

sinus once or twice daily for a few days with a strong antiseptic, as 8 grains of corrosive sublimate to 8 ounces boiled or distilled water. The fluid will escape at the sole, having first passed the whole length of the sinus, and tending to destroy any fibrous growth that may have formed.

In cases where no communication exists between the exit and the sole of the foot, it is necessary to locate the seat of irritation, and either make an opening through the wall to allow escape of pus, or extend the passage down to the sole and make an inferior exit there. This is an operation that presents difficulties in most cases. In the first place it is necessary to determine the direction and depth of the sinus. This is done by carefully introducing a probe. When the operator has satisfied himself on this point, he must decide whether he will make the lower exit through the wall or the sole. When the seat of irritation is near the lower border of the wall the sole is usually selected. In many cases the long continuance of quittor is due to the imprisonment of a piece of decayed bone, dead cartilage, or other foreign body, and it will be necessary to remove this before a cure can be effected. In cases of this kind the condition will usually be disclosed during the probing operation, the end of the probe coming in contact with the offending body reveals the condition to the manipulator. This also locates the seat of trouble. In such cases it is necessary to pare through wall or sole and remove the foreign body. When it is decided to extend the sinus down to the sole, either a bistury or a red hot iron is introduced at the top and forced down, cutting or burning a passage to the sole, which is then pared down to make a free opening. Most practitioners object to the use of the iron except in cases where no other means will suffice. After the sinus has been continued to the inferior opening, it is good practice to inject into it a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, say 20 grains to an ounce of water. One, or at most, two injections will be sufficient to cause the whole surface of the sinus to cast off a thin slough and leave a normal granulating surface, requiring no further treatment beyond being kept clean by flushing out once or twice daily with an ordinary antiseptic solution.

To sum up, the principles of treatment are: To make a depending orifice by incision or cautery, remove all foreign bodies, destroy proud flesh or fibrous growths, keep clean and stimulate reparative processes. When fistulous openings are situated upon or near the anterior surface of the coronet, great care must be observed in treatment, as the articulation of the bone of the foot with the small pastern bone is superficially sealed and thinly covered by soft structures, hence care must be taken not to cut or cause a sloughing into the joint.

During treatment it is necessary to give complete rest, as exercise or work causes great suffering, and renders recovery very difficult. W.H.P.

Shying Horses.

Horses often have what is called the vice of shying—that is, of starting suddenly at the rustle of a leaf or a piece of paper, or at the approach of any object to which they are not accustomed.

Clearly that is the remnant of an instinct inherited from their wild progenitors in the steppes or prairies, where the sudden rustling of a leaf might indicate the presence of a wolf, and where everything that was strange was, therefore, suspicious.

It is idle as well as cruel to beat a horse for shying. That only increases his alarm, and may easily reduce him to the state of terror in which he loses his head entirely.

Horses in that state seem to lose not only their heads, but their perceptive senses, and a horse in that condition may dash headlong against a stone wall.

The habit of shying when once formed is difficult to cure, but it may almost always be prevented by such consistent kindness of treatment as to overpower the inherited instinct of instant flight from possible danger in which the habit originates.

A good way of curing a horse from shying is to lead it up quietly to the object it has just shied at, and let it see that it is nothing very material. Some horses will constantly shy at one place or spot in a road because they have got something in their heads that ought to be got out.

B.—in The Live Stock Journal.

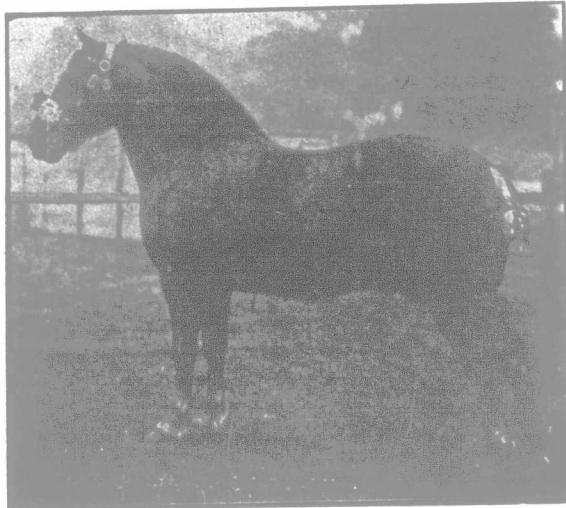
Attendant Not There—Colt Dead.

