

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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Camera Competition.

Now that the holiday season is here, cameras and kodaks are greatly in evidence, and as our previous competitions in photography have proved so successful, we have decided to announce another open to all amateurs. Our range of subjects will be wide, so that competitors may pursue the special line for which they are particularly adapted.

Our offer is:

1st Prize	\$5.00
2nd Prize	4.00
3rd Prize	3.00
4th Prize	2.00

for the best photographs of country homes, home or garden groups, interior views, field scenes, fruits or flowers, choice bits of scenery now at their best, children, animals, and so on.

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not less than 4 x 5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards, consideration will be taken of the artistic taste displayed in the choice of subjects.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than October 1st, 1904.

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

Any competitor may send in more than one photograph, but can only obtain one prize.

All photographs competing shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate."

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

Find enclosed \$1.50 for one new subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate." Send paper to Mr. Walter Ireland, Strange, Ont. I would like you to send me the A1 farmer's knife.

NORMAN MURPHY.

Strange, Ont., Aug. 4, 1904.

HORSES.

Dietetic Diseases in Horses.

(Continued.)

AZOTURIA.—This disease is described by some authors as a disease of the kidneys, and by others as a disease of the muscles. While, in all cases, both the kidneys and muscles become involved, it is not primarily a disease of either, and as in all cases the predisposition to it is induced by idleness and good food, I think we are justified in classifying it as a dietetic disease. Authorities differ in some details as to its nature, but we will not here discuss its pathology. It is in all cases preceded by a period of idleness, during which the horse has been at least tolerably well fed.

Symptoms.—After a variable period of idleness, the horse is hitched or taken out for exercise. As is reasonable to expect, he usually feels better than usual, and anxious to go. After proceeding a variable distance, from half a mile to several miles, we notice he has trouble in locomotion. The posterior limbs (one or both) are usually affected, but in some cases the anterior extremities suffer. His spirits have suddenly disappeared, he does not want to move, a stiffness in either fore or hind quarters, usually the latter, is noticed, and in most cases a swelling or hardening of the muscles over the kidneys. He usually perspires freely, and in some cases exhibits symptoms resembling colic. In some cases he goes suddenly lame in one limb, and the driver probably thinks he has picked up a nail. If taken to a stable and made comfortable, the symptoms may disappear in a few hours. In others, and especially if exercise be continued, now it must be forced, he will stagger behind and progress with difficulty, the walk being uncertain and painful. The muscles appear contracted, and the toes are dragged upon the ground with a stumbling gait. At times we observe spasmodic flexion of the fetlocks; he trembles, perspires, breathes quickly, and stands with difficulty on his hind legs. He will fight hard to maintain his feet, and with assistance is sometimes able to do so; while in others, even with assistance, he will sink to the ground and may or may not be able to regain his feet. Excitement and anxiety are great, perspiration is profuse, the pulse frequent and strong, and the respirations frequent and short. The severity of the cases varies greatly. In some, the animal falls during the early symptoms, and has to be returned to the barn on a sleigh or lorry; in others, he retains his feet even though forced to move for a considerable distance to the stable, after reaching which he may or may not fall. When down, the patient usually makes violent but ineffectual efforts to regain his feet, and unless carefully tended, may injure himself during his struggles. There is usually a tendency to constipation, and in all cases a more or less discoloration of the urine, which usually is not voided when the animal is down, and the catheter must be used. The urine varies from a slight darkening in slight or benign cases to the color of very dark coffee in more severe cases. There is seldom an increase of temperature. The temperature of the external surface varies, but the extremities are usually cold.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in giving regular exercise. Where this is not practicable, the quantity of grain should be reduced, and largely supplemented by soft food, as bran and a few roots, during idleness. When possible, idle horses should have large box stalls, in which they will take considerable voluntary exercise, which lessens the liability to this and other diseases due to inaction.

