

Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia, who have visited our College at Guelph, and from them learned at first hand regarding the work, the problems and the status of the schools in other countries.

6. I have made it my business to become informed regarding the schools, particularly rural schools, in all parts of the English-speaking world, through correspondence with teachers and educational authorities, and by the exchange of reports, etc.

#### EVERYBODY'S HELP NEEDED IN ORDER TO MAKE PROGRESS.

For further progress we must use the means that are at our hand; there is little gain to be made from quarreling with our tools! And this should not be forgotten. We must expect to go forward slowly in a cause that can advance only in proportion as the general interest of the people at large is aroused to make demand for progress.

Let everybody help!

S. B. McCREADY,  
Director of Elementary Agricultural Education.

#### When They Learn.

People will stand for restrictions on movements of commerce and labor until the effects of these become acute. Then the demand for relief grows loud and insistent. Instances: Temporary reduction of duty on cement importations to the West; relaxation of immigration regulations to secure harvest help for the Prairie Provinces, and the growing American demand for lower duties on foodstuffs. Immense aggregate burdens are patiently borne, a little here and a little there, so long as the load does not ride too heavily on any one spot. Until then, people merely complain about the difficulty of making ends meet, without knowing why it is so. The realization of some one big drain or tax opens their eyes and teaches a lesson in first principles.

### HORSES.

Autumn is usually a good time to buy horses, but a poor time to sell.

Considering the comfort of the horse, and the welfare of his feet and legs, there is no better flooring for the box stall than hard clay.

Change the colts from grass to dry feed gradually. Give them a little hay and grain when brought in for the night, and allow them on grass during the day.

Few horsemen can afford to do without bran in their winter feeding. Its loosening effect upon the bowels of horses makes it very valuable when they are on dry feed, and besides it has a high protein content.

When harvesting the turnips, store a few in a convenient place for the horses. There is no better system regulator for them, and they eat them with much relish when once accustomed to them.

Take care of the colts' feet. Keep their toes short. The best way to do this is by exercise, but sometimes they grow out even when considerable of this is given. Under such conditions it is necessary to shorten them and level up the foot.

In feeding the horse or colt which has been on pasture or dry feed, care is necessary to keep up his appetite. Feed lightly on hay and keep his manger well cleaned out. Do not feed too much. It is better to keep a keen edge on his appetite than to have to coax him to eat.

Keep the poultry out of the horse stable. Hens and hen roosts in the horse stables mean lousy horses. See that the pullets in search of shelter from the cold are placed in the poultry-house, for horses and hens do not go well in the same building.

No horse was ever intended for close confinement. It is well to remember this at stabling time, and arrange to give them as much exercise as possible. Work is the most profitable, but where there is not enough of this for all the horses, the paddocks should be utilized daily.

This is the stallion's off season, and in many cases he is "off" in the strongest sense of the term. Three months in the year is not enough to care for him. He needs exercise during the winter as much as during the breeding season, if his usefulness is not to become impaired. Judicious feeding is also just as necessary as at any time of the year.

The place for the horse-blanket at this season of the year, if the horse has been driven and is warm, and is compelled to stand for some time in a more or less exposed position, is not in a neat fold under the cushion, but spread out to its full size and securely fastened so as to best cover the horse. This is the way to prevent a chill and other complications, and prevention is ever better than cure.

When buying a horse, take note of the general health and condition of the animal, and how it has stood the work given during the examination. If severe distress is noticed, coupled with an apparent high state of healthy conditions, look out for evidence of drugging, especially with strong alteratives, such as arsenic, very commonly used by unscrupulous dealers to produce an artificial appearance of good condition. After severe exercise, the evidence of arsenic will appear in a vivid red, and sometimes a blue, line along the gums, and also at times by severe diarrhoea and abnormal thirst. The use of digitalis, in order to hide the incipient symptoms of broken wind, will be detected both before and after exertion by an intermittent pulse. The use of cocaine, opium or morphine can be detected during the examination by the abnormal varying of the size of the pupil of the eye, and also occasionally by the breath after galloping.—Horse World.

