

is concerned, the standard will be on lines of only such animals being eligible as those already registered in the American, English and Australian Studbooks, or their progeny foaled in Canada or the United States. In the case of the Standard-bred, the American Trotting and Pacing Book will be taken as the standard. Circulars will be sent to the principal breeders of these two Associations, requesting them to join these Associations, and appoint officers at the first meeting, pro tem., and at the annual meeting to appoint permanent officers. If these new Associations are formed, Mr. F. M. Wade, Ottawa, will probably be elected registrar.

Ringbone and Spavin.

A bulletin issued by the Kansas Experiment Station tells about ringbone and spavin in horses, the causes and the treatment. It was written by C. L. Barnes, and is as follows:

Since olden times the term "ringbone" has been used to indicate an enlargement around the coronary joint. This enlargement is hard, being a growth of bone, and in many cases forms a complete ring, hence the name. A ringbone has a tendency to continue growing, and in rare cases attains the size of a man's head.

Any conditions which favor sprains, such as fast driving over hard or uneven roads, unequal paring of the hoof, thus causing the weight to be unequally distributed in the joints, and severe labor in early life, are causes. In addition to these may be mentioned blows, bruises, or any injuries to tendons, ligaments or joints. There is no doubt that colts inherit a predisposition to ringbone.

Just as soon as the covering of the bone is bruised a liquid is poured out in the region of the injury. This inflammatory liquid hardens and forms the uneven growth known as ringbone. If the covering of the bone continues to be inflamed more growth is formed. Before the ringbone has become chronic the disease passes unnoticed. If the abnormal growth of bone is between the bones of a joint, or if it tends to injure ligaments or tendons when they are moved, a ringbone is very painful. On the other hand, a ringbone may be very large and not cause very much annoyance, from the fact that it may not interfere with the free movement of ligaments or tendons, or encroach on the gliding surface of a joint. In addition to the growth that can readily be seen, a horse affected with ringbone is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after moving for a few hundred yards gradually "works out" of the lameness, as horsemen call it, but when allowed to stand and become cool, and is then moved again, the lameness reappears.

Preventive treatment consists in keeping horses' feet trimmed properly, not overworking colts while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads, and avoiding all injuries that are liable to strain tendons, ligaments and joints of the limbs.

Even after a ringbone has developed it may be cured by proper treatment of the feet, and applying a fly blister. The fly blister is prepared by mixing thoroughly one ounce of pulverized cantharides, one ounce of biniodide of mercury and eight ounces of lard. The hair is clipped over the ringbone and the blister applied with considerable rubbing. The horse's head should be tied, so as to avoid his biting the part blistered. A second application of the blister is to be used about a month after the first. If blistering fails to cure the ringbone, point-firing may be resorted to. It is necessary to "fire" rather deeply to secure good results, care being taken not to fire into a joint. After firing a fly blister should be rubbed into the holes where the hot iron has been used.

When all these methods have failed and the animal is not worth keeping for a long and uncertain treatment, a skilled veterinarian should be employed to perform an operation for the removal of the nerves supplying the limb in the region of the ringbone. After a horse has been operated on great care should be taken of his feet, from the fact that there is no feeling in the foot operated on, and serious results may come from stepping on nails, etc., and carrying them many days before the driver would notice foreign bodies.

The disease known in common language as bone spavin is an enlargement of the hock joint, similar to a ringbone about the coronary joint. It may effect the hock joint in such a way as to cement the small joints together, not causing lameness and apparently no blemish, but the free movement of the limb is impaired.

In addition to the causes given for ringbone may be mentioned sprains caused by jumping, galloping or trotting animals faster than they are accustomed to; also straining by starting a heavy load, slipping on an icy surface, or sliding on a bad pavement.

If the patient be examined before any bone growth has developed, inflammation will be detected on the inside of the hock joint, at the junction of the cannon bone and the joint. While in the stable the horse prefers to rest the diseased

leg by setting the heel on the toe of the opposite foot, with the hock joint flexed. In travelling the patient is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after travelling for a short distance goes sound. The diseased leg is not lifted clear from the ground, but nicks the toe in the middle of the stride, which is very noticeable on a pavement. Like a ringbone, a spavined horse becomes very lame after being allowed to stand for even a very short time, then moved again.

The treatment for spavin is much the same as for ringbone.

STOCK.

Preparing Feed for Pigs.

Agriculturist Grisdale says, regarding his findings from tests in pig-feeding:

Many experiments go to prove that raw grains are just as valuable as if not even more valuable than cooked grain for swine.

There is no doubt that feeding warm feed once or twice a day in cold weather is a decided help to the thrift and health of pigs. Particularly is this true if the pigs are young and in rather cold quarters. Warming must not be taken to mean cooking.

