

the various parts of the limb, and changing the natural disposition of weight and tension. In addition we have not found it successful in practice. The striking of horses in low condition, or over-worked, or fatigued, or from the awkwardness of colthood, is a trivial matter when compared with interfering, the result of defective formation, or action, the latter causes cannot be removed, all we can do is to combat their effects; and it must be acknowledged that this is often a difficult matter, if not an impossible one, to overcome.

Horses that are narrow in front, or that the fore legs appear to come out of the body close together, sometimes strike in front from traveling close, but if they are well-cared for, carefully shod, and the fetlocks protected for a time, the trouble can be overcome, unless it is complicated, as it frequently is, by the turning out of either one or both toes, or the winding in of a foot in action. This winding in of the foot is especially dangerous as it often brings the heel of the elevated foot in contact with the opposite leg at some part. If the animal's action is low the fetlock is the part usually injured, but if the action chance to be high, the neighborhood of the knee is likely to be banged, producing what is usually termed "speedy-cut."

In the hind legs, a horse with bowed, sickle-shaped or cow hocks, is most liable to strike, but certainly interfering in the hind legs is much less serious, but more common than in the fore. The form of shoeing I have found the least inclined to favor striking, not to say to prevent it, is Charlier's method of shoeing. This plan leaves the foot in as near a state of nature as possible where a shoe is used at all. It simply consists in using a narrow, light shoe, and cutting a groove in the outer margin of the crust so that the shoe is entirely embedded in the lower surface of it, being flush with the outer edge of the sole. The branches of the shoe should only pass back to within about an inch of the heels. This leaves the foot the same size as it is naturally, and there are no projections of any kind.

For developing the growth of good, tough, elastic horn in the frog, and overcoming contracted feet, which are fast causing lameness, I have found nothing to equal this method.

For a horse with high action that speedy cuts, it answers well in most cases, as the animal will not step so high, nor throw his foot with such force as when the weight of the shoe is greater. Interfering boots are an absolute necessity in some cases, and have to be worn, while it is necessary to protect any injury the result of striking, until the part heals or loses its soreness. It is hard to get a satisfactory boot. The essentials of a good one are lightness, softness, or elasticity, and something not affected by damp or mud. There are some recently introduced that appear to meet these requirements, being all india-rubber.

Abnormal Loss of Hair.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—Would you please inform me through the columns of your JOURNAL what to do in the following case: I have a two year-old bull. Last October I noticed that the hair was coming off between his legs, and during the early part of the winter it came off all parts of his body. It seemed to dry and fall off. He is apparently in good health; has been stabled all winter. I have tried several remedies to no effect. If not taking too much space, would you kindly answer in your next?

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ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S., GUELPH, ONT.

We would recommend an occasional washing with a solution of McDougal's Sheep Dip, on a warm day.

Feed moderately on chopped oats, hay and turnips. Give a tablespoonful three times a day in the chopped oats, of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic.

Protrusion of the Bowels in Pigs.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—I had three young pigs about eight weeks old when their bowels came out all within three weeks of each other. They did not thrive well some time before this occurred. They were fed on shorts and refuse from the house, milk, etc. Then after one died I changed their feed to chopped peas and oats, but this had no better effect. Any information on the above subject will be thankfully received.

Lakelet.

WM. H. WEBBER.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S., GUELPH, ONT.

The food must have disagreed with the pigs, causing constipation, from which forcing out of the bowels often results. In case the bowels of pigs become confined, and there is straining, give some raw linseed oil in milk.

The Farm.

THE gains from a farm, if there is any in these depressed times, are usually made up of little. Care, then, must be taken that every department is managed with a due regard to economy. The amount of wages to be paid must be carefully studied. It should neither be excessive nor less than the requirements of the farm. The work should at all times be kept under control. A farmer never loses more rapidly than when he gets behind either in seed-time or harvest. The town or city should be shunned, unless there is sufficient business to justify making a journey there. Not unfrequently we find farmers spending a day in the city, where they have but little to market and are buying but little. There is no one item that will tell more heavily upon the income than the failure to grow sufficient food for the wants of the farm. No stone should be left unturned in the effort to accomplish this. Economy in all details is not at all synonymous with parsimony. A man may be strictly economical in managing every detail of his business and yet liberal in things pertaining to true liberality.

