

know the reason why the Board consulted the breeders at all in this matter? This fact must also be recorded, that the breeders took upon themselves the responsibility of dictating to the Board what the standard should be, and of course they voted to defend their own interests. It was all but unanimously decided that the Dominion Herd Book be the required standard, Mr. Ed. Jeffs being the only member who recorded his vote contra. It is worthy of note that the motion was introduced by Mr. Gordon and seconded by Mr. Hobson. This incentive to dictate was strong; for if animals would win prizes whose pedigrees would afterwards be ineligible for registration in the Dominion Herd Book, there would be war indeed. The breeders understand their business, sure enough.

These astounding revelations are a serious matter for our farmers; but, for want of space, we must withhold comment and advice for our next issue. Meanwhile, farmers, just think of it; the Government and the Breeders' Association have taken money out of your pockets for the registration of animals which may possibly be hereafter classified as "scrubs," and therefore doomed to extinction. It is for you now to consider whether you are opulent enough to indulge any longer in the ephemeral and debasing luxury of "fashionable" pedigrees.

Treatment of Cows that Don't Clean after Calving.

The best plan is, if the cow does not clean within twenty-four hours after dropping her calf, to oil the hand and cautiously, without rending the cotyledons, draw the after-birth away. If you do not desire to attempt this remedy, you should cut away, with sharp shears or scissors, the parts of the after-birth which hang below the vulva, and squirt into the vagina, twice daily, a carbolic solution of the strength of about one part to a hundred. The syringe must close well in order that no air can be pumped in. This process should be continued until the placenta comes away.

Inversion of the Uterus in Calving.

This occurs at the time of or shortly after calving. The organ must be returned to its place as speedily as possible. In order to accomplish this object, the cow must be placed so that the hind quarters will be higher than the fore, and the suspended organ, after the blood and dirt are first washed off and the remainder of the placenta (membrane inclosing the fetus) cautiously removed, being bathed in some tepid slimy liquid, is then held up by some flat, hollowed-out, smooth vessel. An effort is then made to shove back the uterus by turning it into itself and at the same time into the interior of the cow. If the patient strains much, pause a few moments, but if on continuing the straining becomes severe, secure control over her by placing a bag of sand over her back; and if it comes to the worst, it will be necessary to place a sponge charged with chloroform to her nose. After the organ is returned to its place, some person should keep his hand in the uterus for several hours, and small pieces of ice should be placed in several times. The above is a very reliable remedy for the inversion of the uterus.

What is pedigree?—A string of names.

Spring Care of Cows.

If you heeded our advice made in our issue of last June, you will now have an abundant supply of early cut hay, especially clover. This is a great essential for cows during the calving season. It is a common practice to feed boiled grains and slops of all sorts. This should be absolutely avoided; and no food should be given in a form which will lessen the process of mastication. Slops being drunk, not chewed, defeats the very object you wish to attain.

The best ration for cows at calving time is early cut, well-cured clover hay, run through the straw-cutter, fed with bran and oats, (or corn) or the meal from these grains, all thoroughly mixed together and slightly moistened with warm water. A few roots may also be fed with advantage, the object being to make the ration gradually more succulent preparatory to turning the cows to grass; and while the grass is still young, scanty and watery, meal or grains should continue to form a part of the ration, and the bran and roots should gradually be abandoned. The rule to be followed is, Don't make sudden changes from dry to succulent foods. There are other foods which may be used to advantage, but these are within the reach of every farmer. Studiously avoid giving the cows cold or impure water. Water should not be given with the food, nor immediately before or after; between meals is the best time for giving water.

Destroying Vermin on Cattle.

The surest remedy for vermin on cows and calves is to shear the animals and then rub into the surface of the body a mixture of one part benzine and six parts oil. If you don't like to do the shearing you may comb the hair with a narrow comb dipped into a moderately strong solution of potash. After each scrape with the comb, dip it into the lye, which will destroy the lice sticking to it. Then you may either rub the body thoroughly with a mixture of one part soft soap with three parts of the above mentioned lye, removing it after 24 hours with a brush dipped in warm water, or rub in the mixture of one part benzine and six parts oil. It makes little difference which of these remedies is employed. The principal thing to be remembered is that the rubbing be thorough, and that it be repeated after four days in order to destroy the brood which has meanwhile been hatched from the eggs.

