

then, with no bodily exertion except eating and fighting flies. Such treatment directly induces lymphangitis and various other disorders. Have a yard in winter and a pasture in summer where idle horses may be turned out for exercise. It will do them all kinds of good, and provide a treat for the horse equal to the small boy's exhilaration at being let off for a day's fishing. It is a case where humanity and profit coincide.

LIVE STOCK.

MANAGING A VICIOUS BULL.

As a rule, the wisest way of handling a bull inclined to be vicious is to hand him over to the butcher, as an animal of that class is never safe to trust. If he be one that has proven an extra good sire, and it is deemed desirable to keep him for service, the safest and simplest means of handling him is to blindfold him. He may be managed by means of ropes and pulleys, giving him room to move out of his stall when required, and bringing him back to his place; but it is a cumbersome method. Blindfolding quietly takes all the conceit out of a blusterer. A bull which had attacked the manager in the show-ring at Ottawa, a few years ago, seriously endangering his life, won first prize in his class at Toronto the following year, appearing quiet, docile and dignified, wearing a pair of stiff leather goggles. A broad bandage of double sacking securely fastened over his eyes, may serve the purpose ordinarily in the stable. This device may be used to fine advantage in handling a nervous or excitable beast while being led to market or drawn in a wagon or sleigh to be shipped on a train. The writer remembers a case of a heifer received on the train being so wildly excited that she would jump at a person approaching her to untie her halter, but, by throwing a blanket over her head, and afterwards tying a sack over her eyes, she was quietly unloaded and tied behind a wagon, which she followed as meekly as one could desire.

Mismanagement or lack of thought often makes a heap of trouble in the handling of stock. How often do we see men chasing pigs all over the place in the vain effort to get them into a pen, the porkers always going in the contrary direction; while, by having a pair of low, light hurdles, hinged together, forming a V-shaped guide, the animals can be corralled quickly, and with the use of no unseemly words. Vicious bulls are generally made so by unwise treatment when young, giving them too much liberty, or using them cruelly. It is well to use them kindly, but trust them no more than is necessary, for it sometimes happens that a bull that has been quiet, suddenly and unexpectedly becomes vicious, and maims a man for life or does him to death. It is the part of wisdom to handle a bull with a strong staff and a safe connection with his nose-ring, no matter how quiet he may be. Prevention is better than cure.

STOCK BLOATING ON CLOVER.

There is always more or less danger of trouble and loss from cattle and sheep bloat on being turned into a fresh clover pasture. As a preventive, it is the part of wisdom to avoid turning the stock into such pasture for the first time while the clover is wet with dew or rain, or the animals are very hungry. Prevention in this, as in many cases, is better than cure, but if bloat does occur in cattle, a simple cure is to give, as a drench, slowly and carefully, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and the same quantity of raw linseed oil. For a sheep, half the quantity may be given, and, if the oil is not on hand, the turpentine may be given in water. If neither is on hand, or if they cannot be readily secured, relief may sometimes be given by simply placing a round stick in the mouth of the animal, fastened there by means of a rope attached to each end and tied over the head, back of the ears. This device may also be used for a bloated sheep. In cattle, if the case is a very severe one, the animal moaning and slaving, there is danger of death from suffocation, and tapping with a trocar and canula should be attended to without delay. The trocar is a sharp-pointed instrument, and the canula is its sheath. The place to tap is in the middle of the depression between the backbone and the hook-bone, on the left side; the puncture is made about equidistant from each of these points, the trocar being withdrawn, and the canula or sheath being left in the opening while the gas escapes. If this instrument is not on hand, or promptly available, the next best thing is to prepare a goose quill, by cutting off the ends, and, with a sharp-pointed knife, making an incision deep enough to go through the skin and the lining of the stomach; insert the quill and hold it firmly till the gas escapes. A little carbolized oil should be applied to the wound to prevent fly-blow and to heal the sore. If the case is a hopeless one, and the animal is in condition to make good beef, the question of bleeding and dressing it may be considered.

OUR WESTERN LETTER.

FAVORABLE SEEDING.

Looking back on the work performed in our prairie provinces during the past six weeks, the unanimous verdict is that "it is good." It is seldom that a seeding is accomplished under such favorable conditions, and followed with such lavish promises of bumper crops. There is a prevailing sentiment of satisfaction, as far as crop matters are concerned, and this sentiment is being reflected in market prices for grain, which have been declining for the past two weeks. The expected \$1.25 for May wheat has not been realized, and already crop prospects have begun to affect market quotations. There are no definite figures as to the average sown, but it is considered to be the largest ever.

