

often transmitted, but the weakness is transmitted, which frequently requires but a short time to develop into the disease under favoring conditions. To sum up, the doctor cautioned farmers against using not only unsound animals for breeding stock, but advised most strongly against using animals of faulty conformation.

In reply to a question Dr. Lipp discussed navel disease at some length. This disease is caused by the entrance of germs into the colt's body through the stump of the navel cord. The germs causing navel disease live in the stable, on the walls, in manure and filth on the floor, and sometimes on the skin of the dam herself. He advised perfect sanitary conditions about the barn and stalls as the best preventive. He would thoroughly clean the stall in which the mare is to foal, and disinfect it with whitewash, to which crude carbolic acid was added. He would cover the floor with clean straw, and have the mare thoroughly washed about the roots of the tail as late as possible before foaling, so that her parts may be free from germs, and the possibility of germs entering the navel through contact with the mare would be reduced to the minimum. Then he would bandage the colt's body with antiseptically clean swaths, using also antiseptic cotton as a pad on the navel, on which a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid—one ounce of acid to nineteen of water—is used. The bandage is also considered a support to the young animal's body, preventing undue strain on the abdomen.

We might add that the veterinary editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" does not approve of the bandaging, the application of antiseptics being all that is needed.

What to Start Breeding With.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

J. A. Fraser certainly gave a grand sketch of the Standard-bred horse in your issue of March 10th, and I would like to discuss with our worthy editor and some of my fellow readers one statement he has made. That is, "If a farmer wants to raise horses of the heavy-draft purpose, he will only be wasting time by trying to produce what he wants by crossing his country-bred mares with draft stallions." This looks all right for the farmer who has lots of money, and can buy just what he wants. If I were rich, I would buy pure-bred Clydesdale mares, and raise the best Clydesdale colts I could. But, you remember the old saying: Some of us, at least, have to creep before we walk. I have a small roadster mare that can travel ten miles an hour, that I bought two years ago for \$114. She raised one roadster colt that was a freak in legs. I then bred her to an imported Clydesdale. That winter—that is, a year ago—while at the Farmers' Institute meeting, I heard a young man make a lengthy speech on raising horses. He went into all the details, such as staying up nights with the mare, and assisting the colt to get the teat, and used the same statement as Mr. Fraser does. I asked, "Surely you do not mean for me to sell my little mare?" He said, "Yes, sell her, and buy a Clydesdale, if you like the Clydesdales." Well, my little mare foaled in June, out in the field, some time in the forenoon, and brought her colt to the barn at noon for a drink. No sitting up nights or assisting the colt to the teat with her. Now, this colt has the action, spunk, form and weight very little short of some pure-breds, and would probably sell for as much to-day as I paid for her mother. Now, why is this colt not a splendid foundation for some heavy horses? If I keep breeding her and her offspring to the best Clyde I can, can I not get as much pleasure and profit out of it as the rich man, with his imported stock? How long before I will be raising horses that will be worth as much as his? I believe the average writers, like Mr. Fraser, are a little too sweeping for some of us farmers; that is, in suggesting such radical changes as selling the stock we are used to, and buying expensive kinds. I believe we make our mistake, not at the foot of the ladder, but, after we get up two or three rungs, we jump off and start over again. But, you say, none of the herd-books recognize anything but stock raised off stock that has been already registered. Let me tell you a little story: A number of years ago, an old farmer, Mr. Field, living down in an Eastern State, placed his small boy, Marshall, as an apprentice to a good old honest village storekeeper. After the boy had been there a short time, his father went to the store one day for groceries. While making purchases, he asked the storekeeper how the boy was getting along. The storekeeper, not wishing to offend in any way, gave the old man an apple, and said he had better take the boy home and teach him to milk cows, as he would never make a storekeeper. It is hardly necessary for me to add that this boy was no other than the great Marshall Field, merchant king, railroad director, and one of the richest men in the world.

