

vices the application of a sharp liniment, as equal parts spirits of ammonia, spirits of turpentine and raw linseed oil, or mustard mixed with turpentine and water, to the throat, and also wrapping the throat with flannel cloths to keep warm. In most all cases there is acute soreness of the throat, evidenced by the cough and inability to swallow, hence the necessity of local treatment. He also recommends the administration of chlorate of potassium, in 2 to 3 dram doses, three times daily, instead of nitrate of potassium, as recommended in the above article. The administration of quinine, as recommended, is good practice. On account of the inability to swallow, drenching should be avoided. Instead, give the medicine with a spoon, placing it well back on the tongue, and, if liquids are given, use a syringe, instead of a bottle. The giving of medicines in the drinking water in these cases is generally unsatisfactory, from the fact that in many cases very little is taken.—Editor.]

### Another Experience with Switchers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have been reading with much interest the answers to the question regarding "Switching Mare," and on some points I agree with J. B. M. (January 13th issue); that is, gentle handling and having a good mate, if she is to be driven double, as I have found her, as your correspondent says, usually high-spirited and very sensitive.

I have a young mare of the above disposition. When a three-year-old she began to switch very badly, and if she got her tail over the line would kick over the pole and traces, which makes matters much worse. So I bred her, and still kept working her, thinking she would become quieter, but could do nothing with her, unless her tail was tied. She would switch it over the line and kick in spite of everything. She went on in this way for two years; raised two colts but got no better. Last spring, as a last resort, I had her docked short (she was not in foal). To-day she has a nice bushy tail, and does not switch nor hug the line, even if she should by chance get it over. She gave up switching completely after having been docked about two or three weeks, and is right in her place, no matter what she is hitched to. I would not have her tail on again for \$50. I have not now a more admired nor nicer-working horse on the farm.

Before closing, I might say I do not approve of taking the grain away and working a horse down, especially a young horse, as it takes years to bring her up again; and I have my doubts if that will prove a genuine cure. My theory is to work her well and feed her well; give her a chance for her life. I never had a switcher before, but I have seen several treated with work and tail tied, but never saw one cured. My neighbor has one that he works hard, with her tail tied. I have seen her so poor and tired that it took her all her time to reach the barn at night, but still she switched, and I believe she always will be an aggravating switcher. This mare is now somewhere between twelve and fifteen years old.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

A. R. H.

### Training the Colt.

In my experiences in breaking colts, I have been fairly successful, and would like to give my methods. Put a strong halter on the colt when he is a few days old. It will not be necessary to leave it on long, as he will soon tire himself pulling. Stay beside him, and as soon as he is quiet take it off. Repeat this two or three times a day. When well halter-broken a colt is much more easily handled. Talk gently to the colt and pat him while the halter is on; never at any time speak crossly or unkindly to a colt. Also, lift the feet frequently and pat and rub them. Hit them with the hand as though shoeing; get the colt accustomed to having his feet handled. Keep up this treatment every winter until time to break the colt. I commence to break when he is coming three years old.

Harness him about twice a day. Have everything solid and secure. Keep the breeching tight. Put a bridle on and check him up, but not too tight; then let him run around for an hour or two in a small yard, which is fairly free of objects for him to run against. Repeat this for two or three days; then commence to use the lines. Take the lines out of the rings in the back hand and let them come along each side. In this way they help to guide the colt, and he cannot turn around nor get his tail over the lines. Chirp to him and use the various terms necessary in driving a horse; also talk to him gently. Keep this up until he gets used to it and understands what you mean when you tell him to go or to back up, etc., and until he gets used to the bit. If a colt is unusually headstrong and stubborn, use a "persuader." Put a half-inch rope round his neck, with a half hitch on under jaw, and fasten it through his mouth. Lead him with this, and whenever he disobeys jerk him up, speaking to him meanwhile. In this way you will soon get him trained so that he will do as you wish.

When the colt is thoroughly used to the harness, etc., hitch him up with a gentle horse that is good to walk—not slow, but kind and gentle. If you prefer hitching single, be sure to use a kicking strap, and use it until the colt is thoroughly broken and quiet. For double hitching a kicking strap is not necessary. Use a light rig, which is easy to draw. Never give a colt a heavy load when first breaking him in. Continue driving with a quiet horse, and gradually increase the weight of the load. Be careful not to overheat the colt. His flesh is tender, and his shoulders especially will get sore. To prevent this, raise up the harness and air the shoulders occasionally; also wash them with salt and water. The mouth is also apt to become sore, on account of not being used to the bit. By using a rubber bit or winding the other kind with cotton this will be prevented. If the shoulders or mouth are allowed to get sore, the horse will balk and refuse to draw. I might say that if the shoulders do get sore, or if the colt cuts or scratches himself, or becomes calked, or if he gets boils on his neck from the collar, use crude oil freely. I have found it a sure and safe remedy.

