

look round and think. If the burn is of the first or second class, and is confined to a scorching or reddening of the skin, with or without blisters, we can hope for success. Even if the destroyed skin does not cover too large a surface, we may still go on; but if a large surface of skin has been destroyed, we must ask ourselves if it will be worth while to continue the treatment, or would it be more merciful to put the poor beast out of its misery. You know that when a wound is healing, the scar contracts, and if this scar is large, of course the contraction will be large also. A very skillful veterinary surgeon could transplant some healthy skin into the large resulting sore, and produce a satisfactory result.

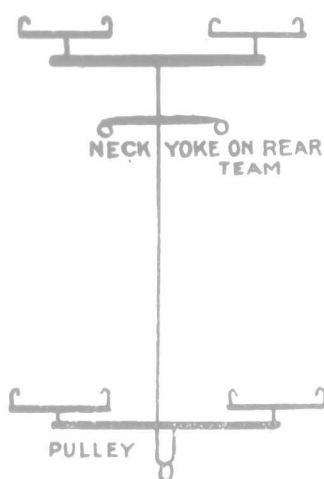
The position, also, of the burn must be taken into account. If it be in any part where there is much movement, such as around the shoulders and

Eveners for Three and Four Horses

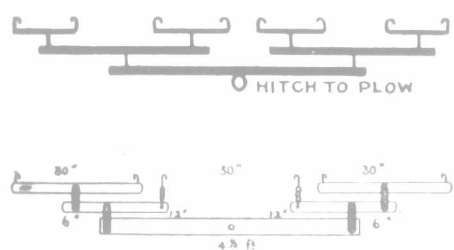
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly let me know if there is a four-horse evener which may be used on a two-furrow plow, with tongue, having one horse in the furrow and other three on the land. If so, please make picture of same.

In response to the above query, we have thought best to publish a number of cuts of three- and four-horse eveners. We have not used or seen a four-abreast hitch that corresponds to W. Mc.'s request, but the four-in-hand arrangement represented by one of the illustrations has been commended by a correspondent. Where four horses are used abreast, one may be put on the plowed ground, and, if he is a fairly-smart horse, will walk up even with the rest.



Note.—Both teams are hitched to ends of chain, which passes through pulley.

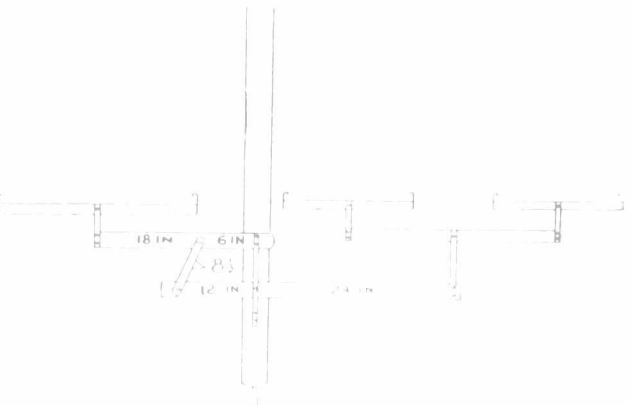
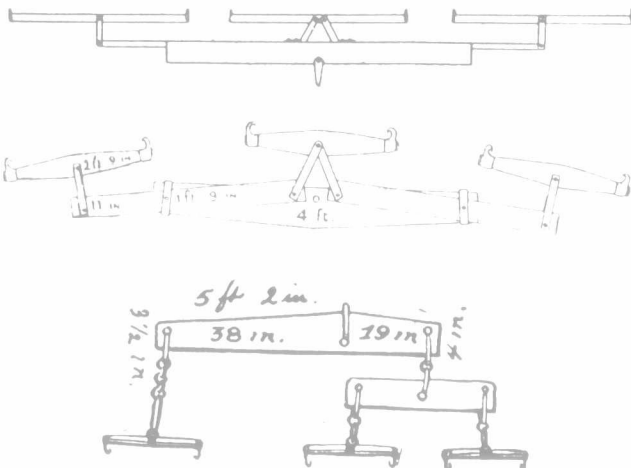


elbows, it is very serious. In any case, if much skin is destroyed, you must expect some weeks, and perhaps months, to pass before recovery takes place. If you decide to go on with it, procure a good supply of the mixture recommended, and put it on freely. If you can cover the part with thin cotton soaked in this Carron oil, all the better. Renew this dressing frequently, and, if any blisters form, open them with a clean needle, but do not remove the skin. Later on you can change to some simple ointment, such as carbolic or zinc ointment.

Although I ask all to procure some Carron oil, many will not do so, and, when the accident occurs, they will, as usual, stand and wish. But in such cases we have no time to stand. Rush into the house, get some eggs, and cover the injured parts with the whites, then dust on flour, or chalk, or starch powder, or mix chalk and water to a cream, and cover the part repeatedly until a thick coat is formed, and get the veterinarian as soon as you can. If the skin cracks, or is destroyed, some would use a dry powder to dust on. Zinc oxide, with twice as much starch, is not bad, but iodoform, with equal quantity of boracic acid, is better, and one part iodoform to eight parts of tannic acid is still better. If you prefer, you can mix either of the latter into a salve with vaseline or lard. Probably this would be the better plan. Later on, say after a week, treat it as an ordinary wound.

