

3- to 4-dram doses, should be given twice or three times daily, and tincture of iron should be given in 6- to 8-dram doses, in a pint of cold water, as a drench, twice daily. The food should be of the best kind, and given in liberal quantities. In the more severe cases treatment must be more energetic. A purgative must be given, and the excitement and fever combated with aconite in about 20-drop doses of Fleming's tincture in one-half pint of cold water, as a drench, every three or four hours, until the pulse loses its excessive strength and frequency. After the purgative has acted, the tincture of iron should be given in about 4-dram doses every three or four hours. Heat should be applied to the affected parts. If abscesses form, they must be opened, but it is advisable to abstain from the use of the bistoury unless pus is present, as the admission of the air into the tissues is apt to cause sloughing.

"WHIP."

Is She a "Lady Blacksmith"?

Our American friends have a ridiculous fashion of trying to exalt honorable and useful occupations of women by substituting the word "lady" for "woman," where the latter ordinarily occurs as a suffix. For instance, they say "saleslady," "washlady," etc. Out in Nebraska there is a woman who does blacksmithing. No doubt they would call her a "lady" blacksmith. However, whatever they call her, here is the story, as told by Rider and Driver:

"There is a 'smithy' in Nebraska that differs from the ordinary 'blacksmith shop' in its orderly arrangement, its clean windows and dainty curtains. These are touches distinctive of the environment of a woman blacksmith. The shop is painted sky-blue, and the family live in the upper story. The woman who spends her working day swinging sledges and shoeing horses is Mrs. Philip P. Wilcox, of College View, Neb. She says she is looking for no notoriety, but took up the business because she liked it. It was her husband's occupation when she married him, and, by assisting him and then taking charge of the work while he was away, she soon became an expert. She soon found she could make more money at smithing than in teaching school. Mrs. Wilcox advocates her trade for overworked school teachers. She is bringing up her girls in the same way. The oldest is an expert bicycle repairer, and the others are good assistants in her shop. The eldest daughter has a bank account that she earned from repairing bicycles."

Lessons of the Horse Markets.

Those who study the horse markets can hardly fail to learn the practical lesson of good breeding, says an exchange.

Quotations on horses from week to week are both high and low. In the draft-horse classes we find keen competition and plenty of outlet for the supply of horses which are of size and have quality, while for the undersized, the scrub, the misfit and the plain horse of common quality, we find a low market, which means a poor demand. Buyers have learned their lesson, and their action in the markets is sufficiently plain to indicate to the producing class what is needed and what will bring profitable values in the public mart. For the right kind of a horse the demand is increasing, but for the other kind lower values are bound to rule. Neither on the market nor the farm is the scrub a profitable animal. In our breeding let us avoid him and prosper.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep Census of the World.

The Victorian Government statist has issued the following table, giving the number of sheep in the principal sheep-breeding countries of the world. It is:

| Countries. | 1887. | 1903. |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom | 28,900,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Other European countries..... | 168,800,000 | 141,000,000 |
| Total for Europe..... | 197,700,000 | 171,000,000 |
| United States | 43,500,000 | 52,000,000 |
| Australian States and New Zealand | 96,600,000 | 76,000,000 |
| Cape Colony | 13,100,000 | 11,500,000 |
| Canada | 2,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Argentine Republic | 70,450,000 | 80,500,000 |
| Uruguay | 10,550,000 | 14,500,000 |
| Total for other principal countries | 236,800,000 | 237,000,000 |
| Grand totals | 434,500,000 | 408,000,000 |

Since 1903 the sheep of New Zealand and Australia have increased to 93,000,000. It is probable, therefore, that the number of sheep in the world is about the same now as eighteen years ago. The population of the principal wool-using and mutton-eating countries

has, in these eighteen years, increased by about 12½ per cent. These figures will explain the wool situation of to-day and its probable future, and may be specially interesting in view of requests that I have had for the number of sheep in Australia, and the publication of figures in some Canadian newspapers upon the authority of a United States journal. This statement, in discussing the mutton and wool situation, left out of consideration the sheep of Australia, and must, therefore, be erroneous.

J. S. LARKE.

Australia.

About "Breaking Type."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The 1906 fall-fair season has furnished a full, usual number of examples of injustice, resulting from slavish adherence by judges to that common dogma which declares that "type must not be broken" when placing entries in the ring. Where this originated we are not aware, but it has been handed down from one generation to another, and passed on from one student to another, till the majority have come to accept it unthinkingly, regarding as heterodox any who dare to challenge. It is time some one steps up with the courage of scepticism.

