

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BARNATTYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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Raising the Factory Standard.

One of the subjects down for discussion at the district meetings of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, to be held this month, is the licensing of cheese factories and creameries, based upon some system of inspection and subsequent oversight. A couple of years ago this subject was raised in the "Farmer's Advocate," and discussed at considerable length at that time and since. Now that it is to be ventilated again, dairymen should give the subject careful consideration, so that at the meetings they will be prepared to take part in the discussion with familiarity, and be in a position to state their convictions and back them up with facts and arguments. In conversation lately with Mr. G. H. Barr, the Association Secretary, we gathered that the licensing idea has not been very enthusiastically received in the Western part of Ontario. There appears to be a fear that it may involve something burdensome, or, as was manifested when the question was debated in these columns before, that there would be a loss of individual control and initiative among the factories and creameries, and a centralizing of authority which appears to be regarded with disfavor under Ontario conditions. "One of our creamerymen," said Mr. Barr, "after a recent meeting, where the subject had been ventilated, came to me and said: 'Now, look here, you people (meaning the Association organization) have got us in hand, and you are just trying to give us another twist.' I replied to this effect: 'There are in this Province, as is well recognized throughout the dairy world, a host of first-class makers who keep their factories in sanitary condition; they keep themselves clean personally, and turn out a Number One quality of goods. There are others that are careless and slovenly, while the conditions around their factories and curing-rooms make it practically impossible to turn out a good article. The position, then, is simply this:

Should they be permitted to produce an inferior class of stuff which will compromise the reputation of our dairy products in the eyes of the consuming public and in the markets of the world, thus working injury to men whose factories and whose methods are up-to-date? Licensing would have the effect of bringing the unfortunate exceptions up to the standard of the better class, and would work them no real hardship. In fact, a properly-planned and administered system of licensing should, in reality, have the effect of benefiting them. What we desire to work out is some system in advance of what we have now that will do the greatest good to the greatest number." What say our dairymen?

HORSES.

What the Hackney Is and Was.

There is no type of horse so little understood or appreciated as the Hackney. This is due to perverted ideas, lack of analysis, the desire to entertain what chimes with our own personal ideas rather than to achieve accuracy, and, lastly, because the type was unfortunately made a fad, and run into the ground. Trotting men forget that the Hackney is distinctly a trotter, and the century-old progenitor and ancestor of trotters the world over. Thoroughbred men overlooked that he is a trotting Thoroughbred, pure and simple.

The Hackney is somewhat of an anomaly, combining the best qualities of trotter and Thoroughbred, as well as qualities which neither possess. He does not conflict with either type when considered aright, but is the link which connects them, or, rather, forms a continuation of usefulness. He is one of the oldest types of horses in existence, and was the distance-coverer before the days of the railroad, and the "trotters" of the early fifteenth century were Hackneys, and it should be remembered that this same Norfolk trotter, besides producing the famous and showy Hackney, also cut quite a figure in the production of the American trotter, as shown by the Hackney and the famous Hambletonian families, both tracing to the one common source through paternal and maternal lines.

In the far-away days the Hackney performed what were wonders in the way of records, when regarded from the possibility of to-day's equine standpoints. These include the performances in 1794 of Ogden's mare, who trotted four miles in 12 minutes 14 seconds; she also went forty miles in three hours, ten miles in 32 minutes, and thirty miles in two hours, trotting and carrying in the saddle 250 pounds. The trotter has been developed for speed and light-wagon work, but we can develop the Hackney for heavy-carriage and heavy-road work along the same line of excellence. If the trotter is to be bred to do it he must be merged back into the Hackney type, for no other type of horse ever has been and none probably ever will be found to equal it along those special lines. Another great Hackney was Phenomena, in the early part of the last century, bred by the popular Sir John Astley, in Norfolk, sired by Othello, a trotter or Hackney horse, dam being a half-bred mare. She trotted 17 miles in 56 minutes, and was matched to duplicate the performance, when she went 17 miles in 53 minutes, four of these miles being covered, consecutively, in less than 11 minutes. At the advanced age of twenty-three years this wonderful mare went 9 miles in 28 minutes 30 seconds. In 1815, Nov. 24, J. Fenton sent his mare a mile on the Sudbury road in 2 minutes 58 seconds, and she covered a mile on Sudbury Common in 2 minutes 53 seconds. In 1832, April 27, a very good mare, Nonpareil, by Flanders Fireaway, was matched to go 100 miles to a cart in ten hours, and she trotted it in 9 hours 56 minutes and 57 seconds, covering the first forty miles in exactly four hours. There are many more such performances, all demonstrating the wonderful possibilities of the Hackney as a carriage and heavy-harness horse. But they must be bred, shown and demonstrated from the utility standpoint, rather than from that of the show standpoint. Col. J. L. Torrey, of Embury, Wyo., has now over 1,000 half-bred Hackneys, not bred to bronchos, but to carefully-selected trotting and Thoroughbred stock. He states that, being deputy-sheriff, he has frequently had to run down horse thieves, and that his Hackneys have done 90 miles in ten hours, time and again. Mr. Cassatt's son rode a Hackney through the Cuban war, bred by his father, and universally acknowledged to be the finest officer's mount in Cuba. (Part of the Times.)

