

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS RE IMPORTED STOCK.

The new regulations of the Dominion Department of Customs respecting the admission into Canada, duty free, of pure-bred animals for the improvement of stock, which came into effect July 1st, 1908, provides that, in the case of importation of animals of any of the breeds for which Canadian pedigree records exist, certificates of registration in these must be produced in order to secure admission free of duty. No animal imported for the improvement of stock will be admitted free of duty unless the importer is domiciled in Canada or is a British subject, and furnishes a certificate of the recorded pedigree in accordance with requirements of these regulations. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animal, the duty must be paid, subject to a refund upon the production of the requisite certificate and proofs in due form, satisfactory to the Collector of Customs, within one year from the time of entry.

In the case of the importation of animals from a foreign country, of a breed for which no record in this country exists, the Accountant of the National Records, at Ottawa, is authorized to issue an "import certificate," provided that, on examination of the certificate of registry, he finds that the animal is duly recorded in an accredited breed record in the country of origin. The import certificate, on presentation to the Collector of Customs, will entitle to entry free of duty.

It will be noticed that, as contended by "The Farmer's Advocate," as a reasonable proposition, the Holstein-Friesian Association is recognized by the Department in the above list. Although not working under the direction of the National Record Board, this association is incorporated under a Dominion charter, and as the validity of its system of registration is unquestioned, no important principle is violated in admitting, duty-free, animals recorded in its herdbooks.

The above regulations are a great improvement

over the loose and antiquated ones hitherto in force, and, while "The Farmer's Advocate" believes they are unnecessarily liberal in providing conditionally for the free entry of breeds for which we have no Canadian records, still the Departments of Agriculture and Customs are to be commended for the advance that has been made.

## A WASTE OF PAPER AND STAMPS.

Still they come—questions without full name and address, or with the name of some person who does not take "The Farmer's Advocate" at the address given. There is a large waste-paper basket beside the editor's desk which receives hundreds of such communications in the course of a year. It is a futile attempt at imposition to send inquiries not strictly conforming to our rules, for which see the standing announcement at the head of the second page of reading matter in every issue.

## HORSES.

### CLAIMING NAMES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read Mr. Sangster's letter in your issue of June 25th on naming Clydesdales, and the editorial comments on the subject in the same number, I venture, at the risk of being voted presumptuous, to offer some suggestions along that line. If the plan of granting to individual breeders or owners the special privilege or right to use certain words in the naming of their stock in the breed records be adopted, will there not be danger of discord in the ranks of applicants where two or more happen at the same time to ask for the right to use the same name? And in the event of such a contingency, on what principle will a satisfactory decision be arrived at? Personally, I prefer names of one word, or two at most, as being more convenient and economical of time and space, and I would vote for limiting names to two or three words, or to a certain number of letters, and also for accepting only one animal of a breed with the same name after a fixed date. I presume many breeders would find difficulty in selecting names where they have many to record, and I can understand that many a hitch would likely occur from the selection of a name already on record, but I am informed that in the case of records adopting that rule, the customs, where a name is offered which is already on record, that the registrar is authorized to notify the applicant of the fact, and to select a name for his approval, which, if accepted, stands, but if not acceptable the owner has the privilege of offering others. This system may have the appearance of being likely to lead to many delays, but I am told that in actual practice such has not proven to be the case. While my interest in Clydesdale naming is limited, and I am not likely to be seriously inconvenienced by the adoption by the Canadian Society of the request to respect the special rights granted by the Scottish Clydesdale Society for the use of certain names, or even by the adoption of the same system here, I would prefer the abolition of duplicate names after a fixed date in the near future, to avoid possible confusion from the fact of a number of animals of the same name appearing in pedigrees of representatives of the same breed. And I confess I should be disposed, with my present limited knowledge of the working of the "patent-right" system, to doubt the wisdom of its adoption in this country, as I should fear the possibility of friction in the society over the granting of special privileges to one man or firm, as I judge from a remark in your editorial there was in the Scottish Society over the granting of the use of the name Baron to one firm whom I fail to see had any special claim to that name, which has been used in so many pleasing combinations, such as Baron Renfrew, Baron Solway, Baron O'Dee, etc. And I have failed to find that in practice confusion has to any great extent been caused by the use of the word Baron in the naming of Clydesdales, notwithstanding that so much has been made of it in the Secretary's letter. I do not know that the name Baron's Pride has been poached to any complainable extent—indeed, I do not remember seeing it duplicated—nor do I know whether the name of the famous horse was chosen by his present owners or by his breeder. If it was given by the breeder, I think he, if living, had a better claim to a special use of the name than the owners. There could be little, if any, objection to granting the latter the special privilege of the use of the name of their farms in connection with their registrations, if these patent rights, as you are pleased to call them, are to be granted to a few breeders or to many. But I doubt whether any other breeder or firm could have commanded sufficient influence to secure a claim to a name so commonly used as that of Baron, and that is one reason why I fail to see the wisdom of the Canadian Society aping the action of the aristocrats of the "Old Sod," as it has been intimated the directors are disposed to do. No action will more surely sow the seeds of discord in a society than the granting of special privileges to certain influential members, and for this reason, if for no

other, care should be observed in the adoption of rules that may cause friction and dissatisfaction in the ranks. Hoping to hear from others on the subject through your columns, I subscribe myself,

Wentworth Co., Ont.