Curative Treatment.—When the very first symptoms are noticed the patient should be carefully walked to the nearest stable, put in a comfortable stall, clothed heavily, and a purgative of 6 to 10 drs. aloes, according to size, and 2 drs. ginger given. The food must be restricted to bran and water, from which the chill has been taken, given in small quantities. Opinions are divided as to whether counter irritation over the kidneys is serviceable. I think it is good practice to apply mustard, mixed with a little oil of turpentine and water. When treatment is given early in the disease, unless it be a very severe case, the patient can usually retain his feet, and recovery takes place in a day or two. If the case be very severe, or if exercise be continued for any considerable time after symptoms appear and the patient falls and is unable to rise, it is much more serious, and often fatal. He should be made as comfortable as possible in a well-bedded box stall, and warmly clothed. It is often necessary to tie his front feet to a surcingle in order to prevent him from struggling, and he should be turned from side to side every five or six hours, and a good supply of dry bedding be provided. The action of the bowels should be encouraged by a purgative. If a veterinarian be in attendance, he will probably use eserine for this purpose. Injections of soapy warm water into the rectum should be given every few hours until the purgative acts. The urine should be drawn

off with a catheter every five or six hours. The administration of about one and one-half drams iodide of potash every four hours for four or five doses has given good results. It is well to endeavor to get him on his feet in about forty-eight hours or sooner, if the symptoms indicate that such can be done. In some cases, it is well to use slings, but, of course, unless he can stand when up, he must be allowed to lie down again. After the second day, unless the kidneys are acting freely, nitrate of potash should be given in about three or four dram doses, about every eight hours, until they act satisfactorily. In the meantime, if he will eat, as he usually will, small quantities of hay and bran should be given. In cases that are about to recover, the symptoms gradually improve, and he is usually able to rise and stand for at least a few minutes during the second or third day, but when a case is about to end fatally they usually gradually become worse, and death results the second day or later. When partial recovery takes place, but locomotion is imperfect, nux vomica in two-dram doses, three times daily, is indicated. In some cases there is a wasting away of the muscles that were principally affected, accompanied by imperfect action. In such cases, long rest and repeatedly blistering the shrunken muscles will usually result in recovery; while in rare cases recovery never becomes complete. "WHIP."

Fads About Horses.

A reader says he has a valuable young mare whose mane does not grow even with treatment. This is one of several such letters we have received, one enquirer wanting to know how to change the color of the hair on a horse's face. These are what might be called fads; a long mane or a certain color of the face neither adding to nor detracting from the value of a horse in the open market. The champion fancy driving horse at the spring horse show, Toronto, had a mane not more than three inches long, and in fact many of the most stylish horses at all the shows have very short manes. Long manes, besides being unfashionable, are difficult to keep looking well. Needless to say, these show horses with the short manes have them thinned out and brushed to one side of the neck. If a mane is thick and short it will not lie closely to the crest, but when kept thin and well brushed it will cling to the neck, and is much more convenient than a long, thick growth of hair that is constantly working under the collar, where it encourages galls.

When a person is driving a horse almost daily, it is only natural that he will discover certain imperfections, which, if they could be modified, would make him a better horse. It is possible, also, that other characteristics about the horse might strike the driver as undesirable, and by constantly seeing them, he, in time, would come to regard them as defects. Such has evidently been the case in the two instances we have cited. They evidently are peculiarities that have been magnified into defects, and we would suggest the treatment prescribed by our Christian Scientist friends—just imagine they are all right. Such peculiarities as color of face, feet, or length of mane or tail, rarely are noticed by the best of horse judges. The peculiarities that first present themselves to good judges are of form, gait, manners and disposition. Color in all cases is a minor consideration.

The Colt.

If the colt has had plenty of milk, and an opportunity to eat a little ground grain, he will by this time have covered his ribs pretty well with flesh, and will have taken on that rounded, full appearance so often seen on well-fed colts. From four to six months of age a colt generally looks his best; after that, with weaning, poor pastures, fall weather, and other untoward conditions, he is apt to lose flesh, but this is just what we should try to prevent. The flesh that a colt carries is not merely soft fat, but good hard muscling, and is the foundation work of the future horse. When the time for weaning comes, he should be given every chance to retain and add to his flesh by liberal feeding on easily-digested food, ground oats, some corn, bran and a little flaxseed, with plenty of clover hay and good water. Later in the fall, he would be better if kept up in a yard and box stall, rather than to range over the brown fields in search of a mouthful of grass. Make a special effort from September to June to keep the youngster growing, in order to get the best out of him that his potentialities are capable of. When raising a colt, we should endeavor to get the best possible out of him, and not be satisfied with simply the hide and bones.

I enclose herewith the sum of \$3.00, together with the names of two new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate." Kindly send me the watch premium No. 3, for obtaining two new subscribers, and oblige.
CLINTON BARR.
Harrietsville, Ont., Aug. 9, 1904.