

gaily dressed of all this gay family. The male of this species has the back black, the rump yellow, the crown clear ash-color bordered in front by black and behind by a white stripe, the forehead and sides of the head black, the underparts yellow with black streaks, the wings and tail black, the former with white bars and the latter with a broad white bar in the middle. The markings of the female are similar but are duller than in the male. The Magnolia breeds commonly in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Northern New Brunswick, Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario, and in the wooded portions of the Northwest, and isolated pairs are found nesting farther south. It is abundant again during the fall migration, and the last leave Ontario about September 28th, for the winter home of the species in the Bahamas, Cuba and Central America.

THE HORSE.

A few rolled oats will help the foal along.

Keep acquainted with the colts during the summer season.

Breed, feed, weed is applicable to horse breeding as well as to dairying.

Commence breeding the mare early in the season unless fall colts are desired.

Do not attempt to raise re-mounts by breeding a heavy mare to a light stallion.

Working horses cannot be expected to maintain their spirits and fleshy condition on grass alone.

Watch the feet on the youngsters after they first go to grass and keep them properly trimmed.

We have heard of mares which were difficult to get with foal "catching" when bred immediately after a smart gallop for a mile or two. Of course, the opposite of this practice is advised as a general thing.

When hitching a horse always fasten the lines to the bit and take them down ready for use before hitching the traces and holdbacks and in unhitching unfasten traces and holdbacks before putting up the lines.

Won't You Free Him?

Many an old horse, faithful and true, after his period of usefulness has been almost worked in for his owner is sold for a mere pittance to go into slavery for some man who has not the price or the inclination to buy a younger animal and who buys simply to "pound" so much work out of the poor brute he purchases. Before selling or trading the horse which has been your friend and servant for many years read these lines from the pen of Will P. Lockhart and recently published in "Our Dumb Animals":

No, Mr. Trader, go your way,
I've set old Dobbin free;
I may be foolish, as you say,
But I've a conscience, see?
For twenty years he served me well
And this is Dobbin's wage,
A refuge in the grassy dell,
And foods that suit his age.

I can't afford it? Yes I can.
Your argument's the same
That's used by every heartless man
Who knows himself to blame—
The man who, Judas-like, betrays,
For but a paltry sum,
The faithful friend of other days,
And sells the aged dumb.

You say you cannot understand?
Perhaps I lack the art
Of making people understand
Who haven't any heart;
But, to the final word I come,
'Tis plain as plain can be:
I'll be no traitor to the dumb,
I've set old Dobbin free.

Lameness in Horses—XXII.

Stifle Lameness.

Stifle-joint lameness is of two kinds, namely, that within the joint proper, involving the articular surfaces of the femur (the bone of the thigh), the pair of cartilaginous disks that exist in the joint and the articular surface on the upper end of the tibia (the bone of the leg); and that involving the articulation of the patella or stifle bone. The nature of both forms is the same.

In stifle-joint lameness the limb, when the animal stands, is generally bent, the thigh being flexed upon the pelvis and the leg upon the thigh, so that the articular surfaces are separated, hence prevented from pressing against each other; but when made to move, the relative positions of the various bones are altered, and, instead of being flexed the bones are kept in as rigid a position as possible, in order to prevent friction of the bones against each other. In this manner the joint is practically locked, its movements suspended and as a result the heel

of the foot touches the ground first. There is usually more or less tenderness upon pressure, and in some cases a swelling of the parts, which must not be confounded with an apparent enlargement of the part, seen in the healthy stifle when the animal stands with the limb in a semi-flexed, easy position, resting it.

Treatment is often unsatisfactory, as the articular cartilages and the semi-lunar are often so diseased as to make a perfect cure improbable. The animal must be given rest, the joint bathed long and often with hot water, and after bathing an anodyne liniment, as one composed of two ounces laudanum, four drams acetate of lead and water to make a pint, until the acute soreness and inflammation are allayed. After this it is good practice to blister. For this purpose the ordinary blister, composed of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline, is usually used. Clip the hair off the parts, tie the patient so that he cannot bite them, rub the blister well in once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, then, if necessary, blister again.

Luxation or Dislocation of the Patella.

