

prizes at the leading exhibitions, as well as several diplomas and two silver medals, as the best female of any age in her class. She also won the \$20 offered at the Toronto Industrial for the best milch cow of any breed, milk tested as to quantity and quality, and was one of the herd of five cows that won the prize of \$100 given by the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for the best five cows of any breed for general purposes and profit.

These cows were all raised by the exhibitor, who has also won the Herd prize, with animals of his own breeding, at all the principal exhibitions for the last eight years. We continue to offer first class stock animals from this herd as subscription prizes.

Elm Park Jerseys.

Mr. Reesor, Elm Park Farm, Markham, Ont., says:—We have not a large herd, but have, and have had, a few of the best Jerseys of the St. Lambert family. Among the cows owned by us and tested, I may mention Sweet Brier, of St. Lambert, who made 22 lbs. 14 ozs. of butter in seven days; also, her daughter, Coquette, of Glen Rouge, who made, at second calf, 15 lbs. 1½ ozs., and a later test of 18 lbs. in seven days; Diana of St. Lambert, eight months after calving, 16 lbs.; Princess Minette, 17 lbs.; and several others of from 12 to 14 lbs. These cows were not forced, that is, drugged and fed up, for long periods; but were fed, of course, liberally, of good, wholesome food; and, although of actual value of feed fed, I have no figures, as we did not weigh, but simply fed well. The Jersey, as an all-year-round, and a cow that, well fed, will show the most profitable results in the pail, anyone who has had them can verify. All Jerseys will not make extraordinary yields, but, cow for cow, I am satisfied the Jersey is worth fully double of any other breed for cream and butter; and the butter will be firmer, and, for quality, cannot be beaten by any breed.

Veterinary.

Accidental Poisoning of Stock.

BY C. H. SWEETAPPLE.

Instances of accidental poisoning of farm stock not unfrequently occur, from various causes, and at this season of the year, when residences, buildings, fences, &c., often receive a fresh coating of paint, it may be well to draw attention to the dangers that lurk in the paint pot. Cattle especially are apt to lick paint left about in pots or pails, also to drink water that has stood in utensils that have contained paint.

It must be remembered that white lead, the foundation of most paints, is a chemical compound of lead that is of an exceedingly poisonous nature. All the chemical compounds of lead are dangerous. But metallic lead is said to be devoid of medicinal or poisonous action, as quantities of metallic lead have frequently been administered to animals without producing any deleterious effects. Many instances are recorded, however, of animals being poisoned by eating sheet lead that has been used as lining for tea chests, and been carelessly left about; also, animals have died from grazing in pastures on which bullet spray, from rifle butts has fallen, as small quantities taken are liable to form chemical combinations with the gastric secretions, rendered soluble, and thus taken up into the system, when they will exert their characteristic poisonous action. In Great Britain, where leaden water pipes and leaden cisterns are much used, many cases of lead poisoning have occurred, both in man and the lower animals, from drinking water contaminated with lead. It has been

claimed that water containing any amount of lead beyond one grain in fifteen gallons, is not safe to use for household purposes. Painters are well aware of the dangers that often result from the absorption of white lead, even through the skin of the hands; therefore, it is easy to comprehend the disastrous results that may ensue from an animal taking even a small quantity of paint into the stomach.

In treating cases of accidental poisoning in the lower animals, we are under many disadvantages. In the first place there has been, of course, something observed to be the matter with the animal before the veterinary surgeon is called in, proving that absorption of the poison has already taken place, its effects being apparent. The astute practitioner may recognize symptoms that would indicate lead poisoning, and on enquiry there is often a doubt whether the animal could have had access to paint or not. Then again, it is usually impossible to discover, except by the results, the amount of the poison imbibed. Then with regard to the treatment of cases of this nature, we are still under disadvantages. The effects of the poison are usually apparent before professional assistance is called in, and as vomiting in the horse and the ox tribe is not readily produced, matters taken into the stomach have, as a rule, to pass through the system.