Almost all grains should be ground for swine. This is more imperative in the case of oats, peas and barley than for most other grain feeds. Soaking for 36 to 48 hours before feeding makes up for lack of grinding to a certain extent. Grinding is particularly imperative where very young pigs are being fed.

Meal fed dry is probably more perfectly digested than similar meal fed wet. Soaking meal for 24 to 36 hours turns the table in favor of the wet. The objection to dry feeding is that the pigs scatter and lose more or less on the floor.

For fattening pigs, a thick slop is undoubtedly

The Shorthorn Described.

Mr. John Thornton, the widely-known English live-stock auctioneer, writing on the Shorthorn, gives the following interesting outline of the distinguishing characteristics of the breed:

The Shorthorn is distinguished by its symmetrical proportions and by its great bulk on a comparatively small frame, the offal being very light and the limbs small and fine. The head is expressive, being rather broad across the forehead, and tapering gracefully below the eyes to an open nostril and fine, flesh-colored muzzle. The eyes are bright, prominent, and of a particularly placid, sweet expression, the whole countenance being remarkably gentle. The horns (whence comes the name) are, by comparison with other breeds, unusually short. They spring well from the head with a graceful downward curl, and are of a creamy-white or yellowish color, the ears being fine, erect and hairy. The neck should be moderately thick (muscular in the male), and set straight and well into the shoulders. These, when viewed in front, are wide, showing thickness through the heart; the breast coming well forward, and the fore legs standing short and wide apart. The back, among the higher-bred animals, is remarkably broad and fat; the ribs, barrel-like, spring well out of it, and with little space between them and the hip bones, which should be soft and well covered. The hind quarters are long and well filled in, the tail being set square upon them; the thighs meet low down, forming the full and deep twist; the flank should be deep so as partially to cover the udder, which should be not too large, but placed forward, the teats being well formed and square-set, and of medium size; the hind legs should be very short, and stand wide and quite straight to the ground. The general appearance should show even outlines. The whole body is covered with long, soft hair, there frequently being a fine undercoat; and this hair is of the most pleasing

variety of color, from a soft, creamy white to a full deep red. Occasionally the animal is red and white, the white being found principally on the forehead, underneath the belly, and a few spots on the hind quarters and legs; in another group the body is nearly white, with the neck and head partially covered with roan, while in a third type the entire body is most beautifully variegated, of a rich, deep purple or plum-colored hue. On touching the beef points the skin is found to be soft and mellow, as if lying on a soft cushion. In animals thin in condition a kind of inner skin is felt, which is the 'quality' or 'handling,' indicative of the great fattening propensities for which the breed is so famous.

Pigs: Past and Present.

In a lecture given by Mr. Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, before a large audience of farmers and breeders, at Chelmsford, England, recently, he said:

As regards the breed of pigs which are most profitable to keep, they had first to discover the type, or types, of animals which best met the demand of consumers at the present day. This was of primary importance, for they might depend upon it that no manufacturer or salesman would succeed unless he supplied his customers with the article that they fancied. The old-fashioned, over-fat, heavy hog of 400 or 600 pounds was a thing of the past, although it was true that comparatively lean sows of that weight might still be sold at a good figure at certain seasons of the year when sausages were in keen demand. But, generally speaking, the public would have either nice, comparatively young pigs of about 90 pounds live weight—pigs which were converted into what was called London porkers—or fat pigs of from 200 to 300 pounds, and furnishing a considerable proportion of lean meat and as little offal as possible. The present cry was for small joints of the very finest quality meat, from early-maturing pigs. Pigs of from 200 to 300 pounds live weight would also meet the requirements of bacon-curers, who were every year feeling more and more the effects of foreign competition. English breeders had not studied the requirements of the bacon-curers as much as they might have



Twin Foals.

Owned by Messrs. R. Dickieson & Son, Guelph, Ont.

to be preferred. For pigs on pasture or breeding stock, a thin or dilute slop is more suitable, as they are better satisfied when through eating, even though a light ration has been fed.

It is usually better to feed green or succulent food whole and apart from the meal. Where the roots have to be pulped, however, as is the case with sugar beets and turnips, dry meal may be mixed with the pulped mass and prove very satisfactory. Roots or succulent feeds need, with one or two exceptions, never be cooked. Potatoes, turnips and pumpkins, however, are more valuable cooked than raw.

Carbolic Acid for Abortion.

A Montana ranchman who had suffered heavy losses from abortion in his herd of cows, fifty per cent. having aborted in one year, writes an American exchange that by mixing carbolic acid with their salt he reduced the loss the first year to three per cent., the second year to two per cent., and the third year had not a single case. Here is his prescription: Feed your bulls and cows barrel salt in troughs where they can have constant access to it, pounding the lumps fine, and to each one hundred pounds of salt use one pound of crude, undiluted carbolic acid, or four ounces of acid to twelve quarts of salt, and mix thoroughly.

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