



PITOU, COUPAE-ANGUS, NORTH BRITAIN.

Just to the right of the castle ruin is seen a very old holly-tree, under which Claverhouse tied his horse on his way to the battle of Killiecrankie.

towards the toe for about 1½ to 2 inches. In the healthy foot they yield readily to pressure, and regain their normal condition quickly as soon as pressure is relieved. When diseased there is more or less of an enlargement, and they are hard and unyielding. Whether or not lameness be shown, the existence of sidebone must be considered an unsoundness. This condition is much more frequently seen in heavy than in light horses. We should look carefully for sores or eruptions of the coronet, and observe whether the wall of the foot be even and smooth. A ridgy or uneven wall must always be looked upon with suspicion. We must also examine for fissures running from above downwards (called false quarter), and also for sand crack and quarter crack, any of which is sufficient to condemn him. The feet should be of equal size and similar in shape; any considerable difference in size and general appearance indicates that the smaller one may at some previous period have suffered from some inflammatory disease which interfered with the growth of horn, and, hence, the foot is smaller than its fellow, and possibly uneven or ridgy. The foot should now be lifted and the frog and sole carefully examined for thrush, quitter, canker, seedy toe, or other abnormalities. It is good practice to remove the shoe and pare the sole down in the quarters to search for corns. Corns may exist and not cause lameness or any symptoms which would lead the examiner to suspect their existence, but at the same time they are liable to cause lameness at any time, hence it is well to remove the shoe and search for them, as a horse with corns can not be considered sound. When it is considered necessary to remove the shoes for this purpose, it is well to leave it until after the horse has been exercised to test action and wind.

"WHIP."

(To be continued.)

Stock.

Carbolic Acid for Abortion.

A Montana ranchman, who had suffered heavy losses from abortion among his herd of cows, fifty per cent. having aborted in one year, writes the Breeders' Gazette that by mixing carbolic acid with their salt he reduced his loss the first year to three per cent., the second year to two per cent., and this year, up to March, had not a single case. Here is his prescription: Feed your bulls and cows barrel salt in troughs, where they can have constant access to it, pounding the lumps fine, and to each one hundred pounds of salt use one pound of crude undiluted carbolic acid, or four ounces of acid to twelve quarts of salt, and mix thoroughly.

A Free Translation.

A student who used to teach primary grades in Chicago public schools, tells of his experience with a small boy in one of the First Ward schools. Jimmy was called upon to read, and getting up from his seat, recited in a singsong voice this legend from the second reader: "See the cow. Can the cow run? Yes, the cow can run. Can the cow run as swiftly as the horse? No, the cow cannot run as swiftly as the horse." Now, Jimmy," said the teacher, "do you understand that?" "Sure thing," responded Jimmy. "Well, then, close your book and tell me the story in your own words." This was Jimmy's version: "Get on to de cow. Kin her jinny legs run? You betcher life she kin. Kin de cow do de horse a-runnin'? Nit! The cow ain't in it wid de horse."

Snap-shots of British Agriculture.

British agriculture has practices, some of which may be adopted in Canada before a great while. Three at least might be mentioned specifically, because as yet comparatively little is known regarding them by the Canadian farmer. These practices are: "Profit-sharing with employees;" "insuring of live stock;" and "the insuring of the farm laborer by his employer."

Profit-sharing is nowadays one of the means by which the trust, capitalist or wealthy em-

ployer seeks to disarm the employee, and prevent strikes, by making the employee an interested party in work he is engaged in. The prevention of strikes is not the end in view where it is practiced in Britain, but has been adopted there as a paying procedure.

The scarcity of skilled and "interested" labor will at once make evident the wisdom of such a course, resulting in better care of the live-stock, and the raising of greater numbers of such stock, by increasing the percentage, not of births only, but of animals reaching the weaning period, maturity or any desired end.

In America we occasionally hear of one form of profit-sharing, the giving of a percentage of the prize money won at fairs to the herdsman.

At Lord Roseberry's home farm at Dalmeny, it was first introduced into the stud of Large Whites (Yorkshires), now so well and favorably known in Canada. The pigman (or swineherd) is now paid half a crown (about sixty cents) for every pig weaned over four in number, in each litter. As a result the profits to the estate have swelled, the number of pigs at the weaning time has increased largely, and sows, instead of raising four or five, now bring seven to ten to weaning time, eight weeks after birth. It is now the intention of the farm manager, Mr. Geo. Sinclair, to extend this system to the sheep and other live-stock branches of the establishment.