Luxation of the patella or stifle bone may be partial or complete. The former more often seen in colts or quite young horses, especially in those that when quite young graze on rough, uneven or hilly ground, caused by the malposition in which the limbs are frequently placed for considerable time. The patella is forced outwards, the internal lateral ligament becomes stretched and allows the bone to slip outwards to a greater or less extent.

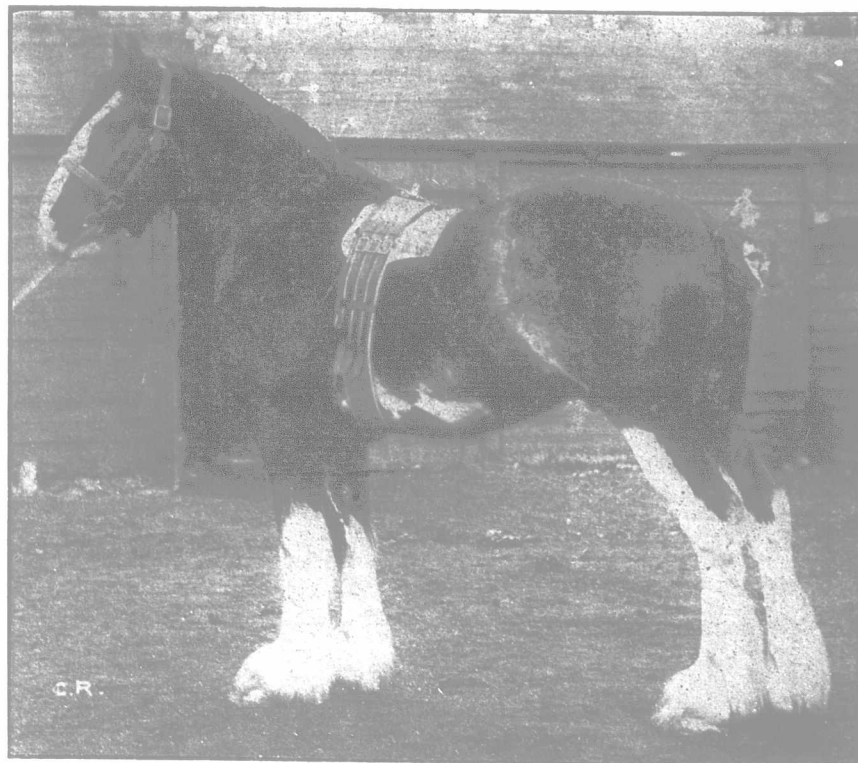
Symptoms.—While there is seldom well marked lameness, there is faulty action of the limb or limbs affected. Close observation and examination will reveal a more or less well-marked clucking noise at each step. This is caused by the bone slipping back into position. The palm of the hand placed upon the outside of the joint while the patient is walking will detect the abnormal movement of the bone. After the condition has existed for considerable time a puffy swelling can be noticed to the front of the limb, just below the joint. This has neither heat nor tenderness.

Treatment.—If the case has reached the stage in which the puffy enlargement (called a porcellaneous deposit) has appeared, a perfect cure cannot be effected, but the animal will probably make a partial recovery and be useful for slow work. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible in comfortable quarters, and the front and inside of the joint should be blistered repeatedly in the ordinary way as described above. The blister should be repeated monthly for a few months.

Complete Dislocation of Patella.

While some horses, without apparent cause, appear to be predisposed to this accident, any horse is liable to it. It occurs as a result of slipping on ice, rising on slippery floors, or in a constricted space, etc.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are characteristic. Of



Kismet.

A winning Old Country Clydesdale

course, the accident occurs suddenly, probably at night. To all appearances when the horse is standing there is nothing wrong. There is no pain nor distress, he stands with equal weight upon each foot, but when asked to move, the groom immediately notices that there is something wrong. He refuses to move. If the groom attempts to force him to back, or to move sideways, he discovers that the patient cannot lift the foot of the affected leg. He acts as if the foot were nailed to the floor. If forced forward, he will move on three legs, trailing the affected leg. There is no heat nor tenderness and practically no noticeable alteration of structures of the joint.

