Good horsemen sometimes assert that it is not the best practice to turn colts, brood mares and other horses out together for exercise because of the danger of the playful youngsters kicking the older animals or of the older animals angrily kicking the colts whose playfulness teases them considerably. There is a good deal of truth in this contention, but we have often seen lazy old brood mares which would scarcely stir away from the stable doors when let out unless there were turned out with them some colts or younger animals more active and more ready to take advantage of the liberty afforded by the freedom of the yard, paddock or small field adjacent to the building. Then too, the colt is generally able to take care of himself and will get out of the way of the older animals and by so doing receives more exercise. A few days ago we saw two mares and three colts running together, both the mares being particularly cranky with younger stock and the three youngsters being full of life and always ready to torment the older animals. The entire lot were taking exercise together each day, the usual period of being in the open field a graging around three to four hours a day and the whole time was taken up in racing from place to place none of it being spent in hanging around the stable door as quiet as if they were in the stall. Now we know that had the colts not been out with the old mares the latter would not have taken one-quarter the exercise which they did with the colts accompanying them. This has been the general practice since freezing up and no injury has yet come to any one of the five, and, while there is a danger that some of them may in time get kicked, this danger, the owner believes, is more than off-set by the extra amount of needed exercise which both the colts and the brood mares These animals are all being fairly well fed, not heavily, but liberally, on good hay and oats and not a sign of stocking is to be noticed on any of them. Had the same individuals been kept in the stables or allowed to loaf around the stable doors, not taking the exercise which they are now getting, every one of them would have shown signs of swelling of the legs and stiffness due to inaction. It may be dangerous to let the colts and the older horses run together for exercise but we believe that it is far safer than to limit the exercise to leading to the trough to water and compelling the animal to stand in a narrow stall the greater part of the time or allowing them to run out separately where they usually are not induced to exercise very much. Where the older animals and the colts have pastured together the greater part of the summer there is very little danger of anything serious happening by their running together in the exercising yard during the winter months. Give it a trial and see whether the results do not justify the practice. Of course very crabid old kickers might do damage but the average horses and colts will not.

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containing 80 pages, profusely c is a most practical and complete state ..., covering every point helpful in the selection, housing, feeding, and general handling of the bacon hog. The bulletin opens with the place of the pig on the farm, Prof. Day very plainly showing the Why as well as the How. The various types of swine are then described, with photo engravings of prize-winners at some of the leading live-stock shows. The author goes fully into methods of feeding, prescribes the best rations, gives the causes of soft bacon, and shows how to avoid that and other drawbacks to a perfect carcass. His hints on pasturing and soiling crops in hog raising, especially where he compares rape with clover and alfalfa, are particularly suggestive He also gives valuable directions as to the feed ing of roots, potatoes, pumpkins, apples and dairy products. Prof. Day places great emphasis on the selection of both sire and dam, and his counsel in this regard is much needed. feature pertaining to mating is thoroughly dealt with, the description of the breeding pen being especially beloful. The management of the sow during and after gestation is thoroughly handled.

and will likely save many a litter to the swineraiser who will read this bulletin. The advice on raising young pigs is intensely practical. Hints on dealing with rupture and other troubles are also given, together with excellent counsel regarding exercise.

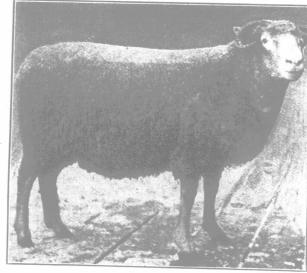
The chapter dealing with the curing of pork is worth much to those who put up their own meat. An excellent method to try out lard is also described. Prof. Day bestows much attention upon the question of buildings, and gives plans of both stationary and portable pens that he can heartily recommend. He also pays considerable heed to sanitation, giving the latest suggestions regarding disinfection, ventilation, etc. A valuable chapter is that devoted to the common diseases of swine. Many of these are described, and their treatment is covered in so full and practical a manner as to make every hog-raiser practically his own veterinarian. Any farmer desiring a copy of this latest bulletin on "Swine" will receive one free by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Getting a Good Scald.

Every pig feeder who has butchered black pigs has some time had difficulty in getting a good scald. The following advice from The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, of Winnipeg may interest readers.