We visited a stable a short time ago and saw a mare which had a few days previously lost a foal. This mare was apparently all right at nine o'clock in the evening, but at five in the morning a dead foal was found in her box stall. To all appearances the foal was normal in every way, and had been foaled without difficulty. It is more than likely that the foetus was alive at presentation, and that if anyone had been on hand it might have been saved. The foal is delicate and must be carefully handled. What happened in this case serves to illustrate the importance of being on hand when the mare foals. A certain amount of the usefulness of the mare is lost while pregnant. She cannot work for from a week to two weeks after foaling. When the foal dies, all this time is a direct loss, and then there is the heavier loss of the life of the youngster, which, if bred right, would grow into a valuable animal. It would pay the attendant of the mare about to foal to make his bed in the stable for a few nights rather than lose a foal.

How a British Army Horse is Fed.

Readers may be interested to know just what an army horse on active service is fed. The following is a scale of ration equivalents recently announced in a British army order:

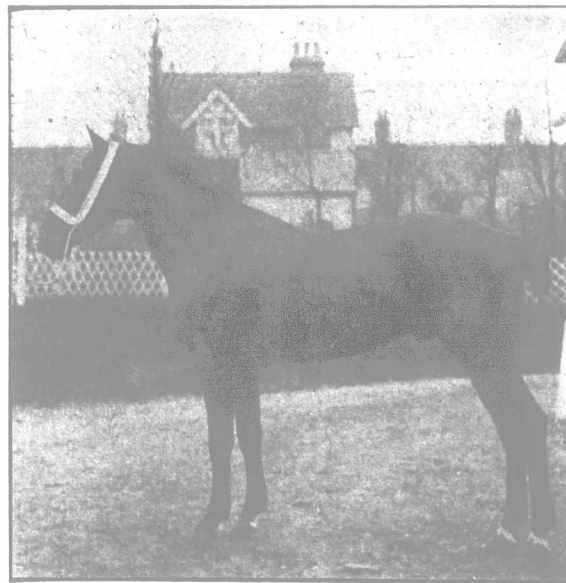
Maize, 1 lb.; oats, 1 lb.; barley, 1 lb.; bran, 1½ lb.; linseed, ½ lb.; oatmeal, ½ lb.; malt, ¾ lb.; chaff, 1¼ lb. Other equivalents such as linseed cake, peas, beans, rocksalt, carrots, etc., may be issued in lieu of oats, chaff, or bedding. The order says it is not intended that troop horses in stables should be deprived of bedding, though straw is no longer available for this purpose. Wherever possible, therefore, bedding, other than straw, should be obtained by the troops



A Champion Suffolk.

themselves, free of cost. Bean straw should not be issued if any other bedding can be obtained, as, if eaten by horses, it is liable to cause colic.

According to a recent census made under the direction of the Quarter Master General of the United States Army, of the 24,000,000 horses in that country, less than 250,000 are fit for military purposes. With a view to improvement in the supplies two bills have lately been introduced in Congress, one appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase, by the government, of pure-bred stallions which would be loaned to the owners of sound and suitable mares.



A Polo Pony Stallion.

LIVE STOCK.

Ranching Sheep on a Small Scale.

The possibilities of sheep raising in the southwestern part of Ontario are well exemplified by the practice in vogue on the 200-acre pasture farm of Henry Buchanan V.S., in Kent County. The land is slightly rolling, and well watered, making a very suitable grazing area for sheep. No buildings of any consequence, however, are available as stables on the farm, and the cattle pastured there in summer are boarded during the winter months by the farmers in the neighborhood. A flock of sheep, now numbering eighty ewes, are retained the year round on the farm and are provided only with an improvised shelter. They are fed hay only, but this is given them on a clean place in the pasture field and they eat it with considerable relish. The remainder of their sustenance they procure from their range over the field. The flock is allowed the run of the entire 200 acres and this insures ample exercise. The result is that no trouble is experienced at lambing time, for the ewes are strong and thrifty and give birth to vigorous, healthy offspring. The lambs start to come about May 10, when the weather is usually warm, and the flock has had considerable green grass. Under this system about

one lamb per ewe is reared which Dr. Buchanan considers a fair record for a large flock. With a small number of breeding ewes he states it would be possible to average 1½ lambs or more per ewe.

