

the eyes are blood-shot and wild in appearance, else sunken and dull; the legs and ears are cold, and cold sweats bedew the body; the pulse is small and indistinct, and usually very frequent, perhaps 100 or more per minute in extreme cases; the heart's action is tumultuous but weak. In some cases there is a discharge of frothy blood from the nostrils. If at liberty, he will stand if possible with his nose extended and facing the open air.

Treatment.—In the first place it is necessary to have the patient so placed that he can obtain as much pure air as possible. He must be placed where his head comes in contact with pure air. By reason of the congestion of the functional vessels, the general circulation is largely checked; hence to stimulate the circulation of the skin and external muscles, it is good practice to rub the body smartly with cloth or wisps of hay or straw, and then clothe warmly. It is also good practice to place the feet in tubs of hot water and bathe the legs well for half an hour or longer with the same, then rub them well with a stimulant liniment, as one made of two ounces of oil of turpentine, four ounces tincture of camphor, one ounce tincture of iodine, four ounces alcohol and water to make a pint. After rubbing well with the liniment the legs should be well wrapped with woollen bandages as high as possible. If proper bandages cannot be obtained, they may be substituted with ropes made of hay or straw. In an hour or two the bandages may be removed, one at a time, the leg well rubbed as above, and then the bandage replaced.

The medicinal treatment must be directed towards equalizing and balancing the circulation. This is a case in which a sedative and stimulants may be used at the same time. In order to directly relieve the congestion of the vessels, it is good practice to draw from the jugular vein four to six quarts of blood. The administration of medicinal sedatives, as aconite, is contra-indicated as such decrease the action of the already feeble heart, but have no action in relieving the congestion, but blood-letting by decreasing the quantity of blood tends to relieve the congestion and of course also weakens the heart's action. In order to counter-balance the weakening action on the heart, it is necessary to give stimulants, both before and after the blood letting. For this purpose any diffusible stimulants, as spirits of nitrous ether (sweet spirits of niter in two to three-ounce doses, in a little cold water, given as a drench, or spirits as whisky, brandy, gin, or rum in four to six-ounce doses in a little cold water. The stimulants may be repeated about every two hours as long as necessary, but it is seldom wise to repeat the blood-letting. If the weather be cold it is necessary that all parts of the animal be well clothed to maintain heat, but in no case may the patient be moved to a warmer stable, where the ventilation is not good. Heat may be sacrificed for pure air; it can be substituted by clothing and bandages, but nothing can be substituted for fresh air. The patient should be allowed all the cold water he will drink and so long as appetite remains given a reasonable supply of soft, easily digested and laxative food. If the appetite fails and he will drink milk, it should be given instead of water, and in order to keep up his strength if necessary he should be drenched with new milk with raw eggs beaten up in it, or with gruel or boiled flaxseed. After the symptoms of congestion have passed, the patient must be very carefully treated, else there is great danger of inflammation of the lungs succeeding. Bearing in mind the probability of the sequel, the patient must be carefully attended to for a few days. His food should be somewhat limited in quantity and of a laxative, easily digested quality and water supplied as freely as he will take it. It is good practice to dissolve in the drinking water twice daily three to four drams of nitrate of potassium for two or three days. He should be kept in well ventilated quarters, excluded from drafts, and he should be kept well clothed until convalescence is complete.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

War conditions dominate everything, and we are writing at the close of a week in which the results on the great platform have not been exhilarating for the Allies. The Prime Minister delivered one of his heartening speeches at Birkenhead on Friday, and it may frankly be admitted that it was all needed. A man of such inspiring optimism as Mr. Lloyd-George is an immense national asset in such days as these. We are in the midst of a tantalizing harvest; after about a week of fairly good weather culminating in one of the most beautiful of autumn days, there was last night and this morning a rapid fall of the barometer with high winds and heavy rains. Happily the indications are that this has only been a temporary break and an improvement may be looked for. This month of September may be the most fateful in our history. Given good weather right through with an ingathering of one of the most abundant harvests Scotland has ever known, and many things may happen. August was an extremely unfavorable harvest month. The crops were ripening fast as July went out, and then came a succession of weeks of broken weather with heavy thunder storms and floods. In many places the crops have been flattened and twisted so that it is impossible for the fields to be reaped by ordinary means. Added to that is the great scarcity of labor, and the break down of the National Service Organization. Whatever may have been the case in connection with other things the Na-

