

we venture to express the opinion that the r. n. pen was fully as good as either of the preceding pens.

The Berkshire entry was of superior merit, and this, combined with true type and character, was notably prominent. Mr. J. Jefferson's grand boar, Peel Champion, won first in the old boar class, and was made champion of the breed. Polegate Dollar, a lengthy and well-bred boar, won second honors for the Duchess of Devonshire. Buscot Reliance took for Sir P. A. Henderson third honors, and in this boar was found great quality and a wealth of flesh that was most creditable. Mr. J. A. Fricker won first for the best three boars and for the best three sows of 1905. These six pigs were of especial merit, wealthy and of excellent conformation, with typical character. The second place in each class was occupied by Mr. G. Talfourd Inman, an exhibitor whose herd is rapidly forging ahead. The boar-pig class had for its third winners and r. n. two pens from the Duchess of Devonshire's herd. The third winners in the sow class were a very choice trio, with quality and type in abundance, from R. W. Hudson's herd, and the r. n. here went to three grand pigs from Mr. James Lawrence's old-established herd. The Duchess of Devonshire won first in the aged sow class, with Polegate Dahlia, who was made r. n. for champion honors. In Dancesfield Pretty Polly, Mr. R. W. Hudson owned a very superior breeding sow. She was third, and the r. n. went to one of which the same may be said, i. e., Compton Rose, owned by Mr. Inman.

Tamworths.—Whilst not so large in number of entries, was represented by a very superior lot of pigs indeed, Mr. R. Ibbotson winning first and third honors for the older boar. The middle honor went to Whitacre Radium, owned by Mr. D. W. Philip, and Mr. H. C. Stephens' Monsieur V. took the r. n. A stronger class, or one more typical of its breed, we have not seen for some considerable time. The boar-pig was, like the sow-pig class, a small one, but of merit and quality. In the former Mr. Ibbotson won, and Mr. Stephens was second; in the latter Mr. Stephens won, and Mr. Ibbotson was second. Tamworth sows came out in good form, and in fair numbers. Mr. E. J. Morant won first and champion with an unnamed sow, whose position at the head of the class of registered Tamworth pigs was very much open to question, for without doubt the true type and characteristics of the breed were not found in her to the same full extent that they should have been found in a champion pig. Had Mr. Stephens' Cholderton Favorite 5th occupied this position instead, no exception could have been taken to the award. Whitacre Cactus, owned by Mr. Philip, was third, and she ought to have been second, and thus made room for Mr. R. Ibbotson's Cholderton Buzzar in the cash awards, instead of this excellent sow having to be content with the r. n.

### "Encouragement of the Wool Industry."

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The figures furnished by Mr. Gunn on pages 540 and 541 of April 13th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" are interesting data, especially at a time when prices for wool are looking up.

Is it not time the farmers and breeders of Canada were educated as to the needs of the woollen industry? If the farmers' institutes would look for speakers along this line, such firms as the R. Forbes Co., Hespeler; the Canada Woollen Mills Co., Toronto; the Wm. Pattinson Co., Preston, and many others, could furnish men capable and experienced, loaded with samples of cloth, including shoddy and cotton mixed goods, also samples of wool, and give us points on the handling of the flock for the production of wool, in particular the quantity and quality of fleece, density, softness, crimp, length of staple, classification of wool, commercial grades, soundness, purity, etc. I think that the time would be an opportune one to institute a kick against this abominable shoddy and rags, being we have no control of the manufacture or the manufacturer.

Wellington Co., Ont.

### The Air Cure for Milk Fever and Garget.

The remarkable success of the air treatment in the cure of milk fever in cows, the use of which has so often been recommended by the "Farmer's Advocate," has led to its adoption in the case of garget and other udder ailments, and, we believe, with a considerable degree of success. The owner of milking cows who neglects to provide himself with an outfit for filling the cow's udder with air in a possible case of milk fever, if it be only a common bicycle pump, or a bulb syringe and teat tube, takes chances of losing his best cow at calving, when he may save her life and usefulness by simply pumping her udder full of air and without any dosing with medicine or any further expense. Indeed, the attempt to give medicine in such a case is to court fatal results, as in most cases of milk fever, the throat of the cow becomes paralyzed, depriving her of the power to swallow, the consequence being that the medicine is apt to enter the trachea and lungs, causing inflammation and pneumonia, and causing the death of the cow. The only cases which we have known in which the air treatment has failed have been cases in which the cow has been dosed with medicine. The air treatment did its work in temporarily relieving the patient, but the medicine, which went the wrong way, defeated the object of the other treatment, and killed the cow.

