

and care must be taken to clothe the patient well afterwards to prevent too great reaction. If after abatement of the symptoms the bowels remain torpid (as they generally do) the removal of this torpidity must not be attempted by the administration of drastic purgatives. Very small doses of raw linseed oil, say 4 to 6 oz. with 2 drams nux vomica may be given every eight hours, and the contents of the rectum removed by injections of soapy warm water occasionally. When appetite returns the most easily digested food, as bran and boiled linseed should be given, and the eating of dry food prevented until the bowels commence to act; and then solid foods should be given in small quantities for a few days.

WHIP.

Where Is the Horse Business Going?

It is no use saying "the horse business is as good as ever," because any one acquainted with the trade at all knows that to be untrue. However, we should not get too pessimistic, as prices for good animals still remain firm on our leading horse marts. Motor power has usurped as it were the place that ordinarily would have been occupied in the growing trade of towns and cities by the horse-drawn vehicle. Chicago is a city teeming with electric and gas-propelled conveniences for transportation and from April 30, 1911 to April 30, 1914, auto delivery wagons and auto trucks increased from 799 to 4,207 or 3,408 in all. During the same time, horse-drawn vehicles decreased from 58,114 to 54,429 or 3,685 in all. Where short, heavy hauls are necessary the horse will still hold sway. It is the long weighty cargo that makes the truck a profitable means of transportation. This circumstance in itself does not explain the weakening of the trade in horses, but other cities have a like tale to tell and although Chicago does not present the displacement of horses that one would expect the numbers are none the less significant.

More acres coming under cultivation and more intensive farming now being practiced necessitates a greater number of horses, and when the autocar becomes common in our towns and cities it will lose a part of its advertising value to its owners. The up-to-date, horse-equipped vehicle, many even have a greater value in that regard, and when they are at a par in that respect decision will hinge upon economical operation. When that time comes we are led to believe that the battle will be more equal. Tractors will plow and seed the prairies, but when it comes to cultivating we must depend on the horse. This is no idle dream for the mining system of farming in the West is gradually yet surely moving backward from the railroads. In proof of this the twenty carloads of Western hogs recently offered on the Toronto market is substantial evidence. The West will eventually, no doubt, look after its own horse business, for they are breeding good horses there in numbers. However, the Eastern States of the Union are now taking a considerable number of our eastern-bred animals, and they are willing to pay a fair price. The horse has without doubt seen a period of slight depression, but circumstances do not warrant any extreme pessimistic view for the future.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

May has gone, and taking the two months, April and May together it may be said generally that seldom have the farmers of Scotland had a better seed-time. The genial warmth of the second half of April is not likely to be soon forgotten. Hill farmers have had an extraordinary lambing time, and arable farmers an abnormal seed-time. The only drawback at present on the second day of June is that we could do with more moisture accompanied by greater warmth. The air in the evenings is still chilly, and in some places the growth of turnips is slow through lack of moisture. It is of doubtful expediency to sow swedes in April. May has an evil reputation for cold "snaps" and such a thing as a May frost which blights the early potato crop is not at all unknown. This season the genial warmth of the second fortnight in April was tempting, and men rushed forward the work taking full advantage of the balmy atmosphere. The fickle character of the weather in May has done some damage. The growth of the roots is not so strong as one would like it to be and in consequence the fly is having some encouragement in his attacks on the tender blades of the swedes. Nothing so overcomes the tactics of the fly as the rapid growth of the plants and now that June has come it is to be hoped genial warmth and moisture may go hand in hand.

We are having somewhat exciting times with what is called the carrying out of the policy of re-colonizing Scotland. We are endeavoring to get the people to come back to the land, and a

number of settlements have been made. Several large farms in different parts of the country have been broken up, and where one farmer cultivated the soil eight or nine have been planted. But in carrying out such a scheme there is bound to be displacement of capital, and cases involving nice claims for compensation are being tried. Of course these involve a deal of work for the legal profession, and expenses are being piled up. There are two kinds of cases for compensation—cases in which the Board of Agriculture for Scotland is called on to pay compensation to the landlord for depreciating his property, and cases in which the Board is called on to pay compensation to the big tenant who is being displaced in order to make room for the eight or nine smaller men who are to occupy his fields. The former type of case is much worse to settle than the latter. The amount of damage caused is to a large extent hypothetical. There is such a thing as sentimental damage. A large farm near to a country residence is taken. The landlord maintains that in such a case his property is seriously lessened in value. A tenant, who might rent his mansion-house, shootings and fishings, when his nearest neighbor was a tenant farming on a large scale, and socially the equal of the shooting tenant, would think twice before renting a place for sport, when his nearest neighbors were eight or nine small holders, none of whom was at all likely to be socially his equal. Besides, it might be urged, the tenant of the mansion-house and shootings might be sceptical about the bona fides of his eight or nine small tenant holders. They might be tempted to try a shot or cast a line themselves, and in the eyes of a British sportsman the worst of all crimes is poaching. Let a man be brought before a country magistrate for beating his wife, he may get off with an admonition or at worst a fine, but let him kill a pheasant, and he is punished with the utmost rigor