AT an auction sale of farm stock which we attended some time ago, oats were auctioned off at 71 cents per bushel, when in our own city they were selling on the market for 47 cents. Those sold at the auction were a very inferior sample and brought 51 per cent. more than the market price. A group of eager buyers had gathered around the auctioneer and the scramble in bidding was who should get them. We could not but reflect on this exhibition of that too common feature of farm life which consists in allowing the calculating powers to lie dormant at the expense of the muscles. It was to us a very singular course to adopt, paying 51 per cent. more than the market price for oats, simply because they were sold at auction. We suspect that the credit had something to do with it, but even so, how much better it would be to borrow money at six per cent. and buy for cash than to pay 51 per cent. for the privilege of buying on credit. The security required in the one case is no more than that required in the other. Allowing the brain to lie dormant is something regarding which farmers should be peculiarly on their guard. The danger is two-fold, though one element of it is but the offspring of the other. The hard bodily labor to which the farmer is subjected inclines him to sluggishness of mind, unless constantly on his guard in reference to this particular, and this induces the habit of mental inertia, which, when once firmly entrenched as habit, is never overcome. The free air of heaven and the out-door exercise, are both

grand elements in the production of brain-power, but we must all be on our guard lest hard labor and mental sluggishness rob us of our heaven-bestowed heritage.

Farmers' Institutes.

MEANS THAT MAY BE USED FOR THEIR ADVANCEMENT.

(Second Paper.)

The people assembled, a magnificent opportunity is afforded for securing members. Persons known to be suitable for the work should be carefully chosen beforehand, whose duty it will be throughout the day to secure members. They should be supplied with printed badges, given out to each member when he pays his twenty-five cents. This prevents the same person being repeatedly canvassed, and as the spirit of badge-wearing is sure to become infectious it aids in the securing of members. The membership of any Institute may in this way be doubled in one day. It is a great matter to secure a large membership. Institutes without members are like governments without subjects—a skeleton framework that repels rather than attracts: a sepulchral body without a living soul. A member of an Institute is much more likely to attend the meetings than one who is not a member, hence the importance of securing a large membership.

The officers who manage the Institute should be selected with great care, neither politics nor creed, social position nor wealth should weigh in the selection of the officers of the Institute. *Fitness* alone should be the standard by which these men should be measured and the choice made, determined with a due regard to locality in the appointment of the directors. The chairman should be measurably free of speech, a tolerable tactician and a man of good level judgment. He should possess sufficient dignity and firmness to rule in time of storm and calm the troubled waters, and possess that happy faculty of making every person who attends feel that he is welcome and that he himself is an essential part of the meeting. He should be able at any time to turn the Quaker quietness that often follows the reading of a paper into the garrulousness of a Chinamen's assembly. Should know when he has said enough himself and when he has not said enough, and should be sufficiently interested to attend all the meetings if possible himself. The vice-president should be a fac-simile of the president, for his duties when officiating are the same. The secretary should be a man brimful of enthusiasm and fully conscious that he has a great work in hand. He should be most painstaking in keeping the records and untiring in his efforts to give due publicity to the meetings. The directors, one or two representing each township, should be representative men, not figure-heads who simply wear the badge of office. When the meetings are held in the townships which they represent they should be unwearied in their efforts to make these successful, and all this without the hope of emolument, for the success of the good work in which the officers participate is in itself an ample reward.

A good attendance at the meetings is a great matter, viewed either in the light of economy or utility. Five hundred persons at an Institute meeting may as easily be instructed as fifty. With a suitable programme the gain in securing the former attendance rather than the latter is just tenfold. The types once set a fifty thousand edition may as readily be struck off as a five thousand one. It is very discouraging to find well attended meetings followed by those thinly attended. Where this arises something probably has been done amiss or left undone at the last meeting