

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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THAT ALL MAY MAKE A LIVING.

The first duty of the State to the people is to see that the conditions will allow each of them to be fed. "If thou lovest Me, feed My sheep, feed My lambs." A starving people can only curse their country—all the more if they cannot leave it. They cannot, as a body, practice altruistic principles, cannot grow fat on the east wind of esthetic ideals, of philosophic culture, or even of Christian admonition. If the State cannot provide the conditions under which all can make at least a living, the artists, the philosophers, the prophets will ply their incantations in vain. Hungry men are more dangerous than ravenous wolves. They know no law. They will violate the ancient landmarks at home, leap the boundary of the State, scale mountains, and cross oceans in war.

This conviction has put the fear of hunger into the heart of every thinking State, and men are being taught how best to make a living. When they are fed, they can be made into anything—academic thinkers, apostles of culture, patrons of art, and even lovers of the poor. This is why the first object in the public schools, as well as in the technical college, is to prepare the individual to make a living. To this there is a possibility of everything else being added.—A. H. McKay.

H. L. Compton, of Ohio, judge of Southdowns and Cotswolds at Toronto, interrogated by "The Farmer's Advocate" as to how, in his opinion, the new American regulations requiring a thirty-days' quarantine on sheep imported from Canada would affect United States breeders, replied: "Well, it helps and it hinders. Of course, the Canadian trade doesn't affect us very much down in Ohio. In Michigan, and other States along the border, it may be of some temporary advantage in preserving the home market for their own breeders. In the long run, however, anything that obstructs free exchange of breeding stock back and forth is a handicap to the business. There should be no customs houses between these two countries," he added, with conviction.

The Dictionary arrived all safe, and very many thanks for it, as I think it is a very fine one.
Drummond Co., Que. JOHN M. TINNING.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

LAMINITIS.

Laminitis, or inflammation of the sensitive structures of the feet, usually called founder, is of two kinds, namely, that in which the inflammatory action is first limited to the sensitive laminae or sensitive wall, and the sensitive sole; and that form in which the bone of the foot, or os pedis, the sensitive wall and sole, are involved from the outset. The causes, course and tractability of the two forms differ.

Laminitis is one of the most painful diseases to which the horse is liable. It is caused by overexertion, inordinate feeding, drinking large quantities of cold water when heated, a sudden chill, being compelled to stand for a long time in a cramped position during long voyages, etc. It is communicated to the feet from irritation or inflammation of an internal organ, as from pneumonia, bronchitis, inflammation of the bowels or the womb, etc. In these cases, the feet, as well as the whole surface of the body, are involved. Cases caused by inflammation of the mucous membranes of the organs mentioned are much more tractable than when caused by concussion of hard driving on hard roads, overexertion, standing for long periods on one foot as a consequence of lameness in its fellow, etc. In the first case, the inflammatory action in the feet subsides without leaving any structural change, if properly treated, upon the subsidence of the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the organ primarily attacked; while, in the latter form, the inflammation of the bone, as well as of other structures, which is harder to check, and may result in serious alteration of structure, as descent of the bone through the sole, decay of the bone, sloughing of the hoof, and death. The symptoms of both varieties are identical, varying only in intensity. Acute laminitis is very painful. In all cases of inflammation there is an enlargement of the blood vessels, and a greater or less effusion and swelling. The sensitive parts of the feet are enclosed in a hard, unyielding box of horn or hoof, and are plentifully supplied with blood vessels and nerves. When inflammation exists, the unyielding horny box presses upon the engorged parts, preventing free exudation, and swelling, and consequently severe pressure upon the nerves.

Symptoms.—The patient shows evidence of severe pain. He usually stands in a fixed position. The pulse is full, strong, bounding and frequent, temperature increased, mucous membranes injected, breathing labored, and often sweats bedew the body. These symptoms will, of course, be modified by the severity of the attack. When both fore feet are involved, he is excessively lame, almost immovable, especially at starting; his body appears to be cramped; stands with his hind legs well forward under the body, and fore feet advanced, in order to relieve them as much as possible from the weight; he often sways backwards, elevating his toes, throwing his weight upon his heels of the fore feet, and then assuming his original position. If compelled to move, he elevates his feet with difficulty. If forced to back, he, instead of lifting his fore feet, will drag himself backwards on his heels. In some cases the patient will lie down on his side, with his legs outstretched, which gives great relief, while in others he will stand persistently.

When the hind feet are affected, he will stand with all four feet as near together as possible, or persist in lying, which gives relief.

When all four feet are involved, the symptoms will consist in a combination of the above. There is always local heat in the feet involved, which can be detected by holding the hand upon the hoof; there is also a throbbing of the arteries of the heel, and tenderness upon tapping with a hammer.

