

A Clydesdale Sire Being Used in Western Ontario.

covered. Various drugs which act upon the nervous system have been tried with practically negative results. Various operations which consisted in severing certain nerves also proved worthless.

In recent years an operation which consists in severing or removing a portion of the tendon of the peroneus muscle, which passes down the outside of the hock and then deviates inwards and downwards and joins a tendon in front of the cannon, has been claimed to be effective. In some cases it is effective, while in others it has no effect. It cannot be explained how it is effective, or why it is in some cases and not in others. It is the most effective treatment yet discovered, and is worth a trial. Where the symptoms become well-marked, of course, it requires a veterinarian to operate.

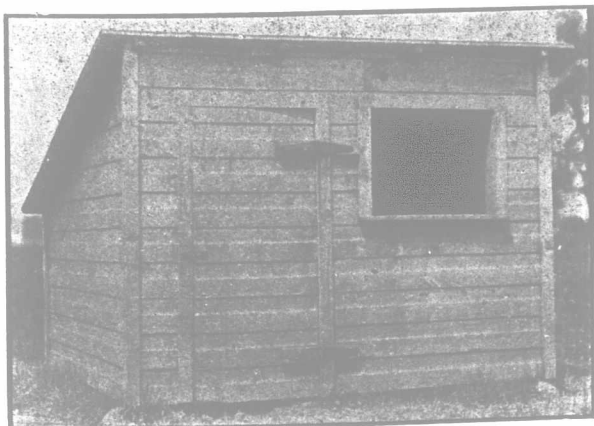
WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

A Colony Hog Pen.

Those who make a study of hog raising may find a suggestion in the following description of a colony hog pen used on the Essex County Seed Farms, Ltd. Where swine are raised in any way extensively they must be out of doors as much as possible, and to house them under such conditions is a problem. Breeding sows thrive better where they have access to the ground, and a suitable run, both while pregnant and when suckling the pigs is a necessity. Anyone who has had experience in this line will say that out-door exercise and the liberty of rooting or working in the soil are potent preventives of disease. Young pigs, shoats, feeding hogs and brood sows profit by an out-door life on clean soil, and many types of portable pens are used to house them on the fields. Economy in construction, ease with which they may be moved and the service they render are three cardinal points in connection with such a pen. The one illustrated may not be the best, but it is the type adopted and the one being used on the farm mentioned.

This portable colony pen is 8 feet by 10 feet on the ground; 3 feet 6 inches high at the back and 7 feet high in front. As shown in the illustration it has a door and window in the front. The framework is 2 by 4-inch studding, and is walled with drop siding, and covered with a commercial roofing. A pine ship-lap floor is laid, and the whole structure



A Portable Hog Pen.

is built on runners 4 inches by 4 inches. A man can build a house of this kind in about a day and a half at a cost of \$20, time and material included.

The Superintendent of the farm explained the use of such buildings somewhat as follows: They will be equipped as farrowing pens for the brood sows, and used thus during the farrowing season. Feeding hogs will occupy them during the fattening period when the occasion arises, and each house, it is thought, will accommodate 10 hogs. Furthermore, they will be used as sleeping pens throughout the winter, and the occupants will be obliged to walk the length of a narrow pen to a large building where all the feeding will be done. The portable pen will be placed several rods from the large feeding building, and this will force the pigs to take exercise. During the summer the shoats running in the fields will be provided with shelters of modest construction.

Sixty acres devoted to the swine department is divided into 5-acre fields which will permit of a rotation of crops in each lot, and a frequent change of the stock to fresh pasturage. An 8-strand wire fence, 32 inches high, is the type of fencing used.

Some Good Steers on a Good Market

It was our privilege, during the winter just past, to observe the feeding and fattening of two loads of steers on the farm of J. P. Beattie in Middlesex County, Ont. They were sold at Toronto on Monday, June 5, at a very satisfactory price, and the gains, shrinkage, price obtained and their treatment during the feeding period make valuable information for those in any way interested in live stock.

As feeders one load was purchased through a commission firm at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, and they went into the stable about the latter part of November. These with another bunch of steers that were "picked up" locally made 33 in all, and their average weight was 1,080 pounds. A few days prior to the date of shipment they averaged 1,380 pounds, showing an average gain of exactly 300 pounds for a feeding period of 6 months and a few days. When moving they were driven about 5 miles to the shipping point, which is 120 miles from Toronto. They left the farm in the afternoon, were driven leisurely to the station and loaded early in the evening. The next morning they were unloaded at their destination. From the stable to the Union Stock Yards they lost 66 pounds each, showing a shrinkage of 47-10 per cent. The market was not so strong on June 5 as it was the week previous, but they were cashed for \$9.75 per cwt. The silage, which was a part of their ration all winter was discontinued one week before moving them, but their hay and chop was provided as usual. For two days prior to shipping they were allowed out in the yard for a short time each day in order to get them accustomed to being loose, for they stood chained throughout the feeding period, getting their water from a trough above their mangers. Their frolicksome spirit was in this way gratified before they left for their last long journey. The shrinkage, it will be observed, was very moderate, the average weight dropping from 1,380 pounds to 1,314.

These cattle were fed approximately one bushel of silage each per day, and one quart of chop during the first month. The dry roughage consisted of one feed of clover hay and all the straw they wished to pick over at the other two feeds. The chop was made up of wheat, oats and barley, equal parts, and it was given on top of the silage. No mixing of silage and straw was done. Throughout the two following months the quantity of chop was doubled, and two feeds of hay instead of one were given each day. The hay was fed night and morning.



Six Good Doers.

From this period on the grain ration was gradually increased until it reached ten pounds per day, which was the greatest amount fed during the six months. Towards the last the steers received three feeds of hay daily, and all winter they were given a tablespoonful of salt each in their morning feed of grain and silage.

A noticeable feature about the buildings was the absence of any large heap of manure. A team was driven through the stable every day except Sunday, the droppings and litter loaded on the wagon and hauled directly to the fields. Mr. Beattie's plan with regard to the manure is worthy of consideration by all farmers.

The Loophole in Fighting Abortion.

A writer in The Live Stock Journal describing how losses from abortion occur, cites the case of a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns in Scotland. It was in the boom of the 'seventies and the owner had planned a sale, but one of the cows aborted. The owner enquired about the precautions taken, and found that disinfection of everything except of the attendants themselves had been complete.

"Asking questions as to what had been done after the cow aborted, he found that the men had liberally used the disinfectants upon everything—except themselves, but that, with boots and hands reeking with the litter, they had returned to milk the other cows. They could not be made to believe that they could be the media of conveying the infection. A veterinary surgeon was called in, and all means of restraining the spread of the disease then known were put in force. The veterinary's opinion was that the outbreak was the result of someone having brought an aborting cow for service to the stock bull. For three years the fight was waged, and then, when victory seemed in sight, there was a recrudescence of the abortions. Inquiry elicited that a neighboring farmer had called to ask how the abatement of the disease had been brought about; he went through the shippings, and on leaving said his stock had never been free from it for years, and he had just come from an aborting cow. In all ignorance, he had repeated the cause of the first attack. Another three years' fight and once again victory loomed in sight. The in-calf heifers had been sent to a distant farm to be out of danger. When they returned for calving, they began to abort, and the cows followed suit. It then transpired that abortion was prevalent in the cows on the farm adjacent to that to which the heifers had been sent, and only a hedge had divided them when at pasture. The result was a third three years' fight, which ruined the owner. Missing sales during the palmy 'seventies, the loss could not be less than £2,000, in addition to the trouble."



A Few of the Steers Fed by J. P. Beattie.