

than 50 feet each way, and consequently we advise against using the homemade level over greater distances than 50 feet.

The body of the sight is made out of one piece of sheet brass, bent into the shape shown in figure III. It is punched and drilled as required, the wire soldered in, and a nut soldered on one end for the set-screw. At first we hoped they were so simple that farmers might have their tinsmiths make them up. Every set we made was correct on first trial, but, after testing with our surveyor's level several sets made by tinsmiths, we found that it was a pretty difficult thing for them, not understanding the value of absolute accuracy, to get the two peep-holes and the two cross-wires all exactly the same height, and that a small variation made a considerable error in the readings, and that, therefore, it was necessary to have every set tested, and corrected, if in error, before they could be relied on. Convinced, however, that the sights would be of great practical value to those wishing to do drainage work, I submitted the idea to a firm which has facilities for making the sights accurately and testing them, and they consented to make a small trial lot, and, if the demand is sufficient, to make more and keep them in stock for sale.

As these sights must often be carried about in the pocket when not in use, and as the cross-wires are very fine, and, therefore, somewhat frail, it was necessary to devise some simple means by which the latter might be protected. When not in use, the two sights should be clamped face to face by a small brass keeper. In this position the wires are absolutely protected, and the sights may be conveniently carried in the pocket. I am hoping that these sights, in actual practice, will prove as helpful as they promise.

O. A. C., Guelph.

WM. H. DAY.

HORSE

Canadian Horses at New York

Eastern Canadian breeders scored some signal victories at the Madison Garden Horse Show, New York, last week. Among the winners were Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Crow and Murray, Toronto; Hon. Adam Beck, London, and Miss K. Wilks, Galt. Graham & Renfrew were first in the three-year-old Hackneys on halter, with H. B. Critic. Messrs. Crow & Murray and Adam Beck were in for the honors in the Corinthian class for hunters and jumpers. Miss Wilks won first prize on Mograzia, in the four-year-old stallion class.

The New York Horse Show this year is rated successful as regards the number and excellence of exhibits and the patronage of the public. W. H. Moore, Chicago, known in all horse rings in America, won easily in the race for first honors. He has won more first awards than any exhibitor at any show during the past 25 years.

Canadian exhibitors were fairly successful, as the above report shows, though exhibits from this side were scarcely as large as they have been on former occasions.

The Veterinary Correspondence School—a Fake

Various methods have been devised and operated for separating the farmer from his hard earned coin, and while the amount taken by means of the above-mentioned scheme may run from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, it rarely exceeds that sum.

Why is it a fake, and, therefore, to be condemned? We shall as tersely as possible endeavor to outline the reasons for denominating an educational (save the mark!) scheme a fake, and in so doing will be enabled to point out the right way to secure the knowledge sought and paid for, but not obtained. The method followed by the fakirs is a very simple one—the unsophisticated patrons get in return for the sum paid, a badly-written book, with practically no illustrations, containing information moth-eaten by its age, the outside value of which is two dollars and a certificate of no more value than wall paper. The so-called diploma, even granting the person owning it had sufficient knowledge, does not confer the right to practice, to prescribe for or treat animals in any country; further, one cannot by mere reading become expert

enough to be an animal nurse, let alone a veterinary surgeon; in order to become so, extensive clinical (bedside) experience is necessary and essential. It is nonsensical for any person to think that a veterinary education to fit one for a professional career, or even to diagnose and prescribe for valuable live stock, can be compressed between the two covers of one book. It is quite possible that the book may contain all its authors know of the subject, but even so such a limited range is not wide enough to qualify any person to fill the role of a modern veterinary surgeon. Unfortunately, the average layman does not possess a discriminating knowledge of the value of diplomas, and consequently is quite likely to mistake the bogus for the real parchment, and may go so far as to employ a person holding one of the fake certificates to treat his live stock. If the disease is a simple one, recovery will take place and the owner will be lucky and escape loss—for in treating his live stock with drugs "a little knowledge is a most dangerous thing."

The worst feature to my mind of the veterinary correspondence school is the fact that a farmer, or a farmer's son, who, becoming fired with an ambition to obtain knowledge, render himself more useful to his fellowman and thereby increases his earning capacity, is diverted from the right path into devious ways, arriving at the goal of the spurious in place of the real. The mere money loss is a small matter compared with the injury resulting from the misdirection of an innocent person, whose anxiety to rise furnishes the opening for rogues to despoil him, and through him the public; and if he be not of strong moral fibre the suggestion is thus made to him to enter a life of falsehood and fraudulent dealing. The chicanery of the person pretending to teach veterinary science in a few weeks by mail is best exemplified by a short description of what an up-to-date veterinary course must comprise. First, it must of necessity cover a period of time actually and solely spent in study and practice under proper professional supervision, of twenty to thirty months, including a course at college of three terms, of at least six months each. In addition to lecture, dissection a-plenty in order to become thoroughly familiar with the animal, in parts of a whole; laboratory practice also in the compounding of chemicals and in identification of bacteria and their methods of disease production. Abundance of clinical experience should be had in box stall and operating theatre, even going to the further extent of spending the six or twelve months' vacations in the field with a first class practitioner, by these means becoming familiar not only with the best methods of handling and taking care of live stock, but also in the business methods of taking care of one's clients. The above condensation to alkaloidal minuteness is sufficient to show the absurdity, to term it nothing worse, of the pretensions of

veterinary correspondence school promoters consequently, as it has been proven, at least fair-minded or unprejudiced persons will admit, that the V. C. S. cannot give value for the money it receives, and, therefore, must be placed in the category of unsavory methods used to flim-flam the farmers! The veterinary correspondence school is one of the worst frauds being perpetrated on the agricultural public today.

