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Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cow, (4) Aberdeen-Angus bull-Shorthorn-cross cow, (5) the same, (6 and 7) Welsh. Heifer, not exceeding two years old: (1) Aberdeen-Angus-Highland, (2) Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn, (3) the same, (4) Galloway-Aberdeen-Angus, (5) Sussex, (6) Aberdeen-Angus. It will thus be seen that, except in a very few cases, every one of the prize carcasses were either Aberdeen-Angus or Aberdeen-Angus crosses. The supremacy of the black polled breed in the beef world could not be more conclusively established.

In the sheep section of the carcass competition, the champion award went to a Suffolk, whose mutton is in high favor with the butchers. The reserve champion was a Southdown. The highest price was made for the Suffolk, which sold for 9s. per stone of 8 pounds, or 1s. 1½d. per pound. The next highest price was made by Cheviot mutton, which sold for 6s. 6d. per stone of 8 pounds, or 9½d. per pound. The following details of the sheep breeds and crosses in the carcass competition may interest: One pure long-wool wether lamb: All the five prizes but one went to Cheviots, the exception being second prize, which went to Kentish. For the similar type of sheep above 12 and not exceeding 24 months old, Cheviots again won all the prizes except the fourth, which went to a Welsh wether. For lamb of the short-woolled type, the winner was a Suffolk, as were also the third, fourth and fifth; the Southdown was h. c. and com., and a Hampshire Down was second. For a wether of similar type above 12 and not above 24 months old, the Southdown was first and fourth, and all the other prizes went to the Suffolk. Among cross-breeds, the favorites and leading prizewinners were Suffolk-Cheviots. In the wether class, Scots gray-faces (Border-Leicester-Blackface crosses) were third and fifth.

The champion and reserve champion pork carcasses were Berkshires.

CLYDESDALE EXPORTS.

Clydesdale exportation has been quite brisk during the past month. Canadian buyers were slow to arrive, but when they did come they took away quite a large number of horses and mares. Several old friends were here, and some new friends; and, on the whole, the Clydesdale season for 1908 has closed not so badly. The results of the year, in respect of breeding horses, is to leave matters very much as they were. Baron's Pride (9122) easily reigns supreme among Clydesdale sires. Hiawatha (10067) comes next, and then sons of Baron's Pride come in, with Royal Favorite (10630) making a good appearance. Among the sons of Baron's Pride, the three which show up best are Baron o' Buchlyvie, Everlasting and Revelanta. These were all noted horses in the show-ring, and it is a striking fact that they should be the best distinguished at the stud.

The new regulations for admission of horses free of duty into Canada are curiously puzzling. Your authorities refused to allow a mare and her produce to land, because their breeding, although sufficiently recorded for the home stud-book, did not meet the requirements set forth in your regulations. The mare and foal were, therefore, brought back here, as they are more valuable in this country than they would be in Canada after duty had been paid on them. But the extraordinary thing about this transaction is that the mare and foal on which your customs demanded duty have been numbered in the National Record Office at Ottawa, with numbers in the Canadian Studbook; and not only so, but the animals named in the record of their ancestry, which cannot be numbered in the home Studbook, have also been numbered in the Canadian register, and fees demanded for their registration. The whole thing is puzzling to the mere onlooker. If it was legitimate to give numbers, it was surely legitimate to admit duty-free. If it was not possible to admit duty-free because of lack of registration of the back crosses in the home Studbook, surely it was an extraordinary thing to give these back crosses numbers in the Canadian register. From conversation with gentlemen from Canada, I gather that much ignorance prevails among importers as to the regulations and what they mean, and the relation between the National Record Office in Ottawa and the Clydesdale Horse Society organization in Toronto is the most puzzling problem of all. Breeders on this side have no objection to the regulations imposed in Canada, so far as they understand them, but the experience described above, does not make for lucidity, and something wants clearing up. Possibly the thing may be due only to the clerical error of a clerk, but it has been rather a costly proceeding for the shipper, who took his mare and foal back to Great Britain, rather than pay the duty, which, seeing the animals were given numbers in Ottawa, surely ought not to have been demanded.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Time to renew. Do it now. Send one or two new names with your own, and help to extend the circulation in your locality.

How are Your Stables Ventilated?

