

Veterinary.

Inflammation of the Foot—Laminitis—Founder.

This consists in inflammation of the sensitive parts of the foot, but predominating in the anterior portion of the laminae, where the greatest strain comes in standing.

Causes.—The disease may arise from direct injury as in over-exertion on hard roads, blows, bruises or freezing of the feet, pricks or binding with nails, continued injury from a badly applied shoe, or the constant strain upon the feet during a long sea voyage. It may also occur from a sudden chill, from drinking cold water when heated and fatigued, from overloading of the stomach with grain, from mucocenteritis, the result of an over-dose of purgative medicine, or from diseases of the lungs (pneumonia, bronchitis). Small and deformed feet and large flat ones often suffer. Horses with heavy fat carcasses are also predisposed.

Symptoms.—When not caused by direct injury to the foot, it is usually ushered in by fever and general stiffness and soreness of the surface, with or without shivering, but independent of any tenderness of the foot. If not relieved these are soon followed by tenderness of the foot, usually predominating at the anterior part, but sometimes settling in the heel and causing *pedal sesamoiditis*. When acute inflammation is developed in the laminae of the fore feet the horse is in a high fever, with full hard pulse, excited breathing, distended nostrils, extension of the fore feet forward, so that they rest only on the heels, and bringing of the hind feet far forward beneath the belly, to bear as much of the weight as possible. If moved, the horse groans, sways himself back on his hind parts, and drags the fore feet on their heels, or balancing himself on the hind, lifts both fore feet at once and brings them down again on their heels. The affected feet are warm, even hot, and the animal refuses to have them lifted because of pain consequent on standing on one. If they are struck with a hammer the animal winces and groans. The arteries on the pasterns throb violently. The hairs of the mane and tail may often be pulled from their follicles, showing the general implication of the skin.

If one fore foot only is affected it is kept raised and advanced. If the hind feet, they are advanced beneath the belly, and the fore feet carried as far backward as possible to bear the greater part of the weight.

Treatment.—In the initial stage, with general stiffness but no special tenderness of the feet over other parts, vascular and nervous tension may be relieved and the disease suddenly cut short by full doses of sedatives (lobelia, tobacco, aconite), with warm clothing to encourage perspiration. Even at a more advanced stage when the feet are becoming congested and tender, the same may be resorted to, the feet being enveloped in warm poultices, and the animal encouraged to lie down by supplying a clean comfortable bed of straw. Or in place of poulticing the feet, we may seek to improve the circulation by walking without shoes on a soft newly plowed field, the heels having been slightly lowered, if very high, to allow pressure on the sole, or the patient may even be walked on a hard surface after a long

bar shoe with broad web and a slight rising at the heel and toe (rocker fashion) has been applied. But walking can never be resorted to when the extreme tenderness and fever show that active inflammation has set in. In this case a mild laxative (aloes) must be given (unless already purging) and followed up by acornite or other sedatives, the feet must be enveloped in large poultices and the animal encouraged to lie down. Should he refuse to lie down, the hoof-wall should be rasped down to let the sole come in contact with the ground. In severe cases the coronet may be scarified with a sharp lancet and the foot placed in a bucket of warm water or fomented with the same to favor bleeding. In the course of two days, if the suffering, fever and local tenderness are increasing rather than abating, the sole may be thinned and opened at the toe, so as to evacuate any serious exudation and limit the separation of the horn from the quick, the poultices being kept on after as before. In the course of ten days or a fortnight the inflammation should have subsided far enough to warrant the application of a blister to the pastern and an ointment to the hoof, while the patient is turned out on a soft wet pasture or kept standing a part of his time on wet clay.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS—CONVEX SOLES—PUMICE FEET.

If the inflammation persists in a slight form, an excessive growth of soft, spongy horn takes place in front of the laminae at the toe, separating the coffin-bone from the hoof-wall and allowing its anterior border to press upon the sole or even to perforate it. The hoof-wall becomes covered with rings usually running together at the toe, where it bulges out below and falls in above. Complete restoration cannot be expected in the worst cases of this kind, but much may be done for the majority. Put on a thick broad webbed bar shoe beveled toward the inner side on its upper surface, and thinner at the heel than the toe, dress the sole and wall daily with hot tar, apply gentle blisters around the coronet, and keep in a very soft damp pasture. The new growth of horn may grow down almost perfect in appearance, but it retains an undesirable brittleness. — [Law's Veterinary Adviser.