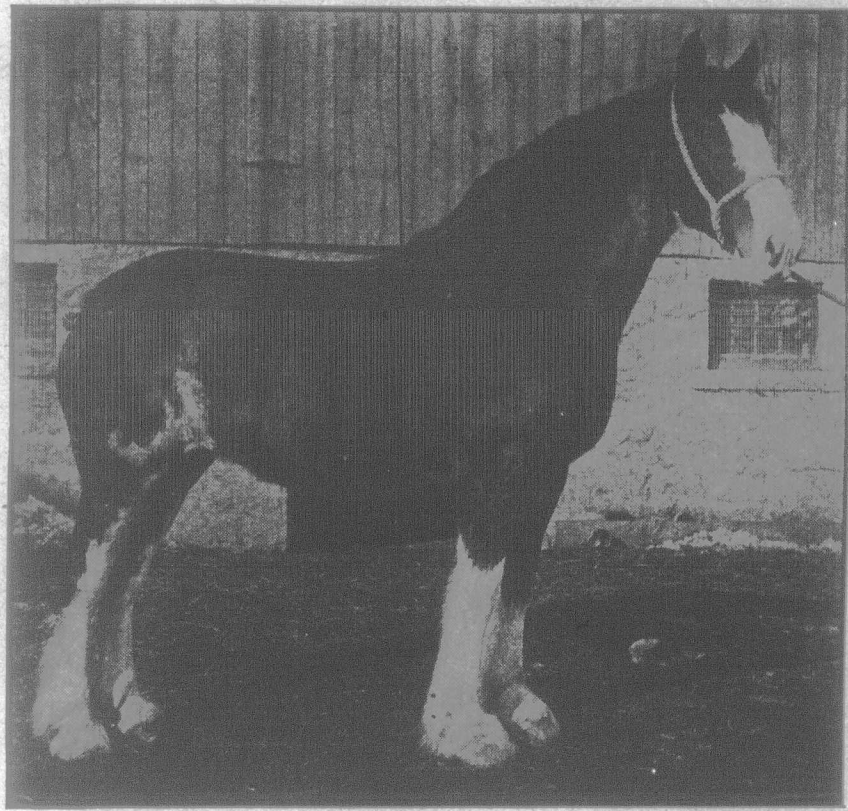
tional Service Department did splendid work for agriculture. It organized soldier labor for spring work in a satisfactory way, and no doubt would have yielded equally good results in harvest. The men who did the work so well all resigned in the wake of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and no explanation has been given to the country. At the moment there is a breakdown in this Department of National Service. Men cannot be found to reap the over-ripe crops, and there may be heavy loss of grain. Let us hope the silver lining may appear in the clouds, meantime it must be owned that the outlook is not over bright.

Agitation in agricultural circles moves around the work of the Food Controller in dealing with meat and milk. Meat was allowed to rise to unheard-of prices, and of necessity somebody suffers when control is imposed and the interests of the consumer are made paramount. The aim in food control is to secure equitable distribution of the commodity of which there is a shortage. That condition applies to almost all the normal necessities of life to-day, but articles such as meat and milk are so vital to human existence that the State must do something drastic in connection with them. Beef ought never to have been allowed to rise to the price reached during the first half of this year. The middleman was having the time of his life, but unfortunately when the State did intervene it ruthlessly reduced the producer's price and restricted the margin of profit between the producer and the consumer. The producer was not complained against so very much, but he has been badly hit by the new Order and is making a good deal of noise. The Food Controller has patiently listened to all arguments but has at last spoken, declaring that he cannot modify the figures which have been fixed. The scarcity of meat has been caused by the fact that it is now necessary to feed the armies on home beef. The prices to be paid for cattle for this purpose have been fixed at 74s. per live cwt. of 112 lbs. during

impossible to allow markets to be ruled by the ordinary operations of supply and demand. The prevailing scarcity would have afforded too convenient a sphere for the operations of the man who was determined to make money out of the national extremity.

