

quite frequently during the hot weather. A few swallows of fresh, cold water are just as refreshing to the horse with his dry, parched mouth and throat as to his driver, but usually the driver quenches his thirst many times each day, when the horse is not permitted to even wet his mouth. Of course, care must be taken that the overheated horse does not drink too heavily, but a little and often avoids this trouble very well. These waterings are little more than a wetting of the mouth and throat, and in no way interfere with the regular waterings more than to somewhat allay thirst and to some extent prevent overdrinking. Horses should never be allowed to drink heavily when heated, but many make the mistake of not allowing them any water. A half a pail of fresh, cool water will do much at this time to refresh the animal, and, if he is going to the stable for his feed, he will relish it far better than if he had been deprived of the taste of water. Watering should be done, as far as possible, before feeding morning, noon and night. It does no harm if the horse has been watered before being fed to let him have a little more if he will take it when returning to work after feeding.

Teasing, tickling and beating a horse should never be practiced. Very often, when the team is being rested for a few minutes, the driver amuses himself by teasing them. Horses are very sensitive animals, and such treatment only serves to keep them "on edge," and deprives them of the rest which the driver thinks they are enjoying. They seldom appreciate the joke. It would be far better if the driver's time were employed raising the collar off the heated shoulders, pulling away the mane and rubbing the perspiration off from under the collar. Beating tends to make the horse vicious, and a vicious horse is troublesome, to say the least.

Many make the mistake of increasing the grain ration to overtired horses. During a few days of very hard work, the feed of oats is often increased fifty per cent. This is not always in the best interests of the horse, although the feeder firmly believes it is. Such rapid increases, when the horse's energy is being all expended at his work, leaving very little in reserve to be used in the process of digestion, leaves the animal in a fit state for colic or acute indigestion.

Where extremely hard work is done, it is best to prepare the horse for it by increasing his ration little by little, so that it is at its maximum before the animal is thrust into the overtaxing labor. If it is to last for a few days only, it would be better not to increase it at all than to feed a heavy feed only on the days of the extra work. An over-tired horse positively cannot properly digest a concentrate feed which is far in excess of that to which he is accustomed.

There are hundreds of little things which make for the welfare of the working horse—little things which any driver can do if he takes an interest in his team, and which common sense should teach him to be right. Give the hard-worked horses every attention possible, and they will amply repay you for the trouble.

## LIVE STOCK

### A Farmer's Ideas on Wool.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read a letter in the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" on wool, and the loss sustained on account of poor hauling and marketing, I thought I would say a little on the same subject.

I know there are any number of readers who know a lot more about wool than I do; still, I know one or two things, the remedying of which would result in much better prices for wool. First, there is the producing of the wool. If sheep were kept better and housed better during the stormy weather in the autumn, it would result in the production of a much better quality of wool. Then, there are very few farmers who put up their wool in good condition. I happened, some years ago, to go into a wool-dealer's warehouse, and he had an old Scotchman there putting up the wool, and after he had taken a fleece and done it up you would not think it the same wool. I never would have believed that the doing up of a fleece of wool could make so much difference in the appearance. Then, the way wool is taken to market in a great many cases is enough to spoil the sale—burry, chaffy, and sometimes dirty. It would pay farmers twice over to pull off all dirty locks and all loose pieces, and sell them as a poorer grade, making the fleece tidy and perfectly clean.

Another thing that would add to the selling value of wool: If a number of farmers would keep the same kind of sheep, so that there would be a uniformity of grade in the wool coming from each particular neighborhood, and keep their sheep in good condition and out of the cold rain and sleet storms of the fall, and out of the burry pastures, and in winter see that their coats were not filled with chaff, the wool would sell for more

than even well-cared-for and clean wool of all sorts of grade, from Merino to Cotswold or Lincoln. No dealer who has a lot of wool of all grades can get as good a price as he could if his wool were of uniform grading.

Victoria Co., Ont.