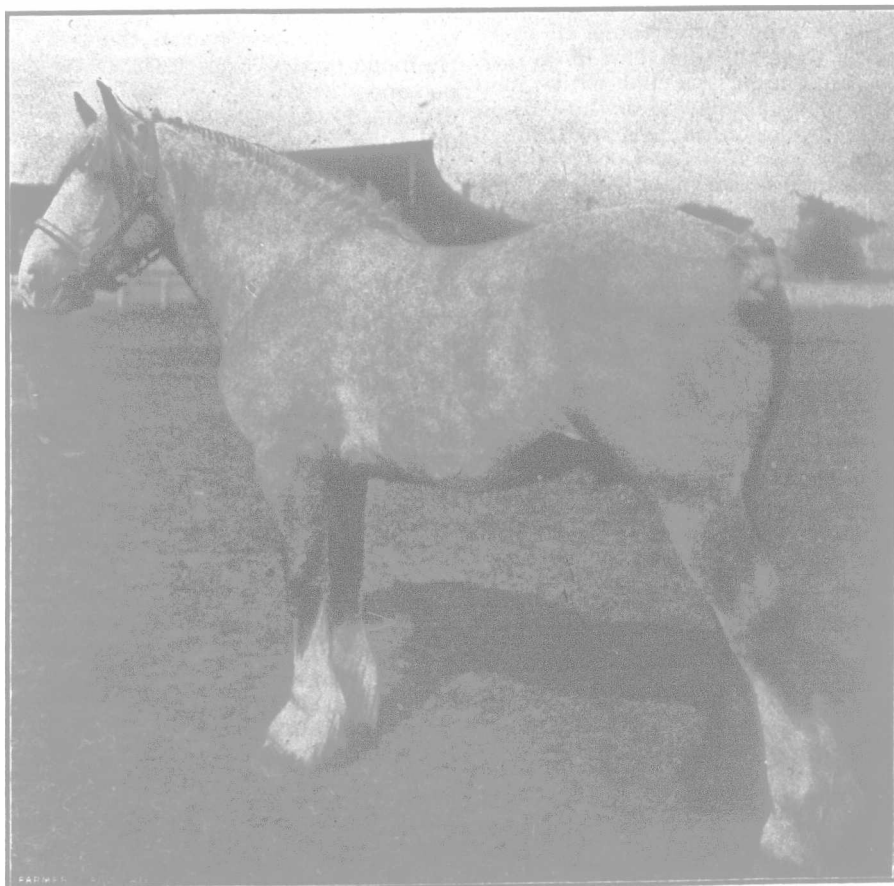
SASKATCHEWAN.

Laminitis, or Founder

DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

In a recent article an attempt was made to point out some of the signs which would enable us to say which part was affected. Now I wish to say a few words about a disease with which every horseman has unfortunately more or less acquaintance. Inside each hoof are from 500 to 600 tiny plates of horn, known as lamina. They much resemble (but on a smaller scale) the teeth of a comb. Then fitting between these is the same number of similarly shaped small fleshy processes containing blood vessels, nerves, etc. Now it is easy to understand that if too much blood goes to these microscopic blood vessels they will naturally try to swell or expand, but I have just said that each fleshy process fits in, or is imprisoned between, two practically unyielding horny plates. This expansion therefore cannot take place, the result being that the nerves are pressed upon and the effect is intense agony,—agony so great that I doubt if there is any parallel in any other disease. We too have these plates or laminae under our nails, but much smaller in number, and we know that when we accidentally run a splinter or sliver under our nails the amount of pain this produces. But this foreign body presses upon only a very few of the nerves in these plates. Just imagine that, in the case of the horse suffering from laminitis, there are 500 or 600 of these platelets, each one containing one or more (many more really) sensitive nerve endings; then multiply the pain suffered by us through the splinter under the nail by hundreds at least, and perhaps thousands, and a faint idea of the intense agony borne by our horse will be gained.

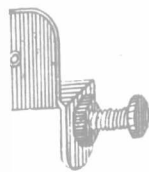
Nor is this all. Unless prompt measures be taken to drive away this blood, the next stage may be that some of the fluid from the blood vessels will escape between the fleshy and horny plates, forcing them apart and producing just the same throbbing, burning agony as we experience when we have a felon under the nail or when the nail is coming off, but much increased by the number of plates in the hoof, by the unyielding nature of the hoof itself and by the fact that the horse when standing has his weight bearing upon these hundreds of painful points. Because these laminae or plates are inflamed we term the disease



"PROPORTION," A SHIRE WITH SIZE, STYLE AND QUALITY.

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