

The teachers will at once get in touch with all local Agricultural organizations, Farmers' Institutes, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Fruit Associations, etc., and endeavor to work in harmony with them. Then the individual farmer will not be overlooked. The teacher will be the local representative of the Department of Agriculture, who will make a study of local conditions and local needs, and who will advise the Department as to the sending of other specialists to promote work of a special kind. If the poultryman is wanted at a certain place—he will see that he is brought; if it is a question of drainage, or of forestry, or of insect destruction, he will endeavor to bring in the Expert of the Department to co-operate with him. It is hoped that this teacher will be the man to whom the individual farmer will appeal for help, whether it may be for a report or a bulletin or for the assistance of some one who has become an expert along any particular line. It will be seen, then, that the first business of the teacher will be to become acquainted with the farmers of the county, get their sympathy and support, and, gradually gather about him in the school young men, farmers' sons, who want some special education, and also to help men of more mature years who are willing to make a study of some special feature of farm work. The main hope lies in this fact, that the work is untrammelled—it is to be allowed to develop along lines that will suggest themselves as best suited to each section. If the people will not exact too much and will not expect too much in the first year, we have such confidence in the ability and good sense and enthusiasm of these young men that we believe success will follow, though it may be along lines that some do not now anticipate.

We had to have a course of study outlined and we had to compile lists of appliances, but these are more or less ideals to work up to. We propose to begin on somewhat modest and moderate lines and work up to these in time.

These young men have gone to the High Schools, but they are not to be tied up—their services are at the disposal of the people of the counties in which the schools are situated. We hope to attract to these High Schools, in time, many young men who would not go there under other conditions, and we hope to get the farming community in more sympathetic touch with High School work. We hope also that some young men from the town who propose going into professional or mercantile life may be attracted to these courses. Such a course would be of value to them in their professional career—perhaps they may even be attracted away from town life to undertake farming as their life-work.

You will see how difficult it is for us to tell definitely just what we propose to have done. The reason is that intentionally the scheme is to be allowed to develop along natural lines, and therein is our best hope of its success. We have provided six men who have the best that the Agricultural College can give them; it is our hope that they will carry some of the work of the College out to the schools and the farms of these six counties selected and that other counties will next year call for others. The Premier has promised to enlarge the work, if it is so desired. The Department of Education is prepared to do everything that it can to fit this work into the established system of the Province; and the Department of Agriculture will back it up by all of its resources. The heaven of agricultural instruction is now being planted in six High Schools. It should spread to other High Schools, and ere long, through them, find its way into the Public Schools. Then perhaps the farmer will be able to see that his work and calling has as much share in the general educational system of the Province as any other work or calling. The work has been started—what is wanted now is fair consideration and genuine sympathy by the farmers themselves.

C. C. JAMES

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto.

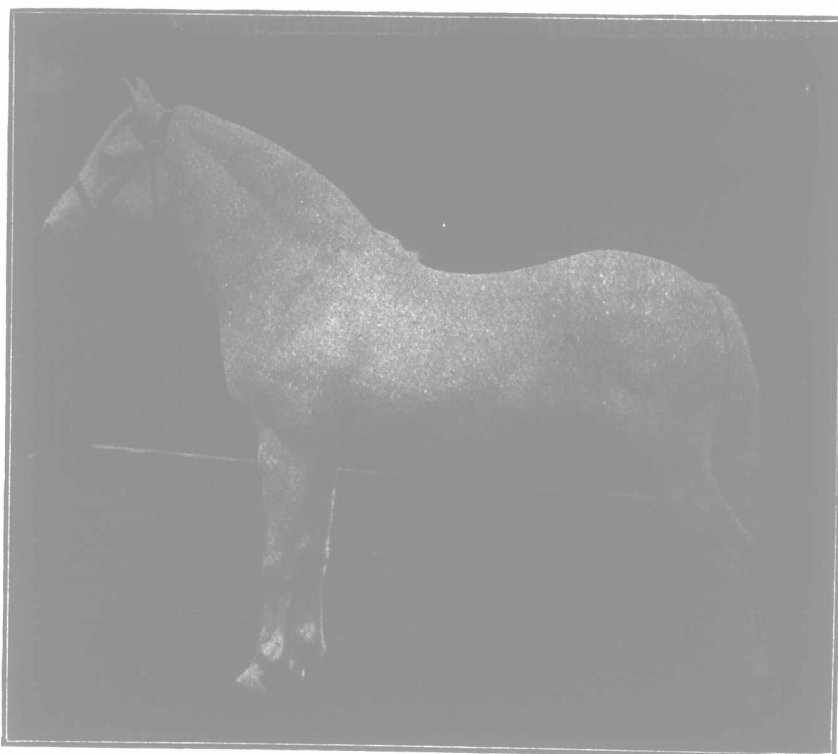
The coming of summer weather, though longer delayed than in the average years, has at length been realized, and warm days and occasional showers have wrought a pleasing change in the crop prospects. Spring grain, which up to the middle of June had made but little growth, has, under more genial influences, made rapid headway, and the prospect for fair average crops of this class is decidedly encouraging. Hay will doubtless be a light crop, though better than the farmers' fears of a couple of weeks ago. Pastures have been freshened, and corn, which loves heat, has generously responded to its impulses, and in warm weather continues, may yet give a fairly satisfactory yield of fodder for ensilage purposes, at least, if not of ripened product. Hay and corn harvest will no doubt be a week or two later than in ordinary summer seasons, but this may not prove a serious matter if the crops mature satisfactorily. On the whole, the prospect has greatly improved in the last ten days.