Ventilation is, without doubt, the most pressing need in the average farm stable. It has been calculated that a horse must draw into and force out of his lungs, on the average, each hour, some 142 cubic feet of air, the cow 11., the pig 46, the sheep 30, and the man 18 cubic feet. If it were necessary to supply air to our stock as we do water, the horse would require continuously 7 full pails of air per minute, the cow 6, the pig 2.3, and the sheep 1.5, according to Professor King. This air, once breathed, has lost much of its oxygen, which is to say much of its sustaining power, and when mixed with the remaining air in the chamber it dilutes the oxygen, thus rendering the whole atmosphere less efficient in maintaining the vital processes of the body. While animals can live in the vitiated and moisture-laden atmosphere resulting from partial consumption of the oxygen supply, they will not do as well, and are more susceptible to diseases, notably, tuberculosis. The health and well-doing of our stock demand constant, or at least periodic withdrawal of the respired air, and constant infusion of fresh, oxygen-laden air from outdoors. Incidentally, this ventilation removes disease germs, deleterious odors and vapors, and moisture from the animals' lungs. The removal of moisture not only improves hygienic conditions, but contributes to the durability of the timber and lumber in the barn.

The importance of ventilation being conceded, the problem that remains is how best to accomplish the object. While much has been published in "The Farmer's Advocate" on this subject, there is room for more, and an experience meeting through our columns this winter could not but be helpful. We particularly desire experience with the King, Rutherford, Grisdale and muslin-curtain systems, but experience with any method will be welcome. Early answers to the following questions are accordingly invited:

1. How are your stables ventilated?
2. What did the system cost to instal? Give details of construction.
3. What, in your mind, are the benefits of ventilation, and what advantages has your particular plan?

Farcy and Lymphangitis.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, with attached inquiry from a correspondent, who states that a friend of his has a cure for farcy, and inquires whether there is any law against his using it and charging a fee for his services.

In reply, I beg to state that the liability of individuals practicing veterinary medicine or surgery depends, of course, upon the legislation obtained by the veterinary profession in the Province. In some of the Provinces, any individual who poses as a veterinary surgeon is liable to prosecution, but so long as he does not falsely represent himself no action is taken; while in other Provinces, surgery and treatment of maladies affecting live stock for a remuneration, by any other than a qualified veterinarian, is forbidden.

I think, however, that the former restrictions exist in this Province, although I am not definitely sure regarding this point.

The so-called cure for farcy in the letter in question does not to my mind warrant serious consideration, owing to the fact that the term "farcy" is applied by laymen to a number of pathological lesions which are due to varied and totally different causes. Correctly speaking, farcy only applies to a form of glanders affecting the superficial lymphatics of the skin, and manifesting itself principally upon one or more of the limbs of the horse. This, of course, is not only an incurable disease, but is one which is included in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, with which this Department deals. According to the Act in question, any owner of animals is compelled, under penalty, to report any such cases to the nearest veterinary inspector, or to this Department.

Lymphangitis in horses is often termed by laymen, farcy, which is quite erroneous. This disease is caused, generally, by feeding too large rations of grain, without giving the animal regular and careful exercise. It is also, less seldom, caused by injuries. This condition is easily overcome by prompt and vigorous treatment, but is liable to recur again if careful measures are not adopted in the feeding and care of the animal. When this malady has recurred several times, it results in new formation of the tissues on the limb or limbs, which rarely if ever afterwards assume their normal condition. The new growth of tissue, which is evenly distributed along the greater portion of the limb, in many cases assumes large proportions, and produces the condition known as elephantitis. This condition is also termed by laymen erroneously as farcy.

GEORGE HILTON,
For Veterinary Director-General.

THE FARM.

Clover-seed Midge.

The clover midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*) has been very bad in most of the clover-seed-producing sections this year. Unquestionably, it has meant a big loss to farmers, both in interfering with the yield per acre, and in the general quality of the seed.

In many sections, more especially along the lakes, there was never greater promise of a good crop, as evidenced by blossom, than obtained this year. Alas, too frequently appearances prove deceptive. It has been so this year, and the screenings from cleaning up the clover seed reveal the cause. Some samples of screenings consist very largely of the insect in the pupa stage, and are quite scarlet in appearance. The life-history of this insect, briefly stated, is, that a small fly lays the eggs in the clover blossoms. The first brood do it in June, the second brood early in September. The eggs hatch into small red larvæ which use the plant food which is being transformed into the seed. Clover seeds will be noticed as only half-filled. The larvæ, when full-grown, descend to the ground, and hide under the loose soil or any rubbish, and when the time is



Hampshire Down Yearling Wethers.

Winners of the grand championship at Smithfield Show, 1908, for the best pen of sheep in the show. Exhibited by J. E. Flower.