

effect produced on the bacteria. The theoretical method by which everyone could protect himself from this disease was to isolate his new cow, heifer, or bull for two or three weeks, and have his or her blood tested in the way he had described, and if the test exonerated the animal it could mix with the other stock with perfect safety. The method had surprising results wherever tried. There was no known medicine which could cure an animal attacked with abortion. Vaccination of animals was in the air, but there were no published statistics as to what its real value was.

Our English Correspondence.

ENGLISH LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Wharfedale Show has opened the English outdoor season, and once again has sporting Lord Middleton scooped the pool in Shorthorns at this Yorkshire show. He scored in bull calves with Birdsall Champion and in yearling bulls with Bacchus. The best bull in the exhibition, however, was Dean & Sons' Scotland's Standard, a roan with fine quality and character. Gold medal for female championship went to T. H. Maden's Hawthorn Queen, a beautiful level roan, with good brisket, deep in her ribs, and level over her top.

In Shires at Wharfedale, A. Grandage, the Cheshire breeder, produced a rattling two-year-old stallion, Duke's Double, a massive bay, by Halstead Royal Duke, and very much like him in character. Sir Arthur Nicholson, who showed his Shires to King George the other day at Leek, won with a three-year-old filly, Chipping Fair Lass, a short-legged, wide, and powerful mare, full of quality and a fine free mover.

The fall of lambs in England this season appears to be above the average, and the losses not more than usual. Generally lambs and ewes are healthy. In Scotland a number of deaths have occurred in Central Aberdeen and in Berwick. Sheep are backward in Dumfries, and "thin" in South-west Fife. Regarding the hill ewes, stock on the common grazings are in a very miserable condition, consequent upon the continual rain, and it is now stated that more than half of the sheep have died. In Ross sheep are in poor condition, in Caithness, North Ayr, and South-east Lanark and Kircudbright they are "lean", and "some deaths" are reported in North and East Perth. This will be melancholy reading for Scots domiciled in the new country.

At the Dumfries Show, by the way, Lieut. Colonel G. T. Ferguson-Buchanan won with Goldrum Ruby in aged Ayrshire cows, and in the milk-cow classes and in pairs he had several other winners. The silver medal for tenant farmers fell to A. G. Russell's six-year-old, bred at Aithenbrae, and got by St. Barchan. In Clydesdales the champion silver cup fell to James Kinloch for his brood mare Ardoch Jean, a daughter of Hiawatha.

A Yorkshire gentleman, Charles Thellusson, Broadsworth Hall, Doncaster, has become enamored of the Aberdeen-Angus, and is forming a new herd. He has been to Scotland to make selections from the Earl of Strathmore's herd and that of W. S. Ferguson, Pictstonhill. More head were bought at the Eshott sale, held in consequence of the death of T. H. Bainbridge. At this fifty head were sold at an average of \$20 dollars each. Chief price was 1075 dollars paid by A. T. Reid for the three-year-old Proud Grace of Eshott, probably the finest of her age in Britain. She was led into the ring with two very pretty twin heifer calves at foot. The twins realized 165 dollars between them.

Pig breeding is on the increase in Scotland, and Perth is to have a bacon curing factory.

A Swedish machine has carried off first prize in the Royal Agricultural Society's milking machine trials.

The famous Aberdeen-Angus herd at Cullen House is to be dispersed in the autumn. Here is a chance for a Canadian bargain hunter to run over for a holiday, and make a bit as well.

South Africa is importing Shorthorns at a rapid rate. The possibilities of the vast grazing lands within the countries of the Union, and also of Rhodesia have long been recognized, and development of these districts is bound to follow upon settlement and the investment of capital. Shorthorns of both beef and dairy types are, at the present moment, being bought. Young bulls and heifers are what the South African buyer is "after" just at the moment.

Sir Tatton Sykes, Bt., who bred two Derby winners, Doncaster (1873) and Spearmint (1906), died recently at the age of eighty-seven years. He seldom ran a horse himself, but bred Shorthorns to some extent.

The King and Lord Roberts have each "blessed" the soldier team of polo players who have sailed to U. S. A. to bring back the cup the Britisher's lost at polo. The Duke of Westminster is paying all the expenses for the ponies.

His income has been worked out at six dollars a second.

The young Prince of Wales has offered a silver cup, of the Irish pattern, for the champion cow (all types to go in) at the Bath and West Show. He is taking a deep interest in farming, and is reviving the stud farm on his own estate in the Duchy of Cornwall.

Sir Walter Gilbey has celebrated his 82nd birthday, and is still hale and hearty.

