

ject to tooth troubles, which, if not attended to, mean great loss to the owner. Another important reason why this subject should be taught, is to do away with any excuse for the itinerant so-called veterinary dentist, who is to-day one of the most arrant humbugs and impudent charlatans who feed on the farming community. The first year the student will have found his time pretty well employed if he has been faithful, and nothing less pays!

Second and third year studies, while harder, are probably less irksome, because more interesting to the average man. During the second year, the student should be drilled in comparative anatomy (the construction and comparison of the bodies of the different domesticated animals), a very important subject, a knowledge of which will often save bad mistakes, perhaps a human life! It was knowledge of this subject (comparative anatomy) which enabled a prominent veterinarian a few years ago to upset the testimony of many physicians in a celebrated murder trial. The prosecution produced some bones, said to be those of the murdered person, but which were shown to the court by the veterinarian to be the bones, not of a human being, but of a pig. More advanced work in physiology and chemistry is also taken up. In the second year, the midway of the professional course, the student is introduced to the theory and practice of veterinary medicine (the discussion of the causes, treatment, and prevention of animal diseases), diseases of dogs; veterinary obstetrics (the science treating of breeding, and the introduction into the world of the newborn animals); parasitism, under which is discussed the effects and identification of worms and other parasites, and their riddance from affected stock; veterinary surgery (the science involving the use of the knife), to rectify malformations, growths, etc., or for such purposes as castration, and the scientific treatment of wounds; general pathology, a discussion of diseased processes, and their identification by the naked eye or the microscope, in which discussion the student will be introduced to the science of bacteriology, which opens up the field of contagious diseases and their suppression. The third year will not only include a thorough review of the previous year's work, but also advanced instruction in the diseases, their recognition (by means of clinics) and treatment; special pathology (in which diseases are referred to the organs affected); meat and milk inspection; advanced bacteriology; veterinary jurisprudence (a course on the laws affecting the veterinarian particularly); the indications for the use of special drugs, together with their actions (therapeutics); advanced veterinary surgery, including instruction in the more important operations; veterinary sanitary science or hygiene. It will thus be seen that for the student to compass these subjects in the minimum time (three collegiate years, of six months each), he will be a very busy man, without a moment to waste. The mention of the studies must necessarily be brief, but one may be pardoned for again insisting on a bountiful measure of clinical and laboratory work, the former in the hospital and operating room, where the student will not only see, but will himself assist in the performance of all necessary operations; the dressing and removal of teeth, firing, removing portions of nerves, castration, trephining, suturing, and the hundred and one conditions that may arise in practice. In the laboratory he will test milk, analyze urine, make microscopical examinations of tissues obtained from the living and the dead; identify germs, and, perhaps, find the cause of an expensive, disastrous zoonotic disease, and by his knowledge be enabled to suggest means to suppress it; he will learn there to quickly identify a parasite in meat, which if found by one of our foreign customers would result in an embargo on all our live stock, and by his knowledge, obtained from divers sources in the course, be enabled to suggest to his farmer client and friend, ways and means of rendering stock more healthful and profitable. The thinking man or woman will at once see the importance of a thorough scientific training for this great profession, and will agree with the formulating and passing of laws which will prevent any institution attempting to give less, either through too short a time for professional study or accepting as students men without the necessary primary education.

VETERINARIAN.

A Little Girl's Chat.

"Oh, Mertie, what a nice bracelet; where did you get it?"

"Why, Sarah, didn't you know I got some new subscribers for the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and they sent me this as a premium; and see Pappa's knife, too; isn't it a beauty?"

Dear "Advocate,"—I received your knife and the bracelet, and I think it is all right. Thanks. Winchester Municipality. MYRTLE GIBSON.

Warbles.