This year more than ordinary care was exercised in seeding. There had been one of the most thorough campaigns of educational work conducted during the winter, with the result that the necessities of careful preparation and of sowing high-grade seed were quite fully appreciated. The result is beyond conjecture. But these things are not to be made too much of; they influence speculative markets, which, out here, have a direct bearing upon the price of cash wheat, and there are many farmers who still have wheat for sale.

One feature of our seeding, the result of which will be watched with interest, was the seeding of large areas with British seed oats, brought out by the Government, for sale in those districts where the vitality of oats was injured by the frost last year. Great things are expected of these British oats, as they are more true to type than our Canadian stock, are of larger size, and have been grown under conditions less conducive to deterioration. Strange that in a cereal-growing country like Canada, and even the States, it was not possible to get 500,000 bushels of reasonably clean seed oats, even at 85c. per bushel. The moral should emphasize the need of the work the Canadian Seed-growers' Association is doing.

LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS.

We have had extremes in the live-stock market this spring. Early in May, unusual activity was noticeable at the Winnipeg Stock-yards. Several buyers from Toronto and Montreal put in an appearance, and began bidding for the best of our winter-fed cattle, which had the effect of pulling prices up to \$5.50, quite a giddy height for us out here; but at the same time Eastern markets began to fall, and Western abattoirs met the competition and absorbed most of the stuff, which goes to show our trade gets into ruts that keep wearing lower and lower. Our live-stock market is one of our best "organized" enterprises. Needless to say, \$5.50 for best, and \$4.50 for the bulk, brought cattle hot-foot to market, and some very good-quality came out. Enquiry revealed the fact that a lot of cattle are being winter-fed out of doors, in yards, or in the shelter of our low woods. And cattle so fed, not only winter well, but put on gains more economically than stock

housed "comfortably," as the practical experience of feeders and some specific experiments have attested. A lot of stable room and fodder might be saved, and cattle kept on their feed much better in Ontario if more of this out-of-doors feeding were practiced. "Back to the simple life" is good philosophy for cattle as well as men.

But with regard to these extremes, the low ebb in the tide touched Calgary. The annual Provincial bull sale was held there the third week in May, and was what is aptly called a "frost." There were some 250 bulls offered, mostly two-year-olds, but about one-half of them had to be withdrawn. The offering was large, of course, but Alberta has regularly been absorbing as many annually without a spasm, and the failure to receive this number into her maw this spring was somewhat disappointing. The explanation is chiefly found in the fact of money tightness, and our injured crop last year. The mild winter also had its effect, as range bulls came through in fair condition, and, besides, the ranges took a large supply a year ago. The average price for the number sold was \$64, and many really worthy bulls never got a nod. The top price, however, was \$400, and constitutes a record for Western Provincial sales. It was made by Baron Robson, bred by "Capt. Tom," of Ilderton; sired by Whitehall Ramsden, and out of Mina's Primrose. John A. Turner, of Calgary, took him West about a year ago.

This is the largest sale of Herefords in Canada, but even here on the ranges, Shorthorns are most numerous and popular. And speaking of Shorthorns in connection with Western stock affairs, it seems most unfortunate that the rider attached to the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association's grants to Winnipeg and Brandon fairs has eventuated in the money being withheld from both, because their dates clash. Western opinion asks what business it is of the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association when these fairs are held, so long as the Shorthorn breed is kept to the fore? The fact that they come on similar dates is very good reason for coming forward with a liberal grant, as more Shorthorns than ever before will be shown at these fairs. It is a distinct hardship which makes Shorthorn breeders take a certain amount of penalty for the disagreements of fair boards. No doubt, the assembled delegates at the annual meeting, meant well in attaching the condition that they did, but it failed, after all, to secure a readjustment of the dates, and, in the light of developments, it appears that it would have been better to vote the grants unconditionally.

Two auctions of Shorthorns are advertised for June. Hon. Thos. Greenway will hold his annual draft sale, and Mr. H. O. Ayeart, of Mt. Royal, near Winnipeg, has decided to disperse on June 24th. Mr. Ayeart's stock are mostly of Dryden and Johnston foundations, and the result of the former's sale will doubtless reflect up here.

Immigration movements are probably more notice-



Lord Scott (imp.) (14249).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled June, 1904; sire Marcellus, by Hiawatha; dam Primrose, by Benedict, by Baron's Pride. Imported and owned by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ontario.