First, last and always, never lose your temper. Always speak gently and kindly to a colt. And don't lose your nerve. Just hang on and keep cool.

Ontario Co., Ont.

W. L. GOFORTH.

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Milking Shorthorn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On reading the reports of the Dairyman's Conventions of Eastern and Western Ontario, and noticing the dominant note, "Produce more milk," there arises the question, "What place does the milking Shorthorn hold in Canada?" It appears to me that much could be done to increase the popularity of Shorthorns as a truly dual-purpose breed, and much more to increase the productiveness of individual cows, if the breeders would only follow lines of improvement similar to those followed by the breeders of the distinctly dairy breeds. In Great Britain, the pedigreed dairy Shorthorn has steadily grown in favor, and an average price of nearly \$300 for some seventy head of pure-bred Shorthorns of highly-developed milking qualities, is a fair indication of what can be done by intelligent breeding and development of the Shorthorn breed along dual-purpose lines.

Without doubt, the Shorthorn is the beef animal par excellence of Canada to-day, and a continuance of all-Scotch sires will maintain this excellence, but I believe such a continuance is a line of short-sighted folly for the Canadian breeder to-day, if that breed is going to attain the highest possible standard of utility. "But," say our breeders, "we must sacrifice beef type if we are going to secure milking capacity." While this may be true to a degree, we must all admit having seen Shorthorn cows, prizewinners, of excellent beef type, that were also splendid performers at the pail. These are the kind we want to perpetuate, and who shall say that a cow of any beef breed is not more attractive by having a well-developed milk system and fine, capacious udder, even although the extreme of beef symmetry has been sacrificed. Records of over 80 pounds per day are not rare in Britain, and, with the use of sires of pronounced dairy strain, coupled with

the weeding out of the poorer cows, these records could be duplicated here.

Another statement often seen in print is that, "Shorthorns have a very short milking period." It is very misleading. We know that the breeders of the dairy breeds lay great stress upon the importance of establishing the long milking period in their heifers; the same can be done, and often is done, with the Shorthorn, a matter of equal importance being the possibility of securing sires from heavy-milking dams, and the keeping of records of individual cows.

The annual meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held in Toronto on February 1st. I would suggest for its adoption the starting of a Record of Performance of pedigreed Shorthorn cows; also, the donation of liberal prizes at the leading Canadian exhibitions for Shorthorn females in milk, thus giving encouragement to the full development of the milking qualities, and consequently the highest utility of the Shorthorn breed.

For the year 1909 I did not keep individual milk records, but will submit the total receipts from six cows, two of them pedigreed, and four of them high-grade Shorthorn cows, two of the latter being their first year in milk:

Butter, 8 mos., 815 lbs., at 22c.....	\$179.30
Cheese, 4 mos. ....	137.27
Four calves, fed new milk, and sold.....	21.00

Total .....\$337.57

Being an average of \$56.26 per cow for the year. In addition to this, I have two pure-bred calves, worth at least \$100.

Perth Co., Ont.

J. M. McCALLUM.

### Cement Stalls.

On account of the high and increasing price of lumber, in a constantly enlarging number of kinds of structures cement is taking its place. The accompanying cut shows cow stable with manger, water troughs and stall divisions made of cement, on the farm of Louis Reodding, Waterloo Co., Ont. As will be noticed, the stalls in the front of the picture are single, though 80% in this stable are double stalls. A single stall complete, not including floor, requires two sacks cement, 1/2 yard gravel, and labor estimated at \$2. A double stall is comparatively a little cheaper, requiring 3 sacks cement, 5-12 yard gravel, and \$4.00 for labor. These prices are but little different from what good wooden stalls would cost.

### Feeds Tagged for What They are Worth.

Since January 1st it has been illegal to offer for sale in the Dominion of Canada any commercial feeding stuff (hereinafter defined) until the brand shall have been registered with the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, and given a registration number, which, together with the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein and fat, and the maximum percentage of crude fibre, must be affixed by the manufacturer or agent to every package sold or offered for sale. The statement required is as follows:

1. Name of brand.
2. Registration number.
3. Name and address of manufacturer.
4. Guaranteed analysis.

This may be either printed on the sack or on a



All-Cement Stalls.