

the fat that causes indigestion its amount should not be large. A little lime water in the cow's milk will also help digestion. After the foal has been accustomed to new milk he can gradually be put on sweet skim milk. Every precaution should be taken to feed him out of a clean dish and to never give sour milk. Two or three quarts three times a day will be all that a healthy colt had better have.

Both before and after weaning, a foal should have a liberal supply of crushed oats and bran. If the colt is intended for road work this will give him muscle and stamina, and if of draft breeding will add size to these two essential features. Always make an effort to keep the milk flesh on a colt. Colts that keep it may be naturally easy feeders anyhow, but it always follows that they are the best keepers. Brown pastures, warm water, no shade, and flies to fight is a combination that will take the flesh off, and the spirit out of, almost any colt. On some farms these are difficult to overcome, but a shed, a well, and some grain will generally answer the purpose.

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The President of the British Board of Agriculture outlined recently the plan which the government has in mind for encouraging English horse breeders to produce army horses. Arrangements will be made for the registration of a large number of suitable stallions and mares, probably five hundred and twenty-five thousand of each, respectively. In addition to purchasing the stock from these, the army authorities will purchase horses henceforth at the age of three instead of five years.

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Russia owns the largest number of horses and mules of any nation in the world, the United States coming second on the list with a total of 26,673,000. In this country there are 333 horses for every 1,000 inhabitants and in Russia 247. Argentina has 911 horses per thousand of population, or just about as many horses as men, women and children. France has 95, Germany 75 and the United Kingdom 49 per thousand of population, while Japan has 27 and British India only 11. There are said to be around 100,000,000 horses and mules all told in the world.

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English Exchanges say the United States government is buying army horses in Australia. The horses are for use in the Philippines where it is believed they are more serviceable than horses bred in America or Europe. Thus the tables are turned in the trade since England bought American horses for the Boer war.

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New York State has voted \$10,000 to the horse show to be held in connection with the State fair at Syracuse, September 14 to 19.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

The Health of Canadian Live-Stock and its Preservation.

All stockmen and other people whose knowledge of the importance of the live-stock market industry to Canada is sufficiently broad, will agree that the preservation of the health of animals in Canada is of paramount importance. Diseases affecting animals of the farm may be broadly divided into two classes, contagious and non-contagious, the latter in the majority of the cases being due to a neglect of Nature's laws by the care taken of the live-stock, either from irregularity in feeding, lack of exercise, insufficient water, too close confinement, or a diet made up of inferior quality forage or grain. These, however, may be dismissed from our minds at present because they present problems easily solved by individual breeder or feeder, who will only remove the cause. It is, however, a different and more serious matter when the contagious diseases are considered, for here the individual can do little and must co-operate with others to form a community of interest, if effective work is to be done. Co-operation should therefore be the motto of all interested in the welfare of the Canadian live-stock trade. I use the word "trade" advisedly, because, unfortunately, some people never recognize danger, never feel the need of public spirit unless their own pockets are affected. Who must co-operate to obtain the

object desired? The farmers, the breeders of live-stock, the government of Canada, the latter represented by the Minister of Agriculture and his coadjutor, the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner.

These premises being established and understood, it will not be difficult for each party to get to the other's point of view, and regulations will become less irksome, because of the confidence each will have in the other the object being, as is well understood and already mentioned, the prevention of any possible hindrance on the score of disease to the development and welfare of the live-stock trade of the Dominion.

In order to maintain the welfare of the trade, two objects must be kept in view all the time, (a) the prevention of the ingress of contagious disease new or old, through the gateways into Canada, (b) to prevent the egress, the shipping out of diseased animals, or products from diseased animals, which would be fatal to our trade in other countries, Great Britain and elsewhere. The two objects cannot be separated, for the one is dependent upon the other. What machinery is employed to attain the desired ends and what contagious disease are the efforts of the department directed against?

