

summer resort. At the foot of the mountain, just below the lake, there are large grist mills and manufacturing establishments, which obtain their power from the waters of the lake, which are conducted down the mountain in iron pipes. No better or cheaper water power than this can be obtained; the supply seems to be unlimited. Returning to Picton, we were the next day driven some ten miles through the country, to the famous Sand Banks, another curiosity and beautiful summer resort. Several hundred acres of fine farming land is now covered by these mountains of pure sand, which are constantly becoming larger, and slowly but surely covering a greater area each year. The sand is washed up out of Lake Ontario, becomes dry and is drifted up into heaps and hills like snow. These banks vary in height from 75 to 150 feet. A grand view of the surroundings can be had from their tops.

After spending some four or five hours here, we again returned to Picton by another road. The land in this country is generally good. The barley produced here has long been noted as the best grown in America, but this year the crops are very light owing to the drouth from which they have suffered, during the last two seasons. The farmers in this section, have not bred and fed as much live stock as they ought, but have continued to crop their land year after year, and have not returned a sufficient quantity of manure. The result is most obvious, land that has been heavily cropped and lightly manured, cannot stand drouth. Though not possessing large herds or flocks, the farmers here make a specialty of finely bred drivers, and a considerable number are each year sold to foreign buyers. The interest in dairying is growing; cheese factories are being established in several places, also two creameries, one at Picton and one at Ameliasburg.

Fruit growing is extensively carried on; immense quantities of apples, pears and plums being grown, also small fruits to a considerable extent. Canning fruits and vegetables is a prominent industry. The members of the Association were invited to visit the Bay of Quinte Canning Factory, where all the different varieties of fruits and vegetables are put up, those not grown in Ontario are imported. The utmost cleanliness and care is observed throughout this establishment. All the different processes were fully explained, and cases which had been prepared for shipment were opened by the members present, the different kinds of goods were tested, and found to be in splendid condition and well put up, the natural form and flavor of the fruit being preserved. The Lion Brand, so well known all over the country, is put up by this firm; 175 hands are employed during the season, and about \$50,000 of goods are annually packed, the principal market being the Northwest—twenty-three cars were shipped to Winnipeg last year, and five to British Columbia. Five car loads have also been sent to Great Britain.

The farmers near these factories find it profitable to grow fruit and vegetables for them. Mr. Boulter, the proprietor, has on his farm 2,000 apple trees, 450 pear and plum trees, and about fifteen acres of raspberries, besides quantities of sweet corn, peas and tomatoes. He claims that peas or beans picked green, and forwarded in the pods, will yield from \$50 to \$75 per acre, green corn in the husk \$25 to \$30, and strawberries when well cultivated about \$300, other products in proportion. Before closing we must say, that if Mr. Boulter had not vigorously interested himself in the meetings of the Association, and the entertaining of the delegates, the time which was very pleasantly and profitably spent, would have been rendered very dull indeed. We found him a thorough business man, highly respected by his fellow citizens, generous, energetic and able.

Veterinary.

Cattle Disease in the County of Bruce.

BY C. H. SWEETAPPLE, V. S.

The reported outbreak of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia" near Tara, in the county of Bruce, has now been definitely settled to have been a false alarm.

The gentlemen appointed by the Government to investigate the disease have, after careful investigation, reported it to have been a "blood disease due entirely to local causes, and not contagious pleuro-pneumonia," and the alarm has apparently subsided. In this alarm I never participated, and cannot too strongly deprecate reports of dangerous contagious diseases in stock being disseminated over the country unless they actually exist.