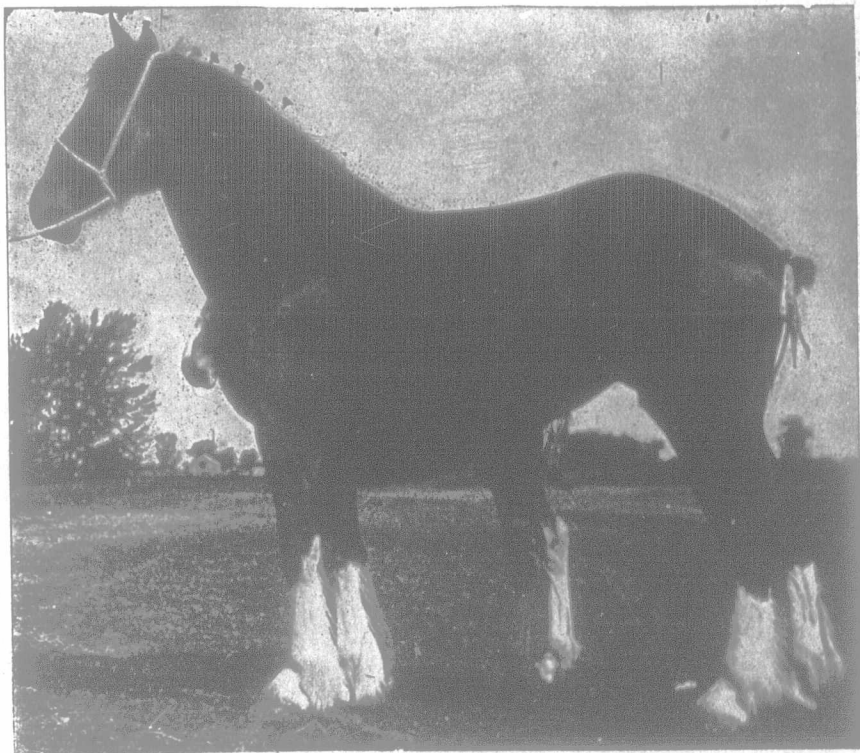
strued so as to inflict injury on the very class which it was the common desire to get back to the land. But this is exactly what has been done in one or two cases, and they do not look well when the facts are brought to light in the courts.

Another piece of recent legislation which gives rise to trouble is the National Insurance Act. It was passed hurriedly and has already been once amended. An intelligent member of the legislature was this week telling a meeting of one of the great Friendly Societies that there will be an amending Act every year. The prospect is not cheering, and the spokesmen of two of these great Friendly Societies—the Shepherds and the Odd-fellows—have recently declared in no uncertain terms that the compulsory thrift of the Act has wrought havoc with the spirit of independence which was the great feature of the thrift fostered by these splendid institutions when run on a voluntary basis. Scarcely a week passes during which circulars are not issued setting forth some features of the Act and its operations which were unintelligible: and in not a few cases these circulars are more unintelligible than the problems they are designed to solve. The experience of the National Insurance Act is a pointed lesson to the legislature not to rush things, but to consider well what they are doing before they crystalize opinion in an Act of Parliament.

A feature of the times is the attention that is being paid to the working classes in agriculture. The day was when the two great National Societies of England and Scotland took no notice of the great army of agricultural laborers—male and female. Now both Societies have inaugurated a system of reward for long service. Some of the cases brought to light are phenomenal. On the farm of Abbington Grange, near Cambridge, there is an old servitor who has been earning his bread there for 72 years. He began work when he was nine years of age, and has not once been out of harness all these years. Old Joe as he is affectionately termed, has seen six tenants go out of the farm, and seven enter, and he has continued loyally to serve each of these successive tenants. A portrait has been published showing "Old Joe" and his white mare which is 86 years of age standing in one of the Cambridgeshire lanes. They are certainly a wonderful pair, and both are greatly valued by their present employer, Thomas Nesbitt. Old Joe has received one of the Royal Agricultural Society's Long-service Medals, and he well deserves it. We have had none with quite such a long record in Scotland, but still we have had one with over sixty years' service, and quite a number, both male and female, with the half-century to their credit. These have received the Highland and Agricultural Society's Long-service Medal, and that institution never spent money to better purpose.

The International Horse Show at Olympia, London, has opened its gates to-day (4th June) and is to be kept open until Tuesday, 16th inst. This is a very bold venture. The show for the first few years of its existence was a phenomenal success. Last year it was not so successful, and it remains to be seen how it will fare this year. Whatever else it may fail to do, it has this to its credit that it greatly fostered the breeding and "making" of harness horses and ponies. The depression in that class of stock is sufficiently marked, but it would have been much worse had it not been for the International Horse Show. A great disaster has befallen the ranks of the breeders and fanciers of harness horses and ponies in the death of William Foster, Mel Valley, Worcester, without doubt the most accomplished judge of a harness pony in the world. He died very suddenly, and last week his stud was dispersed, the average being very high. One pony, only 13.1 h.h. made the extraordinary figure of 1,150 gs., or fully \$6,000.00. It is not likely that we shall ever again see an artist in pony management to equal Mr. Foster, and "Mel Valley" will remain the high-water mark of pony culture in Great Britain.

Two recent Hackney sales did not reveal much



Aberdeen's Grace.

Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale mare at the recent Ormstown Show. Owned by R. Todd, Geneva, Quebec.

of the law. Hence there is a good deal of room for speculation as to the amount of compensation which may be due to the proprietor of a farm taken under the conditions briefly outlined.

There is another drawback to the work of the Board of Agriculture in settling men on the land. In some cases the proprietor of a comparatively small place, may be a poorer man than his tenant. Two such cases are in my mind. The owner desires to resume possession or occupancy of his own land and houses, and notifies the tenant accordingly. Thereupon the tenant, who does not wish to move, applies to the Land Court to have it declared that he is a statutory small holder. This is a type of tenant created by statute in order to prevent a man who has done something to improve his holding being turned out without compensation. Such a man is not helped to find a new place. He is told that he should remain where he is, but in a case like one of those now before the country, the smaller of the two men is debarred from resuming possession of his own property until he has paid the other man out. A case of this kind leaves a bad taste in men's mouths, and on points of law, raised in one case of the kind in the Court of Sessions, the Land Court has been severely handled, and its methods in measure denounced. The Small Holdings Act should never be con-