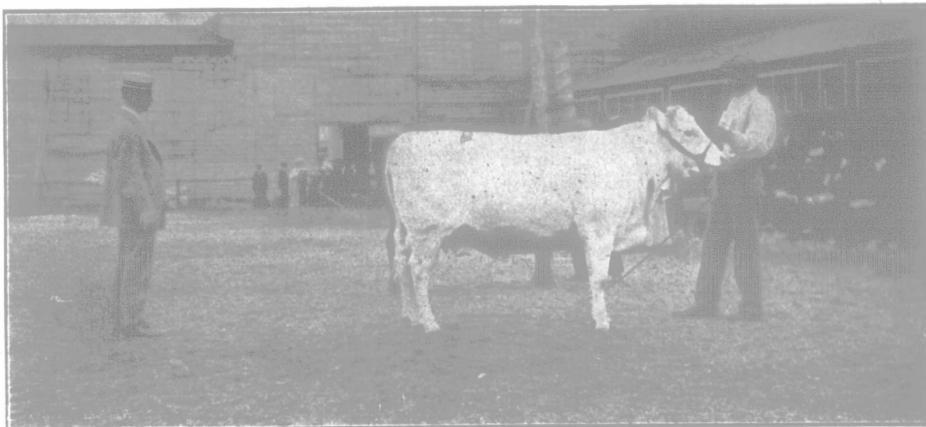
The machinery consists of (a) acts of parliament, viz.—the Animal Contagious Diseases Act 1903 and the Meat and Canned Foods Act of 1907 and the regulations thereof. (b) The technical and lay members of the Health of Animals branch of the Department of Agriculture charged with

diseases, the nature of which may be only partially understood. There is also a clerical staff engaged in keeping and tabulating the results of the work done.

The technical force is recruited as the needs warrant from the ranks of graduate veterinarians, who must pass a stiff examination before they can become eligible for appointment. The value of Canada's live-stock and trade in live-stock products is large, and is increasing rapidly, and more than warrants the expenditures made to date, which are very small in comparison with those of other countries doing similar, but no more effective work.

The following are the contagious or infectious diseases which occupy the attention of the branch: glanders, hog cholera, dourine or *maladie du coit*, sheep scab, rabies, and mange, also as to the disposal of the carcasses and the disinfection of the premises in which anthrax has occurred and the prevention of the exportation of lumpy-jaw (actinomycosis) and mange infected stock. Actinomycosis and tuberculosis, being exempted from certain clauses of the Act, are not dealt with by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, beyond preventing the exportation of affected stock. Other diseases, Pictou cattle disease, blackleg and red water, are given attention by the inspectors and pathologists of the branch.

(Continued on page 146).



PROF. CURTISS DECIDING BETWEEN CLARKE'S SNOWBIRD AND DUCHESS OF LANCASTER FOR FEMALE CHAMPIONSHIP AT WINNIPEG.

The Herd Law Again

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I find the correspondence re the Herd Law in your columns interesting, and a trifle amusing, especially amusing from Mr. Bradshaw's shortsighted viewpoint. To quote his own words he also "seems to want further light." Had he not mislaid his spectacles when he read Mr. Mundiman's letter he would not have read 'stock-raising' for 'ranching'—anyone will see there is a wide difference, as all farmers go in for stock-raising to a more or less extent, while few, if any, farmers go in for ranching.

In some districts, perhaps, farming and ranching might be carried on side by side, and I believe is, as in the country near the foothills, but where so, why should the expense of fencing be saddled upon the neighboring farmer. The stockmen were, perhaps, the pioneers of some districts, but as for their self-denying public spiritedness in squatting in the midst of a sort of 'no-man's-land' with a bunch of cattle, I fail to see it, or why any special consideration should be given them at the expense of the farmers. And as for opening up a country, that is contrary to a rancher's creed, and if it were not, I may leave it to your readers to judge which would better open up a country, one rancher, or the twenty or more farmers required to settle up his range.

The whole grievance of the question seems to hinge upon the subject of fencing—who should fence, the rancher or the farmer. Mr. Bradshaw thinks the farmer should fence the grain in, and why in the name of common-sense and British fair-play should a farmer be compelled to look after his neighbor's cattle—for that is what it amounts to. To begin with, the farmer has to buy his land, or homestead it, which amounts to the same thing indirectly, for he must spend time labor money and earn it from the govern-