Now, my kind friends, when you put a good article on the market, you can always sell for a good price; it matters not what it is, from a castle to a mouse-trap. And when you manage to sell a registered animal for more than it is worth, you have found a sucker, and the ways of the

sucker are like the ways of the transgressor. Now, I am not trying to offend anyone; neither am I referring to the rich farmer, but simply to the average farmer, who, like myself, has to work for his bread and butter. My motto is, "Improve." Improve everything from the farm to the hen. Don't sit down and pay for other people's improvements, or you will lose all the pleasure, honor and profit that is in it.

Oxford Co., Ont.

THE YANKEE BADGER.

Treatment of Mares at Foaling.—I.

There being such diversity in mares as to form, disposition, class, breeding, etc., each requires special consideration to enable a manager to apply the most successful treatment. For instance, mares of lively disposition, if permitted, will take sufficient exercise to maintain themselves in healthy condition, while phlegmatic ones, if turned out, will not exercise themselves, consequently such animals require forced exercise in frequent, well-regulated quantities, once (or preferably twice) a day. Therefore, general principles of treatment are all that can be advised, special requirements being left to the manager to consider. The lively-dispositioned animal may be turned into a good-sized paddock or field where they will exercise themselves sufficiently to keep the various organs of the body in an active condition, and, as many organs are compelled to perform more work in the mare when in foal than when not in foal, more particularly the digestive system, which is required to assimilate sufficient food to maintain the mare and nourish the fetus, the circulatory system must force an extra quantity of blood through the additional blood vessels, namely, those of the fetus. Weakness in this system is the cause of swelling of the legs and along the belly sometimes occurring in pregnant mares, more frequently in advanced pregnancy.

The respiratory organs must partly purify the extra amount of blood. The other organs are also taxed, but not to the same extent, and, as exercise is necessary to induce and maintain activity in any of them, it must be insisted upon. Therefore, the phlegmatic (dull) animal should be forced to take exercise, which may be by gentle work, given frequently, at least once a day, preferably twice; and such work, carefully given, will not injure a lively animal. Along with the exercise, the animal should have a variety of palatable, nutritious feeds, such as early-cut, well-cured, mixed clover-and-timothy hay, in sufficient but not over-abundant quantities, fed two or three times a day in such amounts as will be consumed in one to two hours at each meal, and some oat straw permitted between meals, if hay is fed only twice a day. Along with this, give from one-half to one gallon of oats two or three times a day (the amount depending upon whether she is working or not), mixed with the same quantity of wheat bran. The oats may be boiled two or three times a week for the night feed, with half a pound or so of ground linseed added when mixing the bran with the oats after boiling; a reasonable quantity, from 4 to 8 pounds, of roots once a day, at night, when the mash is not fed, giving access to good water and salt as desired, the quantities of grain and roots to be governed by the size, weight and character of the animal, and the work performed.

During the period of gestation, care should be

taken not to make sudden changes in food. If change must be made, bring it about gradually. Also, prevent undue excitement, such as fright from some unfamiliar object, such as a railway train, an automobile, a dead animal, or the sight or smell of blood, as excitable mares have aborted from such causes; and, if the mare is worked between shafts, they should be wide enough to prevent pressure upon the abdomen. And, while many mares are the better for regular, careful work, if not worked regularly they are better not worked at all.

As the period of gestation advances, and delivery is about to take place, which period varies, but in the majority of cases is about 335 days after service, and is generally marked by development of the mammary glands, a filling of teats, and frequently an accumulation of waxy substance adhering to the teats, a dropping or sinking of the tissues of the croup, and tumefying of the tissues of the vulva, at this time, the mare should be carefully watched, so as to render assistance, if necessary. Have the animal placed in a clean, comfortable box stall, well-aired, lighted and bedded.

J. STANDISH, V. S.

Colchester Co., N. S.

Oak Bay, a suburb of Victoria, B. C., having been brought into disrepute by race-track gamblers from California, has forbidden racing within its limits.

LIVE STOCK.