What is "breaking type"? It is easier to quote examples than to frame a comprehensive definition. Here is an ordinary case: One animal of a class may be of different conformation from another, though, as for relative excellence, probably if the judge were buying, it would be a case of pitch-and-toss between them. The balance of the class may consist of individuals inferior to either, but because they resemble whichever type was chosen for first, likely as not they will be set

led him to set inferior entries up simply because, they resembled the header in some one conspicuous respect, such as size or build. The usual answer to any questioning is that the judging must be educational. It must indicate to exhibitors and onlookers what is the most approved type, as represented in the judge's first choice. This answer is not conclusive. Analyzed, it means that type or size, or something else on which the decision chances to hinge, is set forth with exaggerated emphasis, and the people are virtually told that the faults possessed by some of the winners of second, third, fourth and fifth places may be excused, since these most nearly approximate the first-prize beast in one particular attribute. At the same time, some of these winners of the lower places may be such that the judge would never think of preferring them to the discarded one if he were choosing a herd-header. Is it truly educational, then, to turn the latter down? Is it wise? Is it fair?

The merit of a beast does not depend on size alone, nor on conformation alone, nor on quality alone, nor on breed characteristics alone. It depends on all these things together, and their consonant proportion is a thing which every judge should have as clearly as possible in his mind. No animal excels in all particulars equally. A rare good beast may be a shade on the small side, or have some other drawback. Judging should consist in selecting from among a number of more or less imperfect animals the one which combines the attributes aforementioned in such nice relations as makes him the most valuable individual of the lot; the second should then be chosen in the same way—he should be, individually, the next most valuable entry; so of the third,

the fourth, and all the rest. In extremely close cases there might be justification for reversing a second and third, or third and fourth, or something like that, but to go to work and cast one of the most valuable entries out altogether, as is sometimes done, because he exhibits a certain striking dissimilarity from the rest, is unjust and misleading. Consistency thus secured is superficial and illogical.

"But," we hear some one object, "how are you going to determine which is the most valuable animal? What is the most valuable bull, ram or boar, for my neighbor may not be the most desirable for me, with my particular females?" Such interrogation is mere quibble. It is assumed the judge has in his mind an ideal of perfection. If he has not, he has no business to be officiating. With this as a guide, it is his business to estimate what rating the average of a number of expert buyers would give the beasts under his hands, if they were selecting animals for their herds. Then let him place the entries according to this standard, making no departures, except, perhaps, in the closest of close cases. If a big bull is first, and a smaller but better quality bull second, and another larger but coarser and less valuable bull third, what harm? It simply serves as the most rational evidence to onlookers that in breeding, one swallow does not make a summer, and that it is general excellence (including, as one of its factors, that desirable quality called symmetry) which is most desired. It is time more judges rub the scales off their eyes, and get their own original brains to work on this question.

OBSERVER.

The number of cattle exported from Great Britain during the nine months ended September 30th was 4,802, as compared with 3,200 in the corresponding period last year. The value was £285,679, against £160,823. During the same period 7,770 sheep were exported, against 4,408, the value having been £113,307, against £64,348. Of pigs, 1,895 were exported, against 671, the value having been £17,541, against £5,358.



Scottish Prince (Imp) = 50090 = (84728).

Shorthorn bull. First and senior champion male, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Imported and owned by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

ahead of the one that narrowly escaped first. The judge justifies his treatment of this one by saying he must "follow his type."

Take another common instance: It sometimes happens there is one animal a little "off" in some of his breed markings—not seriously, but enough to raise a doubt between him and one or two of his best competitors. It may result in his being shut out of first, and nine out of ten judges will be inclined to get rid of the difficult task of placing him by throwing him out altogether. "First or nowhere," they say, they must "stick to type."

Suppose a third situation: Often, among a number of bulls in a ring, one is of superior scale, another is of a smaller build but perhaps equally valuable, and there are several others about the same scale as the latter, but inferior in quality. The average judge will issue his mental fiat that the big bull must go first or nowhere. As between him and his closest competitor there may be little odds to choose, but because the smaller competitor happens to be picked for first, the big bull is set below all the inferior ones merely because they happen to approximate the first-prize one in point of size. This kind of thing is called "sticking to type."

Erratic legalism reaches its climax when it leads a judge to make virtue out of a fault, as when he seeks to maintain excessive scale or excessive fineness throughout a whole class, simply because the first-prize beast was a little over or under size, as the case might be.

Some one has called consistency the "bugbear of little minds." Attempts to maintain an appearance of consistency in the show-ring have fettered the judgment of many a ribbon-placer and