

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Get Out Your Camera.

In view of the popularity attending those in previous years, we have decided to have another camera competition, or rather six competitions, as follows:

- A—Photographs of farm homes, showing house, grounds, trees, etc.
- B—Photographs of orchards or gardens.
- C—Photographs of buildings and live stock, or any farming operations in which people or animals are at work.
- D—Photographs of interior views of rooms in houses, showing arrangement of furniture, kitchen appliances, etc.
- E—Photographs of cheese factories or creameries, with surroundings.
- F—Rural school and grounds, with group of pupils. In this section we particularly desire photos of schools where grounds and surroundings are well kept.

The prizes will be, in each section:

First prize \$3.00
Second prize \$2.00

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

All photographs must be mounted, and preference will be given to those not smaller than 4x5 inches in size.

They must be clear and distinct. In making the awards consideration will be given to the judgment displayed in the choice of subjects and to the suitability of the photographs for illustration purposes.

They must reach the office of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont., not later than July 15th, 1905.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. address, and the section or sections in which photographs compete, must be marked on the back of each photo, as well as the name and location of the view depicted.

Any competitor may send in more than one photo, and may enter in all six sections, but may not receive prizes in more than two sections, nor more than one prize in any one section.

All photographs entered for competition shall become the property of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

No photograph from which any engraving has been made is eligible for competition.

The beautiful month of June is the season par excellence for obtaining beautiful views of the various kinds for which our prizes are offered.

Every Province in Canada and the adjoining States should be represented in this friendly competition.

HORSES.

Care of Horses.

The importance of being regular in feeding and managing horses, says a writer in an English exchange, cannot be overestimated. If an animal gets its food given regularly it will be much better able to do its work.

Not only is the time of feeding important, but the quantity is equally so; starving them one time and gorging them another, is the surest way to bring on disease, and to unfit a horse for rightly performing its daily work. It should be remembered that the horse has a small stomach, and should therefore be fed pretty often—at least three times a day.

All horses seem to have a natural disinclination to eat up what has lain before them for some time, so if as much food is placed before them as will be eaten up in a short time, it will be better relished and a saving effected.

Keep their mangers and feeding troughs clean, and allow no accumulations of filth. When horses are feeding see that they are disturbed as little as possible, for to be upset by any distracting noise induces in horses the bad habit of bolting their food.

See that horses have a sufficient supply of fresh water when in the stable. An animal fed on old hay or dry food may appear to be quite satisfied, but when a drink of water is given it will oftentimes begin to eat with renewed avidity.

Water should be given to horses before anything else in the morning, and one hour should elapse before they are brought out to work. This will ensure them having had sufficient time to get a good meal before starting the day's work.

When at work in summertime and when the horse is turned out in the evenings onto the pastures, the stable has then a good chance of becoming sweetened and aerated, but when the stalls are occupied most of the day and the night through, it is doubly important that the stables should be kept clean and sweet.

No man worth his salt will neglect to remove the droppings at least once a day, and twice will be better still. See that the stall is well supplied with litter. It is, however, a mistaken idea to think that the more straw there is piled about the horse the more comfortable he will be. A moderate quantity well spread is better. Do not allow rubbish to accumulate about the manger. Piling it at the head of the stall is very objectionable to a horse standing in the stable, as foul ammonia gases are given off, besides encouraging rats and mice to harbor in it.

In addition to making the surroundings of the animal as clean and wholesome as possible, it is necessary to give attention to the cleanliness of the animal itself. Grooming and cleaning should receive careful attention, and on no account should the work be scamped. Observation leads one to form the opinion that this part of stable management does not receive the attention it once did, nor as much as it deserves.

The feet also require attention. When a team has been out on a wet day, especially on heavy land, the feet will be filled up with earth, which ought to be cleaned out at night.

Do not forget that exercise is essential to all horses when they are standing in the stable the day long. To give the animal a short run will put new life into him, besides promoting his general health. No horse can be expected to pull a ton weight to market or bring home a similar quantity of stuff if he has been standing in the stable the most of a week without having been out of the stable door. Exercise should, therefore, be given some time during the day. Of course, there are generally a few odd jobs to do on the farm, which, if all the horses get their turn, will make exercise less necessary.

Long-distance Record.

