

ways be observed. Care should be taken not to give food of poor quality, especially musty or over-ripe hay. Greedy horses should be fed only a reasonable quantity of bulky food of any kind or quality, and if possible should not be worked or exercised immediately after a hearty meal, when the first symptoms of the disease are noticed. Before structural change has taken place, it is possible that the development may be arrested by the removal of the cause. In this case a purgative is indicated, followed by feeding food of first-class quality in small quantities. When the walls of the air cells have become ruptured, of course, a complete cure cannot be effected, but the symptoms can be palliated by attention to diet. All bulky food given must be of first-class quality, and given in limited quantities. It is good practice to dampen all food consumed with lime water, and some claim to observe benefit by the addition of a couple of ounces of raw linseed oil two or three times daily. Care should be taken to not allow the animal to overload the stomach. Small quantities of bulky food and larger rations of grain than is usually given give good results when the digestive organs are tolerably active. All methods that improve digestion tend to relieve the symptoms, hence gentian, ginger and nux vomica in dram doses of each two or three times daily are serviceable.

Unscrupulous horse dealers resort to various methods to relieve the symptoms of broken wind for the purpose of sale or trade. They know that the animal breathes tolerably well when the stomach is empty, therefore, when a deal is probable they keep him short of food and water, and give him a sharp drive to unload the bowels before showing him to the probable victim. Large doses of various sedative drugs, as opium, arsenic, etc., are also known to have palliative effect, and are often given. A heavy horse can be treated and dosed in such a manner as to practically remove the evident symptoms for a few hours, and the unwary purchaser finds out when it is too late how cleverly he has "been done." At the same time, an affected horse cannot be fixed so that he will not show the characteristic movements of the flanks during expiration if he is subjected to a sharp gallop for a quarter of a mile or further, neither can the peculiar, characteristic cough be removed, hence it is wise for a prospective purchaser to subject the animal to these tests if he has any reason to suspect the honesty of the vendor. WHIP.

Forcing the Colt.

While it has been time and again demonstrated that it is generally better practice to work the in-foal mare than to feed her heavily and give an insufficient amount of exercise, the fact remains that to make the best colts after foaling the mare should not be called upon to do much work, and should have the run of a good pasture. It is not necessary to keep the mare suckling the colt in idleness and it is an expensive practice, but where show colts or colts to be sold early in life are raised a great deal is gained by allowing the mare almost if not complete idleness. Besides this the colt which is being rapidly pushed along should get a few oats regularly from a box conveniently placed and away from his dam. When the youngster has grown large enough to eat well he will usually do better to get the oats himself than if they are fed to his dam when he only gets a small portion of their good in his milk. Of course, where feeding for show is the main object mare and colt both should get grain, especially at this season when the pasture is none too good, and flies quite troublesome.

On Stallion Enrolment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed where R. W. Wade had seen a marked change in the number of grade stallions that had gone out of business since last year. If Mr. Wade would take a drive through the country and notice all the posters along the different routes of stallion owners who either carry their enrolment certificates in their pockets or whose horses are not enrolled at all, and would take account of all the others out doing business without any posters at all, it might change his views. For my part I fail to see where the Stallion Enrolment Act is one whit better this year than last, or where it ever will be better, as it now exists. I do not know of one mongrel stallion in this section that is not doing the same business he always did, and for my part I will never pay \$1.00 to have my stallion enrolled again. I will take the chance of being fined, and if I am there will be others also. There is no use of a dozen or so stallion owners keeping the law and the rest breaking it and let go scot free.

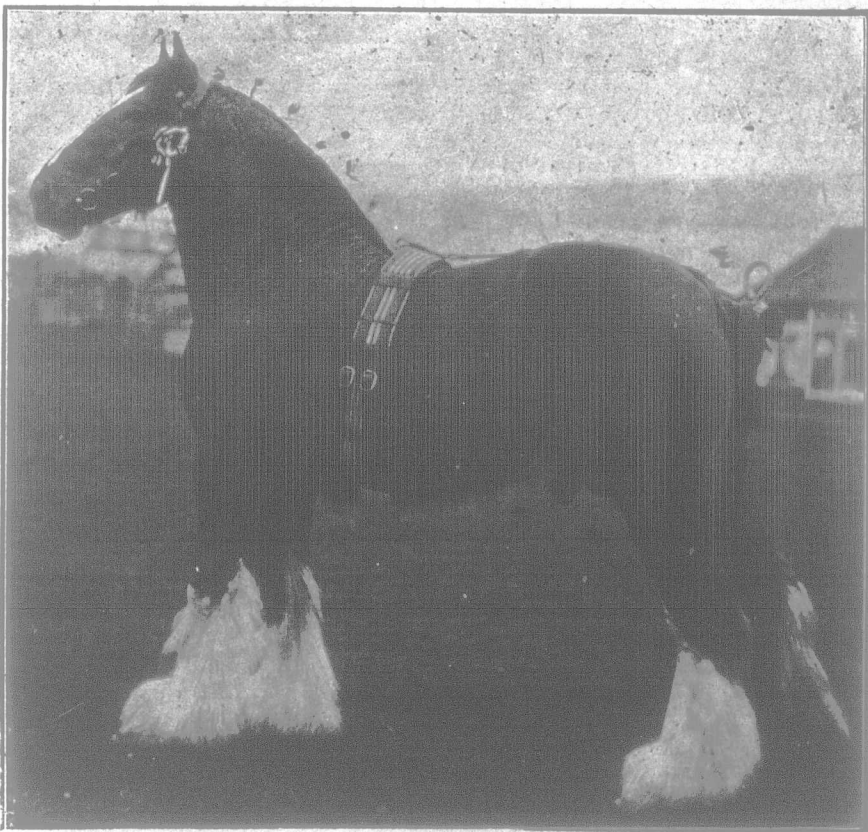
Carleton Co., Ont.

