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asse known as the Striped Ground squired. This rean striped Spermophile, and Leopard Spermophile, while not so abundant as either the Gray Copher or the Yellow Cophier is still a common animal in main parts of the prairies. In this species the upper parts are blackish brown with 7 long stripes of dull vellowish white, between which are 6 more or less broken rows of yellowish white spots. It is about cleven inches in length and the tail is three and a half inches long

This species appears above ground in the spring at the end of April and this season is then mating time. The young are born about the first of June, and number from seven to fourteen. At birth they are bright pink in color, naked, blind, helpless, and show no external ears. Hair begins to grow when they are twenty days old and their eyes open on the thirtieth day. During the first week in July they are about half grown and come out of the den, and by September they are full grown.

This species makes burrows of two kinds, thus described by Seton: "First, a labyrinth of many galleries with many entrances. This is close under the soil, rarely more than three or four inches down. I take this to be a mere playground and refuge, doubtless it also serves to mislead such enemies as might be in search of a Ground-squirrel's nest.

"Second, the nesting burrow. This is also a laby tinth, but deeper than the first kind, and it has a large, comfortable chamber about nine inches in diameter, with many approaches, and more than one entrance. This chamber is about six inches down and is lined with fine dry grass."

The notes of this species are much more varied than those of the other gophers and consist of different whistles and bird-like chirps.

The Striped Copher is strictly diurnal and is not often seen above ground until nine or ten in the morning and long before sunset it retires to the night. On dull or cloudy days it rarely comes out.

This species is omnivorous grasshoppers, beetles, ants, caterpillars, crickets, lizards, mice, birds and then eggs, oats, wheat, pigweed seeds, bindweed seeds, wild similower seeds, night-shade betries, cactus truit, and various kinds of roots and leaves all enter into its menn. Of its total food insects form about 16 per cent. The sthis species does both harm in the destruction of grain and good in devoring insects, and a balancing of the account shows a slight margin in its tayor.

About the middle of September the Striped Copher retries to its borrow and hibernates. During its active condition in the summer its pulse rate is 200 per minute, its respiration 50 per minute and its temperature 105 During hibernation its pulse rate falls to 1 per minute, its respiration is so feeble that it cannot be observed and its temperature is about 58 degrees. Thus in hibernation the life processes are so much technical that the animal may be said to be nearer dead than alive, and it it is exposed to a temperature more than six degrees below recying this apparent death becomes a reality

s apparent death bec - To be continued.

THE HORSE.

Wounds—III. Lacerated Wounds.

Lacetated wounds are usually also contused, hence may correctly be classed as "Lacetated Contused Wounds." The accident that lacetates also generally contuses, the parts being bruised, the skin, and more or less of the deeper-seated structures are divided, lacetated and torn. The edges of such wounds, whether depending upon tearing and dragging, or upon contusing or bruising, are ragged and uneven; the parts being torn, rather than cut, and accompanied by much straining of the surrounding tissues. This dragging and bruising weakens the vitality of the parts. This loss of vitality, and the depression of the nervous system may prevent the manufestation of much pain until reaction has been established. There generally is less hemorrhage from a lacetated than from an incised wound, because the vessels are irregularly divided, torn or twisted.

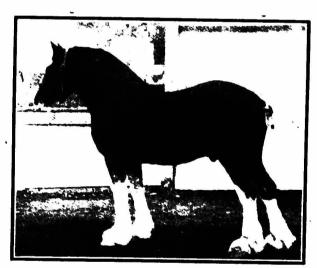
Treatment. All vissues that are so bruised, lacer ited, or part ally detached as to render union improbable, or is the ps impossible, should be removed. It bleeding a excessive it must be checked as in wounds of other asses. Even in a lacerated wound, if a large vessel be severed the force of the stream of blood is sufficient to our come the ends of the torn vessel checking it, her the usual means of checking hemorrhage must be adversel. All clotted blood, hair and other toreign in must be removed and the wound thoroughly with an antiseptic dressing, as five per cent to of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic On account of the lacerated and torn condition of do, it is seldom that sutures are applicable. Cois it may be promoted by adhesive plasters or bandthe patient should be given complete rest, the wound an by repeatedly bathing with hot water and with an antiseptic. Constitutional treatment he as in any case where a horse accustomad to work and high feeding is given a test, manicly, the stration of a laxative and feeding lights casily digested tood. It inflammation, swelling entation be excessive, repeated and here of attains with hor water should be sixed. ctions and swelling subside.

