

and pit it awa' in a silo than to be rootin' in a turnip field all yer spare time. That's what they seem tae think, onyway.

While I wis awa' yesterday I wis talkin' tae a chap that has a guid-sized farm an' a stock o' aboot forty head o' dairy cattle. I asked him if he found it onyways hard to get hired help to look after the stock and dae the ither wark that had to be done on a farm the size o' his. "Hoot", says he, "I've forgotten what a hired mon looks like. I've got a milkin' machine and wi' the help o' the young laddies I manage to keep things movin'. Between enlisting an' going on farms o' their ain and gettin' easier jobs somewhere else, the regular auld-fashioned farmhands are aboot as scarce as pansies in a poultry yard. I'm thinkin' we're in the same fix that the Israelites were that it tells aboot in the Bible, when auld Pharaoh put them to makin' bricks wi'oot straw. These chaps frae the city are all coaxin' us tae put in oor best licks for a big crop this year and at the same time they take away all o' oor help that they can get. I'm not kickin' though", he says, "It's every man for himself, the way it always was. If we can't get hired help we won't have to pay for it."

I left him, thinkin' the chap was something o' a philosopher in his way, and makin' up my mind that there wis twa sides to every question, even that o' hired help. If ye haven't got it ye don't have to pay for it.

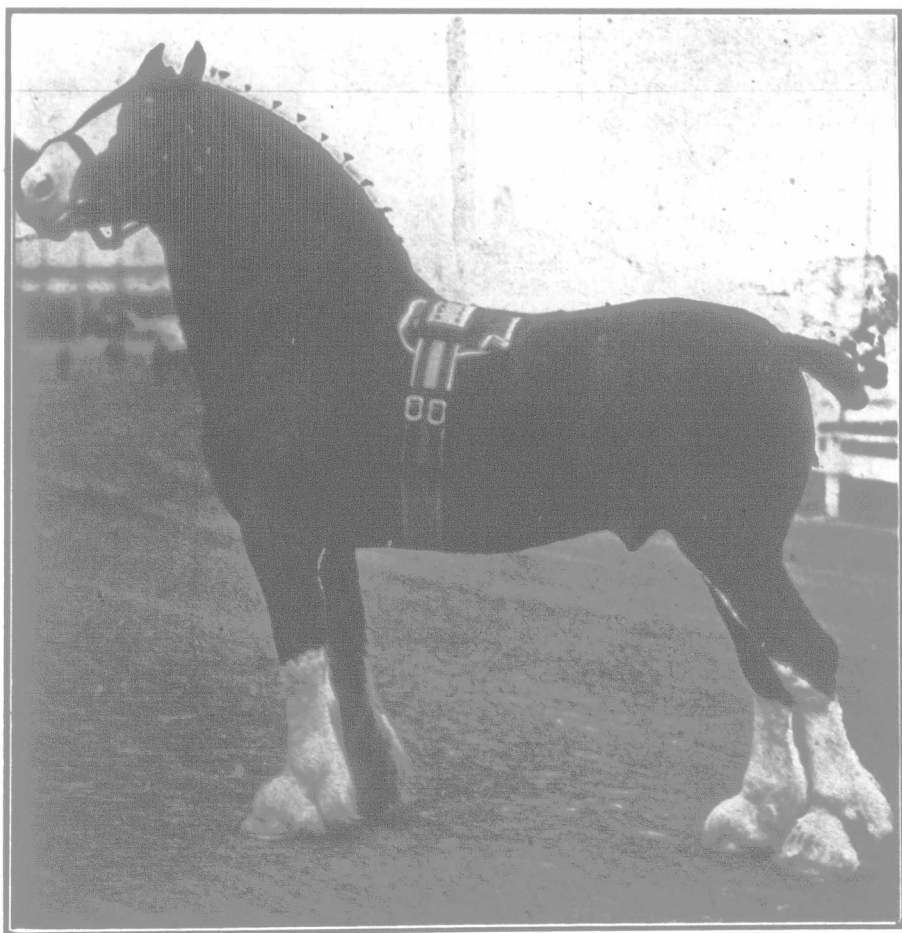
THE HORSE.

Feeding and Watering Horses in Hot Weather.