T. A. HAND.

LIVE STOCK

Our Scottish Letter.

Having just returned from the Royal Show at Shrewsbury one's thoughts naturally turn to things suggested by what was seen there in 1914, and what one saw on the same show-ground 30 years ago (in 1884), when the same town was visited by the Royal Agricultural Society. It may be interesting to some to mention that the writer has been present at every show of the R. A. S. E. since 1879 with the one exception of that held at Derby in 1881. Possibly this is what is called a "record." In any case it is not at all likely that many, if any, alive today can equal it. Apart from that which is the common experience of humanity—the passing hence of the generations of man—many changes can be discerned in the conditions of agriculture now as compared with those of thirty years ago. One of the most remarkable is the prominence given now to agricultural education and training in the technique of dairying and domestic management. A splendid school for this kind of work is conducted by the Shropshire County Council at Radbrook near to Shrewsbury. This technical school, which is for girls only, is under the control and management of a lady named Miss Macleod, who is of Canadian birth, although of Skye descent, as her name indicates. So popular has the school become under her management that now in place of the school canvassing for pupils, candidates have to await their turn for admission, and none outside the county are admitted as students until the whole of the county candidates have been enrolled.



Oxford Blue Blood.

Champion Shire stallion at the Royal Show, 1914.

Another new feature is the prominence given to practical training in the development of rural education. Premiums are awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society for the most efficient workmanship in hedging, ditching, draining and fencing, the building of stacks and all the other details of farm labor. The laborer is being recognized, and his importance in the rural economy is no longer ignored. At the meeting held in the show-yard the Society's gold medal was presented to the champion hedger, found after a thorough test by the local societies. All this is work in the right direction, and one did not hear of such things thirty years ago.

Shrewsbury is the centre of a great agricultural area. It is possibly one of the best market towns in England, and, as a centre for the distribution of store cattle and sheep, it has few equals anywhere in Great Britain. It was one of the first towns to adopt the principle of selling cattle, both stores and fat, by live weight, and it is the headquarters of the famous Shropshire breed of sheep.

The Show which is just closing has been characterized by an exceptionally good display of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Shire horses and Shropshire sheep. Regarding the last it is worthy of note that the highest average at the sale held within the show-yard was made by the Scottish flock of T. A. Buttar, Corston, Cowpar-Angus. Mr. Buttar has a very fine flock, and commands a ready sale for export. Shorthorns have rarely made better appearance at the Royal.

In spite of extensive exportation the quality of this great breed shows no deterioration.

A very interesting department is the working dairy. Here many tests are made in addition to the work done by competitors in butter-making, which is always a big "draw" at the Royal. The breed now known as British Holsteins is rapidly forging ahead. Since a register was started and records were officially kept, the advance of this breed, not in England only but in Scotland, has been phenomenal. On certain classes of land there is every likelihood that the breed may prove a formidable competitor with the Ayrshire. So far the last-named breed has succeeded in holding its own, but its patrons have need to look to their laurels. Ayrshires made an unusually good appearance at Shrewsbury. The class of uncalved cows was well above an average, and the merits of the breed were quite successfully made patent to visitors.

Shire horses were next to Shorthorn cattle, the heaviest classes to judge. The best animals among those exhibited was the champion female Dunsmore Chessie, now owned by Sir Walpole Greenwell, Marden Park; and one of the best Shire mares seen for many a day. Stallions were not from the Scotsman's point of view a good lot. They lacked the essential points of a lasting cart horse, viz., soundness, and wearing quality in feet and limbs. By "soundness" we do not mean technical soundness; we mean the indescribable something which stamps a horse as a wearer. The most valuable horse is that which stands the tear and wear of street traffic for the longest period. To attain this end it is needful above all things to have sound, good wearing feet, and razor-like bones with clean, open joints. These are the very points in which the Shire stallions seen at the Royal appeared to be deficient.

At present we are favored with a visit from a delegation of South African farmers. They have come to this country as the guests of the Union-Castle line of steamers whose chairman, Sir Owen Philipps, is one of the most spirited breeders of Shorthorns at present. These farmers are being feasted and feted in a remarkable way, but they are not seeing quite as much practical farming as they would like to see.

Hay crops are light this year everywhere. The crop is being rapidly saved north and south. The weather on the whole has been ideal for getting such work done. The heat at Shrewsbury was overpowering, and fourteen animals succumbed; very heavy rains fell accompanied by severe thunderstorms during the show. These rains have been general all over the country, and in some places they have wrought havoc. On the Highland line a railway bridge was swept away, its foundation being undermined, and the bridge collapsed while a train was slowly passing over it. Several lives were lost. The disaster is unique in the history of railway travelling in Great Britain.

SCOTLAND YET.

Feeding the Calves.

To a large extent the care of the calf determines the value of the mature animal. This is a trying season on the calves, and something should be done to keep up their vigor and produce rapid growth during the dry, hot season. Our calves at Weldwood are doing remarkably well in a shaded paddock, half of which is a newly-seeded timothy meadow and the other half oats with rape sown in. It is astonishing how the calves have trimmed off the oats and are feeding on the rape, and their growth and condition has been all that could be desired. In addition to this small improvised stalls have been made for each calf, with a long manger along the front, and a pole behind to fasten the calves in while they drink their skimmed milk and eat their chop feed. This ensures that each calf gets his full allowance of feed, none being robbed by the bigger and stronger youngsters. When the calves are through with their feed they are released, and move off to graze or to the shade. Next to stabling during the day and allowing out at night only, we believe this is the best method in raising calves, and when work is considered