

Umbilical Hernia in Colt.

I have a colt nearly three months old, and it has a rupture the size of a hen's egg right on the navel. What should I do for it?
Grey Co., Ont.

W.G.K.

Umbilical hernia is not an uncommon trouble in young colts. In most cases nature effects a cure, and unless the enlargement begins to increase in size it is generally wise to wait awhile and allow nature a fair chance to repair matters. If it becomes necessary to treat probably the safest treatment is the truss. Some veterinary practitioners have trusses made for the purpose. They can be made out of leather by a harness-maker, or out of canvas or like material by any person possessing a reasonable amount of ingenuity. The truss consists of a strap of leather, or canvas, about six inches wide, with a protrusion about three inches in diameter, and one and a half to two inches in depth to the centre of it. The truss is placed so that this protrusion presses upon the tumor and keeps the intestine pressed into the abdominal cavity. Straps and buckles or strings extending from the bottom and top of truss are fastened to a strap around the colt's neck to keep the truss from slipping backwards. The colt is allowed to run with the dam, and the truss is left on until the opening closes, usually four to six weeks. If properly adjusted, it will not scarify. If the truss fails to effect the cure a veterinarian should be called to operate on the colt. There is some danger of tetanus developing from an operation, but if the truss will not do the work the risk must be taken.

Good, Thick, 'Weighty' Horses.

The editor of the Scottish Farmer publishes several pointed paragraphs received in a private letter from a Canadian friend of the Clydesdale breed. This correspondent warns the Old Country exporters that too many unworthy representatives of the breed have come to Canada, impairing its prestige in competition with other breeds.

"Keep up the agitation for good, thick, 'weighty' horses, with good, clean, hard bone. Every scrub mare or stallion you send to Canada is doing the breed harm.

The horse trade is quiet here, and will be for a while, but good ones are all right, and will be. I am breeding some, and have plenty of enquiries for fillies of good quality with some size, but the importations will be light this year, and only good ones will be wanted."

LIVE STOCK.

Save the good calves.

Herd headers and herd builders are often overlooked in one's own herd.

Breed so as to be able to rely upon your own heifers to take the places of worn-out and unprofitable matrons

Few, if any others of our clovers and grasses stand sheep pasturing as well as does White Dutch clover. It makes a hardy, sweet addition to the permanent-pasture mixture.

Free range on the pasture is the best summer pen for the brood sow. She gets exercise in plenty, and "picks" most of her living.

During 1912 the United States Government inspectors condemned about a million hog carcasses and parts of carcasses for tuberculosis.

If possible keep the calves in during the day, and let them out at night in a good fresh grass pasture. This saves them much worry from flies.

The prices which have prevailed for pork during the past months should be sufficient encouragement to induce farmers to feed off a few pigs each year.

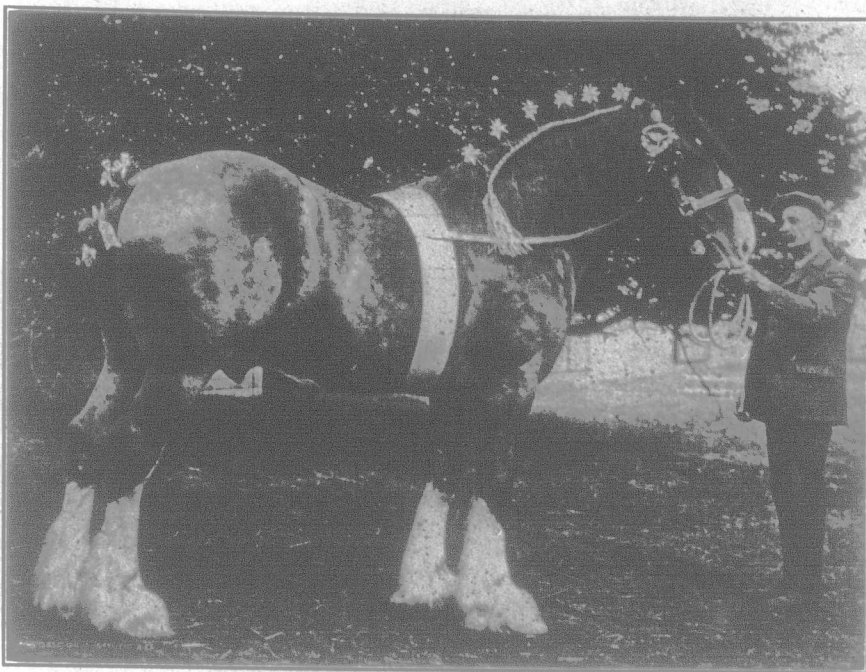
It is an advantage to teach lambs to eat grain before weaning them. They do not lose flesh after weaning if taught to eat and fed liberally at the same time, being given a run on fresh clover or new grass growth.

Comfort counts in feeding pigs as well as in feeding any other class of live stock. A roomy pen and a large grass plot or yard with plenty of shade are enjoyed by the pigs, and contribute appreciably to profitable pork production.

It would likely be wise for those who contemplate the buying of a few cattle this fall, to

feed, to get around and pick them up as soon as possible, as, no doubt, good things will be scarce, and it is always wise to buy early and get first choice.

Here is a good study for the farm boy: How many weeds are there common in your district, which the sheep will not eat? The answer to this question will involve a helpful study of agricultural botany, and will also increase interest in one of the most profitable classes of live stock on the farm. Few weeds will be found



"The Dunure."