The famous old Hackney stallion "Gentleman John" made his reappearance in the sale ring at the pedigree sale of Hackneys held at York House Colne, Hunts, by direction of I. B. Wright. Despite his twenty odd years "Gentleman John" made as good a show as a five-year-old. Few horses have had a more meritorious career, the championships and prizes to fall to his lot in the '90's being almost legion. He was for a long time at the head of N. G. Heaton's stud. At Chatteris Ferry that gentleman paying 5,000 dollars for him. Heaton in 1902 sold Gentleman John to go to America, where two years running he won championship at New York. It was not until he was 19 years of age that he was broken to harness and won in leather. On his return from America in 1910 Heaton purchased him, and he eventually joined Mr. Wright's stud. He has now found a new owner in A. J. Newman at 72 dollars.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.



A Cool Dip.

Sheep-washing is not the common practice it once was. Most shepherds clip their sheep early, which can be done when work is not so pressing, and the sheep are not burdened with a heavy fleece in hot weather.

Sore Feet in Cattle.

When looking over a very fine herd of grass-finished steers about a year ago, several were noticed to be more or less lame, due to a soreness in the feet. This trouble is not uncommon, and a few points dealing with it by an American veterinarian may aid some feeder to diagnose and treat his lame cattle.

The lameness is caused by an abscess-like formation between the hoofs. The starting point is usually a small scratch or abrasion in the skin, which offers a suitable avenue for the entrance for the germ causing the trouble. These germs live in the soil, manure, and other filth about the yards and feed-lots. During the dry weather they cause very little damage. When the yards are muddy, or the stables unclean, or the cattle pasture in wet places, the growth of germs is favored. At this time also the continued action of the wet, foul material makes the skin between the claws tender and easy to injure.

An examination of the lame foot will usually reveal swelling and tenderness. If the space between the claws be cleaned out, the skin abrasion is usually plainly evident. Sometimes there is a thick, cheesy covering of grayish pus over the surface of the sore. At other times the pus may burrow beneath the skin, and even form pockets that are filled with this cheesy material.

Treatment consists in keeping the affected animal out of the mud and wet manure for several days. Thorough cleansing of the part with any of the coal-tar dips, using five teaspoonfuls per pint of water once daily, is very necessary. All loose shreds of skin should be cut away, and pus pockets well drained. In mild cases, the application of pine tar proves a very effective treatment. The severer forms should receive, in addition to thorough cleansing, a dressing of equal

parts of iodoform and boric acid under a bandage for several days. Taken in time and vigorously and persistently treated, healing should not be prolonged beyond a week. If left alone, some cases soon assume the most severe type, which means delayed healing and more bandaging and dressing.

The Wool Outlook.

The Canadian Textile Journal, commenting on the Canadian wool outlook, says, that it is expected that this year's domestic clip will be much larger than it has been for some years, especially in the West. The Journal comments favorably on the Federal Government's proposal to encourage sheep raising in the foot-hills of the Rockies, and also the scheme providing for two wool sorters to be placed at the disposal of associations to assist in grading the wool and preparing it for market, and in addition to this, the offering of the department to pay 25 per cent of the cost of transportation of such graded wool to the London market. Continuing the Journal says: "But in taking such action, we think that particular attention should be paid to the home market, which has been and is able to use a much larger quantity of the domestic clip than has been provided in anything near good condition. It will be advantageous to the growth of the

wool-growing industry in this country, to have a good home market for the wool, and this can only be provided by paying particular attention to the requirements of the mills here. If a part of the clip is to be well graded and well prepared for the market, it should be offered to the Canadian mills where it will command as good prices as anywhere. Canadian wool will only be popular on foreign markets when it has established a much better reputation than it now has on the home market. The principal reason for its success on the English market this year, was the shortage of the wool supply, as hitherto English buyers have shown a distinct apathy toward Canadian wool on account of the disgraceful manner in which it has been marketed. These buyers are well informed regarding conditions here, and pay close attention to the manner in which our mills receive the clip, so that we think if a good reputation is established at home, a good market will easily be found in the foreign exchange for any surplus there may be."

There seems to be something doing. With a prospect of the removal of duty on wool entering the United States and also a chance of marketing wool in England, growers are looking for better returns from their wool. Providing they can get just as much for it in the home market as to send it abroad, they would rather sell it here but the opening of these two new channels will surely better conditions. Home buyers realize this, and are early angling for the trade. But there is one thing in which growers have been negligent, and that is, the promiscuous and shiftless manner in which wool has been sorted and put up for sale.

A Good Calf Meal.

The Irish Department of Agriculture has carried on some extensive experimental work in calf feeding, to ascertain whether it is the more economical plan to rear calves up until time of weaning on whole milk, or on whole milk from four to six weeks after birth, and subsequently on separated milk to which some butter-fat substitute has been added. Three feeds were used containing such substitute viz., (a) A mixture consisting of five parts separated milk and one part of whole milk, approximating in composition to hand-skimmed milk. (b) Separated milk and cod-liver oil. (c) Separated milk and a mixture of meals. In addition to each of these rations a little nutted linseed cake was fed. The results clearly demonstrated that, although calves fed for a considerable period on whole milk will show a high rate of increase, as compared with