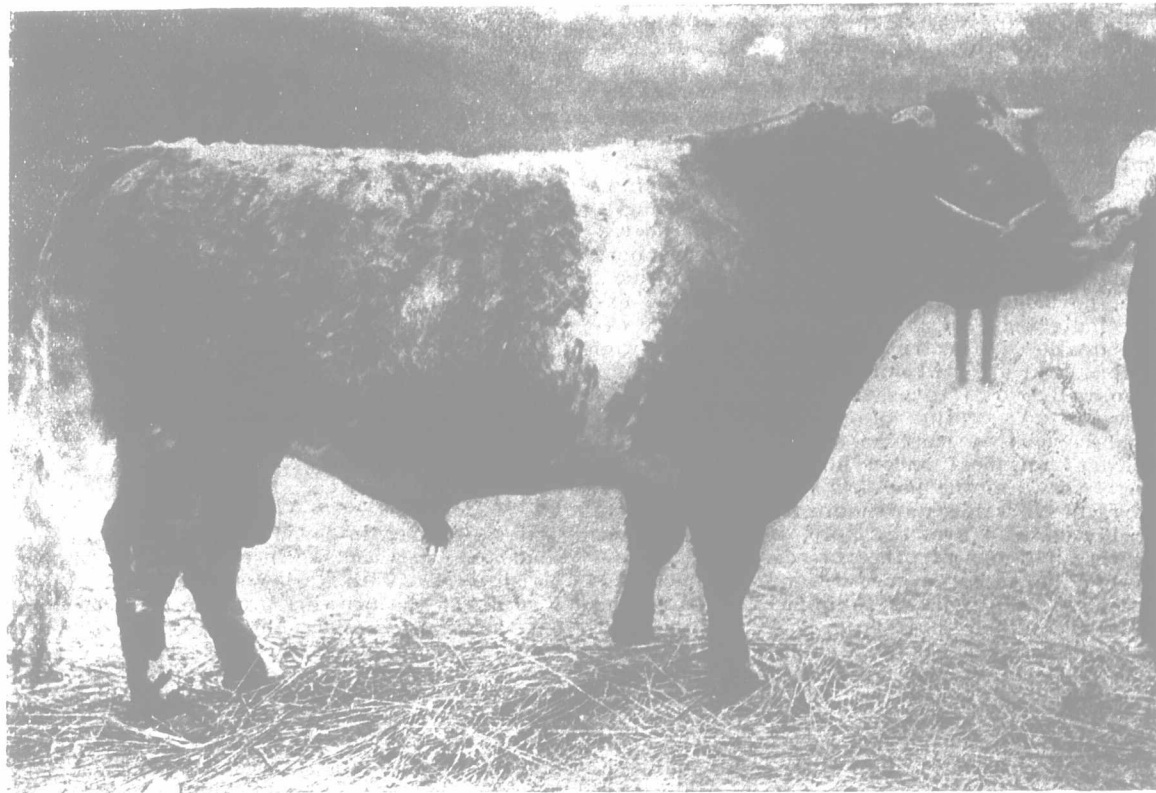
Ewes Disowning Lambs.

"In handling a flock of sheep," says Peter Norris, of Dufferin Co., Ont., to "The Farmer's Advocate," "a special room should be provided in which lambing ewes may be put. If they are allowed to run with the rest of the flock, sometimes the lambs wander away, and, after rubbing against other sheep, their mothers disown them."

"A sure remedy for ewes refusing to suckle their own lambs, or other lambs, for that matter, is to place them in a stanchion made of two eight- or ten-inch boards, so placed that the ewe's head is held, and that she cannot turn to smell the lambs. In three days a ewe will be kind to the lamb or lambs. It seems, as the lamb feasts on her milk for these few days, the smell becomes satisfactory to the mother. I have also known cases in which a motherless lamb was fostered by having it wrapped in the web that surrounded the newly-born lamb."

What Ram Lambs Lose the Farmer

Sheep-dealers on the Toronto markets at the present time make a difference of 50 cents per cwt. between ram and ewe and wether lambs. Later on, say by the middle of October, there will be a difference of \$1.00 per cwt. Dealers on the Buffalo market discriminate in favor of ewe and wether lambs at the rate of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt., or 1½c. to 2c. per pound. There were 160,000 sheep and lambs sold on the Toronto market last year, fully half of which would be lambs, and ninety per cent. of these were rams.—[From Toronto market report, October 3rd, 1907.]



Dairyman.

Shorthorn bull. First in class over 30 months old, Birmingham, England, 1910.