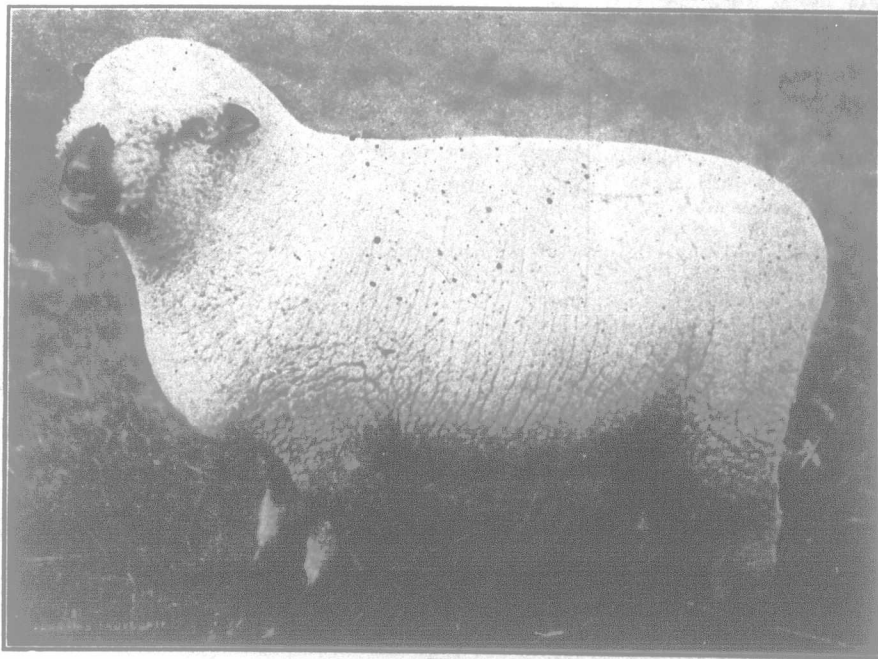
Champion Clydesdale stallion at the Royal Show, Bristol, 1913.

that the sheep will not eat, and many will be found to be trimmed very close to the ground.

An old bull which has been a good getter and is still a sure breeder, should not go to the butcher. There are plenty of herds in this country which could be benefitted greatly if their owners would purchase some of the tried bulls which breeders, from time to time, are forced to turn away to the butchers on account of their being related to the young helpers of breeding age in the herd. If such a bull is for sale, there is a grand chance for the young breeder to make strides in improving his herd. He is a surer proposition than the untried calf.

Our Scottish Letter.

At the present moment (July 5th) the one thing most of us here are thinking about is the heat. We had a weary winter and a backward



A Good Type.

Shropshire shearling ram, a champion at several county shows in England this season. Owned by A. Tanner.

spring, but now we are having glorious summer, and garments of the lightest class are being donned by both sexes. Two years ago we had a long spell of similar weather, and investments were made in light garments, which did not see the light during the weeping summer of 1912. Whether we are to have a spell of this heat belongs to the unknown, but it is very pleasant while it lasts, and in the West of Scotland we can do with a lot of it. It is not so every-

where. Down in the West of England, where the great show of the Royal Agricultural Society has been held this week, the land is greatly parched and burned up, and, one farmer who had purchased a big lot of bullocks lately, was greatly disappointed, and told us he wished he had never seen them. In the country between Wilts and Gloucester, usually a good grazing country, there is a great lack of moisture, and unless rain comes speedily the pastures will be a failure—as the hay crop already is. Taking Great Britain over, the demand of the farmer is, "Give us rain!" but in the West of Scotland we want none now for a spell until we get the hay up.

Potatoes, as all men know, are a sun-loving crop, and the present is a fine spell of weather for them. Old potatoes were scarce, and not for many years have the growers along the Ayrshire coast had a season like the present promises. The crop is doing wonderfully, but shortage in the supply of last year's crop has whetted the demand for the new season's products, and phenomenal figures per acre have been realized. It must be remembered that the most intense form of agriculture to be seen in Scotland is to be found in the early potato area of the West country. Ayrshire is, in fact, the most go-ahead of all our Scottish counties in agriculture. It contains a remarkable variety of land and

forms an epitome of British agriculture. North Ayrshire or the district known as Cunningham, is the home of the Ayrshire breed, and still one finds there the finest class of cattle of this type. Kyle or the central district of the county has also done much to perfect the dairying properties of the land, and now everywhere throughout the West and South-west of Scotland the Ayrshire holds the field as the best general-purpose dairy cow—producing the best milk for the manufacture of Cheddar cheese. The utility Ayrshire cow has now come to her own, and the records of no fewer than 67,000 individual Ayrshire cows are now available for the student of milking properties. The work of establishing these records proceeds apace, and ere many years are over there is likely to be nothing seen in our Western show yards or markets but guaranteed milk-record cows. As an illustration of what can be done to raise the standard of milk production in an ordinary commercial herd, the experience of the Experiment Station at Kilmarnock may be cited. By the use of milk records as a guide in selection, the annual average yield of the cows there has been raised to 744 gallons per cow. This is equivalent in round figures to 7,440 pounds of milk per cow in a normal lactation period. Cows with an average yield up to this figure will pay well to feed and keep; cows with records of little more than one-half of those could never pay. They would be lodgers and pensioners at the farmer's expense, and, in the end, would leave him a poor man.

Reverting to Ayrshire, we are at present having a visit from an eminent son of the shire which produced Robert Burns, in the person of Hon. James Wilson, who, for sixteen years, held the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture

in the United States. Mr Wilson was born in the Girvan district over seventy years ago. He was taken to America by his father when he was fifteen years of age, and eventually became identified with the agriculture of the State of Iowa. He held office during the Presidency of McKinley, the two administrations of Roosevelt, and the administration of Taft. He has now retired, and is visiting the Old Country in company with Henry Wallace, the founder of the well-