

ble in Horses

of the Director-General of the British army, one of the home army died, from disorders of the is a heavy death per- ion Live Stock Journal, ion in the army, where orses has been reduced t must be the sickness among horses owned by

duces much digestive horse with an acute at- the utmost need of veter- much use in pouring t. As that organ is in a ssimilation of anything s place, and consequent- by administering drugs e injection of concen- the skin is the only ch cases. No ordinary er the instruments or can, and should, place r box stall, plentifully d with a careful man r as possible, the horse n the pains are very in- fering great pain from nself down violently on stomach (which in this gas) and thus destroyed ight have been suc- ways gives some relief eat abdominal pain to t of a pot of hot water, patient will stand, to elly. This is usually is in almost every case ases lying on his back. way to keep the horse also to give relief, till tained.

rowing Colt

nt writes: "I have a two years old in June t to feed him and how w many times a day. big horse and not hurt n before feeding? I of good oats and bran,

ow what to put on his scratching it. He is it is so short I cannot

pendent raises, directs point in raising young ly the case that in an w into a big horse he is

kept too fat or "fed off his feet." A growing horse should be kept in "growing condition." Just what this condition is, is hard to describe but everyone who has fed stock knows what it is. In some horses "growing condition means ribs covered an inch thick and in others the ribs are just concealed out of sight. But in any horse the skin should be pliable, the hair soft, the digestion normal and all the functions working naturally.

In order to have the functions in a natural normal state a colt must be treated as a colt, not as a stuffed specimen at a circus. He should have an opportunity to take all the exercise his system demands and this will be more if he is not over fat than if he carries a lot of flesh. Never keep a colt in his stall day after day with only an hour or two for outdoor exercise. His digestive system will become clogged, he will lose ambition, his muscles will get soft and he will be in a fair way to become useless.

When a colt has been given a chance to stretch his muscles and to keep his appetite active with sufficient to satisfy it without making a lot of flesh nothing more can be done to force growth. If he is fed more and loaded with fat with the idea of making a big horse of him because he weighs heavy at so many months, the chances are that the extra weight will spring his joints out of shape, stock his legs and probably set up "grease."

The size to which a colt will attain as a mature horse is very largely determined by his parents. His inherent tendency—the great factor in fixing his ultimate limits, but these tendencies may be assisted or hindered by care and feeding, and it is just as easy to kill a colt with kindness as with neglect. Therefore take into consideration his natural tendencies, feed carefully and plentifully, give him fresh air and an opportunity to use his muscles.

A colt that has been kept fat from weaning and fed heavy with the idea of making a big horse of him will no doubt mature earlier than if he had been given a natural colthood, but he will be softer and the chances are he will not live as long as he would otherwise. Horsemen are often too anxious to have their yearlings and two-year-olds look as finished as four-year-olds.

The case of our correspondent is a particular instance and it is always hard to speak authoritatively upon special cases without having seen them. But, as a breed, the Percherons are quite heavy feeders, and as a rule, their owners stuff them too much for their good, especially if they are to be offered for sale as two-year-olds.

The materials for feeding this colt are all that is actually required but probably are a little "strong" for a growing colt. If he could get some green oat sheaf instead of hay, or some good oat straw, he would keep his system cooler. From now on he will be able to get grass to take the place of hay. If the grass is fairly good he will do well on it alone, then when it begins to fail give him from a quart to two quarts of oats a day. If he is not to be turned on the grass give him a big corral to run in, what hay he will eat clean in an hour and night and morning, and a little at noon, and about a quart of oats and a quart of bran three times a day. This will serve as a basis, but, if he seems to need more, increase it a little. It is hardly likely he will leave any. Let him have salt and water him before feeding. In fact, always water horses before feeding. If this colt is inclined to be harsh in the skin, in the fall or winter give him about a pint of flaxseed once a day for awhile, and by next fall have some oat sheaf for him as it is not so heating and constipating as is hay.

For itchy neck, or tail, first get the digestive organs working easily by use of bran mashes and flaxseed, then mix about one-half a glass of coal oil in a pint bottle with water, shake well and rub into the part. This may require to be repeated in three or four days. If the rubbing is simply a habit, which is sometimes the case remove the opportunity to rub. It is quite probable though that he has lice. Another good wash is soft soap with an ounce of creolin to the pound used with soft water.

* * *

Concrete should not be exposed to the sun until after it has been allowed to set for five or six days. Each day during that period the concrete should be wet down by sprinkling water on it, both in the morning and afternoon. This is done so that the concrete on the outside will not dry out much faster than the concrete in the center of the mass, and should be carried out carefully, especially during the hot summer months. Old canvas, sheeting, burlap, etc., placed so as to hang an inch or so away from the face of the concrete will do very well as a protection. Wet this as well as the concrete.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.

