

render it imperative for the farmer to be always prepared to deal with injuries that do not require any surgical operation. The first thing to do is to make a thorough examination of the parts injured, explore the depth of the wound that no arteries are severed, remove all foreign substances, wash and cleanse the parts free from dirt, etc.

Wounds, bruises and sprains are the principal forms of injuries which are likely to be met with, and although the treatment which each form demands will be modified by the various circumstances, there are certain general principles which must always guide the application of remedial measures.

First of all it must be accepted as a fact beyond all question that wounds heal naturally in a healthy state of the system, and the process cannot be accelerated although it may easily be retarded; therefore, we can only assist nature by putting the animal into a healthy state. The gangrenous, sloughing wounds that veterinary surgeons are sometimes called in to treat are due, in many cases, to a neglect of the most simple sanitary precautions. This unhealthy state is due to the introduction of septic germs from without, or some deleterious ointment, generally a vile compound of sulphate of copper and lard, or a very favorite compound is gunpowder and lard. These materials are never to be used. Far better let the wounds heal by a natural process than have recourse to these agents.

All ointments, tinctures, lotions or plasters may be discarded with advantage from the list of domestic medicines, and the amateur surgeon may content himself with the simple expedient of pinning the edges of the wound together and winding thread round the ends until the edges of the wound meet. The interrupted suture is most frequently used. It is formed by passing a needle and thread through the skin from without inwards on one side and from within outwards on the other at about half an inch apart. One word of caution, if they are employed in improper cases they may do more harm than good; they should never be employed when the gap is so wide and the parts unyielding as to require stretching. When the threads do not produce any irritation they should not be removed under three or four days. In many cases a bandage cannot be applied, and whenever it can be applied it will be better to do so. A small piece of lint or cotton wool should be saturated with the carbolic liniment. Under this method of treatment healing takes place without any inflammation or the occurrence of discharge, unless the parts are very much damaged and bruised, or the wound lacerated and ragged. Of course in these cases there will be some amount of discharge.

Injuries to the foot are commonly the cause of lameness which is, in many cases, well marked without the cause being apparent. As a general rule, with very few exceptions, it is safe to say, all lamenesses are due in some measure to some cause or disease of the foot, and always search for it in this direction, as it frequently occurs from bad shoeing, prick from nails, corns, and also from contact with hard substances on roads, etc.

In every case of lameness, especially in the fore limbs, have the shoes removed, or if without shoes have the foot searched by paring and by pressing with the pincers until you are quite sure, from the absence of pain, that no injury is in existence in the foot.

The Dairy.

Mechanical Aid in Butter-Making.

In farm dairies, where a considerable quantity of butter is made weekly, the working of it free from water, and the last traces of buttermilk involves no little labor, the burden of which may be profitably lightened by mechanical aid. We give an illustration of a simple contrivance of that kind.

Other styles are in use, but this is the simplest we have seen. With some workers care must be taken as the grain of the butter may be destroyed by being subjected to too much rolling.

Farmer's Advocate Milking Trials.

The well-established milking trials inaugurated by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be continued at the Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, which begins on September 7th. As our readers are aware, the basis upon which the awards are made is that of profit from food consumed, which is really the only business basis upon which dairying can be conducted successfully. We offer a beautiful set of silver plate, worth \$65,

6. There will be no restriction as to the quantity or temperature of pure water that may be given to the cows, or as to the quantity of salt that may be fed. The feed shall be provided by the persons in charge of the several cows or lots. The several kinds of feed shall be valued at current market prices by the person in charge of the tests. Representative samples of the feed shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested.

7. The quantity of feed consumed by each lot during three full days shall be valued. The three days shall be counted from one day before the first milk for the test is taken, until one day before the last milk for the test is taken.

8. The milk from the several lots shall be valued at six (6) cents per pound of total butter fat contained in it, together with two and a-half (2½) cents per pound of total solids—no fat—contained in it.

9. Counting from ninety (90) days after the date of last calving, five (5) per cent. additional value shall be added to the valuation of the milk for every thirty (30) days thereafter (and proportionally for every part thereof) up to the end of eleven months after calving. Counting from ninety (90) days after the date of the last service (if pregnant), two (2) per cent. additional value shall be added to the valuation of the milk for every thirty (30) days thereafter (and proportionally for every part thereof) up to the end of two hundred and thirty (230) days after service.

10. Milk of unpalatable flavor, or abnormal as to the nature of its constitution and quality for human food, or for manufacture into fine dairy products, shall be rejected.

