

ilk from a tuberculous cheese factory, and the farm, might spread in the community. Next for the feeding of calves using the right cereals and good results are secured for both calves and

bs. milk per cwt.	When 100 lbs. oil meal costs	100 lbs. skim- milk is worth
7	\$1.50	\$0.16
8	1.75	.19
9	2.00	.21
10	2.25	.24
11	2.50	.27
12	2.75	.29
13	3.00	.32
14	3.25	.34
15	3.50	.37

Less Than Grain.

arm papers, a reader's here he said that he when he came to settle 160. My experience especially from the her of ten hogs were little wheat mixed home with our own all for the litter of ten

\$ 2.20
25.93
107.48
\$135.61

killed for our own per cwt.....\$25.99; which weighed 870 82.70. Four more ounds, at \$22.15 per this litter was kept with \$50, making a n. The feed cost rest on investment, milk and mangels, report. However, I consider that I work.

W. J. C.
exceptionally good r, there are several consideration. At at least \$10 a piece an investment of of its on any kind sidered, and W. J. t cost to keep his age, or else have pigs. The milk, materially to the feeds no doubt use. In order to be charged at a investment, and ne buildings. The small amount of or by the liberal is district barley at the price which he cost of feed it R.)



f Ancestry.

Why Pigs Cough—Con. III.

Vermineous Bronchitis—(Lung Worms).

A species of round worms live in the air passages of the pig. The life history of this parasite is not exactly known. According to some investigators the worms deposit their ova in the air passages of the affected animal, and the embryos are expelled either by the sneezing of the animal, or in the faeces. They live in several intermediate hosts such as the angle worm, and when swine eat or drink in the infected locality, the parasite reaches the air passages when they pass through another life cycle.

Symptoms.—The first symptom is a cough, usually slight at first, but soon becoming distressing; the patient may show symptoms of suffocation, but in some cases severe symptoms are not shown for considerable time,

rupture and allow the blood to extravasate into the lung tissue and air cells.

Symptoms.—Cough, an escape of blood from the nostrils or mouth or both, but most commonly from the nostrils. It is usually quite liquid, and more or less frothy, owing to the admixture of air. When the quantity escaping is great it will be less frothy. There will be more or less coughing, and if the bleeding be severe there will be symptoms of suffocation.

Treatment.—Keep the patient as quiet as possible. It usually does more harm than good to endeavor to confine and control a pig to give it medicine in such cases. The application of cold, as pounded ice, to the sides and breast tend to cause contraction of the blood vessels and check hemorrhage, but if the ruptured vessels be large and the hemorrhage severe treatment is usually ineffective.

WHIP.



Ready for the Market.

the patient or patients eating fairly well, but not thriving as they should. While on the other hand one or more may die of suffocation or inflammation may set in and cause death. The disease is often mistaken for catarrh or other respiratory trouble, and is very difficult to diagnose without holding a post mortem, or a worm that has been coughed up has been seen protruding from the nostrils.

Treatment is very difficult. When the parasites are confined to the larger bronchial tubes the injection of a dram of oil of turpentine or gasoline into the trachea (wind-pipe) may be effective, but when they have reached the smaller tubes or the lung tissue, there is little prospect of successful treatment. In most cases it is wise to remove the non-affected pigs to non-infected quarters, destroy the affected and thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock.

Emphysema of the Lungs.

Emphysema is the name applied to that affection of the lungs in which the air cells are chronically greatly distended or the walls of some of them ruptured; in which case two or more cells are formed into one, and some air may enter the lung tissue. The condition is not uncommon, but in many cases there are no well-marked symptoms to indicate that disease exists.

Emphysema is often the result of over-exertion, as when a pig is pursued by a dog or man the increased amount of air inhaled over-fills the cells, and distends them to such a degree that the walls of some of them rupture and allow the air to escape, some of it entering another cell and some extravasating into the lung tissue. While others may not rupture but the cells do not contract to their normal size. The condition may also be the result of some acute disease of the lungs.

Symptoms.—Slight emphysema may exist for a long time and cause no symptoms to indicate its existence, but when so considerable as to produce observable effects it is always attended with difficult breathing, which is very distressing and often mistaken for thumps. A patient may die suddenly. Cough is generally present; during severe paroxysms there may be expectoration of a clear or a frothy fluid; the animal will stand during the intervals of the paroxysms with its mouth open and turning its head to one side with the nose pointed upwards.