A few days ago the world's record for three miles was broken at Oakland, Cal., by Elie. The distance was negotiated in 5.22, the former record, 5.24, having stood for twenty-one years. The fact that the record for three miles stood for twenty-one years through times unprecedented for race-track development, scientific breeding and record-smashing of all kinds, emphasizes the contention made in these columns some time ago, namely, that all our modern boasted advancement in horse breeding and training has done nothing more for the betterment of horse kind than to make them more than ever gambling machines. It has not only not improved the average appearance of light horses, but it has had a constant tendency to reduce the general utility of them, and to eliminate that pleasing contour and honest fearless step at first imparted by the early progenitors of the light-horse breeds—the horses of Arabia. Surely in the name of sanity breeders will make an effort to maintain something of the beauty and symmetry of the model carriage horse, and not sacrifice everything to ability to go.

Untoward Results of Castration.

The results of castration are either favorable or unfavorable, normal or abnormal. The normal or natural results are, a varying but not excessive degree of inflammation, some swelling, a discharge of serum and pus, and usually more or less stiffness. The swelling which succeeds the operation varies very much in different animals; in some it is limited to the sheath, while in others it extends along the abdominal walls, even as far forward as the breast. This, however, need cause no alarm, so long as the animal eats well, and usually a few punctures or scarifications with a sharp knife will, by allowing an escape of serum, cause its disappearance in a day or two; but when the cords become involved to any great extent, alarming consequences may be apprehended, and endeavors must be made to suppress the inflammation by long-continued bathing with hot water and the administration of febrifuges, as four-dram doses of nitrate of potash, three times daily.

Some operators are in the habit of applying irritant dressings, as a mercurial ointment, oil of turpentine, sulphuric acid, etc., to the ends of the divided cords immediately after the operation, in order to produce a discharge of matter. This is a very irrational practice, and calculated to inflict much pain. There is no necessity for establishing suppurative action, but on the other hand, observe all possible antiseptic precautions, as described in a former article on "Castration," which aids rather than prevents the healing process. It will occasionally be noticed that the lips of the wounds unite by a drying of the serum shortly after the operation, and that a considerable effusion takes place into the scrotal sac, which cannot escape. In such cases the rule of non-interference must be departed from, and the said union of the edges of the wound broken down with the finger, which has been thoroughly disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. This allows the serum that is present to escape, and prevents the confinement of any subsequent formation of either serum or pus.

The inauspicious or untoward results of castration are; Hemorrhage, paraphymosis, phymosis, hernia, scirrhous cord, peritonitis, gangrene, tetanus, amaurosis and fistula.

From reasons that are impossible to explain, any of these conditions are liable to occur, even after the most careful and skillful operation. Certainly they are more apt to follow a bungling operation, or one in which the necessary antiseptic precautions have not been observed, but they may occur in any case, and the operator cannot be held responsible or accountable for the untoward results.

HEMORRHAGE.—In many cases there is a slight hemorrhage for a short time, or, in rare cases, for considerable time after the operation, the blood escaping in drops or in a slight stream from some of the severed vessels of the scrotum. This need cause no alarm. The animal should be kept as quiet as possible and the bleeding will cease spontaneously, and non-interference is advisable in such cases. When the blood is escaping in a stream of considerable size it indicates bleeding from the artery of the cord, and means must be taken to check it. This, of course, will occur where the proper instruments have not been used to sever the cord; or, if clamps are used, where they have not been properly applied, but it is also liable to occur where the operation has been skillfully performed. In some cases the coats of the vessels appear to be weak, and when the escape of blood cannot take place at the severed end of the artery, the vessel, of course, becomes engorged and ruptures above the occluded end. In such cases the colt should be cast and secured on his back, and the cord secured, if possible. If clamps have been used this is an easy matter, and it should be drawn out and a fresh clamp applied above the rupture. When the cord has been severed with an emasculator or castrator it is often difficult to find. If it can be secured, it must be drawn out and severed above the part from which the blood is escaping. When it cannot be secured the scrotum must be packed with batting soaked in a styptic, as tincture of iron. The side of the sac from which the blood is escaping must be firmly filled, and the lips of the wound stitched, in order to prevent its escape. The colt must then be allowed to rise, and be kept as quiet as possible for about 24 hours, when the stitches should be cut and the batting and all clotted blood carefully removed. In some cases of this kind the bleeding continues, even though it cannot escape through the wound. In such cases it passes into the abdominal cavity, the colt is noticed to be gradually getting weaker, the mucous membranes become blanched, and the pulse gradually becoming weaker and weaker until it becomes imperceptible at the jaw, and the patient dies from loss of blood. A post-mortem will reveal large quantities of clotted blood in the abdominal cavity. "WHIP."

(To be continued.)