Treatment.—Of course, the luxation must be reduced. In some cases this can be done by standing behind the joint, placing the ball of the hand on the dislocated bone and pressing forcibly forwards and inwards. The operator will feel the bone go into place and probably hear a slight cluck. The animal then moves off perfectly sound. The accident may not recur, but in many cases, especially when reduction is so easy, it will recur when he is turned around or allowed to stand. In other cases reduction is not easy, all the force that can be applied is not sufficient to force the bone into place while the patient is putting weight upon the foot. It is necessary to elevate the foot and draw it forward. This is usually done by placing a strap or rope around the pastern, getting an assistant to stand forward and pull, while the operator lifts forcibly upon the limb to raise the foot from the floor. The assistant then pulls it forward and keeps it from the floor, while the operator presses upon the bone as described. As soon as the bone slips into place, the horse regains control of the leg and is inclined to kick backwards, hence the assistant should be cautioned to keep tension upon the rope and the operator should be smart in getting out of danger. In rare cases even this method fails, and it may be necessary to cast the horse and then reduce the luxation, if it has not become reduced during the casting. It is now good practice to blister the joint as described, and as soon as the parts are oiled, turn him loose in a roomy box. In cases where the luxation persists in recurring, even after the blister is applied, it is necessary to tie the foot forward and keep it elevated for eight or ten hours. This can be done by putting a collar on, running the strap or rope that is around the pastern between the fore legs and tying to the lower part of the collar, with the strap sufficiently tight to keep the foot slightly forward, and then placing a block or box four to six inches high under the foot. The practice of putting what is called "a stifle shoe" on the sound foot in order to force the patient to stand upon the foot of the sound leg is irrational, cruel and ineffective.

LIVE STOCK.

Cheese Factory Hogs in Hastings County.

At every cheese factory there is always a quantity of whey to be disposed of and sometimes it becomes a problem to use it in such a way that its real value may return to the patron. Whey is worth from one-third to one-half as much as skim-milk for feeding swine, yet there are instances, it is said, in Eastern Ontario where it is given to anyone who will haul it away, and even this liberal offer is sometimes refused. The Zion Hill cheese factory in Hastings County, Ontario, does not experience this difficulty, for the whey is fed directly to hogs on the premises. This system might not apply under all circumstances, but in the case referred to it has been put in operation for a long period to the satisfaction of those who are interested in it.

All the patrons of the factory do not dispose of their whey in this way, for a separate company from that operating the factory was organized to carry on and be responsible for the pig-feeding phase of the business. Several patrons and members of the company did not see their way clear to embark on the factory hog-feeding enterprise at the time of its inception, desiring rather to convey the whey themselves to their farms or hire it delivered by the carrier. This necessitated a separate organization which is really a child of the parent company. Those who withheld their patronage from the feeding proposition still procure and use their own whey, but it is said in the district that many of them would now gladly bring hogs to the piggeries and have them fed there in accordance with the general practice and methods in vogue. When the piggeries were erected, so much space was contracted for by each share-holder so it is now impossible to admit new members unless they are fortunate enough to purchase the space and rights of one who can no longer use them.

The Piggeries.

The piggeries are situated between 400 and 800 feet from the factory and on a lower level. The whey runs from the factory to the piggeries by gravity in large V-shaped troughs, and is delivered by the same force into the large trough-like tanks between the rows of pens. The two buildings in which the hogs are confined all the time and fed are 40 feet by 80 feet,

set 5 feet apart on a slight grade. The pens are arranged on a huge sewer vault in fluid form, twice each week near-by farm.

The inside for feeding, but across the pig course, back of vat between pens are clean out-door tank, which the whey troughs at the boxes which are feed at one width of the pens as are the hogs than others, do produce and the whey. The a few are only but a light move in each pen, or provided. When of this paper, is the usual number here that, contents contented bunch. Another notice, and bad odors, runs daily smell the piggeries difficult common in small and good vent were responsible this place. To it should be said a large number obstacles in the true where whey. An occasional disease has been

Much of the proposition is correct. For 29 years Jonathan accent, and it is

Black

Fortunately or black quarter sufficient number of Hastings and a result of this some consideration source has placed be vaccinated over 250 doses the office of the County, and this amount used, for dealers and from The Veterinary thus regarding would say that

A Vaccine

throughout this many years supplied and to the Province vaccine is shipped

While no epidemic it is also called, but that the germs of and cause losses. Frequently the system the animal may a characteristic swelling death, when little skin is being removed will suggest some County last year but the cause of farmers, visited expressed the opinion were due to black proof. The fact have occurred in about which there appeared very su