

put up" hay in which is popular and Ireland farming to be. If the Scots in the damp England it would be the only effect as a matter of stable to stock. In Scotland he stacks his hay even when too damp and a fact that bales so firmly equal to 68. selling at \$5 equal quality will compress

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considerable thorns have have been Nottingham, me for him- thorns. His ek, and the or 43 head. and as usual Mr. Duthie invariably friend at an s was held an average d by Mrs. ersed. Her ge of £124 e herds of hire, (who year, Jack, Cheshire. and his 22 r. Cornelius hings. His

sixteen head made an average of £88 7s. 11d. The highest price made at this joint sale was 320 guineas for the young bull Bapton Fairy King. A Princess Royal yearling heifer made 300 guineas, and a cow made 180 guineas. A considerable number of the animals purchased and the best of the heifers came to Scotland. George B. Shields, Dolphinstone, Tranent, is founding a herd in East Lothian, where unfortunately A. J. Ballour's herd at Whittingshame is to be dispersed on 31st August. Mr. Shields was the purchaser of the 300-guinea Princess Royal heifer. Large exports of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have recently been made to The Argentine. The "blacks" are catching on there. A young herd in Banffshire, that of J. F. Cumming, at Keirermony, gave a good account of itself at the recent Aberdeen show. The champion Shorthorn at that event was the Cluny Castle heifer Windsor Belle 23rd. She had been purchased before the show by Robert Copeland, Milton, Ardlethen, for John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont. She is a beautiful roan and well balanced in all her points. No breed is making more headway in Scotland and England than the British Holstein-Friesian. At the dispersion sale of the Blackmore herd of the late Mr. Marriage in Essex, 116 head made the fine average of £56 2s. 5d. There is to be another dispersion sale at Cradlehall, Inverness, on the 10th August, and it will be interesting to see how the Dutch cattle sell so far north. Ayrshires are holding their own, and are being rapidly improved and consolidated as a commercial variety. The herd of East Boreland of Glenluce, the property of J. C. Cunningham, of Dunragit, contains 74 head. Their milk records in 1915 for 60 weeks work out at an average of 759 gallons at 3.55 per cent. butter-fat per cow. This is an exceedingly good return, and shows what can be done in grading up herds along commercial lines.

In spite of the War and the strenuous stage upon which it has entered we are having some shows. During the month there have been quite successful events at Edinburgh, Lanark, Stranraer and Aberdeen. The feature of the Lanark event was a very fine show of Black-face sheep. Some of the best ram-breeding flocks in Scotland are in the Lanark area, and indeed at no show can a better representation of the breed be seen than at Lanark. The Edinburgh show was the best and most ambitious of the four. The champion Shorthorn was W. T. Malcolm's great dark roan bull which was second to Mr. Kellock's white Jack Tar at the Royal. The Clydesdales were, however, the best feature at Edinburgh. Indeed, the display of the breed has rarely been excelled in the metropolis of Scotland. The champion male was Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery's seven-year-old big bay horse Signet 16816. This is the sort of horse to show in order that men may understand the essential points of a Clydesdale, and how he differs from a Shire. He is a horse that wears. Signet is as fresh as a three-year-old. The leading three-year-old was Mr. Dunlop's famous Dunure Kaleidoscope 18335, which is travelling in East Lothian this season on very high terms. He is a great horse, and won the championship at the Royal last year, and the Cawdor Cup this year at the Spring Stallion Show. Second to Dunure Kaleidoscope stood a remarkably good, broad-boned horse named Hiawatha Again 18765. This is a fine specimen of a Clydesdale draft stallion. He is the Dundee and Carse o' Gowrie premium horse this year, and has already been hired for 1917 by the Inesh and Upper Garioch Society in Aberdeenshire. He is owned by his breeder Mrs. Kinloch, Ardoch, Dumbarton. William Dunlop had first prizes for two-year-old and yearling colts with his unbeaten Dunure Independence and Dunure Ernest respectively. This last is a particularly well-balanced, true colt. He was second at the Spring Stallion Show and first at the Royal. No horse can surpass him in breeding, and he shows it in his singularly well-balanced appearance. He was bred by J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, and was got by Dunure Footprint out of Harviestoun Phyllis, grandam Chester Princess. His sire, dam, and second dam all won the Cawdor Cup, and were extraordinarily good animals. The champion female was Mr. Dunlop's Dunure Chosen 37306 own sister to Dunure Footprint and an unbeaten mare. Another own sister, Black Silk, owned by S. P. Sleigh, was first both at Edinburgh and Aberdeen in the brood mare class. Three daughters of Dunure Footprint were first in the three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling classes. These were G. A. Ferguson's Rosebud Wm. Ritchie's Balcairn Lady Alice, and J. P. Sleigh's Gaya. This is a remarkable record, and these animals were again all first at Aberdeen. There also the champion stallion was J. P. Sleigh's great black three-year-old horse Kismet, which stood second to D. Kaleidoscope at the stallion show. This is a great horse. He has developed magnificently and is another son of Dunure Footprint.