NOTABARON.

## PRICKS IN SHOEING.

This form of injury to the horse's foot is of fairly common occurrence, and the shoer cannot always be blamed for it. The predisposing causes, writes a noted English veterinarian, are very thin walls, irregularity in the thickness of the wall, rolled-in heels, old nails left in the hoof, coarsely-punched and badly-directed nail holes. The symptoms vary considerably, the animal may show lameness immediately after the accident and stand holding up the injured foot, or show signs of uneasiness by pawing, but, on the contrary, a fortnight or three weeks may elapse before lameness appears, often quite suddenly. In these cases the nail has probably only been driven close to the sensitive laminae, causing pressure, followed by inflammation and suppuration. In bad cases when suppuration is established there is marked lameness, the animal hardly touching the ground with its foot. When the puncture is on the inside wall, the horse tries to go on the outside of his foot, and vice versa.

Treatment.—If an animal is known to be pricked at time of shoeing, and the smith runs some antiseptic into the nail hole—creosote, carbolic, or any other dressing—nine times out of ten no trouble follows. The first thing to do is to remove the shoe and test the foot with the object of locating the injury. In doing this one sometimes finds that if there is a strong wall and sole the animal will not wince when pressed with the pincers, unless a deep grip of the hoof is taken, especially with a deep nail. At other times it is difficult to locate the seat of suppuration, as the whole foot seems to share in the tenderness. The nail holes on either side of the foot and at the toe must be cleaned out, and their depth observed, and any evidence of moisture. The best searchers are these where the handle is as straight as possible and the point fine; double-edged searchers of various widths are extremely useful for running up the side of a wall when following nails for diagnostic purposes. Once the nail is discovered, it should be followed and thoroughly bot-tomed, and any discharges that may have formed liberated. In paring a foot we must look carefully for evidence of what is called a drawn nail. The shoer drives the nail so far and finds that he has jagged the horse, or "beefed" him, as he calls it, and then he withdraws the nail. On examining the holes in the foot one finds probably that none of them are very high, but on paring out we find the mark of a deep-drawn nail, inside the driven nail, or where a nail has been left out altogether, and this is often the cause of the trouble. Hot antiseptic baths and poultices complete all the treatment that is necessary in the great majority of cases, and once the inflammation and accompanying tenderness have passed off, the shoe is put on with an antiseptic dressing and leather sole.

## KICKING.

The term "kick" is usually restricted to a blow given by one or both hind legs. A horse is said to "strike out" when he makes a forward blow with one or both fore legs. We regard both these movements as kicks.

A horse can kick in three ways: (1) To the rear with one or both hind legs; (2) to the front with the hind leg; and (3) to the front with one or both fore legs. Unlike horned cattle, a horse is unable, without moving the body, to kick to one side, except to a slight extent, owing to the presence of a ligament (pubiofemoral) which connects the thigh bone to the pelvis, and which greatly restricts the side action of the limb. If a horse, therefore, wants to kick a man who is standing a little away from his side, he will have to turn around to do so. For this reason, if a person wishes to stand in safety by the side of a horse's hind quarters, as, for instance, when examining the hocks, he should get an assistant to stand on the same side, and to draw the head around to it a little, so that the animal will not be able to turn round and kick, if so inclined. If the horse be a vicious kicker, the advisability of getting the fore leg of the side at which one is standing held or tied up, will be self-suggestive to anyone who has had experience with horses. The forward kick with the hind leg (called a "cow kick") has a good deal of range; in fact, a horse can, in this manner, hit a man who is standing at his shoulder.

When striking out in front, the horse will generally do so only with one foot, for the blow can be delivered with greater speed when the other fore foot is on the ground than if both were off it. If he strikes out with both fore feet, he will do so with a quick, short effort, or he will make a greater or less attempt at rearing so as to bring his feet or legs at the top of the offending person or animal, with the view of knocking it down. The governing idea more or less developed, of thus overthrowing his enemy, is evidently to kneel on him and bite him. This mode of attack is seldom seen in its complete form, except in the case of entires, which are more prone to bite and strike out with both fore feet than are mares and