While it is advisable at all times to exercise care and regularity in feeding horses that are used for either fast or slow work, it is especially so in very warm weather. The food should be of the best quality and given in limited quantities. The quantity of bulky food should be limited in all cases when time is limited, and the horses are expected to go to work or drive shortly after eating. The stomach of the horse being a comparatively small organ, the majority of them will, if allowed, eat until it becomes distended. If an animal under these conditions be put to work on a hot day he will perspire freely, digestion is very liable to become partially arrested, and a case of acute indigestion is often the result. It is good practice to allow a horse to rest an hour or longer after eating a hearty meal, in order that digestion may be well advanced before exercise be given, but this is not practicable in many cases, especially on the farm. The only method, therefore, of avoiding danger of sickness, or if not an attack of illness at least discomfort to the animal for an hour or two, is to limit the quantity of bulky food given. The morning's feed should be from four to six quarts of oats, according to the size of the animal, and the nature of the work to be performed, and a small ration of hay; at noon, the same. In the evening it is good practice to give a little hay first, then the grain ration, and then more hay. As he will have several hours of idleness now, it is safe to allow him all the bulky food he will eat, but in no case should he be given more than he will consume. It is not only wasteful, but injurious to the animal to keep food before him all the time. In many cases farm horses are turned out on grass at night, but it is seldom that they will refuse a reasonable ration of grain in the morning, even after coming off good pasture. Where this practice is followed it is wise to allow them to stand an hour in the stable after eating their grain ration in the evening. (Of course under such conditions no hay need be fed.) By this time the juices of the stomach have performed their functions and the ingesta is in a fit state to pass into the small intestine, where digestion will be completed; while if the animals be turned on good grass immediately after eating they may eat so greedily as to force the grain out of the stomach before the said juices have acted properly upon it; and while it is not probable that this will cause any noticeable trouble or uneasiness to the animals, digestion is not as complete as it should be hence the horses will not receive as much benefit as otherwise. There is no doubt that crushed oats are more beneficial pound for pound, than whole oats. It is seldom, even in hot weather, that a horse is so warm

that it is unsafe to feed him grain. In cases where he has been subjected to long-continued severe exercise and has become excessively hot, it is wise to allow him to stand for a few minutes, and rub him down well before feeding, but conditions like this seldom occur. When the time that he will be allowed to stand in the stable is limited to from one to one and a half hours, as is the case at noon, even though the weather be hot and he is perspiring freely, it is better to give him his grain and allow him a few minutes after eating, than to allow him to cool off, then feed him and take him out to work so soon as he has finished eating. Horses that are kept in the stable should be given a feed of bran at least twice weekly, in addition to their grain ration, if at regular work. This aids digestion and tends to keep the bowels in a normal condition; but those that go to grass at night do not require this, as the grass is all that is required.

In hot weather horses probably suffer more from an injudicious system of watering. It would be well if horses could have access to clear, cold water at will, but of course this is impracticable; still, the popular idea that it is unsafe to allow a horse to have water when he is perspiring freely, even in hot weather, is unfounded. Of course, as in feeding grain, there may be times when it would be hurtful to allow all the cold water he would drink, such as cases in which he had been subjected to severe exercise and long abstinence from water. In such cases he would be allowed a few mouthfuls and after a few minutes a little more. When a horse is excessively warm, the introduction into the stomach of large quantities of cold water may cause such violent reaction as to excite gastritis, indigestion or founder. It seldom occurs that a horse used for either ordinary farm or road work is so warm that it is not safe to allow him all the water he will drink, unless a long period has elapsed since he had a drink. Theoretically, it is well to allow a horse water only before meals, but in practice we find it well to allow him to drink whenever he wants water. There are some horses so predisposed to colic that it is unsafe to allow water shortly after a meal, and such should be treated accordingly, but as a rule it is wise to allow a horse to drink as often and as much as he will. It is probable that the sense of thirst is as acute with the horse as with the teamster. When the latter is thirsty he "wants a drink" and usually manages to get one; the horse also "wants a drink" and the careful teamster will endeavor



Dunure Captain (Imp.) [14126] (16560).

Ontario Government premium horse No. 4, at the head of the stud at Burdennet Stock Farm. Owned by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.

to give him one. It would be well if horses could be given at least one drink between meals in hot weather.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Grass is reported to be good the Province over this spring and stock are doing well.

Market your wool through the co-operative association and get the manufacturers' price.