Treatment.—When treatment is prompt and energetic, a complete recovery generally takes place, notwithstanding the common opinion to the contrary. When treatment is neglected or unskillful, there is liable to be a change of structure which will be permanent. The exudate thrown out, if considerable, and not promptly arrested, is liable to cause a partial disconnection between the sensitive and horny wall, and thereby allow a descent of the bone of the foot. This causes a convexity of the sole, and, if of sufficient extent, the bone forces its way through the sole at the toe, and renders the animal practically useless.

A moderate dose of purgative medicine should be given, as 6 to 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. This should be followed by 2 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily, and soft, easily-digested food. In cases where pain is excessive, it is good practice to give anodynes, as 1 to 2 ounces chloral hydrate, in a pint of warm water, as a drench every four or five hours, as indicated. Local treatment consists in removing the shoes, paring the heels and sole well down, and applying heat, either as warm poultices, or standing the patient in a tub of warm water. The heat should be constant for two or three days and

nights, until the acute stage has passed, after which cold water may be used. If the patient can be induced to lie down, recovery will be quicker, and the distress lessened. In some cases it is wise to cast the animal with hobbles or side-line, and, as a rule, this gives him such relief that he will remain down. After the acute pain has passed, it is good practice to give gentle walking exercise for a few minutes two or three times daily, and, as the patient improves, he should be shod with bar shoes, and the amount of exercise increased. In cases where lameness threatens to remain, it is good practice to blister the coronets repeatedly; this encourages the growth of horn and secretion of the sensitive parts, and tends to restore the foot to its normal condition.

"WHIP."

TONIC FOR HORSES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

After reading so many valuable hints in your paper, I concluded to write you, giving a tonic for horses: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pulverized copperas, 1 lb. Epsom salts, 1 lb. fenugreek, 1 lb. cream of tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. saltpetre, 10 lbs. oil cake, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ground ginger. Directions.—Mix thoroughly the above ingredients, and give a tablespoonful twice a day. WILLIAM COOK, Rainy River District, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

THE SCOTCHMEN'S VIEWS ON THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Among the members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission now touring Canada is Mr. Wm. Henderson, a farmer and Shorthorn breeder, of Perthshire, who has expressed his mind quite strongly on the subject of the British cattle embargo. He would like to see it removed, in order that British farmers might have an opportunity to make profit by feeding Canadian stores. His earnestness was further strengthened on visiting the Canadian National Exhibition, and realizing that, however much he might desire, he could not take any of the choice pure-bred animals back to Scotland with him on account of the embargo, which compels the slaughtering of all colonial and foreign cattle within ten days after landing.

Mr. Henderson is quoted as stating that the 2,000,000 cattle which Canada has sent to Britain since the embargo was imposed would have made Canadians \$15 per head more had there been no embargo. This statement is, of course, only an opinion. We think he scarcely would imply that, with a part of our cattle crossing the ocean as stores, the average of prices per head would be maintained. He is doubtless too hard-headed a calculator for that. His estimate was, no doubt, based on the supposition that the cattle would still have crossed the ocean in the same condition as they did. Even then, there will be many to dispute his figures. Mr. Henderson admits that the argument that Canadians should fatten their own cattle is sound, but, says he, our market would still be open to your well-fed beef. The extra pence that Britain gives for fat animals would surely be inducement enough to the farmer to fatten his cattle here. So, of course, it should, though well-advised persons know only too well that, with the embargo lifted, there would be not a few among us short-sighted enough to export lean cattle, to the loss of the country as a whole. However, we quite agree with Mr. Henderson's view of the matter from his standpoint, and, while we think he has perhaps failed to consider fully the danger of disease to Britain's pure-bred herds that might result from abrogation of the embargo (for, doubtless, the privilege, if once granted to Canada, would be gradually extended), still his arguments have much force, from the standpoint of the Scotch and English farmer and consumer. We quote his interviewer, as follows:

Nearly all the politicians are pledged to the removal of the embargo. The premier, with his whole cabinet, are almost a unit on it, while Lord Carrington, the Minister of Agriculture, who is a Member of the House of Lords, and not, therefore, responsible to the people, is against the measure. And he has said that if he thought the maintaining of the embargo was an act of protection, pure and simple, he would at once move to have the act removed.

The stumbling block to its removal is Ireland, first and last. Ireland enjoys, at present, an absolute monopoly in sending live animals to the markets of Great Britain, and this notwithstanding the fact that her herds and flocks are by no means free of disease.

They have, as per the Government reports, such diseases as mange, sheep scab, swine fever, anthrax, tuberculosis and glanders, and the Irish Agricultural Department states, in its annual report to Parliament, that Irish farmers are by no means to be relied upon in reporting the outbreak of diseases discovered by inspection.

In the face of all this, the situation is made more delightful, in that Ireland has free entry and