Treatment.—Nothing can be done to restore the air cells to their normal condition, but by keeping the patient as quiet as possible it (in most cases) will eat fairly well, lay on fat and become fit for the butcher. In cases where the paroxysms of coughing are severe the administration of 20 to 30 drops of laudanum in a little cold water every 1 to 2 hours generally gives relief.

Chronic Cough.

A form of chronic cough in pigs is sometimes caused by indigestion or stomach worms. If from indigestion the administration of a purgative of 2 to 4 oz. Epsom salts (according to size of the patient) will effect a cure. If worms be suspected the patient should be kept without food for 12 to 16 hours, and then 1 to 2 table-spoonsful of oil of turpentine in a little new milk administered. Treatment may be repeated, when necessary, in 10 to 14 days.

Bleeding from the Lungs.

Bleeding from the lungs is sometimes the result of over-exertion from being driven too fast, fighting with each other, kicks from horses, falls, violent squealing, etc. It may also be caused by disease of the air passages or the lung substance, bronchitis or pneumonia; in such cases the blood vessels have been weakened, they

Live Stock for Eastern Countries.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently had the opportunity of discussing farm crops and live stock with K. Saneyoshi and R. Kishi, representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan. These gentlemen were looking over a number of herds throughout the Province with the idea of securing breeding stock for the herds of Japan. That Island in the Pacific, with its multitudinous population, evidently appreciates the quality of stock raised on the North American Continent, and a characteristic of these people is to copy a good thing when they see it. The breeds of live stock common in Ontario are also kept in Japan, along with native stock. We gathered from these gentlemen that the Holstein led the dairy breeds in popularity, and that records up to 13,000 pounds have been made. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys are also kept, and very creditable records have been made by representatives of these breeds. In beef cattle, the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Hereford and French-Canadian breeds are to be found. Some of the cereal crops known to Canadians are grown in Japan for the live stock, and concentrates are, to a certain extent, imported to complete the ration. Climatic conditions are different to what they are with us, and consequently these must of necessity be a variation in the kinds of crops grown. Sheep are a class of live stock which adapt themselves to Japanese conditions, and we understand that some purchases have been made from Ontario breeders. As Canadians and Americans have depended upon Great Britain to supply them with breeding stock to improve the herds and flocks, so the Eastern countries look to this continent for herd headers to improve the native stock. One or two crosses of our stock on the native animals lead to remarkable improvement in

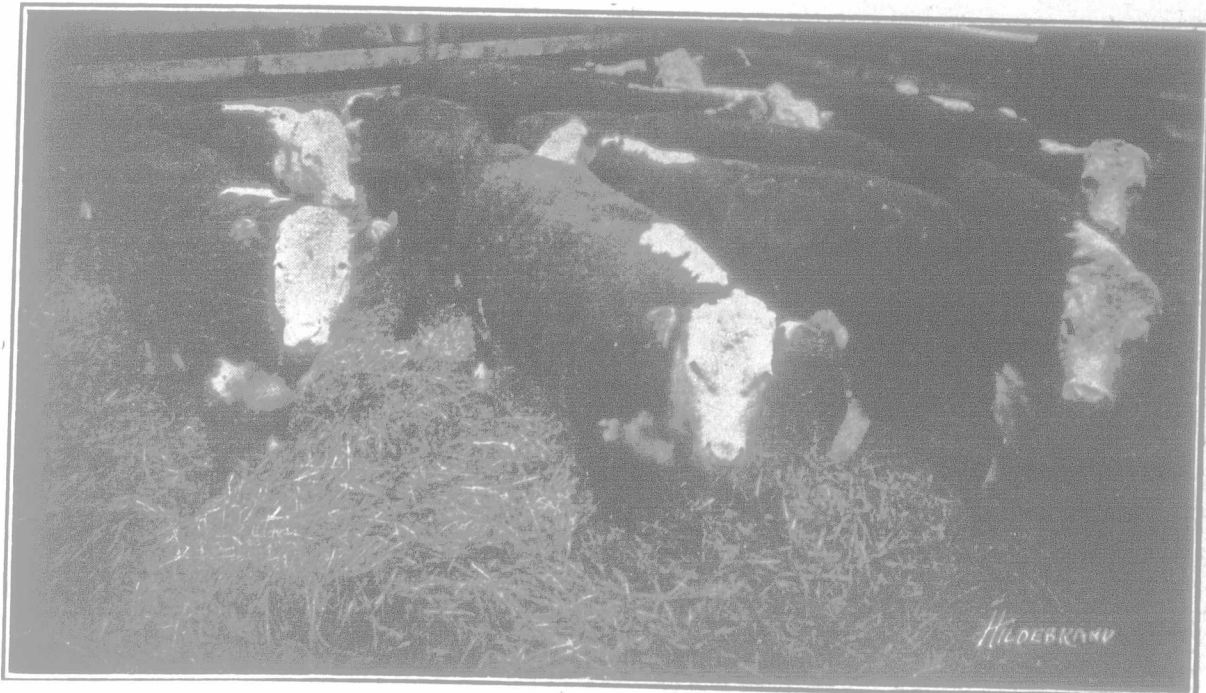
conformation and quality. Canadian breeders might advisedly work towards a development of the trade in live stock with the Eastern countries.

