



Sand Boy 2nd [571].

Two-year-old Shire stallion. First and champion at the Western Fair, London, Ont., 1910. Bred, owned and exhibited by Frank Drury, Charing Cross, Ont.

abundant exercise goes with it. A man finds this out when he takes out a fat, idle horse, and starts for a drive, to find that he has a sick horse on his hands after a few miles, and possibly a dead horse if he goes very far. It is simply the old trouble of azoturia, due to rich feeding, unaccustomed exercise bringing on kidney trouble. There are remedies often mentioned in these columns, but the best remedy is prevention, in the way of rational feeding. Yet nearly every horse-owner seems to have to undergo the loss of one of his best horses before he heeds the lesson.

Carrots for Horses.

If those farmers and horse-owners who have not been in the habit of feeding their stock with carrots, were only once to try the free use of them, they would never be without carrots between October and March, says the London Livestock Journal. After February, carrots do not keep sound, and during March and April the hardy and welcome mangel is ripe and ready for consumption. Any ripe roots are good for horses, but no food known to the experienced horse-owner is so nutritious, so purifying to the blood, so easily digested, and so cheap, as white Belgian carrots. On gravel or loam, twenty tons to the acre may be grown, and about one acre to every four horses should be drilled in April. Seven pounds of seed per acre, a rather expensive hand-hoeing and digging, but it will result in 30 per cent. reduction in the cost of horse keep, and also greater efficiency and expedition in the cultivation, because the horses are more robust, and consequently more vigorous. A team of twelve farm horses might cost in annual keep, without carrots, £300, and with plenty of carrots the cost would be reduced to something like £200.

Re the General-purpose Horse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of October 27th, E. F. O., on page 1700, introduces a very important subject; at least, it is important to some judges and exhibitors at horse shows, particularly in reference to the general-purpose class, in which such differences of opinion exist. It is generally admitted that rights in dispute should be submitted to a tribunal constituted of judges. Then, if such tribunal has existed, and pronounced on the subject, such declaration should be law, until amended or repealed. I have been at several conventions of horse judges where the general-purpose horse received considerable attention, and while it was generally conceded that the class was a detriment to high-class horse production, yet, owing to the fact that at most exhibitions a general-purpose class is presented, the judges decided to define the characteristics desired in a general-purpose horse, and, after debating, this resolution was submitted: "That a general-purpose horse be an animal that can be comfortably ridden, driven single or double to cart or carriage, put to all work required about a farm—not a special-purpose animal for any one purpose—with the form of a large carriage horse, not possessing extremely high action, and was put to vote, and carried by a large

majority, then declared by the presiding officer to be the standard for general-purpose classes until amended or repealed, neither of which has ever been done, so far as I know. By this standard, weight is not stipulated, nor do I believe that weight should determine this or any other class. A minimum weight may be fixed, say, in draft class, 1,500 pounds and up; in agricultural, 1,300 pounds and up; in general-purpose, 1,050 pounds and up. But, as the draft breeds have representatives below 1,050 pounds, that is no reason that they possess general-purpose character. As to breeding, a general-purpose horse may be pure-bred, or mongrel; and, as many pure-breeds of the light breeds do not possess desirable special class character, still, if they possess sufficient size, they may be good general-purpose animals. I have seen some Hackneys, as well as

Standard-breds and Coachers, that would make splendid general-purpose animals, so that pure breeding should not be, nor is it, a bar to the class. I feel, if the class is to be recognized at shows, there should be only two sections, a pair of geldings or mares, or one of each, and a single gelding or mare, in harness, and that mares, colts and stallions should not be permitted in this class. Cannot some understanding be arrived at?

J. STANDISH.

LIVE STOCK.

Carbolic-acid Treatment for Abortion.

The adverse opinion of the Committee of the British Board of Agriculture re the efficacy of the administration of carbolic acid with food or in water as a drench, for the prevention and cure of contagious abortion in cows, has met with severe criticism in letters addressed to the Farmer and Stock-breeder by breeders who claim to have used the treatment with very satisfactory results. James Peter, Berkeley, writes: "I have had a large correspondence with breeders

in all parts of the country as to the treatment with carbolic acid, and, so far as I can gather, the results, where properly carried out, have been most successful. I have no axe to grind on behalf of the carbolic-acid treatment. I know the benefit I have received from its use as a preventive and a cure of abortion. I have published my experience for the benefit of stock-breeders at large. If the report that the committee have been sitting on for so many years does as much good when it is hatched for the cure and prevention of abortion as the carbolic-acid treatment has done, then they deserve well of their country. I think no one ever expected that a professional committee, with little practical knowledge of stock-breeding, would do anything else than condemn a cure adopted by a layman. Of course, we stock-breeders would not think of pumping a pregnant animal full of abortion microbes, and then trying to make her immune from the disease by the carbolic-acid treatment. The wonder to me is that the one experimental swallow that made the summer for the committee did not abort her calf sooner than she did."

Henry Lyne, Marlborough, writes: "I feel it my duty, in straightforward fairness, to state that, having had experience with this scourge at times for over thirty years, I have never found any treatment of any practical benefit until I tried Mr. James Peter's internal treatment with carbolic acid. I consider this is a satisfactory prevention, if carried out with thoroughness (without thoroughness, success cannot be expected). Mr. James Peter has taken such an interest in starting this treatment, and so many people consider that it has been very beneficial, that it is a great mistake to brush aside with contempt, at any rate, until something more efficacious has been discovered."

Another writer says: "On such a question, it is most difficult to obtain empirical knowledge, but when we find that abortion continually ceases after carbolic saturation, we cannot help connecting the two. I have never claimed that it absolutely prevents abortion in every case, although it has done so in every case when the acid was carefully and regularly administered, that has come under my notice. I quite agree that the daily administering of small quantities would answer the purpose better than larger weekly doses. I am now experimenting with diluted carbolic acid given in bran. I started with 20 drops to each daily, and have now worked them up to thirty. I hope to get them to forty before long, which will be four and two-thirds teaspoonfuls a week, or a little over half an ounce. I find it best to keep a large bottle broken down to five per cent. strength—that is, one part of acid to nineteen of water. There is less danger in measuring then. At the same time, the mixture should have a distinctive color, which may be gained by putting a few drops of cochineal in it. One ounce of this mixture (two tablespoonfuls) contains twenty-four drops of acid, so that one can commence with seven teaspoonfuls of the mixture (twenty-one drops), and gradually, as they will eat the mash, work up to thirteen teaspoonfuls to each cow. I am tying all my in-calf heifers up in the same shed and measuring out by a graduated glass the dose for the whole. This is



Blanche Surprise —368—.

Hackney stallion, chestnut foaled 1903. First in class, and reserve champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1910. Owned and exhibited by H. G. Boag, Barrie, Ont. Sire Rosador.