

length.

an' I didna' feel
up wood, sae I says
at tak' yer axe an'
at elm tree that's
ye hae it doon ye
sae.

for the best part
her got a wee bit
ls mysel'. When
an I can help since
s back. Thinks I
place for me, the
that waitin' for
when I heard Jim
ye'll hae to bring
n. It's tougher'n
t o' it."

cross-cut saw an'
It was standin'
en in use maybe
ken pretty good
e-kiln, an' all the
s to mak' it tak'
customer a'richt,
my back wis that
nee tae gie mysel'
thing in elm that
cut doon several
began tae bend
o' the saw doon
an off. The last
would. It juist
axe.

could tie knots
it sae tough dae

mair nor less,
the clearin' for
atever the wind
done. Frae the
but the mair the
intae the ground
became. There's
The mair knocks
the better mon

ye ye're richt.
mon afore nicht,
job wi' the wind
the same I think
me, if it's a' the

ae the hoose,
tae risk takin'
ae na doot that
comes tae hard-
dy an' a' that,
erdae it. I had
clothes he wore
ad be tae catch
the ither hand,
elm tree has a
' especially for
e present time.
re goin' at the
think there is a
comfortable for
as we possibly
eard a mon say
d chap workin'
l' at the same
his mon didna'
the auld fellow
pt him as weel
days as happy

ok on work as
ut it's the kind
It's the kind
ing our muscle
nd we develop
work is hard
ly way tae keep
ap-pile. I wis
lkin' along the
' an' hurrahin'
ae one o' them.
y. Somebody's
uld story, an'
l' at the same
ein' tae school
n as we could.
nd for muckle
em for it noo.
or school-days
en an' women
book-learnin'
this last, but
e afraid o' the
ducation after

much trouble
orth while tae
boy that gets
ed, is further
le a'gether.
the punish-
about. Ye'll
but if I ken
his warld for,
an' their con-

sequences. It's hard doctrine but it cam' doon tae us frae a generation that pit it intae practice an' showed the guid results that could come frae it. These auld ancestors o' ours had hardship in plenty, we ken that. They got it in the auld land before they left, an' they found it waitin' for them here. And if it wasn't that helped tae mak' them strong men, physically, morally an' mentally I'd like tae ken what it was. They got the wind frae all corners, like the auld elm tree by the lime-kiln, that ye could bend but couldna' break.

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Feet—V.

Corns—Thrush.

Corns are a common cause of lameness in horses. They are often present without causing lameness, but are liable to become troublesome at any time; hence a horse with a corn should be considered unsound, although he may be going sound. A corn is usually situated in the inner quarter of the sole, between the bar and the wall of the heel. It is caused by a bruise which wounds the blood vessels of the part, and causes an extravasation of blood between the sensitive and insensitive soles. Bruises which cause corns may be caused by the shoe when the bearing is too great near the heel, or by the horse treading upon objects which are small enough to insinuate themselves between the shoe and the bar of the foot. In some cases lameness is not caused, while in others it is, and its degree will depend upon the severity of the bruise and the amount of blood extravasated. In some cases pus is formed, when lameness is acute. It is a peculiar fact, that when a corn is once formed there is a great tendency for its perpetuation without apparent cause, and notwithstanding the greatest care.

Symptoms.—As stated, a corn may be present without causing any symptoms that will lead a man to suspect its presence, unless the sole be pared somewhat deeply over its seat. While corns usually appear in the inner quarter their presence in the outer quarter is not unknown. When the outer surface of the horn sole is pared away, little red streaks will be noticed and a little deeper paring will reveal some dried blood. The surface over which this condition exists varies greatly in different subjects. When lameness is present its intensity will depend upon the severity of the bruise, and upon the nature of the ground upon which the animal is travelling. As with many lamenesses, especially those upon which concussion acts directly, the lameness from corn is more marked when the horse is travelling on a hard surface. There is no peculiarity of lameness that will lead the observer to diagnose corn rather than other foot lameness. When the foot is examined, it will be observed that when pressure is exerted upon the seat of the corn (with a pincers, tester or other instrument) it will cause the animal to flinch. If there be suppuration (the formation of pus) pressure by the thumb upon the heel will cause pain, and if the sole be not opened to allow escape of the pus it will soon work up between the sensitive and insensitive walls, and escape at the coronet, thus causing quittor.