The position regarding milk is critical. Here the Food Controller has to deal with a situation in which so far as the production is concerned, there has been very little opportunity for anything in the nature of profiteering. The milk producer has had to face a cruel situation almost from the outbreak of the war. He then had his contracts fixed for 1914-15, and nothing was done by Government to prevent advance in the price of feeding stuffs. He had, therefore, to fulfil his contracts in many cases at a loss. He, no doubt, safeguarded himself when making his contracts for 1915-16 and in like manner for 1916-17, but before the opening of the former period the Controller had fixed a maximum price relative to the price which was ruling in pre-war days, but he did not fix a maximum price for feeding stuffs. Now he has fixed maximum prices for 1917-18, and those are far from being three times in excess of the pre-war prices, while the cost of staple feeding stuffs for winter use is three times what it was in 1914. The dairy farmer cannot produce milk at 1s. 5d., 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 9d. per gallon during the ensuing winter, when he was only making a fair profit in 1913-14 at 1s. 1d. 1s. 2d. He is paying three times the price he then paid for winter feeding. He has the remedy in his own hands, but it is a bad remedy for the commonwealth. He can sell off his cows, as some are doing, or he can allow them to go dry and then fatten them off and go in for corn or grain growing upon the production of which the Government has put a premium. The growing of grain is a much easier mode of earning a living than the production of milk. The outlook in this department is rather depressing.

In this same connection of food control an order has been issued to masters of fox hounds regarding the rationing of hunting horses. Oats are not being provided for this purpose in order to maintain sport. They are being provided in order that by maintaining the hunts a reserve may be provided out of which army remounts can be drawn. The ration allowed is 6 lbs. of oats per day until first November and 10 lbs. of oats per day from that date when hunting is supposed to begin. Hunting is only indulged in to keep horses fit and to kill down foxes. Masters of Foxhounds have to keep a register of the fit horses belonging to members of their hunts, and each is held responsible for the character of the horses in their respective hunts. If horses are being rationed which are not qualified to be drafted as army remounts the allowances to the offending hunt will be withdrawn. This is as it should be, but it is pitiable to think that horse racing should be allowed in such times as these. Racing horses are allowed, we believe, 12 lbs. oats per day. It seems a gross waste of children's food to give it to horses employed simply for sport.



Manilla.

First-prize Clydesdale brood mare and grand champion at Ottawa, 1917. Exhibited by B. Rothwell, Ottawa.

September, 72s. during October, 67s. during November and 67s. during December. On and after 1st January the figure is 60s. The scheme for purchasing for the army has now had one week's trial, and so far as Scotland is concerned it is publicly announced that the average price paid has been 65s. This would seem to show that farmers are willing to sell the kind of cattle wanted at figures below the maximum. But while these prices have been fixed for cattle bought for the army, no maximum has been put upon the price of cattle bought for civilian consumption. Consequently in the open market butchers have this week been paying from 76s. up to 92s. per live cwt., although prices have been fixed at which they must sell to the consumer, based on a 74s. maximum standard. This situation is rather puzzling to one not acquainted with the livestock trade on its distribution side as dead meat. The cattle for which 92s. have been paid are prime fat and must be estimated by the butchers to yield a high percentage of dead meat. Further it is not easy to rid oneself of the feeling that the complaint of the working classes that there has been profiteering in the dead meat trade is well founded. Lord Rhondda has fixed the prices to the consumer on the basis of the butcher paying not more than 74s. per live cwt., yet the butcher knowing that this is all the price he can get for the beef, pays not 72s. but 92s. for fat cattle. Surely he sees his way out, and if he does he must have been making money when he was charging from one penny to threepence per lb. more for beef than he is allowed to charge now. We leave it at that. Before another month there will be developments and it may then be possible to form a better judgment than now. One thing seems clear. Under existing conditions it is

taken this year in the employment of mechanical tractors in ploughing. Several demonstrations of a private or semi-public nature have already taken place. One of the most successful tractors is the Moline Universal Tractor. It has been seen at work both in hay mowing and in ploughing and the work done has generally been greatly applauded. The Highland and Agricultural Society are organizing three demonstrations, each to extend over two days, in the Edinburgh, Perth and Glasgow areas. These demonstrations will afford ample opportunity for farmers forming their own opinions regarding motor traction in certain agricultural operations. So far the tractors in use have been advantageous under conditions which do not widely prevail in Scotland. It yet remains to be seen whether they can face the steep braes and take the side ploughing which is often required in Scotland.

Whatever the ultimate issue, it is obvious that horse breeders have no anticipation that the day of the horse is over. Horse hiring has rarely been more brisk than during the past few years, and indeed we do not suppose there have ever been as many horses hired for years ahead as there are at the present time. The Clydesdale ranks have been thinned by the death of Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's famous champion horse "Everlasting" 11331. He was the weightiest and most powerful of all the sons of Baron's Pride, and left great crops of foals in every district in which he travelled. He was kicked by a mare and had his leg broken so that he had to be destroyed. Curiously enough his famous half-brother Baron of Buchlyvie met his death in the same way.

Changing the subject, a great blank has been made in the ranks of Shorthorn men through the death of