The Scrub Sire—What is He?

Throughout the North-American continent war is being waged on the scrub bull, with the decided intention of exterminating him from the herds and flocks. Once the scrub sire is eliminated, the scrub cow, heifer, steer, sheep, or hog, will gradually pass out of existence to the advantage of the live-stock industry. May the day be not far distant when it can be proclaimed from the housetops that from every herd and flock in Canada the scrub animal has passed away, and in its place has come a breedy, well-made, high-quality individual that makes more economical use of the feeds consumed, looks more presentable, brings a higher price on the market for the reason that it dresses out better than the scrub, there being a larger proportion of high-priced cuts. When it comes down to rock bottom, the price of the commercial steer is a more important factor in determining the value of breeding stock than most people consider. The block is the last analysis for beef cattle, sheep, and hogs, and the reason certain bulls are lauded so much to-day is due to the quality of their progeny. They are prepotent and transmit their character and quality to their offspring. Some good bulls leave inferior stock, but they are the exception rather than the rule, and the fact that their stock is not so good as they themselves may be due to inferior blood in their ancestors. The bad as well as the good qualities are visited unto the third and fourth generations, thus the importance of knowing the breeding and quality of the ancestors of the herd header in use.

What is a scrub? Some say it is a grade, others a cross-bred, or an animal of no particular breed. Webster defines it as "a small, mean, inferior, worthless animal of no distinct breed." There are pure-breds that conform to some of the above specifications, and therefore must be scrubs. Yes, there are scrub pure-breds, and the sooner breeders awaken to the fact the better. Because an animal has a long pedigree, in which appear the names of some good sires and dams, does not necessarily mean he is good. He may have defects of the worst kind—outcrops of scrub ancestors. There are right good grade bulls in service; in fact, their conformation may be superior to that of some pure-breds, but who can tell what blood flows in their veins? Their ancestors are not chronicled and no history records them, consequently one is working in the dark. The progeny may be good—it may be poor.

In some counties of the Province, where a census has been taken, it is found that only about fifty per cent. of the bulls are registered, and these are not all good, thus leaving fifty per cent. of grades of which a large percentage are inferior individuals. Inferior animals breed inferior stock. If the breeder is not improving his herd by replacing each bull with one of superior qualities, he is not getting ahead. If the above percentage of grades continue to be used, will Canada ever occupy first place as a meat-producing country? Never! she will be out-distanced in the race for a place in the world's best markets. Argentina breeders are not averse to paying the price for the goods, and already they are winning a market for their meat products. Too many of our stockmen are like the gentleman we were standing beside at a sale, about four years ago. He had bid on several bulls but always stopped when the price got beyond seventy-five dollars. The price was uppermost in his mind, and the animal's lines, quality, build, etc., were not taken into consideration. At last a calf which the owner had neglected altering came into the ring. While he had a pedigree, no one would have known it from his appearance. His color was not good, his head was narrow, and he was tucked up at the heart and rear flank. Neither quality nor thrift were to be seen, but our friend started the bid at fifty dollars. Someone put five dollars on, and the bull was knocked down to the first bidder at sixty dollars, who



Grand Champion Carload of Steers at Chicago. Their Sire was a Good Pure-bred.