There can be few subjects of greater importance to the Canadian farmer than the healthy condition of the live stock of the country at large, and when we consider the vast importance of our export trade in live cattle, we cannot but congratulate ourselves on possessing a complete immunity from the fatal contagious diseases amongst cattle that have been so prevalent in other parts of the world, and of which *contagious pleuro-pneumonia* from its insidious character, and the length of time it may lay latent in the system before its symptoms are developed, is undoubtedly the disease we have most to dread, and which must be most particularly guarded against. Your readers are no doubt well aware that it is only in consequence of Canada's ability to show a clean bill of health that she is allowed free access to British markets with her live cattle, and that our trade in live cattle, both to Great Britain and our neighbors of the United States, is a most important item in our exports. A few years ago, in consequence of a false alarm, our freedom of access to British markets was in imminent danger, and it was only by the energetic action of the Dominion Government and the representations of Sir Charles Tupper, who was then in Great Britain, that the trade was then retained; and it is certain that were contagious pleuro-pneumonia found to exist in Canada free access to British markets for our live cattle would be at once denied us. In consequence of this last alarm the Washington Government at once took action, and placed an embargo on cattle imported into the United States from the County of Bruce. But pleuro-pneumonia having been shown not to exist the embargo has been since removed.

Seeing the importance of this export trade—the risk of losing it should false reports of disease gain credence, and the loss to the country to a greater or less extent, at even its temporary suspension, too much care can scarcely be evinced in disseminating hastily considered and ill judged reports of contagious diseases said to exist in our live stock. Still, should an outbreak at any time actually be found to exist any attempt at concealment would be decidedly wrong, as the more fully the truth is known the better prepared would we be to guard against the extension of disease, and also the easier it would be found to adopt effectual measures for its suppression.

It may be well to remark that contagious pleuro-pneumonia and swine plague, or *hog cholera*, as it is sometimes called, two diseases

that we have especially to dread, are considered to arise from contagion or infection only. That although it may be in many cases difficult or impossible to trace the direct origin of an outbreak of a contagious disease, that in the event of a suspected outbreak, every effort should be made to discover some possible or probable way in which the *virus* of the disease (the contagious principle) has been introduced; that hastily formed conclusions should be avoided, and all matters in connection with the outbreak carefully considered, and that a number of animals in the same locality affected at the same time with the same disease must by no means be considered as conclusive evidence of the contagious character of the disease.

Some few years ago district veterinary inspectors were appointed by the Ontario Government with the view of having the machinery prepared for a proper investigation in the event of an outbreak of disease among live stock. These appointments have, I believe, never been cancelled, but the inspectors' duties were never defined. Had they been instructed how to act, much time might be saved in making investigations, and false reports would probably be "nipped in the bud."

To Prevent Forging.

We have always advised farmers to let their horses go barefooted as much as possible, but when they have to use them on the roads it will frequently be impossible to avoid shoeing, and as a consequence many diseases, inconveniences, accidents, etc., are liable to follow; among them the subject of our remark, viz., forging.

This habit, as it is termed by some, consists in striking the shoes of the front foot by those on the hind limbs, caused by too much action of the latter compared to that of the former. Using short shoes on the front feet has sometimes been resorted to with the hope of being a remedy for this habit, but instead of having the desired effect it is liable to cause corns to appear on the feet to which these short shoes have been applied. "Artistic Horse-shoeing," when speaking on this subject, says:—

"When shoeing a forging horse use heavy toe-weight shoes on the front feet, to make the horse reach out further with these. After the front shoes have been nailed on, take a rule and measure the distance from the coronet to the bottom part of the toe, observing the slant of the foot. Measure the hind feet in the same way, in most cases it will be found to be from one-quarter to one inch the shorter, and the shorter the hoof the quicker it can be raised. Now, by placing the shoe upon the hind foot so that it will project enough to make the distance from the coronet to the bottom of the toe the same as in the front feet, and letting the shoe project well behind, making it a little heavy, the foot will not be raised so high that it will be thrown forward so far as to strike the front foot, and, therefore, forging will be prevented. This is a very simple procedure, and one that can be ordered by any farmer who is troubled with forging in his horses, and if found successful, will save an unnecessary annoyance."

"I honestly think," says T. D. English, "that a healthy and able-bodied toad, of industrious habits, will get away with and digest his own weight of insects during twenty-four hours. If you be of an insecticidal turn of mind, turn out by daylight, and watch the toads getting breakfast. It is entertaining."