A notable decision has been come to by the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society. They have voted a sum not exceeding £500 to inaugurate an investigation into the causes of, and if possible to find a remedy for joint-ill in foals. This strange disease is the cause of many deaths among foals. No matter how careful some owners may be they have no luck in breeding Clydesdales, having lost their foals every year. The disease seems to begin at the navel, and has generally been supposed to be due to blood poisoning—contracted before the umbilical cord is healed, yet the problem was that it showed itself no matter how spotless might be the surroundings in which the mare foaled. A fresh theory has been propounded that the disease is due to some poison in the blood before

the animal is foaled. On this theory a number of veterinary surgeons have adopted the plan of administering an anti-toxin serum to the mare before foaling and also to the foal. Whatever may be the scientific reason, the fact is undoubted that several breeders who never had any luck with foals have this year, following the use of this anti-toxin serum, had all their foals alive. This, in the case of one breeder, is an unprecedented experience. All, however, are not agreed on the subject, and there is a sharp difference of opinion among veterinary surgeons as to the value of the serum treatment. In order to set the matter at rest, if that be possible, the Clydesdale Horse Society has inaugurated this movement, and it is to be hoped that it may issue in something useful.

Flockmasters throughout the United Kingdom are in a state of suppressed excitement over the commandeering of the whole wool clip of 1916 for army purposes at a maximum price of the average for 1914 clip plus 35 per cent. There can be no doubt that this price is not fair value. The flockmasters plead for 1915 price as the basis, and it is not easy to see why it was not taken. The breeders of Cheviot sheep have been most unfairly hit of all. This variety of wool leads for clothing purposes, and the arrangement which the Government has made means that growers of Cheviot wool will require to take 5d. per lb. less for their clip of 1916 than they got for the clip of 1915. This is not fair or equitable, and naturally there is a good deal of feeling on the subject.

SCOTLAND YET.

Infectious Sore Mouth in Young Pigs.

An outbreak of sore mouth in young pigs is sometimes noticed without appreciable cause. It is sometimes called infectious stomatitis, as the stomach is often involved. It is due to a specific germ.

Causes.—The disease is seen almost exclusively in pigs under two months old. The principal predisposing factor in the development of that disease is filth. Dirty quarters, filthy feed troughs, mud-holes, accumulation of manure in the lots, poorly ventilated pens or sleeping quarters, allowing hogs to burrow in manure heaps or stacks, and feeding decomposing food and filthy slops, are the conditions that predispose and render hogs readily susceptible to infection. Some claim that the virus of the disease (a germ known as necrosis bacillus) is found in the intestines of all hogs, but in animals well cared for and in good health it cannot multiply sufficiently to cause trouble. The disease may rapidly spread through a whole litter by the teats of the sow becoming infected and distributing the germs among all nursing her. The germ does not seem able to get a hold on a normal, healthy membrane. It is necessary for some abrasion to be present in order that the germs may be able to get the necessary start. Abrasions may be caused by eruption of the teeth, by injury from sharp-pointed objects, or by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

Symptoms.—At first the symptoms are much the same as those of an ordinary sore mouth, but are much more severe. The patient refuses to nurse or eat. It is dull and listless, and there is an increase in temperature. If the mouth be carefully examined at this time it will show a number of inflamed patches, especially on the lips and gums. In the early stages of the disease the spots are of a deep red color, quite dark, and the gums are seen to be considerably swollen. In severe cases the swelling of the snout and lips may be sufficient to close up the nostrils and cause the patient to breathe through the mouth. At a later stage the spots become

ulcers, the margins of which are much inflamed and thickened, while the centres are a yellowish white. Later the centre becomes depressed and presents an ulcer which is very slow to heal. The gums may slough sufficiently to involve some of the teeth and the ulcers in the lips or snout may be very deep. Pain is well marked, and the least movement of the jaws causes intense suffering. The patient is unable to eat, hence rapidly loses flesh and strength. The sloughing ulcers cause a disagreeable odor. The course of the disease is usually rapid, lasting from 3 to 10 days, and a considerable percentage of the affected die.

Treatment.—In the prevention of the disease there are two important lines to be followed. First, the prevention of the appearance of the disease in the herd, and second, the prevention of its spread should it appear. As a precaution against its appearance the quarters in which the pigs are kept should be cleaned out regularly, and should be sprayed with a disinfectant, as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal tar disinfectants, at intervals of at most three weeks. When the disease appears in a herd the affected ones should be at once moved from the others, or a better plan is to remove the healthy ones to quarters known to be non-infected. It is also well to remove the mother from the rest of the herd, as pigs of other litters may suckle the infected teats and develop the disease.

