

Shorthorn Sale at Orangeville.

On Wednesday, December 1, T. L. Mercer, of Markdale, held an auction sale in Orangeville, where he disposed of forty-five head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns. A glance through the catalogue shows some excellent breeding, but the prices are not indicative of the quality of the animals. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Atha, Batty Bros., Meaford.....	\$325
Kathleen, Wm. Wilson, Erin.....	125
Heifer calf, John Scott, Pt. Elgin.....	105
Flora Lady, W. B. Laughlin, Belfountain.....	130
Zora 5th, W. J. Dodds, Mono Mills.....	305
Lady Ivanhoe, Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffatt.....	205
Flora May, R. D. McLelland, Belwood.....	170
Beauty, Hamilton McKim, Camilla.....	190
Golden Tulip, F. Taylor, Markdale.....	200
Royal Tulip 2nd, J. Curry, Markdale.....	315
Roan Hope 2nd, J. Watson, Orangeville.....	145
Annie Stamford 2nd, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	230
Characters Tulip C., John Scott.....	235
Village Bella, W. H. Laughlin.....	375
Annie Stamford 4th, Wm. Wilson, Erin.....	315
Blue Ribbon Fairy, Batty Bros.....	375
Blue Ribbon Pearl, Edward Nodwell, Hillsburg.....	260
Lady Rose, I. Hammond, Orangeville.....	180
Roan Mary, S. Cunningham, Caledon East.....	210
Fair Maid, Batty Bros.....	230
Village Girl, J. Carney, Amaranth.....	215
Matchless Lily, Peter Thompson, Hillsburg.....	225
Matchless of Cedardale 10th, C. J. Dock, Claremont.....	165
Village of Cedardale, T. L. Mercer, Markdale.....	345
Centennial Isabella 86th, Jos. Hoffer, Mono Mills.....	180
Matchless of Cedardale 4th, J. A. Lomas, Waldemar.....	375
Daisy of Cedardale, J. A. Lomas.....	185
Rosemary of Cedardale, Jos Hoffer.....	250
Rosewood Secret, Cecil Wellwood, Orangeville.....	105
Roan Daisy, Wm. Donaldson, Mono Mills.....	165
Peerless Nellie, Wm. Donaldson.....	180
Princess 2nd, Carpenter & Ross, Ohio.....	335
Milly Stamford, J. R. Johnson, Ashburn.....	150
Village Girl B., John Carney, Amaranth.....	175

Tape Worm in Sheep.

Tape worm probably causes greater loss than any other parasite that attacks sheep, and is one of the hardest to eradicate from a flock when once it becomes established. When this pest is found to be present in a flock, vigorous and continued efforts should be made to rid the flock of the pest, else it will spread rapidly and may practically exterminate the flock.

Many species of the worm are found in sheep. The most common varies in length from 3 to 10 feet or even longer. It is of a dull, yellowish-white color, is thin and flat, hence the name "tape worm," is made up of segments about one-fourth of an inch in length and of various breadths. Each segment contains a number of ova or eggs, each of which is enveloped by a sort of shell. A variety of the parasite which infects sheep is quite common in dogs, which, in many cases, do not exhibit any symptoms that lead to any suspicion or infection. In the living host these segments frequently become detached, either singly or in detachments consisting of two or more, and are voided with the faeces, and if picked up by another animal will develop a number of new worms, depending upon the number of ova they contain. Hunting dogs appear to be especially susceptible to infection, hence the fact that sheep that pasture, especially on low-lying, damp land over which dogs are in the habit of running game at certain seasons of the year, are very liable to become infected, can readily be understood.

The development of tape worms is supposed to occur about as follows: After the ova, which have been

voided with the segment, have reached the stomach of a proper host, their shells become dissolved by the actions of the juices of the stomach, and the free embryo perforates the walls of the stomach or intestine and gets actively or passively into the various organs. In sheep they usually remain and develop in the intestines. From time to time shorter or longer portions of the worm become detached and are voided, and remain on the ground, straw or grass. They remain alive for a few days, may even show motion, then die, the ova, however, are protected by thick shells, hence remain alive much longer, provided that there is some moisture. The morbid effects of tape worms is due to consumption of nutritive material, also to their poisons. Serious disturbances of health are noticed only when there are numerous worms present. In some cases the worms are so large and numerous that they practically



Mature Class of Dual-purpose Shorthorns at Toronto, 1920.

occupy the whole space in portions of the intestine, hence check the passage of the ingesta.

Symptoms.—In the early stages no symptoms are presented that will cause suspicion of their presence, but as the parasites increase in size and number more or less marked digestive derangement will be noticed. Later on some of the members of the flock are less lively, they separate from the flock, become emaciated, and become stunted. Lambs born during the winter most frequently fall victims if they are turned on pasture in the spring or in the early summer during damp weather. The trouble has been noticed in very young lambs even before being on pasture.