Warbles in cattle is one of the insect pests that might be exterminated if everyone gave attention to the matter. That they are painful to the cattle and injurious to hides, where these are sold, there is no doubt, but there is very little systematic effort made to improve conditions. A little time spent now, before the cattle go to grass, in pressing the grubs out or smothering them in their cells by smearing their air-holes with tar, will prevent them from further propagation. In summer the warble escapes from the backs of the cattle, falls to the ground, goes into the pupal stage, and later comes out as a fly. These flies lay on the backs of the cattle the eggs which afterwards hatch into the grub. The grub then works under the skin, and gives the animal trouble during the greater part of the winter and spring. Knowing the life history of these insects, it is seen how important it is to check them at this time of the year, as they are then most easily found and killed.

Horses.

The Hunter and Pony Shows.

As typical of the interest that is taken by Englishmen, by their wives and daughters also, no better example can be quoted than the enormous attendances which have, day after day, been found during the past three weeks at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. First came the weighty Shires, moving, notwithstanding their ponderous size, with agility and grace only excelled by the grand movement and action of the noted Hackneys, whose breed monopolized this noted show hall during the second week; the third one is now being devoted to the display: (a) Thoroughbred stallions competing for what are termed King's Premiums, being the money voted by Parliament in years gone by for the Queen's Plates, as they used to be termed; (b) by the Hunter stock, and (c) by the Polo and general Pony section.

The first section drew, as it always does, a large and fashionable audience, but from the spectacular point of view it was monotonous to watch; the whole day being devoted to the awarding of the twenty-eight King's Premiums, each of which is of the value of \$750, the winning horses being allotted to certain specified districts, and bound to serve not less than fifty half-bred mares at the inclusive fee of \$10 per mare.

As to what are the results secured by this allocation of public money in support of horse-breeding, considerable difference of opinion exists. There are many who contend the result does not justify the expenditure, and viewed in a general

way, it must be admitted that facts are much in favor of this contention. At the best, the produce is one which, if it hits, commands a good price; but if it misses, is next to valueless for general commercial use. However, as year succeeds year, the opposition remains quiescent, and hence public money goes each year to support this one section of the live-stock industry, the producers of which are of very limited numbers.

The Hunters' Improvement Society, whose nineteenth annual show, the present one, secured an entry of real good merit and quality, but of smaller dimensions than in either of the two preceding years. Two days were given to this section of the show, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales honoring the opening day by being present, and their Majesties the King and Queen came on the second day, on both of which the crowded hall and reserve seats fully testified how greatly this patronage of the Royal Family was appreciated by the general public. The classification was upon the lines of former years, including classes from yearlings up to the five-year-old, and in addition this year classes were provided for jumping, which, as always is the case, were very much appreciated, and certainly proved an undoubted attraction.

To those who are interested in breeding this description of stock, the show offers an unrivalled opportunity to see many of the best and most typical animals of this breed, and also a place where most of those who are interested in breeding and using Hunters can be seen and met. The dates of these annual fixtures being permanent, only differing a day or so each year, makes them most convenient for this latter purpose.

The last two days of the show were devoted to the exhibition of Polo ponies and ponies in general. It was an instructive and interesting display. The Polo men were present in full force, and their breeding classes were brought out in grand condition. The whole of the young stock demonstrated the excellent result that has been brought about by the excellent work of this society. Representative specimens of the Highland, Dartmoor, New Forest, Exmoor, Fell, Welsh, made an interesting and instructive display. The getting together in one place of so many different varieties of the British pony is an excellent idea, and it makes up a display which is certain to bring about improvement in the breeding of these small but valuable specimens of the equine race; which now and will be, despite the advent of the motor car, of the highest commercial value and utility.

All through the agricultural press, and in most of the leading London papers, the comments upon these combined shows have been most complimentary, and the result of this year's show has been that not only has there been a much larger share of popular support accorded it, but the interest taken in the several developments aimed



DIVIDEND (10739).

Clydesdale stallion. Foaled April, 1898; sire Pandora's Prince (10301); dam Darling VIII., by Cairnbrogie Stamp. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY DALGETY BROS., LONDON, CANADA.