While the feed allowance might be improved by a few roots, or a little grain, the principle herein set forth is correct. Breeding ewes, or sheep of any kind, require exercise and outdoor conditions. It is well enough to have a nice, comfortable building for sheep, but they will not stand confinement and pampering. Without exercise and plenty of fresh air the lambs are not strong, and the dam frequently experiences difficulty in yearning. Although Dr. Buchanan's methods of managing the flock may at first sight appear radical, the outcome is proof enough that the principle is right. Furthermore it reveals the possibility of sheep raising on a more extensive scale in Southwestern Ontario. If shepherds there would adopt the practice of allowing plenty of range, over which the sheep might roam and graze in winter, and feeding the breeding ewes a little grain and roots, there would be some handsome profits derived from sheep raising.

English Live-stock Happenings.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There is very little for the faithful recorder of things "live stock" to report upon at the moment. We are waiting for the coming of the summer shows, a few of the good ones of which will be held, but the majority of which have been cancelled. Stallion owners are feeling the want of assistance, for the boys have gone and flocked to the colors. The Shire stallion shows that have been held, have had as winners some of our best horses, to wit in one case, Gaer Conqueror, twice London champion, which now won at the Bedfordshire Show. In the "eighties" and the "nineties" it would have been impossible to have found so valuable a stallion being sent to an ordinary country show, which is very little better than a parade. This speaks volumes for the good work done in improving the quality of the local mares which these stallions are practically asked to come and serve. Local Shire Horse Societies are giving large sums for horses to travel their districts, and in some cases the retaining fees have been \$2,500. A few of the better-known horses have been let at higher figures, notably Babingley Nulli Secundus, now owned by R. L. Mond, and which the Melton Mowbray Society have taken for 1917 at \$5,500; a record letting fee for England. They paid \$5,000 for him this year—1916, and he will earn every dollar of it.

The Suffolk Horse Society has decided upon an advertising campaign, and it will be done on your side of the water. It's never too late to mend.

There are great expectations in England that the pig industry will boom after the war. The figures and trade returns in U. S. A. are being watched closely, and if any sign is showing that there is a shortage there, English breeders will keep more of their young sows and sell fewer numbers for porkers.

Pedigree pig breeding is in a very flourishing state in the Old Country. At a sale of large, white Yorkshires, on Thursday, April 13, held by John Thornton & Co., on behalf of J. I. Major, at Dawson's Farm, Ramsey, Hants, 81 head sold averaged £15 6s. 7d. apiece, or £1,241 12s. 6d., all told. One gilt, 15 months old, full of Worsley Turk blood, made \$200, to the bid of R. E. W. Stephenson, a Liverpool expert. The sow, Ramsey Primrose 16th, a four-year-old, fetched \$195, and others reached \$125 and \$100 apiece quite readily. The Major herd of Large Whites always combines the good characteristic head with length of body, shoulders well laid on, and large hind quarters, with limbs and feet well developed by exercise.

Some folk, who ought to know better, are trying to put obstacles in the way of holding this year's Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Manchester. They are declaring that the railways are too congested to deal with the extra traffic that the greatest exhibition in the world causes.

It is estimated that \$5,000,000 are invested by Britishers in their Hereford herds. At a sale on April 12, \$1,025 was made by L. M. Garbutt's Leen General, sold to P. & G. Hughes, who buy for South America. This bull possessed much quality, but could only get second in the class he was judged in. The boost that came from U. S. A. as to the alleged superiority of their stock to that to be found in England, has been met with a little bit of an advertising campaign on this side. The pity of it all is there is nobody in England who can write intellectually about any breed; I mean nobody officially connected with any of the breed societies. They are all paid officials and work as such, sans enthusiasm or fire.

Holsteins are selling better in England—I mean Holsteins of just useful quality, judged on appearance. At the break up of the late Sir Peter Walker's herd \$325 was highest price paid for a cow, and at W. Mason's sale, at Chester, \$305 was paid for Golf Fairy.

There is a row going on between eleven South American exporters who have refused to buy cattle unless they will pass the tuberculin test, and the British breeders, the majority of whom have decided to only sell their cattle on no test guarantee at all! There is a growing impression in England that the tuberculin test is unreliable, and that its uses have been subject to many abuses. ALBION.

£400,000,000 pounds of binder twine are used in the world yearly.

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