Treatment.—Remove the shoe, pare the sole well down, and, if pus be present it will escape; if not, the sore and inflamed part will be exposed. Then apply poultices of hot linseed meal for two or three days and nights, to allay the inflammation, when lameness will disappear. The wall of the foot at the quarter should now be rasped down so that no weight will rest upon the heel of the shoe above the seat of corn, and a bar shoe giving good frog pressure put on. If pus has been present, or the corn pared until fresh blood was drawn, the hole in the sole should be plugged with tar and tow before the shoe is put on, in order that gravel or other foreign matter cannot enter the opening. The shoe should be removed and re-set every three or four weeks, and pressure kept off the quarter. By this treatment a perfect cure may be effected, but there is a great tendency for the reappearance of the corn in a quarter where one has existed.

Thrush.

Thrush consists in a discharge of a foetid matter from the cleft of the frog, arising from a diseased condition of the secretory surface of the sensitive frog. In neglected cases the whole frog becomes involved, the horny frog becoming detached over its whole surface. Thrush is caused by irritating substances generated during decomposition of urine and faeces, which become insinuated in the cleft of the frog, and are allowed to remain there; by allowing horses to stand in liquid or semi-liquid manure, or other filthy substances, and is sometimes noticed in horses that are grazed on damp land. The usual causes of thrush are: allowing horses to stand in damp, dirty places, and neglect in cleaning foreign substances out of the cleft regularly. In some cases thrush appears without appreciable cause. There appears to be a congenital predisposition to thrush in some horses. The liability to thrush is one reason why a groom should always have a foot hook on hand, and thoroughly cleanse the sole of the foot and the cleft of the frog every time he grooms the horse, and, even if the horse be not regularly groomed, the soles of the feet should be regularly cleaned.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in looking well to the cleanliness of the animal's surroundings, and attending regularly to the cleaning of the feet. Curative treatment consists in removing the cause by placing the animal in a thoroughly dry, clean stall, cleaning the cleft and removing any partially detached portions of the horny frog. A little calomel or sulphate

of zinc should be introduced into the cleft, and worked down to the bottom with a foot-hook, or other blunt instrument every two or three days, and it is good practice to put a little batting in the cleft to prevent the escape of the drug, and the entrance of foreign matter. This treatment soon arrests the discharge and dries up the parts, and, if attention be paid to the foot, a growth of new horn soon appears. Another treatment that has given good results is the introduction into the cleft of a little formalin instead of the powders mentioned.

WHIP.

The Suffolk Punch in England.

Breeders of Suffolk horses in England have had a splendid year in 1917, and are looking forward with confidence to an even better one in 1918. This is the one conclusion to be drawn from an interesting statement on the subject which has been issued by the Suffolk Horse Society. This shows that the expansion of the trade for Suffolk horses has been an outstanding feature of the year in matters agricultural. For years the breed has been steadily going ahead, but never has there been anything comparable with the rapidity with which the Suffolk Punch has advanced in estimation during the past twelve months. The demand for Suffolk horses, principally for breeding purposes, has by no means been confined to the Eastern counties, considerable as it has been in this part of the country. From various parts of England agriculturists have been on the look-out for them, and never before have so many strangers journeyed into Suffolk in quest of them. An increasing trade has also sprung up for Ireland.

All this increasing popularity of the breed is shown in the remarkable prices which buyers have been prepared to give at this season's Michaelmas sales, at which Suffolk horses have been selling at three, and even four times more than they were in pre-war days. The best average price at these sales was made at the Mendlesham sale of the stud of the late W. Traylen, when 22 averaged £145, the top price being 300 guineas for a six-year-old mare, Matchett. This sale afforded striking testimony



Two Beauties.

to the contention that there is money in the breeding of Suffolk horses. This mare, Matchett, was purchased five years ago for £60, and now sold for £315, while three of her progeny—a three-year-old filly, £203 15s.; a two-year-old filly, £147; a yearling horse colt, £63; and a horse foal, £48 6s.—brought her return up to a total of £777 1s. Another mare, also bought five years ago for £60, made, with her progeny of three, £701 8s.; while a third mare, bought four years ago for £75, made, with her progeny of five—one being a horse foal out of her eldest daughter,—a total of £312 4s. For the £195 expended on these three mares there was a return of £2,096 3s—over and above the purchase price. In addition to this the owner had the work of the horses for the four or five years.