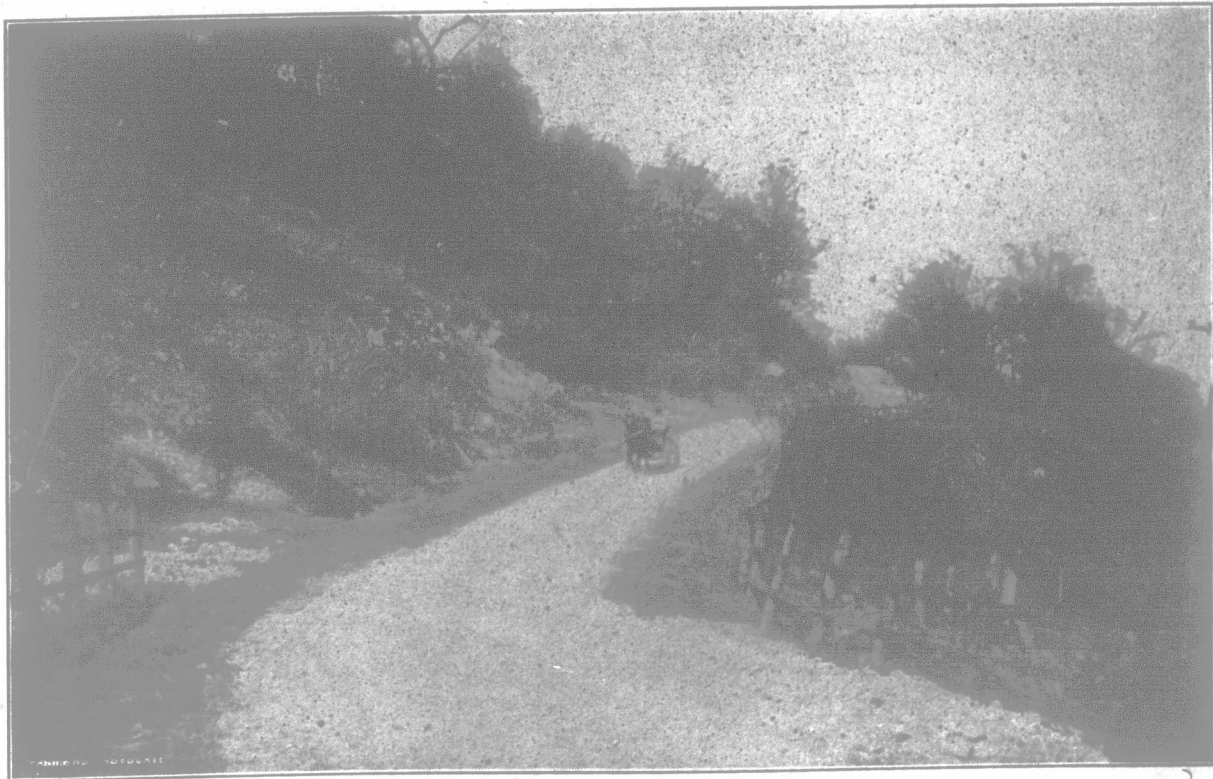
Curative Treatment must be well attended to in order to get results. The mouth should be irrigated with some strong, non-irritant disinfectant, as a solution made of 1 oz. of potassium permanganate to a gallon of water, or a solution of boracic acid 1 oz. to a quart of water. The ulcers should be touched with the point of a pencil of the nitrate of silver, or with a mixture of equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh carefully applied with a feather. This treatment should be repeated twice or three times daily for several days. Where large numbers are affected and it is not convenient to apply this treatment, a simpler treatment can be given by making a bucket full of one of the above solutions, or a 4-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar disinfectants, and dipping each pig head foremost into it. In this manner the ulcerated surfaces are brought in direct contact with the disinfectant. Some claim to get good results by putting a teaspoonful of the flowers of sulphur into each pig's mouth twice daily.

On account of the severe nature of the disease, and the fact that most of the pigs that recover from an acute attack do not thrive but become stunted, it is well to carefully consider whether it would not be wise to destroy the badly affected cases. Cases that recover should be given tonics, as a teaspoonful of equal parts of gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda to 9 or 10 pigs twice daily, and carefully fed and cared for for a few weeks. WHIR.

THE FARM.

The Hessian Fly.

Every year there is a considerable amount of damage done to the wheat crop by the Hessian fly. Some years the loss is quite serious, and it is advisable to take every precaution to keep this tiny pest in subjection. There are two broods hatched in the fall-wheat area of Canada. In addition to the injury done to the fall wheat during the autumn there is considerable loss from attacks of the summer brood which appears in May and June. The Hessian fly is a two-winged insect resembling a mosquito in appearance. These adults lay their eggs on the young blades of new-sown fall wheat in late August or early September. From these eggs minute grubs hatch and make their way down the



A Good Road—One Place Where the Horse is Not Driven Off by the Gas Wagon.