

STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

The stomach worm of sheep, known to zoologists as *Hæmonchus contortus*, has given considerable trouble to American flockmasters in the last few years. Sheep of all ages are subject to infection, but the most serious effects of stomach worm are seen in lambs, while full-grown sheep may show no apparent symptoms of the disease. It is from these, however, through the medium of the pasture, that the lambs become infected. Among the symptoms, as described in a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, probably the most frequent are loss of flesh, general weakness, dullness, failing appetite, thirst and diarrhoea. A more certain diagnosis may be made by killing one of the flock and opening the fourth stomach, the contents being allowed to settle gently, and by carefully watching the liquid, the parasites, if present in any considerable numbers, will be seen wriggling about like little snakes, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and about as thick as an ordinary pin. The treatment that has been most popular and effective is the administration of gasoline on three successive days. The evening before the first is given the animals are shut up without feed or water, and are dosed about ten o'clock the next morning. Three hours later they are allowed feed and water, and at night are again shut up without feed or water. The next morning the second dose is given, and the third morning the third dose. The treatment before and after the dosing is the same in each case. The size of the dose is: For lambs, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; for sheep, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The dose for each animal is measured and mixed separately, and mixed in raw linseed oil, milk or flaxseed tea, and administered by means of a bottle or drenching tube. Gasoline should not be given in water. Great care should be used in drenching to avoid the entrance of the liquid into the lungs.

FEEDING MANGELS TO BULLS.

Mr. H. G. Van Pelt, of Iowa Agricultural College, discussing in the Jersey Bulletin the question of the safety or otherwise of feeding roots to cattle, says: "Many breeders have found, through sad experience, that roots are very injurious to the male organs of the beast." Though he admits that it is not a proven fact, he quotes Professor Dinsmore, of the same College, who says, "Mangels are believed to be the cause of urethral calculi, or stones in the kidneys and urinal tract. These have caused the death of many rams, and of several good bulls," including the four or five the names and ownership of which are given, in which cases the feeding of mangels were, in the judgment of the owners, responsible for the formation of such urethral calculi. In view of the probability that this opinion is well founded, it may be the part of wisdom to avoid feeding mangels to rams and bulls, and feed turnips instead.

HOLSTEIN NOMENCLATURE.

Notice has been given of a motion to be presented at the annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association to limit to twenty-six letters or less the names of animals offered for registry in the Herdbook. The proposition looks to the uninitiated like a reasonable and sensible one. A large percentage of Holstein-Friesian names, as found in the Record, are unconscionably long and well-nigh unpronounceable. The attempt to embrace the pedigree in the name tends to a continued stretching of names from one generation to another, and serves no useful purpose, as the cow individually would be quite as good and the bull as tractable if known by any other name, while, as time is money, there is economy in the

shorter designation for the breeder and the breed society in its printing bills for the herdbooks. Twenty-six, it is true, is near the limit of the longest names now on record, but one-half the number of letters would seem sufficient for the purposes of registration and identity.

CANADA NATIONAL EXHIBITION PRIZE - LIST

The prize-list of the Canadian National Exhibition, of Toronto, is just out. Many changes are made, making it more convenient for reference by exhibitors. The regulations are changed so that all animals exhibited in the live-stock sections must be registered in the Canadian Herd-book Registers.

In the horse section, the Canadian breeder is put on a fair footing with the importer. The directors have endeavored in every way to protect and encourage Canadian-bred horses. The prizes in the breeding classes of the horse section have been increased over \$600. Several new classes have been added, especially the one for strings of ten horses, which is expected to be one of the features of this year's exhibit. In the harness, hunter and jumping classes, the prize-list remains the same as last year, including the King Edward Hotel Cup, which is again being given for the best horse in the runabout class.

In the speed division the prizes have been increased by \$1,000. A new class has been added, providing for horses that are not fast enough for the "free-for-all," but that are too speedy for the 2.30 classes. The conditions are the same.

In the cattle section, A. T. Gordon, of Combscausway, Scotland, has consented to judge the Shorthorns, which is the largest class in this section. The prizes in the Herefords and the Holsteins have been considerably increased.

The general arrangement throughout the prize-list this year is alphabetical, so that the finding of any section is made easy. The aggregate amount of the prizes is \$39,000, not including the \$3,600 given in the speed department. This is the largest purely agricultural prize-list on the American continent.

PIGS COMING STRONG.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re mortality among spring litters, I would say the case, to my mind, is quite simple enough. No domestic animal is fonder of ease and comfort than the sow, and if fed sufficiently to feel comfortable, and has access to a good warm stable or straw stack, she will simply eat and lie down, and remain there in a half stupor until feeding time comes around.

Everyone knows that breeding animals require plenty of exercise, and a sow in farrow will not take it unless compelled to do so. My sows all run out in the winter, with access to an open shed and straw stack, are fed twice daily about half a gallon of oats per sow, thrown in the yard amongst short straw and manure; and for drink, they must go to the water trough, or lick snow if they prefer.

I have six sows. From two I have ten in each litter, and from a third I have eight, making twenty-eight from three sows. These are now four weeks old. The others are due in a short time, and I have not lost a single pig.

I am of opinion there is no better feed for sows in farrow than whole oats thrown where they must work to get them. The horticulturist says the secret for growing trees is cultivate, cultivate, cultivate. I think the secret for raising young stock, especially pigs, is exercise, exercise, exercise.

WM. MOFFATT.

Man.

WHY NOT RAISE MORE SHEEP?

