiniboia for a day, and would be prepared to operate on horses for all diseases that could be cured by surgical means. The occasion was considered propitious for the relief of a large number of long-standing and chronic diseases. Navicular arthritis, sometimes called "contracted hoof," seemed to have baffled many attempts of previous treatment, and several horses were brought in for the surgeon to examine. Disorders in the teeth were also very common, and it was plainly evident that from the feet and teeth originated most of the ills to which horseflesh is due.

The surgeon began his day's operations by examination of a horse that had steadily failed in flesh, although having a good appetite. This horse had no evidence of disease, but an examination of his mouth showed that his grinders were not wearing true, and that the outside edges had become sharp and pointed, like saw teeth, cutting into the cheek very time he attempted to masticate. Nor was this all that caused the poor brute to suffer. One of the molars for some reason was growing faster than the others, and had worn down its opposite to the level of the jaw, and was gradually penetrating this also. Without any further preliminaries, the surgeon attached his powerful double-thread extractors to the offending member and cut it off, the horse scarcely showing a symptom of pain. The other grinders were then filed off smoothly, and the suffering animal was pronounced all right. Several other horses having teeth in all degrees of imperfection were brought forward, many requiring nothing more than filing, while others, which were interfering with mastication, had to be extracted. One very serious case of decaying teeth was brought in. The front molar in the upper jaw had decayed at the root, but the top remained sound. This gave rise to putrefaction at the root, and an escape for the pus had been formed upwards to the nasal channel. Through this canal a thick discharge had been running for two years. Without a moment's hesitation the doctor removed the affected tooth, which had by this time nearly decayed to the surface. This at once made an opening at the bottom of the cavity through which the pus could escape and drain; nature could then effect a cure.

Early in the day cases of the navicular disease were ready for the operation that would stop the benumbing pain that always accompanies this complaint. The symptoms of the disease are quite evident and characteristic. The horse has a "stilty" action in front, strikes his toes, the horn of the hoof becomes dry, brittle and contracted about the head, the muscles of the chest shrink, the horse lies down frequently when not at work, and several other indications are given of pain in the fore feet. Very little can be done by way of treatment for this disease, for the reason that its seat is within the hoof, but by a clever operation all sensation of pain in the foot is removed. Before operating the patient is thrown, and the hind legs secured, one nostril is then stuffed with cotton, and chloroform administered through the other nostril until the animal is unconscious, which may be from ten to twenty-five minutes. The surgeon then, after taking antiseptic measures, makes a short incision on the inner side of the forearm, a little