We have knowledge of several cases of milk fever in which the cow died in a few minutes after being dosed with medicine, while it is well known that often in such attacks a cow will live for days after coma has set in and she has become entirely unconscious. And cows in this condition have been promptly cured by the air treatment when they have been considered as good as dead.

The air remedy is now being recommended for the treatment of garget and other ailments from which one or more of the quarters of the udder fail to perform their proper functions. The treatment is simple and safe where precautions are taken to keep the apparatus clean. The teat syphon should be dipped in boiling water before being used, each quarter of the udder should be pumped full of air, the teats tied with tape to prevent escape of air, and the udder well hand-rubbed or massaged to force the air up into the body and, if necessary, the operation repeated till relief is gained. In cases of milk fever relief is usually noticeable in half an hour, and the cure complete within two hours, with a single inflation, and with little, if any, falling off in the milk production, or ill effect on the health of the cow.

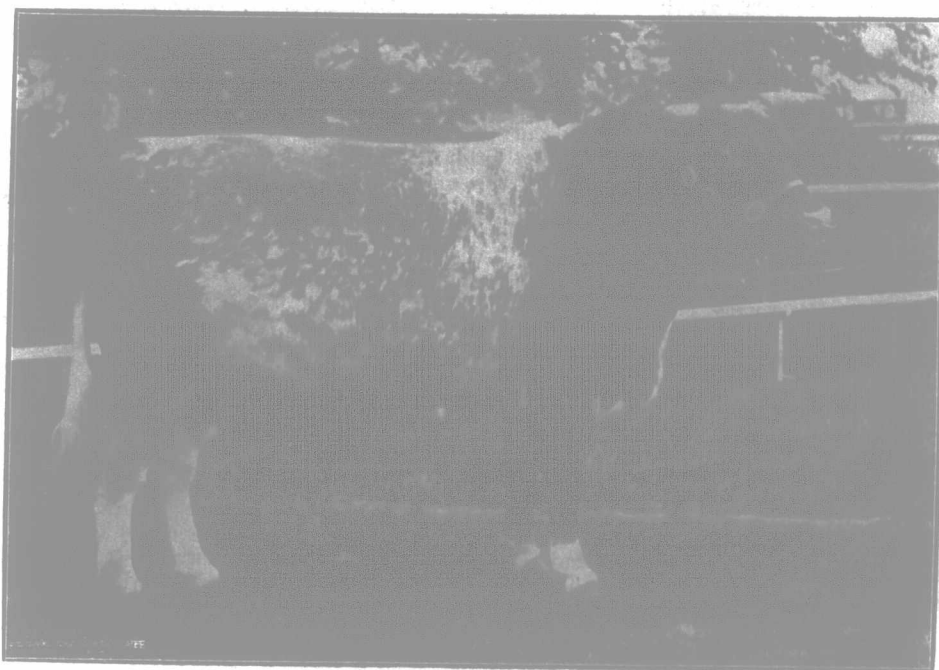
### Short-turning Rack.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to B. M. C., concerning farm wagon rack, I will give a description of the rack I find most convenient for turning, etc. The bottom sills are 2x4 x 14 feet long, set in on the wagon bolster 6 inches on each side. Then use four pieces 2x6, cross sills bolted on these the width of your bolster; use two more 2x4 x 14 feet long, bolted on cross sills. Bolt to the bottom set of sills on each bolster a block 4x6 x 10 inches long, and the bottom of your rack is complete.

Kent Co., Ont.

J. D. McPHERSON.



Parsons' Photo.

Doynton Brave Archer.

First-prize two year-old Shorthorn bull, Royal Agricultural Society's Show, 1905. Exhibited by Mr. J. D. Lane Willis, Bapton Manor, Coxford, Wiltshire.