Goitre in Lambs

A correspondent writes that his lambs are coming with thick glands in the throat and live only a few hours. Others were not so bad and got well in a few days. The ewes were fed on hay and oats and allowed to run out on fine days.

From this description it appears that the lambs have goitre of which the author of "Modern Sheep" says:

Goitre seems to be one of those mysterious, insidious maladies that has long and successfully baffled scientists so far as its cause is concerned. Sheep of all ages are subject to this trouble, but young lambs more especially so. It seems to be more prevalent in some seasons than in others. Sometimes the greater part of the lamb

straw and a moderate allowance of roots, and their drinking water was from the same spring as supplied the Shropshire flock. Now, while not a goitered lamb made its appearance in the grade flock fully 50 per cent. of the Shropshire lambs died of goitre without ever gaining their feet. The next year this same Shropshire flock, under similar treatment to that given to the grade flock, gave pretty close to a 150 per cent. increase with only one case of goitre to record.

My experience tends but little to encourage a belief that the water the sheep drink has much to do with goitre, although it is well known that the human race acquires goitrous troubles in certain sections through the water it drinks. Especially is this true of Derbyshire, England, where people attacked with goitre are said to have "Derby Neck." Where sheep have unlimited exercise and have to work a little for their living, as it were, goitred lambs are generally conspicuous by their absence. Goitre is very readily cured in full grown sheep, but not so easily with the young lamb, as its constitution is not sufficiently strong to undergo the severe



Aberdeen-Angus bull, "Golden Glean," at the head of Glencarnock herd. Property of J. D. McGregor, Brandon. The following is his show record:

As a yearling, 1907.

- 1st at the Iowa State Fair.
- 2nd at the Minnesota State Fair.
- 1st at the Wisconsin State Fair.
- 2nd at the Inter State Live Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo.
- 2nd at the Missouri State Fair.
- 2nd at the Royal Show, Kansas City.
- 1st at the International Stock Show, Chicago.
- 1st at the Illinois State Fair.

As a two-year-old, 1908.

- 1st at the Iowa State Fair.
- 1st at the Minnesota State Fair.
- 2nd at the Wisconsin State Fair.
- 1st at the Inter State Live Stock Show at St. Joseph.
- 1st at the Illinois State Fair.
- 1st at the Missouri State Fair.
- 1st at the Royal Show, Kansas City.
- 2nd at the International, Chicago.

crop is lost or severely damaged by this disease. Many reasons have been advanced for the prevalence of goitre among new born lambs. Insufficient exercise, an excessive fat condition of the ewe, the use of highly-fitted show rams which have been improperly reduced from showyard condition to breeding condition, inbreeding and the drinking water are among them. The writer believes that the trouble is due more to insufficient exercise and to high feeding than to any other cause. A few years ago I had charge of a large flock of Shropshires, which to all appearance were in fine breeding condition; that is, if full flesh and good condition of the ewe is any criterion. All were bred to imported prize-winning rams, and their rations consisted of roots, clover, bran and oats, to which was added just previous to lambing a small quantity of oil cake. The promise of a strong lamb crop was met with a large proportion of fat swollen-necked, hoofless and almost boneless freaks, covered with a thin covering of hair rather than the natural growth of wool. These prodigies generally squirmed and struggled around for a few hours in their endeavor to gain their feet, which in only very rare instances did they succeed in doing, and then died. On the same farm was kept a large flock of well-bred grade ewes, which carried in a very marked degree the blood of the Leicester. They were bred to high-class Shropshire rams; their rations consisted of clover hay, oat straw, pea

treatment necessary for the destruction of the growth. In the treatment of strong animals suffering with this trouble the cure is, cut into the growth quite deeply and just as soon as it has stopped bleeding inject with a small syringe a small quantity of full strength tincture of iodine. The enlargement should also be painted with iodine at regular intervals, say once in two days.

The Centre of Live-Stock Industry in Manitoba

COMMENTS ON THE WINTER FAIR

Like many another Western Manitoba farmer I found myself in the city of Brandon, in March, to attend the winter fair and there I got some impressions that I would like to pass on to my fellow farmers.

Being one of those unfortunate human beings who somehow got the idea ingrained into his system in early youth that to farm, decently and in order, one must keep cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., I naturally took a look into the cattle end to see what they had, and I was delighted to see a few splendid specimens and to have the liberty of handling them all over, no one being around to prevent me from doing so. After having examined McGregor's Blacks, and "Jimmy" Yule's roans, and placing the championship where it should go, I began to wonder where all the people who were jostling me at the ticket office had gone to, so I set out to explore and as soon as I had got to the horse department I came to the con-



London Eng., 1909