"The Cost is Small, Yet the Returns Are Sure"

THE MAN WHO SAID THAT WAS TALKING ABOUT WANT AND FOR SALE ADS IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE OF LONDON, CANADA.

Administering Medicines to Animals.

The art of administering medicines to animals without endangering the life of the patient is not as simple a matter as many think. This is especially the case when the medicine is in a fluid state, and is given by the mouth. When fluids are rapidly poured into the mouth of a patient whose head is elevated for the purpose, it is not uncommon for a greater or less quantity of the liquid to pass down the trachea to the bronchial tubes and cause more or less serious trouble, according to the nature of the liquid and the quantity thereof. This unfortunate occurrence results from different causes. If the animal's head be elevated and a fluid poured into the mouth, it at once reaches a box called the pharynx, just beyond the root of the tongue. From this box originates the gullet and also the windpipe or trachea, the entrance to which is guarded by a valve. If from any cause the fluid is not swallowed promptly the pharynx becomes full, and after a short time the patient is forced to breathe. The expulsion of air from the lungs forces the valve open, and, as a consequence, a greater or less quantity of fluid enters the larynx and passes down the trachea to the bronchial tubes. This causes the patient to cough more or less violently. If sufficient fluid passes down to fill the tubes the animal will die from suffocation in a few minutes. This occurs more frequently in pigs and sheep than in the larger animals, but its occurrence is by no means uncommon in cattle and horses. If a less quantity passes it sets up what is called mechanical bronchitis, and if the amount of fluid in the tubes be quite small it may become absorbed, and the animal recover, while, in other cases, the patient suffers for a few days and eventually dies, notwithstanding the most skillful treatment. There are different reasons why this unfortunate accident occurs during the administration of fluids to animals. There may be a soreness of the throat which prevents the animal endeavoring to swallow on account of the pain it causes; there may be a partial or complete paralysis of the muscles of deglutition (swallowing); there may be merely a stubbornness on the part of the patient, or the fluid may be introduced in such large quantities that he cannot swallow it fast enough. In order to safely administer medicines in this way, "called drenching," it is necessary to observe closely whether the patient is swallowing, and to pour only a little into the mouth until he commences to swallow. There are many methods in giving medicines, some of which require special instruments, and are practiced only by veterinarians, as the hypodermic, injecting the active principle of a drug in a fluid form under the skin; the intravenous, injecting it into a vein; the intra-tracheal, injecting it into the trachea. All these methods, to be successful, and avoid untoward results, require great care as regards cleanliness of medicines and instruments, and it is necessary to have instruments especially designed for the purpose, hence are practiced only by veterinary practitioners, who practice these modes of administration where practicable, as the actions are more certain and more quickly produced. Other methods are, in the form of powders, balls, drenches, and the introduction of fluids into the mouth out of a syringe. We will first discuss the administration of medicines to horses. Powders are given either in damp food, in the drinking water, mixed with water and given as a drench, or placed on the back of the tongue out of a spoon. The latter is a handy, safe, and sure method of giving powders that readily dissolve. The powder is placed in a perfectly dry spoon, an assistant steadies the horse's head, and the operator catches his tongue in his left hand and with the right introduces the spoon into his mouth, passing it well back, and unsets it. The powder drops on the root of the tongue, dissolves in the saliva, and is swallowed. Of course, when the quantity is large, or does not dissolve readily, this plan is not satisfactory, as the patient will often drop more or less of it out of his mouth. When the appetite is good, and the powder not of a very disagreeable taste, it is convenient and satisfactory to give it mixed with damp food, as boiled oats, damp chop or bran, etc. The administration of medicines in the form of a ball is much practiced, but it requires a little skill on the part of the operator. The drug is made moist with water, treacle, or other moistening substance, rolled into a bolus not more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness and not more than two inches long, and neatly wrapped in tissue paper. If an assistant be present it is well to get him to steady the patient's head and prevent him holding it too high. The operator grasps the ball with the fingers of the right hand and the horse's tongue with the left hand, and thereby keeps the mouth open. He then passes the ball back into the mouth and drops it behind the root of the tongue. If this be done he cannot chew it, and will either swallow it or cough it up. I should have stated that the ball should be moistened with a little oil before being introduced into the mouth. It requires a little practice to enable a man to give a ball without danger of the horse getting it between his molar teeth or getting the operator's hand there. If the hand