The common practice of pasturing meadows in the fall is not sufficiently considered by our farmers. It is ruinous to the meadow to put on much stock after the hay crop is removed, but much more so on some soils and in some seasons than others. Some varieties of grasses are also more easily killed out than others. All these facts can be ascertained by a little observation. The farmer who practices soiling soon finds out that in some instances it would be cheaper to continue soiling the cattle after the hay crop is removed than to suffer the meadow to be damaged. There is no wonder that many fine meadows are "winter-killed;" but the winter is not to be blamed, the soil is not to be blamed, the grass is not to be blamed, the stock is not to be blamed, but the farmer is to be blamed. Besides, the soiling system has the advantage of saving the manure for any special purpose. As a rule, the cost of soiling will be compensated by the better condition of the meadow in future crops. Each farmer should know how much tramping and eating his meadow will stand just as accurately as he knows how much feeding pressure his cows will stand.

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—1. Please write on one side of the paper only. 2. Give full name, Post Office and Province, not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith and to enable us to answer by mail when, for any reason, that course seems desirable. If an answer is specially requested by mail, a stamp must be enclosed. Unless of general interest, no questions will be answered through the ADVOCATE, as our space is very limited. 3. Do not expect anonymous communications to be noticed. 4. Matter for publication should be marked "Printers' MS." on the cover, the ends being open, in which case the postage will only be 1c per 4 ounces. 5. Non-subscribers should not expect their communications to be noticed. 6. No questions will be answered except those pertaining purely to agriculture or agricultural matters.

Correspondents wanting reliable information relating to diseases of stock must not only give the symptoms as fully as possible, but also how the animal has been fed and otherwise treated or managed. In case of suspicion of hereditary diseases, it is necessary also to state whether or not the ancestors of the affected animal have had the disease or any predisposition to it.

In asking questions relating to manures, it is necessary to describe the nature of the soil on which the intended manures are to be applied; also the nature of the crop.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of correspondents.

The "Advocate's" Policy.—We like the ADVOCATE very much, and think you have taken the right course to weed out "scrub" animals (not only native, but thoroughbred as well), by educating farmers to see the necessity for so doing. We think you are doing much to induce farmers to improve their surroundings by introducing trees, etc., suited to their localities. We hope the Council will succeed, and think it a good idea to get the opinion of farmers in different parts of the country on the various questions of so much importance to the tiller of the soil.—B. J. C., Andover, N. B.

Women's Out-door Work.—In reading the correspondence in the July number of your paper, I was amused as well as interested in reading J. E. A.'s article on "What Out-door Work should Farmers' Wives and Daughters Perform?" Sure enough, the writer must have her hands full, if she has her share of this "deplorable" out-door work to do. I believe in what is called "Woman's Rights," but is it to be so understood that all over this "prosperous Dominion" such a state of affairs exists as our fair friend represents? It is not my intention to argue on all the phases of her subject, as she has some plain and stubborn facts that will stand; but taking a glance around, we see in most instances where a large number of cows are kept, not "mother," nor Mary or Sue alone, do the milking. "Where's Dad, and Dave, and Jim, and Fred? Why, when there are fifteen cows to milk, they are all milking. Mother looks after the putting of the milk into the milk pans, or factory milk can, as the case may be, and sister is getting the breakfast ready. And at night, Dad and the boys have to quit an hour before sundown to have milking, feeding pigs, etc., done before dark. Would the like of this suit our friend? It is a fact, and in general is the case. Exceptions there are. When four or five cows are all that are to be milked, a dog is kept to churn, and some women say it's "hard work to keep him at it." If that is the case, it must be harder for themselves to do it, without a doubt. I have heard of a lady who pretended she could not eat tame strawberries at one bite each, because her mouth was so small; she would tell you so, so proud of it was she. Who is it that pretends to have shoulders so constructed that she is not able to carry 20 pounds of milk by each arm? If our friends, the men, go to town in the evening, they might get the filthy weed of a horse and cow stable. As it is, I have heard some bragging of it; I think it was not the work, but their ability to do so that was their intention when boasting. A little gardening will do a woman no harm. I know of three sisters—one married a preacher, the second a merchant, the third a farmer; they were a farmer's girls. The first two died long ago. The third is living, a robust, healthy woman; her husband is now a retired farmer. All three were alike healthy when young. It is believed by all that the fresh air and the gardening which she did were her life preservers. A glance at the machinery indoors, with that out of doors, sewing, knitting machines, washers, wringers, mops, etc., which grandma doesn't believe in, are a comparison worth study. Theology alone will not work out the great problem, "Woman's Rights."

"Let every woman know her place,
And when she finds it, keep it."
A tidy house, and pleasant face—
A broom and fan to sweep it."
Keep women cheerful, for if they get in the dumps, the best medicine known will have no effect. Are