Chemical antidotes to neutralize poisons taken into the system are too often ineffectual in attaining the object in view, especially as the effects being observed are, of course, evidences that absorption of the poison has already taken place. The symptoms of poisoning by white lead are very different from those produced by the irritant poisons. There will usually be an excessive general weakness, a paleness of the mouth, and visible mucous membranes—the appetite capricious, or entirely gone, digestion impaired and the bowels torpid. In some cases the symptoms in cattle may be very similar to impaction of the third stomach. The poison appears to have an especial depressing and paralyzing effect on the whole system. Fits and partial paralysis come on at intervals, and death may ensue from a paralyzed state of the organs of respiration. The symptoms will of course vary much, according to the quantity of the poison taken—those described, I have observed from a single dose sufficient to cause death. In small and repeated doses, such as would probably occur from the drinking water being impregnated with a very minute quantity of lead, weakness, emaciation, swellings of the joints and paralysis would probably be produced; and it may also prove a cause of abortion in the cow.

With regard to the treatment of lead poisoning: If any quantity of white lead has been taken, and its effects are apparent, the case may be almost considered hopeless. One of the best chemical antidotes, according to Findlay Dunn, is diluted sulphuric acid, which converts the lead salt into the insoluble sulphate of lead; or any soluble sulphate may be used. And, as the torpid bowels should be acted upon by saline purgatives, perhaps nothing is better, chemically, as an antidote, than Epsom salts (the sulphate of magnesia). As a nervous stimulant, to antagonize the paralysis, nux vomica, or its alkaloid, strychnia, may be given. And for the excessive arterial tension of chronic cases, pilocarpine and amyl nitrate is recommended.

My object in writing is to call the attention of your readers to the danger to be avoided, rather than to the treatment to be adopted should the danger be incurred. In all cases of this nature, the old maxim, "prevention is better than cure," cannot be too strongly insisted on.

Stock.

Our Sweepstake Prize in the Horse Department.

At the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., we will give as a sweepstake prize in the horse department, a silver service, worth \$65, to the three best draught mares, any age or breed.

Two of the animals must have been bred in the Dominion, and all the property of one man or firm.

Sweepstake Prize in the Sheep Department.

Through the efforts of the Secretary of the Dominion Sheep-Breeders' Association, Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., London's well-known seedsmen, offer at the next Provincial Show a silver water pitcher and goblet, worth \$25, as a sweepstake for the best flock of sheep, any breed, to consist of four yearling ewes, four ewe lambs, a yearling ram and ram lamb. The following gentlemen are appointed as judges:—John Hallam, Toronto; Frank Shore, White Oak, and Jos. Ward, Marsh Hill. The prize to be awarded to the flock best suited to the wants of the Canadian farmer, the exporter and the butcher.

All three of our prizes will be on exhibition in one of the main buildings at London and Toronto during the time of holding the Provincial and Industrial shows. We invite all our friends to come and see them.

Training Colts.

This matter was forced upon our mind by a short conversation we had with a young farmer near this city a few evenings ago. He was describing a young animal a neighbor had been breaking, as he termed it, "She kicked like everything, but Jock just poured the whip into her for two hours, and she gave it up." Surely this is breaking with a vengeance. Now, the best men use the whip judiciously at times, but of all mistakes, that of using it on a colt is the greatest. An older horse knows he has been abused, but the colt associates the whip with the harness and handling, and it takes a long time for him to separate these ideas; and, indeed, with many drivers he never has the opportunity. While some horses have better dispositions than others, and some have so kind a nature that it is difficult to make them balky; the fact remains that all balky horses are the result of ignorant drivers, and nothing will inspire a young animal with a desire to balk quicker than to whip it. When a man undertakes to train a colt he should educate it—not break it. Almost all horses are willing to do what is wanted if they can understand what the driver means; and were the opportunities equal, they would learn as quick as the driver would if in their place. A sound maxim in training colts is, "don't expect them to know more than you do yourself;" and be very careful to consider what you would do in similar circumstances. Many people seem to think the colt knows all about work; and ought to do it at once, and apply the whip if he does not.

The Germans value digestible carbohydrates at nine-tenths of a cent per lb., and digestible albuminoids at four and one-third cents per lb. This price is probably thirty per cent. above American prices, but the proportion is the same. This should be considered in buying food for cattle, as it is often advisable to sell one kind of grain grown on the farm and buy another to feed.