SAM SUDDABY.

### Feed for Pasturing Hogs.

"Hog Pastures" was the topic open for discussion in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man. The prize essayist, F. Fowler, of Saskatchewan, places the different crops grown for this purpose in the following order: Clover or alfalfa, rape, peas and oats mixed, and oats or barley alone. Continuing, he says that "rape is probably the one hog pasture that will prove most satisfactory year in and year out. I have grown all those mentioned, and kept account of grain fed, and must say that, for gains per pound of feed per head, there was no appreciable difference, but, from my experience, they would rank in the order named.

"While clover or alfalfa makes excellent pasture, the hogs will kill it out, and, as it cannot be renewed yearly, I do not find it satisfactory for these reasons. Rape is my favorite, as, if sown early in the spring, a crop will be ready for pasture by early June, and if another field is sown at this time, pasturage can be had right up to heavy frosts.

"My experience has been that, with a pasture of the right sort, any of the aforementioned will do; pigs will make the same gains on three or four bushels of grain as they would on four to five bushels of grain without pasture. The variety of grain, individuality of animals and weather make it that a definite ratio cannot be given.

"Other than the direct saving in feed, the pigs are much more contented and are more easily

whit more grain with the pasture than without it, and at the same time the pigs required less attention, were turned off one month younger, and weighed nearly 20 pounds per head more. These pigs were on the pasture for about three and a half months only. During the last month the pasture was pretty well eaten off, and the pigs were penned up. Although the oat pasture does not last as late in the fall as other hog pastures might, I intend to sow it again this year, for the reason that it is a safe pasture at all times for all animals."

### Bloating in Cattle and Sheep.

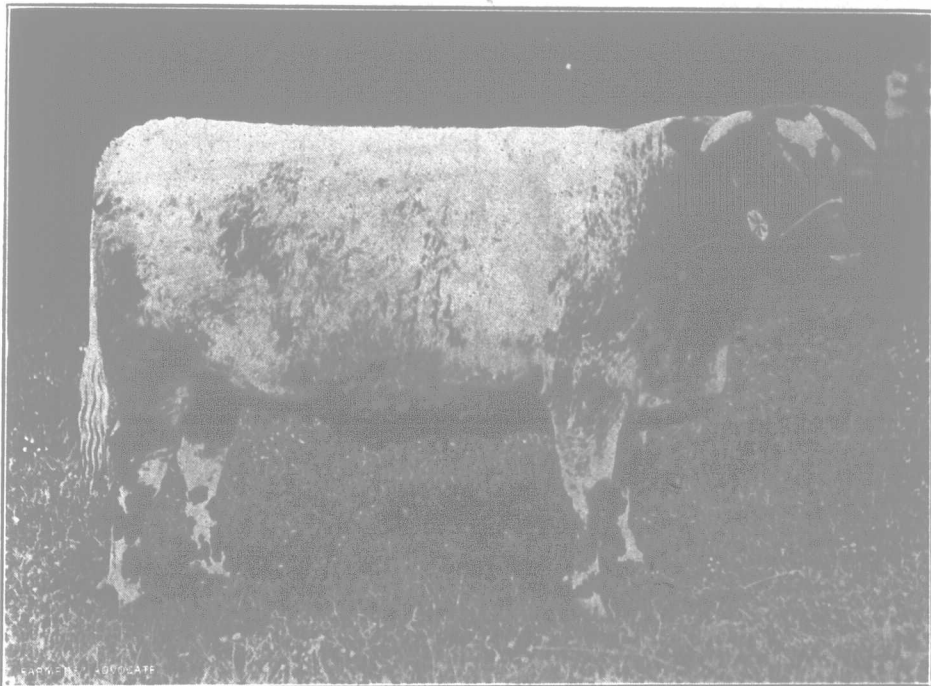
Turning the live stock into fresh-clover pasture is always accompanied by a certain amount of danger of hoven, tympanitis or bloat. In fact, green food of most any kind in large quantity, especially when it is wet or frosted, is likely to produce the trouble. It is, therefore, important, in changing feed from one green food to another, or from dry feed to green feed, that such changes be made very gradually, and when the feed is perfectly dry. The seat of the trouble is what is commonly known as the paunch or rumen, in which the natural churning motion ceases, hastening the formation of gases, due to the fact that the mixing of the digestive juices with the food has ceased. Animals which are in any way run down or debilitated are much more likely to fall victims to this trouble, and those in the best of general health. In turning stock on such crops as clover, rape, or any which are in any way likely to produce tympanitis, it is well to continue feeding the bulk of the ration of the feed to which they are accustomed, and to allow them in the new feed for a short time (gradually increasing) during the middle of the day, until danger is practically nil.