11. The lot of cows whose milk shows the largest profit from the food consumed, according to the forementioned scales, will be awarded the prize of a silver service, value \$65, given by the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Ont.

12. The decision of the person in charge of the tests shall in every case be final, and the animals and premises where they and their feed are kept shall be under his supervision. No feed shall be fed at any time during the time of the test without being weighed or measured by himself or assistant.

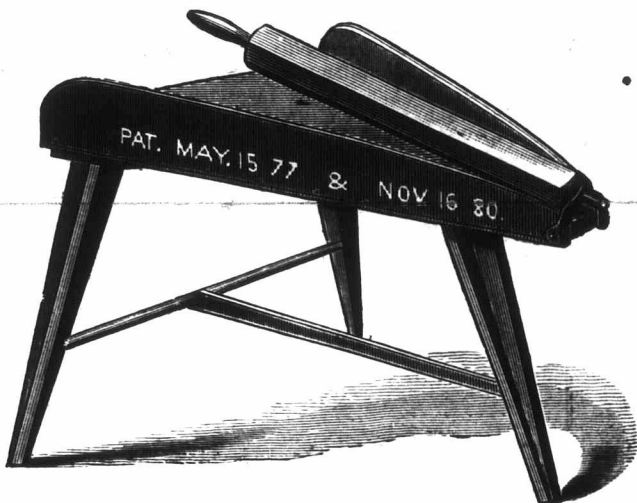
13. The prizes will not be awarded unless at least three lots compete, two of which must be of distinct and different breeds.

The Secretary of the Industrial Fair, Mr. H. J. Hill, announces that all entries should be in by August 15th. Therefore, those who propose competing should give the matter prompt attention. These trials have attracted wide-spread attention, and the regulations are such as to admit all pure breeds, grades or natives. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has nothing to say against private dairy tests; but breeders who expect to hold a permanent place in the confidence of the farmers and practical dairymen of Canada, who invest in pure-bred stock in order to improve the

dairy capabilities of their herds, must see that the public performances of their cows should square with private ones, making some allowance, of course, as may be necessary in the case of certain individual cows, because of the more unfavorable conditions of a public fair ground. However, the best available accommodations for cows entering the trial will be provided, and if the cows are in their quarters at the fair when it opens they should be well enough accustomed to their new surroundings to show fully of what they are capable in profitable milk production.

The facts given in our July issue should arouse cheese factory patrons to the value of sweet whey for feeding purposes (8 to 10 cents per 100 lbs., according to the value of coarse grains). They should insist that factorymen give it to them in good condition, even if the factory whey tank has to be cleaned twice a week to do it, or in case it is retained by the factoryman or sold, that they get full value for it, which is not always the case.

According to the annual report of the Eastern Counties (England) Dairy Institute over one hundred students have been thoroughly trained in dairy practice, most of whom have distinguished themselves in public competitions. Nearly 30,000 persons, principally farmers, their wives and daughters, have attended the classes since the founding of the institutes. Europe is fast awakening to the necessity of adopting modern plans and appliances. If Canada is to keep up in the race improvement must be the watchword.



LEVER BUTTER-WORKER WITH FOLDING LEGS.

as a first prize, and the Industrial Exhibition Association will add \$30 and \$20 as second and third prizes.

The test will be conducted by Prof. James W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and such assistants as he may select. The rules under which the competition will be conducted, and which breeders and others interested have had ample opportunity to discuss and suggest any desired amendments thereto at meetings called specially for the purpose, are as follows:—

GOVERNING RULES.

1. Cows of any breed or age may be entered for competition. The cows of each lot entered may be the property of one or more persons. No lot shall contain animals of different breeds. No lot shall contain pure-bred and grade cows. Grade or native cows forming one or more lots will be admitted upon equal terms with the others, but the animals of each lot, which are not entered as pure-bred, must be the grades of one breed.

2. Each competing lot shall be composed of three cows. The competition shall be between the lots and not between the several cows. The person in whose name the entry is made shall declare the age of each cow, the date of her last calving and the time of service, if pregnant.

3. Each entry shall be made to the Secretary of the Toronto Exhibition, on or before Saturday, August 15th, 1891.

4. The tests of the competition shall extend over three days. The milking shall be performed at the times each day to be appointed by the person in charge of the tests.

5. All cows entered for competition shall be milked clean to the satisfaction of the person in charge of the tests, on the morning and evening of the day previous to the beginning of the tests.