The mucous membranes turn pale, the wool dry and often easily pulled out. The patients occasionally exhibit symptoms of colic, strain but do not void faeces and then run away with their tails elevated. Later on the faeces are mushy or even fluid, and in them may be noticed the yellowish-white segments of the worms. Occasionally obstruction of the small intestine by masses of worms occurs, in which case death usually ensues rapidly, even before emaciation becomes well marked, while in other cases death is preceded by violent convulsions and diarrhoea.

Treatment.—There are many vermicides recommended, probably none give better results than oil of turpentine, the dose being ½ oz. (1 tablespoonful) in 2 oz. raw linseed oil for a sheep; lambs less in proportion to size. Oil of male-fern also gives good results, the dose being a teaspoonful in 2 oz. raw oil.

The animals should be fasted for about 24 hours before treatment, and for a few hours after. After treatment they should be kept enclosed in a yard with a clean surface, and all excrement should be collected and burned, in order to prevent the worms or segments that have been voided being scattered and possibly consumed by other members of the flock. In most cases it is wise to give a second treatment in 10 days to 2 weeks, and if considered necessary, even a third. Of course, preventive measures must be observed, by turning the flock on non-infected pastures, and, if practicable, cultivating the infected.

WHIP.

THE FARM.

Refilling the Silo.

It is doubtful if Ontario farmers have ever had as abundant a corn crop as was harvested this year. Not only were the silos filled, but on many farms an acre or two of corn was left over. In some instances enough corn was left over to fill another silo. As this becomes dry it is rendered less palatable, and unless it is put through the cutting box, there is considerable waste. A person with power and a good cutting box could handle the dry corn to advantage, as he can cut enough to last for a week or ten days. To cut for a longer period usually results in heating with a tendency to spoiling. It will no doubt, pay a good many to have the silo out

fit return to refill the silo. After feeding out for a month or more the silo will, in all probability, hold the corn standing in stook. Several subscribers have written recently regarding the advisability of refilling and factors conducive to the keeping of the silage. Silos have been refilled as late as January, with satisfactory results. As the corn is dry it is important that water be used to moisten it. Where there is an elevated tank in the barn a hose can be attached to the tank and the water run into the cutting box at the side of the blower. This mixes the water with the corn. The amount to use depends upon the dryness of the corn and one would have to judge by the condition of the corn coming into the silo. If it seems a little dry, the tap can be opened a little, and vice versa. It should be a little more moist than when filling early in the fall, in order to enable the silage to go together better, as it is the season of the year when one hopes to feed out immediately and thus no chance will be given it to settle. Another method of supplying the water is to use a barrel elevated slightly above the cutting box, with a piece of hose connecting it to the blower pipe. The water can then be carried to the barrel and it will run automatically from there to the cutting box. We have seen a large thrasher tank used for this purpose. As a rule, the bottom of the tank is on the level or slightly above where it is necessary to have the water enter the cutting box.

If too little water is used there is danger of the silage molding; if too much, it becomes sloppy, but being at the top of the silo there is not the chance to sour that there is when corn that is too green or too wet is put in the bottom of the silo. When ensiling dry corn in September or October a stream of water about the size of a lead pencil is sufficient, but when filling subsequent to this date a little more might be required. However, the men in the silo must decide on the necessary amount for they can tell in what condition the cut corn is coming into the silo.

If I Were the World's Physician.

BY DR. J. H. RIDDELL.

If I held the important position, mentioned above, what would I do? Why, just what any honest and intelligent physician would try to do. My aim would be to cure the diseases of the old world, help her to gain perfect soundness of health and then exert my best efforts to keep her well.

But before I can begin the task of curing the world, I must know what is wrong with her. I must find out what the trouble is and know exactly what the disease is from which the world is suffering. There is ample evidence on every hand that there is something sadly wrong somewhere. All the fever and distress one finds at every turn can come only from some disorder. My first task is then to find out what the disease is. I must be constantly on my guard lest I am found treating only the symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself. I find in the world to-day, great industrial unrest. This unrest is only the sign of a disorder deeply seated in our industrial system and I can never allay the fever of this industrial unrest by applying a few local poultices, saying a few kind words, and relieving by generous gifts, a few individual cases.

My thought must turn to the cause of the poison which is breaking forth in these angry, restless clamorings of to-day. Men tell me that the cause of all our strife and struggle is social discrimination, industrial exploitation and economic injustice. The cure then would be to put all men as far as possible on the same basis socially, to give to all the economy factors in the industrial world a fair and just share of the products of their toil, and to so distribute the wealth of the country that no one would have more than he can comfortably care for and no one so little that he can with difficulty keep soul and body together. If then all these things were done, would the result make a happy, prosperous and contented people?



Angus Yearling Steers, Grand Champion Car Lot at Chicago.