Well - marked

bloating is not at all difficult to diagnose. The undue distension of the abdomen, accompanied by unusual uneasiness, and the cessation of rumination and an overabundant flow of saliva, together with a grunting or moaning, are symptoms not to be mistaken. The eyes project and the muzzle protrudes, and if that part of the animal's body between the point of the hip and the last rib on the left side be tapped, a very characteristic, resonant, drum-like sound is noticeable. Pressing on this part causes it to yield, but it immediately regains its former state when pressure is removed. As the trouble progresses,

and the gases accumulate, pressure is brought to bear upon the lung cavity, causing somewhat distressed breathing.

Treatment is, as a general thing, successful, provided the trouble is taken in time. In extremely severe cases action must be taken quickly, or rupture of the rumen or diaphragm may occur. In such cases, puncturing is resorted to. This is done on the left side at the most prominent point between the point of the hip and the last rib. What is known as a trochar and canula is the proper instrument to use, although, where this is not at hand, a common pocket knife may be used with success, provided some means of holding the wound open to allow of the escape of the gases is provided. Some use the fingers for this purpose, others use the quill of a large goose-feather. However, since the trochar and canula can be provided for about \$2.00, every stockman should have one, as it is handier, less dangerous, and more efficient. A piece of garden hose passed down the gullet has been known to give relief in such bad cases, but is not always effective, and so cannot be relied upon at all times. Where this is used, a gag is necessary to keep the animal's mouth open. A block with a hole in it does all right for this purpose. Just here it may be stated that where bloating is the result of choking on some obstruction lodged in the throat, there are few better instruments than such a piece of hose, strengthened by a whip, which forms the required cup-shaped end necessary to dislodge the obstruction, without injury to the animal. Such articles as whips and fork handles should be avoided for this purpose, as they are very likely to pass to



Tongswood Edith.

C. E. Gunther's champion heifer at the Oxfordshire Show.

looked after than if penned for the entire feeding period. It might also be stated that they make their gains in a shorter period, and can be turned off at a younger age."

Another correspondent, an Alberta farmer, J. Armstrong, gave his experience with oats as a pasture. The crop, a two-acre plot, was sowed about May 15th, after the other crops were in, and two sows with their litters, also four calves, were turned on the crop about the middle of June. They were not allowed on the green oats during wet weather, and for two months the oats did a little better than making growth enough to keep even with the pasturing. Mr. Armstrong described the feeding as follows: "The pigs, at the time they were put in the pasture, were getting chopped barley and chopped wheat screenings, a small amount of milk, and all the water they wanted to drink. The grain was fed dry in one trough, and another trough was kept full of water all the time. About the first of July the sows were taken out of the field, and it was left to the growing pigs and calves.

"In saving feed from day to day, I cannot say that the pasture was effective; in fact, it seemed to give the pigs a better appetite than if they were without it. However, I turned them off the first week in November, averaging 218 pounds. This was turning them off fully a month younger than I had the year previous, and even at that they barely weighed 200 pounds. I did not keep any record of feed fed either last year or the previous year, and for this reason I cannot give comparisons regarding amount of grain fed. I am satisfied, however, that I did not feed one