

WORLD SUPPLY OF LIVE STOCK

Statistics of the world supply of live stock are incomplete; large areas of Africa are represented; the number of animals in China, Persia, Afghanistan, Korea, Bolivia, Ecuador, Salvador, and several less important countries are unknown; for Brazil the number of cattle alone is estimated; in general, statistics of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are much more complete than those of other animals, as statements for the world. In some countries the latest available data relate to numbers ten years ago. Keeping in view these deficiencies in data, estimates of the approximate number of live stock in the world, so far as information is available, are of interest.

Sheep seem to be the most numerous of the large animals of the world, with a total of about 580,000,000 head. Australia ranks first, with about 88,000,000; Argentine second, with 67,000,000; United States third, with about 57,000,000; European Russia and Asiatic Turkey each have approximately 45,000,000; Great Britain, with 27,000,000 in 1908, has more sheep in proportion to its area than any other important nation.

The number of cattle enumerated, or estimated about 430,000,000, although smaller than that of sheep, is much more important, owing to their larger size. In total number of cattle, British India ranks first, with about 91,000,000 (including buffaloes and buffalo calves); the United States ranks second, with about 70,000,000; Russia third, with about 36,000,000; Argentina and Brazil each have about 30,000,000; Germany about 20,000,000; Austria-Hungary 18,000,000 (in 1900); France 14,000,000, and the United Kingdom 12,000,000.

The United States is pre-eminent as a swine-producing nation, being credited with approximately 50,000,000 head out of a world supply of less than 150,000,000; Germany ranks second, with about 22,000,000; European Russia has about 11,000,000; France, 7,000,000; Austria had 5,000,000 in 1900, and Hungary 7,000,000 in 1895. No other country is credited with as many as 5,000,000.

Horses aggregate about 95,000,000; European Russia and the United States have almost an equal number, between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 head; Argentina has about 8,000,000; Asiatic Russia is credited with about 7,000,000; Germany 4,000,000; France 3,000,000, the United Kingdom 2,900,000; Austria and Hungary had about 2,000,000 in 1900 and 1895, respectively.

Of the 7,500,000 mules that are estimated in the world more than half are in the United States; no other country is credited with 1,000,000; Spain comes nearest, with about 810,000 in 1907.


The number of asses in the world is estimated to be between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is credited with about 2,500,000, 1,300,000 were credited to British India in 1907; 850,000 to Italy in 1908; and 775,000 to Spain in 1907.

Nearly 100,000,000 goats are estimated in the various countries of the world; by far the largest number are in British India, nearly 30,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is credited with 9,000,000; Cape of Good Hope with nearly 9,000,000; Algeria about 4,000,000; Mexico 4,000,000, and Argentina 3,000,000 (in 1907).

About 15,000,000 buffaloes were reported in British India in 1907, over 2,500,000 in Dutch East Indies in 1905; minor countries bring the total number estimated to over 21,000,000.

The approximate number of camels in important countries, so far as estimates can be made, is: Asiatic Russia 700,000; British India 450,000; European Russia 225,000; Algeria 200,000; Tunis 150,000; Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian, number assessed for tribute and tax in 1905) 132,000; Egypt 40,000.

Of the 900,000 reindeer reported from various countries, 350,000 were in Russia, 230,000 were in Sweden, 140,000 in Finland (in 1906), and 110,000 in Norway (1900).—Crop Reporter.



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FOR ABORTION

7 assumes a con- is caused by the he body of a specia- cia, which after a egnant female to Unless the germ is abortion never oc- and seventh month ose in which abor- curs. The disease y cow in the herd autions are taken nd it may remain , and cause enor-

D TREATMENT

udder; congestion he vaginal men- nes red, and from ally a discharge of n occurs a short he fetus generally There is really no stop the act, when ; to abort, but the lly suffers, and the retained until it l causes various ill ust be treated as discharge which fol- neans of spreading er cows. ; be at once separ- s, and as complete- sible. The fetus uld be carefully re- t, or buried deep, d with lime, in a tie have no access hen the stall or y thoroughly dis- oper's Fluid at a 0, or some similar nerit which will milk, nor destroy nanure. Wash the f the cow with at strength of l nject some of the of 1 to 200 in the once a day until

vention is better upon it depends disease. Remove imals to another better still, turn r from infected ani- ord be large, divide ots. Wash the ex- gans of the whole dution of Cooper's ce a week at least, is every cow that she has next gone alf, once a week for t the bull after cow with a solu- i, 1 to 200. Give