

likely to rapidly increase. In our domestic economy, in physician's prescriptions, eggs are more largely and rapidly playing an important part.

All and every form of the present demand for eggs and poultry greatly magnified, doubled, and tripled, falls far short of what the near future will call for. Surely there is a most encouraging outlook for the Poultry Industry of Canada.

### Working the Mare

W. F. Kydd, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I work my mares all winter when I have work for them to do. If there is no work, I turn them out with the colts in the barn yard for exercise. Nothing is more injurious to horse flesh of all kinds than lack of exercise.

After the foal is born, the longer rest the mare gets, the better the foal will be in the fall, but after the foal is two weeks old, there is no reason why the mare should not be given considerable light work.

I would prefer to have the mare have her foal in a large box stall, rather than in the pasture field, even in the middle of summer, because it is much more convenient watching her and it often enables one to be at hand at the time of birth.

### How Do You Value a Cow?

What is the proper way to decide the value of a cow? This question was asked by Mr. C. F. Whitley, Superintendent of Cow-Testing Associations, at a dairy meeting held at Keene, Ont., and, as yet, we have not heard it answered. Mr. Whitley gave the following records of the milk production of two cows in the herd of a farmer at Bobcaygeon, Ont.

#### COMPARISON OF TWO COWS, SAME HERD (BOBCAYGEON)

##### TOTAL YIELD OF MILK—SEVEN MONTHS

###### The Most Profitable Cow

Weight of Milk.....	5595 lbs.
Weight of Fat.....	158 lbs.
Yield of Cheese.....	509 lbs.

Value of Milk.....	\$55 95
Cost of Feed, (7 months at \$3).....	21 00

Profit.....\$34 95

###### The Least Profitable Cow

Weight of Milk.....	2790 lbs.
Weight of Fat.....	110 lbs.
Yield of Cheese.....	272 lbs.

Value of Milk.....	\$27 90
Cost of Feed, (7 months at \$3).....	21 00

Profit.....\$ 6 90

It will be noticed that one cow gave practically just double the amount of milk in seven months than the other cow did. Does this indicate that she is worth just twice as much? By some, it will be claimed that she is worth more than twice as much because she did not eat twice as much as the second cow, although she gave twice as much milk.

When, however, we look at the profit of the one cow compared with the profit of the other, we find that the first cow gave five times as great a profit as the second cow. Does this mean that she is worth five times as much? If it does not, then how much more is the first cow worth than the second cow?

These figures all go to show that the main profit in keeping cows lies in the amount of milk they can be induced to give above the actual cost of feed. The greater amount of milk the cow gives above the cost of feed, the greater is the proportion of clear profit in handling her. In the case of the second cow here referred to, it will be noticed that while the first cow gave twice as

much milk as the second cow, she yielded five times the profit. This was because once the cost of feed had been deducted, all the milk she produced above the cost of her feed, represented clear profit. For instance, it is infinitely more costly to keep five cows, each yielding a profit of only \$6.90, than it is to keep one that alone gives a profit of \$34.90. By keeping one cow instead of five, the feed of four cows is saved as well as the labor of milking and attending to them, and the space they occupy in the stables. We would like to hear from our readers as to how they think the value of a cow should be determined?

### Care of the Horse's Foot

A horse's hoof grows from the top. A structure called the coronary band lies in a groove in the upper margin of the wall of the hoof just between the hair and the hoof which secretes the horny tissue. As a consequence the growth always takes place from above downwards. In a healthy hoof growth is continuously taking place. In order to maintain the symmetry of the foot the amount of wear from the bottom must equal the growth from the top. Anything which destroys the equilibrium which should exist between the growth and wear will injure the foot. If the wear is greater than the growth the hoof will become too



An Imported Clydesdale of Quality

Showing desirable conformation of shoulder, back and group, with extra fine quality of bone, probably too light to suit all judges. Owned by J. Larkin, Lincoln Co., Ont.

short, hence the need of shoes. If the growth exceeds the wear the hoof becomes too long.