Prices for muttons are good and demand pretty keen, says "The Farmer's Advocate," of Winnipeg. Pat Burns, the noted cattle-buyer, of Calgary, is authority for the statement that 30,000 sheep have been imported from Australia within the last twelve months; and Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria, B. C., that 60,000 head are brought in annually from the United States. The public seems to have developed a taste for mutton, probably the result of better-quality stuff being produced than heretofore. Wool is also a good price, and it would appear that money can be made out of sheep by those who understand and like handling what have so frequently been termed the "golden-hoofed." With a first-class ram of some of the mutton breeds, the ordinary range type, Merino, or other grades, can be improved beyond recognition in two or three crosses; the third cross is almost indistinguishable from the purebred. Many farmers could afford to start a small flock and get a great deal of profit thereby, sheep being good weed-destroyers, paying double dividends in wool and lambs, and the market for lamb never seems to be glutted.

THE FARM.

THE WISDOM OF A CHANGE OF CROP.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Early last year a number of communications appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the very important subject to farmers on rotation of crops; so important, indeed, that it is no longer a subject of discussion, but admitted to be a necessity. The desideratum now is a rotation suitable to soil, the requirements of the market and locality.

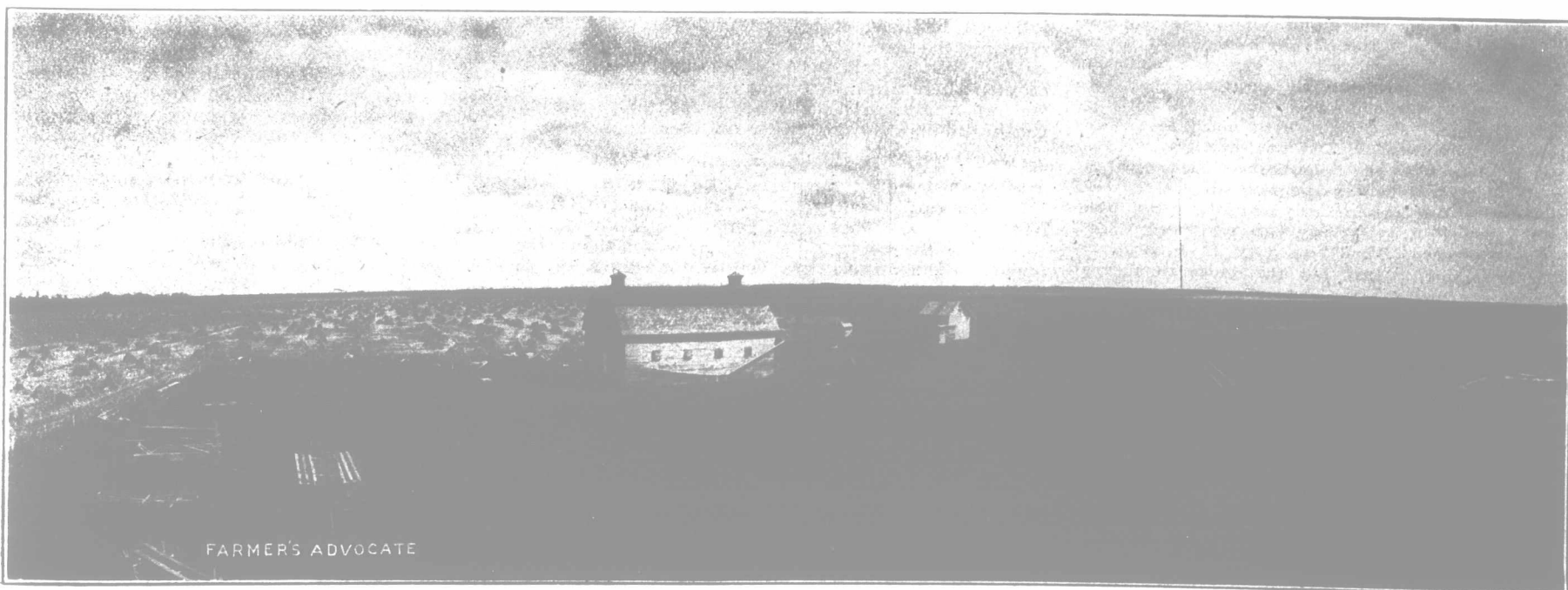
The majority of your correspondents favored a short rotation—three to five years. Few of them gave the order of crops, or the order of the fields, according to size of the farm.

The report from the Experimental Farm, Guelph, also reports from the Dominion Experimental Farms, both seem to favor a short rotation. A three to five years' rotation may be quite suitable for an experimental farm, but I cannot reduce it into such order of crops as would suit a dairy farm, without having a mixture of different crops in the same field. Take, for instance, the ordinary farm of Ontario—a hundred acres—eighty-eight acres of which are to be under rotation; that would comprise four fields containing twenty-two acres each.

On these four fields there would be grown the following crops, beginning, 1st, with hoed crop, corn, turnips, potatoes, and mangels if preferred to turnips; 2nd, barley; 3rd, wheat; 4th, oats; 5th, clover hay, or pasture, as thought best; 6th, pasture; 7th, pasture. Such are the general crops raised on the dairy farms in the dairy districts of this Province, seen in my limited peregrinations. These crops may be varied occasionally, according to the fancy of the farmer. For example, the barley field may be half peas, or all peas. The fallow or hoed crop would commence again on the sod; manured in winter, hauled fresh from the stable.

According to the four years' rotation, seven different crops would of necessity have to be grown on four fields, certainly causing a confusion of subdividing. Then in my experience on a hundred-acre farm, with the above number of acres under rotation, no more manure can be produced than fairly well manure eleven to twelve acres.

I fail to reduce a three, four or five years' rotation into a practical shape on a dairy farm. I am not writing particularly my own views on this subject, but also the experience of many of the most successful farm-



Looking Across A. J. Cotton's Farm, Swan River Valley, Man.