The herd or flock will not be improved if you continue to sell your best breeding stock.

It is estimated that the world's export output of frozen and chilled beef, mutton and lamb last year was 965,000 tons, as compared with 915,380 tons in 1916, and 800 375 tons in 1914.

It is claimed that the United Kingdom alone requires 2,500,000,000 pounds of beef and pork from abroad during 1918.

There is yet time to prepare a piece of land for rape to furnish fall feed for stockers, sheep and hogs. This crop has few equals as a fall pasture.

The herd bull and calves which are confined to the stable should be given fresh grass instead of dry hay. This entails a little extra work but it pays.

The census returns of last July accounted for 12,443,304 cattle, 10,586,594 sheep and 4,200,280 pigs in France. These totals compare favorably with those of 1916.

Cut the burrs and burdocks growing along the fences this summer and so make it impossible for the cattle and sheep to become matted with burrs in the fall.

The fence around the sheep pasture should be put in good repair early in the season. Once sheep commence going through, over or under the fence, it is almost impossible to stop them.

The fly season is with us again and the stock in stable and field are being tormented with these pests. It will pay to assist the stock in fighting them off. Applying some oily solution to the body and darkening the stable will help.

Canada's normal annual consumption per capita of beef and pork is estimated at 128 pounds. In Great Britain the normal per capita consumption of these products is 96 pounds. Practically double the quantity of fish is consumed per capita in Great Britain compared with Canada.

At the McCray sale of Herefords held on May 22, seventy-five head brought the large sum of \$204,175. Twenty bulls averaged \$4,228 and 55 females averaged \$2,175 thus setting a new record in price. All but two animals brought over \$1,000. The top price was \$10,300 for the three-year-old bull, Colbert Fairfax.

If the stock are pasturing in one big field, it may pay to run a temporary fence across it. While one part of the field is being cropped the other part will freshen up and more feed will be obtained during the season than would be the case were the herd to have free run of the entire field. It does not pay to crop the grass too closely.

It is usually the half-starved cur that is allowed to roam at large which causes depredation in the sheep lot. A good dog is an asset to the farm, but we fail to see a place for some of the canines seen on the streets of many of our villages and towns. Fewer dogs and more hogs might work to an economic advantage.

At P. J. Donhoe's auction sale of Angus cattle in Iowa, 52 head made an average of \$1,519. The sum of \$5,100 was paid for the two-year-old bull Emlyn. At the Angus sale of Tudor & Son of Iowa City an average of \$1,287 was made on 54 head, while at Rosenfeld's sale of Doddies the average reached \$926. The top price of \$3,000 was paid for Blackcap Beta, an eight-year-old cow.

Milking Shorthorns made a high average at the Glenside Dairy Shorthorn sale at Granville Center, Pa. The 38 females, the majority of which were heifers averaged \$1,008. Welcome Queen a two-year-old heifer went to the \$3,000 bid of Alexander MacLaren, Buckingham, Quebec. This heifer was sired by General Clay with thirty record of merit daughters and is out of Welcome Lass, a cow with a record of 14,734.6 pounds of milk. Mr. MacLaren also secured a yearling bull, Royal Signet, for the consideration of \$1,700.

Canadian Exports of Meat.

Canadian stockmen have been doing their utmost to increase the output of beef, mutton and pork. The urgent need for fats and meat for overseas has stimulated the desire to stock as heavily as possible. The price has also had an effect and exports of meat to the war area will undoubtedly increase if transportation can be secured. Last year the export value of Canadian produce reached the formidable sum of \$172,743,881. The value of exports of animals and animal products from the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, is as follows: Cattle and produce, \$27,565,817; sheep and produce, \$9,054,543; swine and produce, \$63,134,475; poultry and produce, \$3,675,960; dairy and produce, \$38,834,398; miscellaneous produce, \$37,602,975, making a total of \$179,868,168, but of this grand total, produce to the value of \$7,125,087 is credited to foreign produce re-exported. With an increase in live stock the exports should be considerably augmented this year which will aid in meeting the demand for meat in the war area.

The war is coming nearer home to this continent, and the closer it approaches the more determined and efficient will be the measures taken to defeat the common enemy. It is a mistake characteristic of the Hun to attempt intimidation through a departure from the ordinary and established rules of warfare, which in themselves are brutal enough.