

C. E. Stubbs is Secretary of the National French Draft Horse Association.

In connection with the French draft breed, it must be remembered that although horses recorded in the book of National French Draft Association are not recognized as eligible for registration in the Canadian Percheron Studbook, French draft horses imported from France and recorded in the Studbook des Chevaux de Trait Français, are entitled to free custom entry on a Canadian import certificate. The reason of this is that France is the country of origin of the breed, and the Studbook des Chevaux de Trait Français is on the list of recognized records.

In order to procure Canadian certificates of registration, it is necessary to forward the foreign certificates, application for registration and fees to Accountant, Canadian National Records, Ottawa.

### A Horse Thief Uncaught.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice an article in your issue of November 12th, re rural police force. I would like to give you my experience with the Ontario police system as it is.

On July 28th, 1906, I had a two-year-old colt stolen. This colt was broken and in a field with six others, all two years old. She was the only one in the field that had ever been driven. Thief took her six miles, and there stole a cart and harness from another man. For this colt I had refused an offer of three hundred dollars. I started to search for her, and this is the assistance I got from the police or county constables: I first went to the nearest county constable. He at once told me he could do nothing for me, as he was not hired by the year, and could not leave his wagon shop, where he made his living, as his customers were waiting for work to be done.

I next went to the sheriff of the county. He kindly directed me to the chief county constable, and he frankly told me to go where they do not have races on the ice. He also was not hired by the year, and he could not leave the job he made his bread and butter out of.

I next went to the Attorney-General, and was very kindly received, but he said he could not help me any, as he had more work than he could do with the number of men he had on his force. Now, what was I to do? No help from any source. I spent two hundred and thirty dollars in advertising and searching for her, and offered a reward of three hundred and sixty dollars. I cannot see why it is that the Government will give financial assistance to agricultural societies to encourage farmers to raise good stock, and also send speakers to Institute meetings to instruct us how to produce good horses, and when a thief comes into a neighborhood and takes the best you have, he can rest assured the authorities will not interfere with him. Hoping you will continue to agitate this question until there is something done in the way of establishing a proper police force to protect farmers from thieves.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

J. J. FORAN.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Care of the Breeding Sow.

It makes all the difference in the profits whether the sow produces good, strong pigs, and then feeds them well, or produces a litter of weaklings, and then has nothing for them to eat; whether her system is kept in normal condition, or hot and feverish. In the one case she will be good-natured and let the pigs suck, and will furnish plenty of milk; in the other, fretful and peevish, and the chances are will eat her pigs as soon as born, or will have no milk for them.

These conditions depend very largely, if not entirely, upon the way the sow is treated and fed during pregnancy. It is an almost unheard-of occurrence for a brood sow, running out on good pasture, ever to eat a pig. Sows are not cannibals by nature, and are only made so by the ignorance or mismanagement of the owner.

The best food for a brood sow is coarse wheat middlings or reground bran, or bran and middlings may be mixed half and half, which should be made into a stiff mess with skim milk if possible; if not, with the house slops or water. A mangel or sugar beet thrown into her trough, to be scooped and eaten slowly, will be relished and be helpful in keeping her bowels active.

Sows should have access to a box filled with a mixture of six parts charcoal, two parts wood ashes, with two pounds of salt and half a pound of copperas to each bushel.

The brood sow should be fed just enough to be kept thrifty and strong, but not to make her fat, and the amount will depend upon the size of the animal. She should have all the water she wants at all times. It is also very desirable that the sows be handled so as to be very tame and quiet. If sows are so treated, good litters of fine pigs will be assured.

### Foot-and-mouth Disease.

By Prof. F. C. Harrison, Macdonald College.

The present outbreak of this disease in the United States, and the blocking of all shipments of live stock from certain States of the Union into Canada, has attracted the attention of the agricultural community, and has resulted in several inquiries as to the nature of this disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease, also called Aphthous Fever, is a virulent and contagious disease of cattle, sheep and swine, young animals being particularly susceptible.

Symptoms.—The general symptoms are usually slight fever and lack of appetite, and in milch

in Berlin, Germany, in 1895. A considerable number of milk consumers in that city suffered from fever, with the characteristic eruption on the tongue and mucous membranes of the mouth, which, on bursting, left very painful ulcerations. The acute disease lasted for five days, and left a sense of great weakness for a time. The celebrated pathologist, Virchow, who made an investigation, unhesitatingly pronounced it to be foot-and-mouth disease.

Cases of infection through butter, buttermilk and cheese made from infected milk, are also on record.

Few affections have been the object of so much bacteriological research, but so far the organism which causes the disease has not been found. In 1896 the German Government appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the disease. In 1897 they reported that they were unable to find any causal organism, but from their experiments they were of the opinion that the disease was caused by an invisible microbe, or, in other words, the organism was so minute that even the most powerful microscopes could not reveal its presence. Since this discovery, a number of investigators have reported on certain other diseases produced by invisible microbes.

Prevention.—The usual measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease is to arrest all movements of stock in the affected districts, to exclude all visitors, and quarantine all who attend or are brought into contact with the infected animals.

In Europe, such measures are rigorously enforced by the sanitary police. The writer remembers, on one occasion, whilst taking a walk in the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland, being stopped by a policeman, who informed him that should he pass a certain point, he would have to remain in the district for ten days, as foot-and-mouth disease was present in that locality. Disinfection must be carried out thoroughly.

Many Governments endeavor to stamp out the disease by the slaughter of all infected animals, paying the owners some compensation. This is the method the United States Government are carrying out. All infected herds are slaughtered, and the owners are indemnified to the extent of two-thirds of the appraised value of the cattle, in some cases the State paying the rest. The cost of disinfection is also paid by the Federal Government. Naturally, the cost of dealing with such an epidemic is enormous, and the Secretary of Agriculture is asking for an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 for this work.

The last epidemic in the States occurred in 1902, when 4,461 animals were killed, and the owners compensated to the amount of \$128,908.57. This outbreak lasted eleven months.



Maisie.

Unregistered Shorthorn cow. Second prize by inspection, and first in class in one-day milking trial, London Dairy Show, 1908. Milk yield, 63.12 lbs.; butter, 2 lbs. 6 ozs. Sold recently for \$520.

cattle there may be some diminution of the milk flow. These troubles are quickly followed by eruptions of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the skin between the toes, and of the skin of the udder and teats. The eruptions or pustules in the mouth may be on the lips, palate or tongue, and they soon burst, exposing a red, inflamed area, and profuse and continued salivation follows, often glairy—like white of egg—and sometimes bloody. The animal finds much difficulty and pain in eating, rumination is impeded, and the breath becomes fetid.

The pustules on the feet and udder are usually smaller than those of the mouth, and, on breaking, ulcers usually form, and, in the case of the feet, extend under the horn. From exposure to mud and filth, further infection occurs, and the hoof may be entirely shed. Sheep in such a condition will often walk on their knees. In acute cases the disease extends to the respiratory and digestive tracts, and death occurs in five to six days. The majority of cases, however, are mild, and respond to proper treatment, and the animals recover in about two weeks.

Infection in Man.—The disease attacks man, and there are many cases of such infection taking place. Such cases usually occur from drinking the milk of infected animals, and the symptoms are somewhat similar in man to those of animals. A very good example may be instanced during the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease



Quebec Barns, Thatched and Whitewashed.