HORSES.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.

(Continued.)

The manifestation of lameness is shown by the animal in two ways: First, during repose; second, during movement. In some cases the expression is much more palpable while the animal is standing still, as in many cases of foot lameness. For example, a horse will continually point (place one foot in advance of the other and rest it upon the toe), or even elevate the foot which is suffering pain; if both feet are diseased, he may point or elevate them alternately. But when he is made to move, the degree of the lameness does not seem equivalent to the amount of pain expressed while standing. In other cases the animal will stand perfectly sound, although in the majority of cases the pastern of the lame limb is more upright than that of the sound one, as if he feared to put as much weight on it; but when made to move, he will immediately exhibit the lameness. Again, in many cases the animal comes out of the stable sound, but when he has been driven a variable distance lameness becomes manifest. Others, again, leave the stable very lame, and become freer in their action when they have been warmed with exercise. Such cases are apt to deceive, hence the examiner should take all precautions against being deceived. Some horses show lameness only when they "turn round." They may go sound if led straight to or from the observer, but when turned sharply round, they at once manifest their unsoundness; and when an examiner finds a man who turns his horse carefully round, he should watch carefully and compel him to be turned quickly. Slight chorea or stringhalt is seldom detected except during the turn, and in some cases is shown only when the horse is turned one way.



Greylight.

Champion Welsh Pony, Polo Show, London, England, 1907.

In other cases lameness may exist in two or more limbs, but not equally; and when so complicated, the animal may endeavor to save the lame limbs by throwing his weight from them in such a peculiar manner that it requires great care to distinguish the true nature of the case and form a correct opinion. Again, there are some horses which walk down hill in so peculiar a manner that they may be supposed to be lame. This is sometimes called "a three-cornered walk." He sways from side to side most awkwardly, his hind-quarters being turned to one side or the other, going forward almost sideways, like some animals going down hill with a heavy load behind them. A touch of the whip will cause him to improve his gait, and show at once that it is not lameness, but laziness, from which he is suffering. This is a fault that should be corrected when a colt is being taught to go in harness. The signs of lameness shown during repose are very important, and often diagnostic. A horse suffering from pain in one of his fore legs will usually point the foot. This is done for the purpose of relieving the pain, by throwing the flexor tendons in the pastern at relaxation, and removing tension or pressure from the painful parts. This pointing may apply to every lameness in the fore limb, but is especially noticed when the lameness is below the knee. The pointing of elbow or shoulder joints is characteristic. The pointing of the

tended, the knee flexed, and the foot held on a level with or a little behind its fellow. In severe shoulder lameness, the pointing, if we can call it such, is backwards, the limb generally is relaxed, the knee bent, and the foot placed behind its fellow, sometimes the toe only touching the ground, the whole limb semi-pendulous, on account of the inability of the muscles to elevate it and bring it forward without pain.

When the lameness is in a hind leg, the patient may stand with it flexed, knuckled over at the fetlock, or with the foot elevated off the ground entirely. When he stands with the lame leg in advance of the sound one, the position generally indicates disease in or below the hock.

A horse with acute pain in both fore feet will stand with his hind feet well advanced under his body, resting one fore foot and then the other. Should the pain be in both hind feet, he will stand with his fore feet well back beneath the chest, his body pushed forwards and head hung low, in order to remove the weight as far as possible from the seat of pain. He will ease one hind foot and then the other, and, if the pain be excessive, will breathe heavily and show other symptoms of distress. Pain in both hind feet often interferes with the act of urination, by preventing stretching of the body, which is so characteristic of that act in the horse. In such cases he will endeavor to stretch himself, will elevate the tail, but, with a groan, quickly assume his former posture, and suddenly pick up his feet alternately. From this fact, it is often supposed that a horse suffering acute pain in both hind feet is suffering from some disease of the urinary organs.

"WHIP."

(To be continued.)

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION PROBLEMS.

In your number of June 6th, on page 943, is published my circular regarding Canadian pedigrees, which says: "To record the produce of an imported filly, it is necessary to record the filly herself and have her ancestors recorded in the Scottish books, unless this is already done." This is an error, and should read, "Canadian Clydesdale Studbook." In yours of June 13th, the statement is made that the fee for recording Scotch pedigrees is \$1.00 and \$2.00. While this is true, it is in some degree misleading, as it is also a rule of the Association that the ancestors recorded in the Scotch Studbook must also be recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. For this a fee of 50 cents is charged for each ancestor. Many of these ancestors have already been recorded and paid for by previous importers who have imported other progeny from the same, so that the exact cost of recording an imported Clyde has to be studied out. When the applicant sends in his Scotch export certificate, with name and address, and requests a Canadian pedigree to be issued for the animal, the officials at Ottawa look the matter up and ascertain how many of these ancestors remain unrecorded. They then write a letter to the applicant stating what the cost will be, and, on his forwarding the amount, the pedigree will be issued. All applications sent to the Record Department before the first day of July will be considered without further notice. The pedigrees may be issued later on. It is a matter of regret that some satisfactory pro-rata basis cannot be determined by which the owner will know what the exact cost will be in every case, but no solution of the difficulty has offered so far.

J. W. SANGSTER, Secretary.

Of all animals, the most kind, docile and gentle is the well-bred and good-dispositioned horse, and no other animal, likewise, is more easily spoiled by injudicious and vicious management.

While size and color may help, so far as appearance goes, it is in gait and strength that the most care is necessary when the animals are to walk together daily.

Strength, endurance and speed are not developed by violent usage, but rather by a judicious amount of exercise given so as to develop but not strain.—[Exchange]