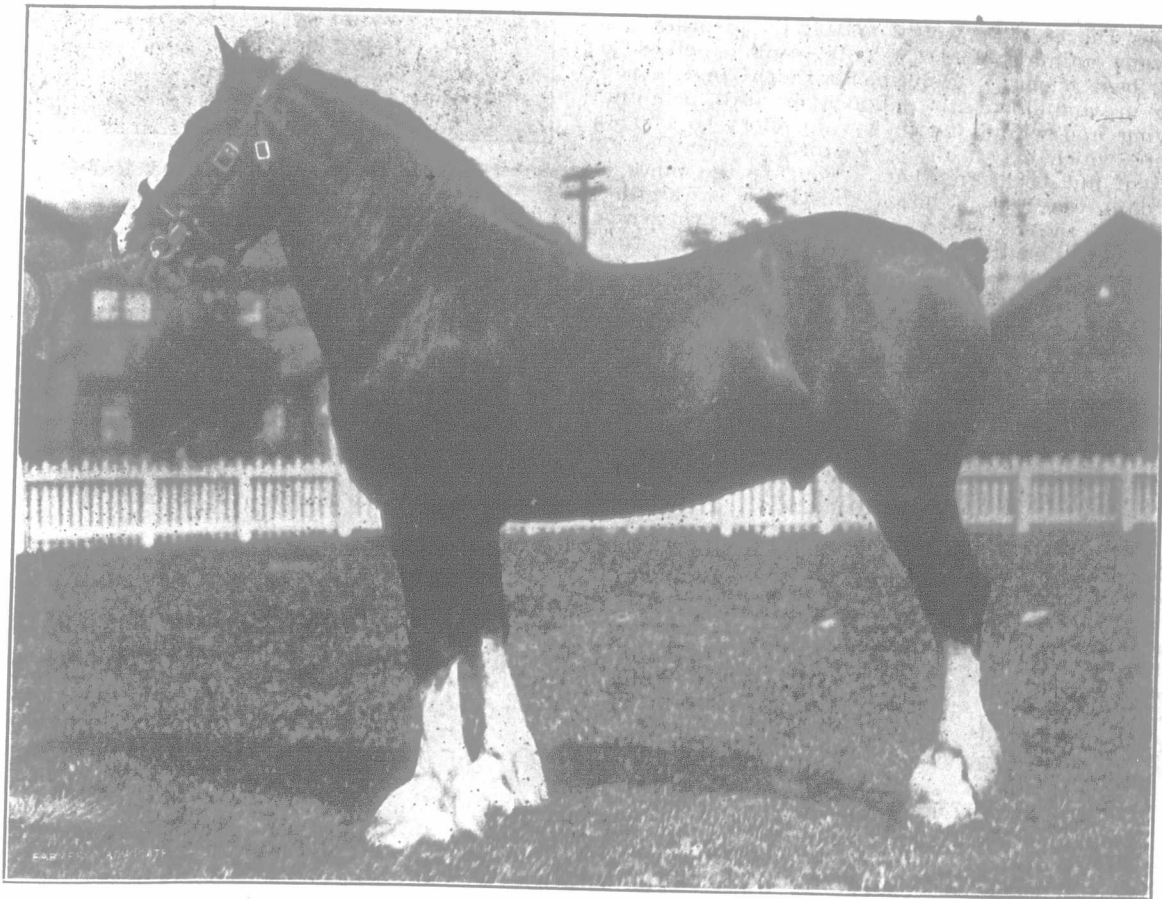
#### Fall Care of the Work Horse.

Next to spring seeding fall is perhaps the busiest season for the work horses on the average farm. There is after the harvest cultivation, deep fall plowing, silos to fill, roots to harvest, often necessitating a long haul over soft ground, other teaming to do and as time goes on and winter approaches, chilly winds, cold rains, mud and slush, add to the troubles. It is not always the easiest matter to keep the horse in good heart, his coat sleek and prevent his losing flesh at this time, when after a steady and heavy summer's work, all his energies are required for one last rush to finish before "King Frost" shuts off further work on the land for the year. A little extra effort, and a little closer care are necessary on the part of the teamster.

It is never good policy to allow the horse to get run down or thin in the fall, as it means extra feed during the winter to bring him up to his usual good fit. Consequently it would be much better to add an extra quart to his grain ration during this short but trying period just before winter, and by a little extra cleaning and at-

tention counteract as much as possible the unfavorable conditions, which combine to deplete the animal in flesh and spirits. At this season the horse's blood is thickening up in preparation for the cold winter to come. His coat is also becoming that thick natural blanket intended to protect him in all kinds of fierce gales, and low temperatures. Because of this he sweats easily, and when at work in the field—the days are often quite warm at this season—he perspires copiously and his hair being very thick and often quite long retains the moisture, and he goes to the stable quite wet. He must be kept out of drafts or chills, colds and worse complications may result. It is a common sight when going to the stable after the evening meal to find the work horses still wet, and at times they have not completely dried off by the next morning, at time to prepare for the next day's work. This is hard to remedy, and often it is impossible to get the horse dried off at night, but extra cleaning will add materially to his comfort. Even if the horse's coat is wet in spots, a thorough currying and brushing should be given every night after the day's work. This at least straightens out the hair, relieves a great amount of the itchiness and irritation to the skin, due to dirt and perspiration adhering thereto in a gummy state, and leaves the horse in a much better condition to enjoy his evening meal and his night's rest. With his hair matted together, as is often the case, and the pores in his skin clogged with dirt exudation, the horse cannot be comfortable, and his condition at this or any other season depends largely upon his comfort. In the morning before going to work repeat the cleaning and do it thoroughly. Time spent in this manner is time well spent, for less difficulty is experienced in keeping the horse in condition, and he is in better heart to tackle his day's task. If the stable is cold or drafty, a light blanket at night might be an advantage. At any rate it would aid in keeping the hair short and the coat bright and glossy, and would in this way, be a factor in the prevention of excessive perspiration. This would save much work in cleaning, also a short coat would mean less dust and easier cleaning.

These remarks apply more particularly to the body of the horse. The legs are perhaps the most neglected part of the horse on many farms in the fall. Autumn rains mean mud, and lowering temperatures mean slush and snow, and altogether mean clods frozen on the horses' fetlocks, dusty legs which when not well cared for result in mud fever, or scratches or some form of these, any of which is hard to treat under prevailing conditions of weather, and work to be accomplished. Heat and cold operating on the skin, alternately, wet, friction, pressure and dirt are commonly given as contact or local causes of these diseases, and all these operate with all their force upon the farm work-horse in the late days of autumn. When the mud clings to the horse's legs, the first impulse of the driver usually is to wash the mud off with warm water. Washing is not good practice unless the legs are rubbed



Macaroon (15936).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1908. Second in class at Toronto; first and champion at London, 1912. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.