In speaking of the above, I have been thinking mainly of burns produced by fires. If they are the result of chemicals, some other things must be thought about. For instance, say the cause was a mineral acid (sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, nitric acid, muriatic acid, or hydrochloric acid). In this case, to add water, or anything containing water, we would produce more heat. What we want is something that will destroy, or neutralize, the acid. So, we would cover it at once with chalk, or even baking soda, and after the effervescing had ceased, we could wash all off, and treat as recommended before. If the cause has been some caustic substance, such as lye, it would be better to neutralize it with an acid, say vinegar.—[Dr. J. Fielding Cottrill, in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.]

I am much interested in all sections of "The Farmer's Advocate," but am especially interested in the orcharding and fruit-growing columns. The article on the laying out of an orchard was, I thought, very clearly explained both by descriptions and drawings.—[G. Yule, York Co., Ont.]



Note.—This is not quite a true evener.

LIVE STOCK.

Crops for Sheep.

The wise shepherd, in planning his crops for the year, has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of foods, but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 12, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," published and issued free by the Live-stock Branch, at Ottawa, takes up this subject in a practical and thorough manner. Under special crops for sheep, it deals with clover, alfalfa, vetches, rape, cabbage, turnips, mangels, corn, and the several classes of grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches, the bulletin says:

"Vetches, or tares, as they are also called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay. This crop much resembles peas in habit of growth, and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines, and stand up better when grown with a stiff variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grew a small area of tares with oats for soiling the show flock, and, in case of a shortage of clover, vetches were cured for hay. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy, is much relished by sheep, and constitutes a rich diet.

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving some attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but, so far, the seed, having to be imported, is very expensive, and few care to bother with it.

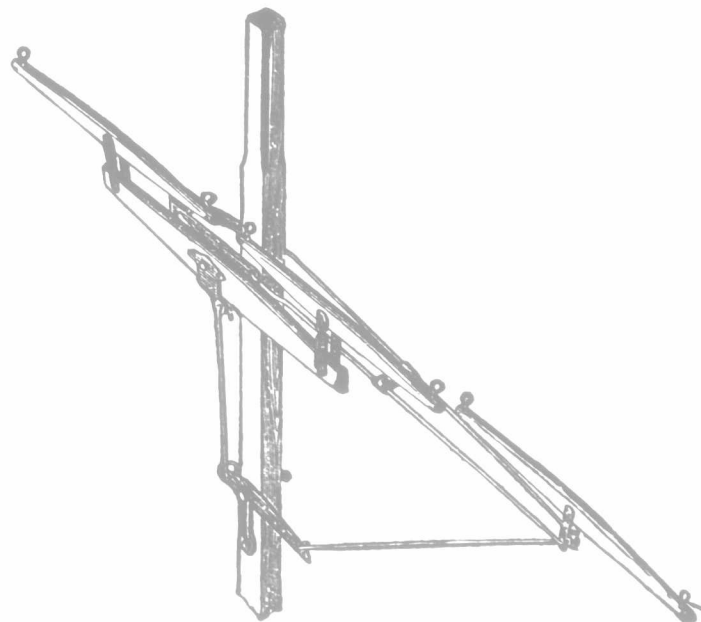
"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom, and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling, the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but

this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by tramping."

Sheep-raisers who do not already possess a copy of this bulletin, would do well to order one from the Live-stock Commissioner, at Ottawa.

Dual-purpose Shorthorns Demanded by Economic Agriculture.

Economic necessity is an unyielding force which drives truth home in unmistakable fashion. The demand for more attention to the development of milking quality in our beef breeds is gathering support wherever earnest men are thinking intelligently upon the economics of meat production.



The idea that a cow can be profitably kept for a year on high-priced arable land, yielding as her sole return a calf for beefing purposes, and a few months' nurse for it, presupposes fabulous prices for beef, prices which cannot be permanently maintained, for the simple reason that good beef can be more cheaply produced with a dual-purpose stock; and if one breed does not meet this need, another presently will, as surely as water runs down hill. Those authorities and journals, therefore, which have been playing the part of candid friend, by pointing out the urgent importance of developing dual-purpose attributes, deserve the gratitude of every well-wisher of the better-milking beef breeds. One of the more tardy, but now quite insistent, champions of the dual-purpose idea, is the Breeder's Gazette, which, in commenting recently upon a remarkable record of milk-and-butter production in Pennsylvania, made by a Shorthorn cow, Rose of Glenside, that yielded in one year, in official test, 18,975.2 pounds of milk and 624.76 pounds of butter-fat, remarks that, "In the case of the record-breaking Rose of Glenside, the milking trait has been intensified to a marked degree without marring a satisfactory dual-purpose type. Hundreds of Shorthorn cows are excellent examples of the same blend of practical virtues.

"Milking Shorthorns that are equally useful for beef production are not idle myths; they are tangible money-makers, scattered throughout the country in pure-bred and grade herds. We have the unorganized foundation material in this country for the evolution of a beef-and-milk type of Shorthorn that would equal the best representatives of the type in England. It is well worth developing. It is demanded by economic agriculture in many parts of the country."

The marketing end of the meat trade of Western Canada is to be looked into by a commission appointed by the Manitoba Government at the request of representatives of the live-stock interests. The members of the commission are A. M. Campbell, of Hanlan; Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, and R. A. C. Manning, of Winnipeg. The purpose of the commission is to arrive at a solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions under which live stock raised in Western Canada is marketed. The question of open stock-yards and a public abattoir will receive special attention.

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