### Yeast Treatment for Barrenness.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, Chief of the Veterinary Dept. of Wisconsin Agricultural College, recommends a trial of the following formula for yeast mixture, to be used in case of barrenness of cows, sows and mares:

Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow to stand for twelve hours in a moderately warm place; then stir in one pint of freshly boiled, lukewarm water and allow to stand for eight to twelve hours. Mixture then will be ready for use, and entire quantity should be injected into vagina of animals to be bred. Use the mixture when period of heat is first detected, and breed when period is about ended. The same treatment is recommended in the case of cows which have aborted.

### Rape Does Not Bloat Lambs.

It seems that the lambs can revel in the rape field without danger, while the old sheep, to avoid bloat, must not be turned in until the dew is off and after their appetites are partly satisfied. The lambs are inclined to nibble at the rape, and balance up their ration as they go along by taking a bite here and there of whatever happens to be growing among the rape, while the old sheep are so ravenous for rape that they gorge themselves on that alone. They go after it very much as the cows do that are turned for the first time into a new clover field. In several years' experience of turning lambs on rape we have never had a single loss from bloat, while the losses among the old sheep were considerable, until we came to exercise considerable caution.—[Farmer.]

### Teaching the Dog to Drive.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Commence with the dog at the age of three months, in some secluded place, hearing no words intended to guide him except his own name; he should know nothing of ordinary words in use towards dogs, and should not have been handled by other persons. The first thing to teach him is to lead, placing a string around his neck, four or five feet long, in such a manner as not to hurt him, and hold upon the cord till he ceases struggling to get away. One lesson should be given each day. The first lesson should be given to let him know he cannot get away, and in teaching him to come by pulling on the rope and saying "here," using no other word that may confuse him. After he fully understands the meaning of the word "here," he will come to you when it is used; and as he comes to you, voluntarily or not, say "ho," and caress him. A lesson of thirty minutes, working him slowly and patiently, will be sufficient for each day. Proceed with the lessons till he will come from any part of yard at the word "here." He has now learned the word "ho" means you are through with him.

You must now teach him the words "go" and "halt." To do this, place yourself in a position opposite where he would desire to go; for instance, the opening of the enclosure you have chosen for the lessons; say "go," calling and urging him along. When he gets part of the way say "halt," and at the same time pull upon the string, stopping him, and say "halt" again. Proceed thus till he has learned the meaning of the words. To teach the above four words it will take from one week to ten days, according to sagacity of the animal.

To teach at the word "speak": By holding up something which he wants very much; for instance, food, when he is quite hungry. If you

wish him to go out, show him the door and say "go out"; the word "go" will start him, and in a little while he will become familiar with the word "out." Let him have a regular place to sleep, and teach him its name. If you already have a dog trained to drive, take the pup out with him to drive in the cattle. He will thus learn that they will run from him. Say nothing to him while he is with the other dog, unless he attempts to go to the heads of the cattle; this you must not permit. After two or three times take him out without the other dog and allow him to run after the cattle, provided they are used to being driven by other dogs.

It will not do to let him run where there is danger of being turned upon. If he runs them too fast say "steady," and as you use words with him only when they mean something, he will be apt to pay attention and go slower; if he does not, say "halt," and then "go," then "steady." He will gradually understand its meaning. Accustom him to the words "fetch" for sheep, and "get" for cattle. So, when you say go and get the cattle he knows you mean the cattle, instead of the sheep or horses. Teach him to know the left from the right, and to obey orders in that respect by the motion of your left hand and the word "left"; then by the motion with the right hand teach the word "right." By these motions and an appeal to the intelligence of the dog by your countenance and eyes, you can start him for the fields in any direction you choose, and he soon learns to do your bidding. Of course, it is presumed that the dog, to begin with, is bred from working stock.

Wellington Co., Ont.

A. JAS. EWEN.

### What the Royal Means to British Stock-breeders.

Besides being a place to display their wares, the big shows, such as the Royal, seem to be a splendid market place also. A Lincoln breeder parted with a ram for 1,000 gs. (\$5,000); a pen of five yearling rams brought \$7,500; a two-year-old Shorthorn bull 1,000 gs. (\$5,000), at auction.

Flies and profit don't go together. In this year of lush pastures the cattle should make rapid gains. Keep the flies off the stock!