

be comfortable. All these things will, if carried out, insure success.

I would advise new beginners in starting a dairy herd to lay a good foundation by securing the best stock possible, male and females. One of the surest guides in making a selection is the Canadian Record of Performance, which brings before the public a reliable source of information most useful in this matter of selection.

### Navel-ill in Foals

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

Now that the season is at hand when the foals are being born, breeders ought to be on their guard against the action of that most fatal malady, Navel-ill. It is a germ disease and usually attacks the foal during the first few weeks of its life. The starting point is infection of the navel wound by dirt from floor of stable or other surroundings.

#### SYMPTOMS

The symptoms of the disease are fever, loss of desire to suck, a swelling in the joints, seen in the knee, hock, elbow or shoulder. The swelling is hot and painful and will sometimes pass away for a time but only to appear again. Abscesses will form and discharge pus. The patient will be very lame and will be down most of the time and it will get very thin and weak.

#### TREATMENT

Curative treatment is not usually attended with much success. Most of the patients will die and those that escape death often do not amount to much, being unthrifty and they often develop disease of the bone later in life. But while curative treatment is unsatisfactory, preventive treatment is very successful and easy. As soon as the foal is seen after birth the navel wound should be smeared over with a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, this treatment being repeated at least once a day till the parts heal over after which there will be no danger of infection from that quarter. About a week or ten days treatment will usually be sufficient.

This simple preventive treatment has saved thousands of foals and no farmer should neglect to provide himself with carbolic acid beforehand and be ready at the birth of the foal to adopt the treatment.

### Hints on the Spring Care of Sheep

A. Stevenson, Perth Co., Ont.

A herdsman should be with his sheep quite often. The ewes ought to have a chance to get acquainted with him so they will not be afraid when he goes around them. At this season of the year it should be the last thing before going to bed to see the sheep. Go in very quietly to the pen where they are. The sheep should be shut in at nights unless it be warm weather. Remain with the ewes for a few minutes and watch them very closely. If a ewe is likely to lamb within three or four hours, you will notice her eyes more glaring than others and her eyes will be on you as soon as you open the door and she will appear unusually nervous. Pen this one off by herself. Have in readiness for this purpose two gates about five feet long and three feet high, hinged together and with a couple of hooks properly attached; you can then pen a ewe in a few seconds. Several of these gates should be on hand.

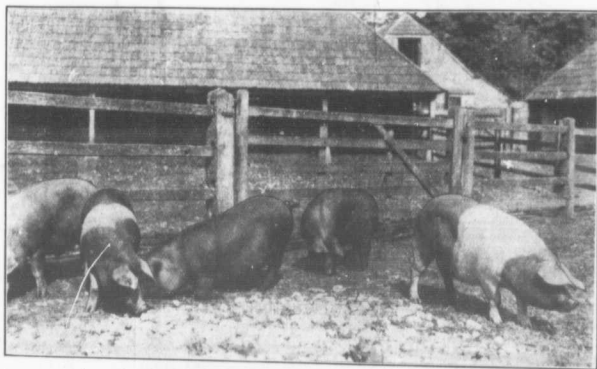
It is well to keep the ewe and the lambs in these improvised pens for a few days until they become acquainted and the lambs acquire strength. Be careful not to feed the ewe too much. About one double handful of oats and a little bran or pulped turnips are sufficient, in addition to the coarse fodder provided.

### Report of the Swine Commission

The reason why the farmers of Denmark have been driving our Canadian bacon out of the British market and replacing it with their own product is made clear in the report of the Dominion Swine Commission, which is now being distributed, under the title of Swine Husbandry in the United Kingdom and Denmark. The report shows that the farmers of Denmark are

ers of manipulating prices have not been well founded.

Back of all this, however, the Danes have made a success of co-operation. They encountered the same difficulties that our Canadian farmers did in the management of their factories, but where we gave up, they continued in the enterprise and have made it a complete success, with the result that 36 out of 60 pork packing establishments in Denmark are controlled by the Danish farmers.



Bacon Hogs Ready for an English Wiltshire Packing Plant

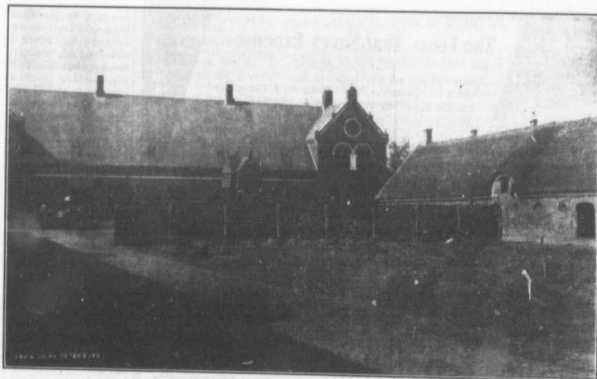
In England on almost every farm at least a few hogs are kept, while on many, pork production is the chief branch of live stock husbandry. On every farm there is more or less by-product suitable for hog feeding, and this the Englishman will not allow to waste. This illustration was secured by a member of the Canadian Swine Commission that visited Europe last year.

ahead of our Canadian farmers all along the line. They give more careful attention to feeding and breeding. In this regard their government has done far more for them than has yet been done by our Canadian government to stimulate the breeding of the class of hogs required for the bacon export trade.

In spite of the fact that the prices paid for bacon hogs have fluctuated in Denmark, where the farmers own the majority of the factories, more than they have in Canada, the Danes have stood by the raising of hogs year in and year out. The report shows clearly that the prices paid for hogs in Denmark have shown a greater variation than they have in Canada, thus demonstrating the charges against our Canadian pack-

in Denmark, the government, the farmers and the packers are working as a unit to encourage the extension of the bacon industry. It is because of this and the intelligence which has been applied to the work all along the line, that the Danes have been leading us, and are to-day beating us in the British markets. The fact is, the Danes are so far ahead of us in their methods, it is evident that it is going to be years before we can fully utilize the valuable lessons that have been learned by the members of the Swine Commission and which they outline in their excellent report. The report shows clearly that the appointment of the commission was much needed.

The investigations of the Commission had to do (Continued on page 11.)



A Co-operative Bacon Factory in the Far-famed Kingdom of Denmark

The Danish farmer in planning his rotation, remembers his pigs and grows what will best suit them. He has skin milk, and has studied its value in pork production. He has learned the correct quantity to feed for best results for pigs of different ages. He combines his foods and prepares them to reap the best cent of profit. Through co-operative curing organizations, his pigs are converted into bacon and the bacon into money. The Swine Commission compare the bacon industry of Denmark to a well conducted departmental store having a in bacon production.