Wounds of the Abdominal Walls.

count of the structures who helican is the house of production of the cutestines, especial wound be structed in the interner product formula wills, wounds of this nature count ettention. If the wound be shallow, especially

I'm pros to one age for the low or the to the state of the Herris Trans. milet be a control on the providing to been using and personal form the first service the first service than the first service that the first service that the first service than the first service that the first service that the first service than the f the the operator by a very control of clapsed on a rack to prevent matters and being t thereas of the operation and the wound then in stead in the or Large manner of the pair, paneticed wounds. Deeper punctures, penetrating almost or completely through the walls, the limits of the cavity being divided or not, as the case may be, are hable to become enlarged by the pressure of the viscous, indexuse death by the protrusion of the intestines. Treatment must be directed towards avoiding this accident. The discharges must be allowed to escape, but the extension of the wound by the weight of the viscera must be prevented by a bandage enclosing the body, with an opening at the seat of puncture to allow escape of pas. A web of canvas, or a common bed sheet sewn firmly around the patient gives support to the weakened abdominal walls, and the wound can be kept clean and dressed with an antiseptic through the opening. It the wound be an incised one it should be carefully stitched with the exception of an exit for discharge, before the support is applied. When the cavity has actually been penetrated or nearly so, there is danger of





Representatives of Two of the Leading Heavy Draft Breeds Percherons and Clydesdales.

peritonitis inflammation of the lining of the cavity hence means should be adopted to prevent it it possible Purgatives should not be given. If there is a tendency to constipation the action of the bowels should be encomaged by a laxative of about one and one half pints of raw linseed oil, and rectal injections of warm, soapy water. It pain be manifested and the pulse increased in force and frequency, one and one half onnces landarium in a pint of cold water, as a drench, should be given. If pain continue it is not well to repeat the landanum, as it tends to constipation, but the fineture of belladonna in like doses may be given every two hours, as indicated the symptoms. The application to the abdomen of cloths wring out of hot water constantly for a few hours tends to lessen the danger. In some cases where wounds have penetrated into the easity, the wound in the skin to the star of the elaboration walls does not, hence a because type to explain to be magnitude remain-

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LIVE STOCK.

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A period of media expense, such as or lack of the AL wilds assess weak spot in the wood fibrations should receive innormality and field.

The results of the Lagra Survey in Peel County, Ontario, which were published in this paper early in the year, were a windownal endorsation of live stock turning

It probibition continues to make headway as it has in the last few years, distillers' grains will soon be a thing of the past. That, however, will not mean any dimination in the feed supply.

The season is now approaching when fattening cattle will be on full teed and the attendant should be very watchful. An animal one day off feed or suffering from scours will lose more, probably, than can be gained in a week.

Don't make up your mind before going to a sile just how much you will pay for a young stock bull. Make up your mind, though, to get a good one even if you must bid \$25 to \$50 in excess of what was originally intended

Around 400 to 500 pounds of cooked potatoes will take the place of 100 pounds of grain when fed to hogs. Like milk, the more potatoes fed in proportion to the amount of grain the less is their feeding value. Three to fixe pounds of potatoes to one pound of grain should make a palatable and economical mixture.

A late winter ration recommended for breeding ewes is made up as follows. Clover or all alla hay, 3 to 6 fbs., swides, 1 to 2 fbs.; outs and brain, τ_4 to τ_2 fbs.; (2 parts outs to 1 part brain. A second ration using a different class of roughage is: Mixed hay, 2 to 4 fbs.; pea, bean or out straw, 1 to 2 fbs., outs and brain, τ_2 to 1 fbs., 2 parts of outs to 1 part brain.

The extreme shortage of feed well force a good many shortes and sows with litters out on to grass this coming spring. Clover or alfalla can be cut and led in the pens to advantage. A good mixture to sow for an early bog pasture is made up of: Oa's, I bushel, barley, I bushel; wheat, I bushel; ted clover, 7 pounds. Phis is the quantity per acre, and it should be ready to turn on to in six weeks from sowing.

Calf Slaughter From a National Viewpoint.

We have no desire to kindle anew the ludicrous discussion that emanated last season from urban centres concerning the slaughter of calves, but in the meantime we have been brought face to face with facts not disclosed at that time and with an urgent appeal for increased swine production. Reports from all directions uids ate that farmers have responded to the call for more hogs in so far as they were able, or to the limit of their possibilities, which are governed by the feed supply. In many cases we know they have gone beyond the limit and are up against a problem that will probably mean the sacrifice of some unfinished pigs. Doubt and misgivings still exist in regard to the importation of anv adequate volume of feed to meet the situation, yet these hogs must be reared and finished, for the country needs Any reasonable suggestion which points to a ray of light on this matter is worthy of consideration. In this department of the paper is an article explaining the value of milk by products in pig feeding, but it all calves are reared they must consume a large proportion of their dams' milk (or by products of it) until they are four to six months of age and this means the period when grain will be hardest to obtain and when the young growing pies will need the milk most. Further, the calves so retained will not be available, for beet until two years have clapsed when we hope the war will be well over. On the other hand, however, the pigs tarrowed this coming spring will pass through the slaughter house next tall and, it all goes well, sides and hams from them can be distributed in the front line trenches of France and Fluiders before Christmas. The nation's hopes are builded upon pork.

We do not advocate the wholesale shaighter of calves in the country, for such a practice would ruin the effect stocklend, try, but we all know there are thousands of microscopic the milk, and grown that, if ted to hog, would be posten a town months. It were the dairy with the property of a stocklend the results and expenses at the property of the p