The latter condition is not unfrequently met with in colts in winter quarters, especially during their first year. The growth of horny tissue is usually very profuse in young animals and as they are often running in barn yards or stalls which are covered with straw or manure there is practically no wear on the hoof, and it grows very long, sometimes approaching almost to the shape of a man's foot. This condition should never be allowed because the elongated foot throws all the tendons and many of the ligaments of the leg out of their proper bearings and predisposes to various blemishes. With a chisel and mallet the toes should be shortened as often as necessary to maintain a proper symmetry of the foot. When colts are at pasture no trouble will be experienced because there will be sufficient wear on the foot to keep it in proper shape.

Moisture is essential in keeping a horse's foot in good condition. Horses running at pasture every night are sure to have their hoofs very effectively soaked out by the action of the wet grass on the feet and no other application of moisture will be necessary. But when horses are kept in the stable and especially during the dry summer months it is a good practice to apply some moisture to the feet every day. It can be done in various ways such as standing in a tub of

water while they eat their dinner or by placing on the feet boots made out of heavy felt which have been soaked in water.

Some farmers have a puddle of mud in some stalls not used for the night in which their horses are tied every day while they eat their dinner. This is a dirty way of doing the job, but it will soak out the feet all right. Many horsemen will fill up the sole of the horse's foot every night with some moist substance such as linseed meal or sometimes even moist clay and the practice is all right, the only trouble being that while the sole of the foot is kept moist and cool the walls are not benefited at all by the application. Every man must exercise his own judgment as to how he will apply the moisture, but the careful horseman will see to it that it is done in some way for without it the feet of his horse will soon become dry and brittle.—“Centaur.”

### Winter Care of Sheep

The flock should be strong and in good flesh when winter sets in, and they will be, if reasonable provision has been made for fall feed. If in good condition they will be the more cheaply wintered. They can be kept doing well on clover hay and a few roots—say three pounds per head each day and a liberal feed of pea straw. If a little grain be fed for about four weeks before they lamb—one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran is good—they will be in good condition when lambing time comes. The grain feed should be doubled after lambing and the quantity of roots (mangels or turnips) increased to nearly all they will eat. This will insure a good flow of milk, and it is during the first two months a lamb is sent on the road to profit or becomes stunted and small. After that age they can more easily be helped by other foods.

The reason for not feeding the ewes largely with roots before lambing is that they are bulky and cold, being largely composed of water, and when eaten in large quantities seem to affect the fetus so the lambs are born soft and weak and very difficult to save. Either turnips or mangels can be fed to ewes with safety, although very many prefer turnips before lambing and mangels after, because the latter are considered better milk producers. But mangels should never be fed to rams. They have the effect of producing stone in the bladder, and sometimes cause serious loss. Turnips do not have this effect and sheep should have more succulent feed when not on pasture. Ensilage is not a safe food, it often or generally is too acid, and will cause severe indigestion, which will in turn cause a loosening of the wool by feverish heat in the skin, and much of the fleece is often lost besides lowering the sheep's vitality.—“Sheep Industry in Canada.”

### Dealing with Bovine Tuberculosis

C. P. Baird, Vancouver, British Columbia

As yet there seems to be much talk and little action taken by our sister provinces in regard to the checking of that dread disease, tuberculosis. Tuberculosis causes a great annual loss to stockmen, and also causes many deaths among our fellowmen.

There is absolutely no use of any government trying to force upon the people a system for checking this disease, when so many people do not understand what the disease is and the dangers which they and their neighbors are subject to, by keeping animals which are tubercular. The people will not stand for compulsory rules laid down by governments. A policy that is needed is one of education. Bulletins pertaining to various phases of this disease and its control should be published. This subject should be spoken on by competent men at public meetings through the rural sections.

A campaign against tuberculosis has already