All successful stockmen know that one of the most profitable investments they can make is a little attention to the pregnant female at the time of the expulsion of the young. Help is frequently needed to facilitate the entrance of the young pig, lamb, calf or foal into the world, and when there it is often necessary to take measures to prevent its being either chilled or crushed.

The insuring of live stock is very commonly done, the existence of properly constituted joint stock companies rendering the practice both feasible and satisfactory. The expense for such insurance is naturally high, the rate averaging from seven to ten per cent. of the stock insured. Several strong companies are in the field that insure work horses, mares against foaling, colts against the risks of castration, stallions and other live stock. The work is done on a business-like basis, everyone knows what he has to pay and when to pay it, and is not bothered by an assessment plan, by which the honest man who makes his payments is, on having a loss left unpaid because his dishonest, or, perhaps, thriftless, neighbor neglects to pay his assessment, a duty he never intended to fulfil, obliged to bear an extra cost.

Owing to the workings of the Employers' Liability Act, the farmer now finds it necessary to insure his employees against accident when working for him, either on his land or with his implements. To be mulcted in a couple of hundred pounds (\$1,000) for the death of a herdsman or twenty to fifty pounds for a laborer's broken leg would be hard lines indeed on the farmer whose agriculture is, by all accounts, in such a depressed state. His anxiety for his employees' safety is relieved by the payment of a comparatively small

fee to the insurance company, who takes the risk and thus renders the farmer safe from pecuniary loss in a suit for damages, by means aforesaid.

In the face of all such hindrances, and poor prospects of good pices, it passes belief how the British farmer will persist in paying rent year after year, in many cases amounting to thousands of dollars, when, by the exercise of a little more energy and courage, he could, if satisfied, leave the comfortable firesides, the good quality of spirits, the horde of servants, and the patronage of an aristocracy, and exchange for land of his own, on which he could make money and provide a bigger future and happier prospect for his family. The Canadian West can offer him just as good a brand of civilization, and for the Southern farmer, a better system of education than can be got in England; besides, he would be untrammelled by obsolete ideas and customs, as well as free from the toadyistic, tuft-hunting proclivities so much in evidence in the tight little isle!

INTER PRIMOS.

A Tribute to the Shorthorn.

In the course of the admirable article on Shorthorns and Shorthorn-breeding, which he contributed to the last issue of the Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Bruce, agricultural superintendent to the Royal Dublin Society, who is himself recognized as one of the best judges of a Shorthorn in the kingdom, pays a high tribute to the merits of the red, white and roans as general purpose cattle. In this connection he writes:

It is well to consider for a moment what a good Shorthorn cow can do. She can, at or about two years of age, produce a calf and give a larger quantity of rich milk than any other general purpose pure-bred cow of the same age. She can, under ordinary treatment, go on from year to year producing a valuable calf and milking deeply for nine or ten months out of the twelve. During the two months she is dry she can, under a sensible system of management, quickly set up condition to produce a healthy, well-nurtured calf as the season comes round. After having eight, ten and even more calves, she is easily fattened to become a heavy carcass of good, useful beef.

It is not, however, in a direct way that the value of the breed can be reckoned. Very few pedigree bullocks or heifers find their way into our fat markets as beef cattle, nor do we find dairymen to any extent owning pedigree cows. While this is so, the best and most profitable dairy, store and fat cattle are either the product of Shorthorn sires or are bred from dams owing much of their excellence to the amount of Shorthorn blood in their veins. Dairymen do not trouble about herdbook or pedigree cows; they look for animals to give the largest return of milk for the value of food consumed, and what do we find! In the dairies supplying all our great cities the Shorthorn cross-bred cow is the universal favorite. Sentiment counts as nothing with such practical men; with them ownership of cattle is simply a matter of pounds, shillings and pence.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

Anent Cleanliness.

One uncleanly condition breeds another. If a man is sending milk to a dirty factory he very naturally argues that it is no use for him to take particular pains at home with his milk. This rule will work both ways. There is a tremendous force in example.



OVER THE HILL IS DUNDEE.

The camping ground of the anti-embargo men.