

### New Quarantine Regulations.

Notice is given by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture that under and by virtue of an order-in-council dated March 30th, 1904, new regulations are issued and are in force since the date thereof, relating to the importation into Canada of horses, mules and asses which have originated in or passed through the Republic of Mexico, or that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River and the eastern boundary of the State of Minnesota, which shall be inspected, and if gentle and thoroughly broken to harness or saddle may be admitted at any quarantine or inspection port as follows:

**Quarantine Ports**—Halifax, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que.; Niagara Falls, Windsor and Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Cardston, N.-W. T.; Gateway, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

**Inspection Ports**—Pictou, North Sydney, Yarmouth, N. S.; St. Stephens, Woodstock and McAdam Junction, N. B.; Comen's Mills, Lake Megantic, Coaticook, Stanstead Junction, Masonville, Abercorn, St. Armand, Rouse's Point, Athelstan and Dundee, Que.; Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Toronto, Bridgeburg, Sault Ste Marie and Port Arthur, Ont.; Gretna, Morden, Moberly, Crystal City, Killarney, Deloraine, Melita and Winnipeg, Man.; Rykerts, Naneta, Medway, Sedley, Sumas, New Westminster, Douglas and Nanaimo, B. C.

Inspectors have, however, in any case, power to detain, isolate, submit to the mallein test, dip or otherwise treat such horses, mules and asses as they may have reason to believe or suspect are affected with or have been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases.

Branded or range Western horses, other than those which are gentle and thoroughly broken to harness or saddle, may be admitted only at the following ports: Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Cardston, N.-W. T.; Gateway, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., and subject to the following regulations:

(a) Such horses must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Husbandry or by a State veterinarian, stating that they are free from any infectious or contagious disease, and that no infectious or contagious disease of horses has existed in the district whence they have come for the period of six months immediately preceding the date of their removal therefrom.

(b) Owners or persons in charge shall afford inspectors every facility and assistance for inspecting and otherwise dealing with such horses, and shall secure and handle them as directed by inspectors.

(c) Such horses shall in all cases be subject to detention for such period as the inspectors may deem necessary to determine whether they are free from infectious and contagious disease, and shall be isolated, submitted to the mallein test, dipped or otherwise treated if the inspector so orders.

(Sgd.) SYDNEY FISHER,

Ottawa, March 31st, 1904. Minister of Agriculture.

### Navel Disease in Colts.

I noticed an article in your issue of April 7th, signed "Whip," concerning navel disease in colts. Now, I would say, as far as my experience has taught me, I think he is altogether wrong. I am not a V. S., only a practical farmer and horseman. I live in a neighborhood where every farmer raises one or more colts, and I raise from one to three myself every year. I have had many foals born appearing strong and in every way likely to live, but, in a few days, would stiffen and take on all the symptoms he describes, and I would send for a vet., who would follow some line of treatment, but no benefit would be derived from his visits.

As far as cause is concerned, I don't know anything about it, and I don't think anyone else does. As to symptoms, he has not noticed the very first and all-important one, that of a discharge of urine from the navel. I have had foals born in this condition, so that the cause he thinks is demonstrated beyond a doubt, I cannot accept.

As to treatment, I have found drugs to be utterly useless. When the colt makes water, take notice if it drops at the navel, too, and if it does you may expect navel disease to develop in the course of a few days. If in two or three days the navel string is not drying, you will notice moisture on his belly. I have found the use of a clam on the navel string to stop the leak, being very close up to the belly, and both ends of the clam up tight, same as castration, to be the only remedy necessary. If the navel is particularly long, a larger clam will be required. I have used this remedy for five years and have never lost a foal, and it has also been used in the neighborhood, and I have never known a failure when used before stiffness set in.

In answer to the above by "A Farmer," I would call your and his attention to the fact that we are discussing two distinct conditions or diseases. My article treated of "Joint ill or navel ill," a specific disease, due to a specific virus, while he refers to an abnormal anatomical condition, called "Persistence of the Urachus," upon which subject I have written an article. They are

entirely distinct conditions, and while frequently coexisting, are not by any means necessarily so. "Farmer" says, "I don't know anything about the cause, and don't think anybody else does," and "I have had foals born in this condition, so that the cause he thinks demonstrated beyond a doubt I cannot accept." Now, sir, I am no doubt justified in assuming that "Farmer" here refers to the theory I gave re cause of "joint ill." He candidly admits that he knows nothing about it, but that does not justify his opinion that "nobody else does." The theory I have advanced is not mine; I claim no credit for discovering the germ that causes the disease. This has been done by bacteriologists, who have made special studies and investigations on the subject, and it is substantiated by the experience of every observing veterinary practitioner. In regard to the statement that he has had foals born in this condition, he doubtless refers to the escape of urine from the navel "Persistent urachus," and, of course, he is correct, as this is very liable to be the case. If he refers to "joint ill," he is certainly incorrect, as congenital joint ill has never been seen. It is quite possible the foetus might contract the disease during birth, as the germs may be present on the external genital organs or surrounding tissues of the mare, gain the circulation of the newly-born animal, and produce symptoms in a few hours, but a foal presenting symptoms of the disease at birth has not yet been seen. "Farmer" says, "When water drops from the navel, you may expect navel disease to develop in a few days." Here he makes a distinction between the conditions, and at the same time takes me to task and says I am "altogether wrong" in my article. Colts with "persistent urachus" are certainly more liable to an attack of joint ill than those whose navel openings have closed and dried quickly, from the fact that the germs mentioned can gain entrance readily in the former cases. I have no quarrel with "Farmer" in his treatment for persistent urachus, but he will find the application of clams of no use in "joint ill." It is quite possible my experience in 22 years' active veterinary practice in a horse-breeding section, combined with knowledge acquired at college, and by careful study of the reports of investigations taking place from time to time, might be just as valuable as the experience of "Farmer," who has raised "from one to three colts every year."