The auction sales from studs have been remarkable from the fact that at no sale this year has the average been under £100. The best average of the year was the £145 at the Mendlesham sale just noticed. The next best was at the dispersion of the small stud at Palgrave, belonging to the Rev. E. L. Savory, when nine animals averaged £143 each.

This sound and clean-limbed breed has also become very popular as a good war horse in Flanders and France—both as a "gunner" and for transport—and we are told that, in this connection, "the Suffolk horse has impressed all who have had anything to do with him, and the glowing tributes of both officers and men as to his strength and powers of endurance under very trying conditions have, coupled with his remarkable freedom from sickness and disease, gone a long way to enhance the reputation he has made for himself on the other side of the English Channel. He has succeeded where other types have failed." In connection with the work of the Suffolk Punch in the actual war-zone, we are also told that proof of his "being a great worker and able to

do well on small rations is furnished by the testimony of some agriculturists in Northern France, who, according to the statements of returned officers, were so enamored of the Punch that they were anxious to obtain them in exchange for their Percherons."

Altogether it is an interesting story that the Suffolk Horse Society has to tell of the breed during the year. No doubt equally interesting stories could be told by the other societies looking after the interests of other British horse breeds, and it seems a pity that they do not follow the Suffolk example and let us know what their special breeds are doing. They would lose nothing by the publicity.

ALBION.

LIVE STOCK.

Dates of Live Stock Meetings.

MONDAY.

- Feb. 4, 2.00 P.M.—Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society Directors Meeting.
" 4, 2.00 " —Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 4, 3.00 " —Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.
" 4, 4.00 " —Canadian Pony Society, Directors Meeting.
" 4, 8.00 " —Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Directors Meeting.
" 4, 8.00 " —Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 4, 8.00 " —Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
" 4, 8.00 " —Canadian Pony Society, Annual Meeting.

TUESDAY.

- Feb. 5, 9.00 A.M.—Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 5, 9.30 " —Canadian Trotting Association, Directors Meeting.
" 5, 10.00 " —Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
" 5, 10.00 " —Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting, Temple Building.
" 5, 11.00 " —Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Annual Meeting.
" 5, 11.00 " —Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society, Directors Meeting.
" 5, 1.00 P.M.—Ontario Berkshire Club.
" 5, 2.00 " —Ontario Yorkshire Club.
" 5, 2.00 " —Canadian Trotting Association, Annual Meeting.
" 5, 4.00 " —Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 5, 8.00 " —Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association Annual Meeting.
" 5, 8.00 " —Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

- Feb. 6, 9.00 A.M.—Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 6, 10.00 " —Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
" 6, 10.00 " —Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 6, 2.00 P.M.—Canadian Kennel Club, Directors Meeting.
" 6, 2.00 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Directors Meeting.
" 6, 4.00 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Directors Meeting.
" 6, Evening—Ayrshire Breeders' Banquet.
" 6, 8.00 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Annual Meeting.
" 6, 8.00 " —Canadian Kennel Club, Annual Meeting.

THURSDAY.

- Feb. 7, 9.30 A.M.—Canadian Shire Horse Association, Directors Meeting.
" 7, 10.00 " —Canadian Shire Horse Association, Annual Meeting.
" 7, 10.00 " —Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
" 7, 10.30 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Annual Meeting.
" 7, 2.00 P.M.—Canadian Hereford Association, Directors Meeting.
" 7, 3.00 " —Canadian Hereford Association, Annual Meeting.
" 7, 7.30 " —Ontario Horse Breeders, Directors Meeting.
" 7, 8.00 " —Ontario Horse Breeders, Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY.

- Feb. 8, 9.00 A.M.—Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting.
" 8, 10.00 " —Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
" 8, 1.00 P.M.—Eastern Canada Live Stock Union.

All these meetings will be held at the Carls Rite Hotel with the exception of the Shorthorn annual meeting.