Attention to New-Born Foals.

Many foals are lost through want of attention at the moment of birth. When the functions of respiration are not promptly established in the new-born foal, efforts must be made to excite them by blowing violently upon the muzzle and into the mouth, and by briskly rubbing the body with a wisp. If breathing is but slowly promoted, a few tea-spoonfuls of brandy and water, given after the first few respirations, will be of material service to invigorate the low vital powers.

As soon as the mare has recovered from the shock, the maternal instinct should be encouraged by allowing her to perform the office of nurse to her progeny, which will be physically benefited thereby. If the dam refuses to dry and caress her offspring, a little flour sprinkled over the back of the latter will sometimes attract her kindly to it; should this means fail, the foal must be dried with soft flannel, conducted to the teat, and assisted to obtain its first aliment.

It is sometimes necessary to protect the foal from the ill-intention of a peevish dam; but after the mare has permitted the foal to suck, and has evinced maternal solicitude for its welfare by licking and caressing it, no fear need be entertained that she will subsequently injure it wilfully. All the means briefly reviewed as necessary for the preservation of the newly-born foal and for the comfort of the mare, are to be continued for a period more or less prolonged, as their conditions and surrounding circumstances indicate.—*Reynolds on Draft Horses.*

Farmers' Clubs.

Middlesex Agricultural Council.

[This Council meets on the third Saturday of every month at 2 o'clock p.m., in the office of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 360 Richmond street. All communications should be addressed the Secretary, Mr. Henry Anderson, Willow Grove, Middlesex Co., Ont.]

The regular monthly meeting of this Council was held on the 20th ult., President Leitch in the chair. A communication was received on coach horses, but as it arrived too late for the meeting, we publish it in our correspondence columns.

DRAFT HORSES.

The subject announced for discussion, viz., "Horses for the Canadian Farmer," brought a number of leading horse breeders to the meeting, notably Mr. T. D. Hodgins, Mayor of the City of London, who is an extensive breeder of all classes of horses. The following paper was read by Mr. John Kennedy, Ilderton, Ont.:

Canadian, or rather Ontario horses, have not yet, in my opinion, won that reputation which they deserve. It is true we have no clearly distinctive breeds that can be called Canadian in the same sense that we speak of Arabian, or Kentucky horses, but our climate is so well adapted to the development and perfection of the best general purpose breeds that, with properly selected importations, proper breeding and care of our stock, and fostering our reputation abroad, I see no reason why the name of being raised in Ontario should not put a horse at a premium in foreign markets.

A prominent Philadelphian, speaking of the Centennial exhibits, said to a friend of mine: "The exposition gave us a great many surprises, but no other one to myself and many others equal to that when the horses were brought out. We heard there were a large number of Canadian horses; we went to see them, expecting to find a lot of ponies not much larger but far more shaggy than Shetlanders. But lo, and behold! there was a cavalcade of the finest, prancing, spirited equines that ever man set eyes on. Everybody I spoke to was equally surprised." The mistake is easily accounted for. One does not need to travel far south of the boundary to find the opinion that all Canada and its products are measured by ancient Quebec. The Canadian is supposed to be a shivering *habitant*, speaking French, wearing snow shoes half the year, and driving a low sledge drawn by shaggy, hardy Indian-French ponies. We need only a few more opportunities like that afforded by the Centennial to show the world that Ontario is capable of producing as good horses as any other part of the globe. It would pay Ontario exhibitors to attend leading state fairs on the other side. At the Centennial very nearly half (only sixteen less) of all the horses exhibited were from Canada. Royal Tom, weighing 2,200 lbs., was the heaviest horse but one on the grounds. Almost every Canadian horse there could have been sold at a high price; as one instance of a number of examples, a span of carriage horses shown by Mr. H. Kennedy, of London Township, easily sold for \$1,500, and shortly after re sold for \$3,000. In the matter of extending the reputation of Ontario horses the Government might devise some means of seconding the efforts of our exhibitors in the same way that it is helping to place specimens