"WHIP."



Eva = 52848 =, Hopeful = 52870 =, and Robert = 34702 =.

Sample Shorthorns in the herd of Frank W. Smith, Scotland, Ont. (See Gossip, page 619.)

## STOCK.

### The Cattle Embargo.

Mr. John B. Campbell, Canadian commercial agent at Leeds, Eng., writes: "As has been well said, 'The removal of the embargo is at least as important to Canada as any preferential duty on grain which Great Britain is likely to concede.' The result of the embargo is to confine the purchase of Canadian cattle to butchers in the vicinity of those few ports where cattle may be landed in the United Kingdom, and when large cargoes arrive about the same time from different sources, wasteful slumps take place in prices. It is said that this embargo was put on not so much on account of any danger from disease, but as a favor to the Irish export trade, but is to the great detriment and loss, not only of the farmers and consumers of the United Kingdom, but of the farmers and exporters of Canada. A very strenuous attempt is being made at present to have the embargo removed and the act amended. If this agitation should succeed, it will be quite a stimulus to the Canadian cattle trade."

### Instructive.

I am very much pleased with the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" since it has been changed to a weekly, and feel sure its instructions will go a long way in instructing the agriculturists of our country. JOHN STEWART. Lambton Co., Ont.

### Simple Cure for Milk Fever.

Mr. D. C. Dilworth, Spokane, Washington Territory, writes: "Dr. James Bullivant, of this city, cured a very bad case of milk fever a few days ago by pumping the cow's udder full of air with a common bicycle pump. The cow was given no medicine of any kind; was lying flat on her back unconscious, and after being inflated was on her feet eating in four hours, and is now giving a good flow of milk. It is an easy remedy to try if the oxygen treatment is not within reach."

Mr. W. H. Ladner, Delta, British Columbia, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" that his farm foreman has cured several very serious cases of milk fever by inflating the udder with air, by means of a bicycle pump, the cow in one case perfectly unconscious and badly swollen. The oxygen treatment is certainly the safest, as udder infection should by its use be guarded against, but where the equipment for administering it is not available the bicycle pump is all right if the apparatus used is first dipped in boiling water, or some disinfectant.

### Raising the Calf.

The calf should be left quietly with its mother for a few hours after it is born. It should be allowed to take its first meal at least from its mother. The opinion is gaining ground, that as a preventive of milk fever, it is prudent to only partially milk the cow for the first four days. Many farmers consider it to be more economical to feed by hand the calves they raise, but it is certain that the way to raise the best beef cattle is to allow the calves to obtain their nourishment direct from their mothers. Calves intended for milking stock are better raised by hand, as it is not wise to make them fat, but to keep them growing and thrifty.

Teaching the calf to drink is a task which requires more than ordinary patience, and gentleness. A man is apt to lose his temper before he can persuade what he terms, "The stupid little animal," to drink the milk.

The feeder should gently insert his fingers into the calf's mouth, and holding it open at the same time, place its mouth in the pail of warm milk, when it will soon learn to drink.

Warm new milk should be given for four or five weeks, after which a little skim milk may be added, and very gradually the change made to skim milk alone. A little boiled flaxseed may be fed with advantage, it is believed, but we have raised fine calves fed on milk only till they learn to eat oats and bran, which they sometimes do at six weeks old. Kept in a field, shaded on one side by trees, or with a temporary shed to go into, and fed a little dry meal, they will grow and thrive, soon learning to eat grass and drink water.

Much of the sickness prevalent among calves is caused by carelessness, irregularity in over-feeding with cold milk causing indigestion and diarrhoea. Prevention is better than cure, but if the hired help should carelessly feed cold or sour milk, and diarrhoea ensue, from one to two ounces of castor oil and a dessertspoonful of laudanum, given to the calf immediately, will give relief. If you have not laudanum, give castor oil anyway, and a couple of raw eggs before the next feed of milk.

The calf should be given milk all summer, or until it is eight months old, for the longer it drinks milk the better it will thrive.

I believe that, as a general rule, women are better adapted for the management of milking stock than are men. Of course, some men are all right, but others are all wrong. Women have more patience, their manner is gentler, and their hands are softer than the average man's, consequently, I believe the cow would prefer being milked by a woman. I was acquainted with one man who never had any trouble with kicking cows, but he was a consistent Baptist. His stable was quite near our yard, and every morning I used to hear him singing hymns while milking. Didn't that cow enjoy the singing? Most assuredly she did. Farmers, and farmers' wives, imitate this man's example, sing while milking, and watch results. The recipe is easy, and pleasant; try it.

Name your calf. If it is worth raising it is surely worth a name. If it be a red one, you might call it Cherry; if white, Daisy; if brown, Brownie, etc.; or if it is a very handsome one, call it Beauty. Teach the children to love the playful calf, as well as the other animals. Success in stock-raising depends largely on the care