"A black pig can not be made to look just as clean and white as a white pig. I am not a butcher, but I have ki'led and dressed a great number of pigs of all colors.

"To get a good scald and a clean pig you must not have the water too hot. To a little less than a half barrel of boiling water which I use to scald, I add five gallons of cold water and a tablespoonful of Gillett's lye. I scald two or three pigs in this, if I am killing that many. Be careful not to leave the pig too long in the water. Pull him out three or four times during the scalding, long enough to let the air at him."



Dorset Wether.

Champion of the breed at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1914. Exhibited by W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth.

Hog-butchering.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was quite interested in an article in a recent issue from Elsie Carter on hog-killing. think the writer was right about using the rifle instead of chasing the hog, etc., but I was wondering whether there has been any improvement in butchering methods since I was a boy. Sixty years ago my father used to shoot the pigs on "pig-killing day," with a shot gun. Instead of using a lead bullet, he made a hardwood plug, the right size to fit the old muzzle loading shot gun. He then stood in front of the pig, and shot it in the forehead. The plug only penetrated the bone, and did not damage the meat, but the pig never knew what hit it, nor felt the pain of the kmife. I think this old-fashioned method has not been improved upon. New Ontario.

A Big Turnover.

BREVITY

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, from December 14th to December 19th, inclusive were 442,453 head of live stock of all kinds for which farmers received in cash \$11,134,210. Surely this is unprecedented.

There never was a better time to get a start in first class pure-bred stock. The outlook is bright, and our best breeders are giving beginners the benefit of years of experience and hard work in building up the breeds.

Corn Vs. Oats.

The critical scarcity of feeding oats has in some localities caused feeders to look about for a substitute for that grain. In the Western Provinces they have turned somewhat to corn as a substitute, as it may be brought in from the States fairly measonably, and the railroads have promised to make a reduction in freight rates In Ontario where certain after January 15th. districts have specialized largely in corn the crop has been good and there should be a liberal supply. It might be wise in such cases for feeders to augment their rations with a portion of corn to eke out the grain grown on the more northern farms of the province. At time of writing oats are quoted at 48 cents outside while American corn can be bought in carload lots in Toronto for 76 cents. As is well known a bushel of oats weighs 34 pounds, while the corn bushel is 56 pounds. Reducing these to the equal standard of 100 pounds we find that quantity of oats to be worth \$1.41, while the same weight of corn is valued at \$1.35.

In the consideration of any feeding stuffs it is necessary to reckon their feeding and manurial values. The following table gives the comparative values of oats and corn in regard to the three important materials of feed, namely, protein, carbohydrates and fats.

This table reveals the fact that there is in oats 1 per cent. more protein than in corn, yet the latter feed must be credited with 17.6 per cent. more carbohydrates. In fats they are both the same. The analysis of these fodders recommends corn for the store or feeder cattle, while a small quantity of it might be fed to dairy cows provided it were augmented with some protein-rich feeding stuff such as bran, cotton-seed meal or o'l cake. In manurial value there is little difference Provided none of the fertilizing ingredients are appropriated by the feeding stock, there would be fertilizer to the extent of \$8.54 in the oats while the corn would contain a value of \$7.86 per ton. However, a certain percentage is appropriated by the growing or fattening animal and there is little difference in these two fertilizers in that respect. With the much reduced price now asked for cotton-seed meal, dairymen might incorporate a quantity of corn into the mixture and yet have a proper ration from the use of legumes and cottonseed meal.

These prices do not always obtain for corn and oats but the principle of bringing them to an even standard and considering their feeding values always remains the same. At the time of high priced feeding stuffs stockmen should figure very closely as to their rations and from whence they are procured. This is probably one source of saving in many circumstances.

Management of Sows During Pregnancy.

During pregnancy two facts must be borne in mind. One is that the sow is doing double duty. Not only is she maintaining her own physical balance but she is developing a fetal litter, and this is a constantly increasing drain on the system in addition to that of keeping up her own bodily functions. Her condition should be good -not too fat or too thin, but in a healthy, physical condition with some substance away when the four to six weeks of lactation It is a serious mistake to allow the sow to become thin in the belief that her reproductive organs will be more capable at time of parturition and that her milk will be more wholesome. True it is, the sow should not be fat but nature requires that she be liberally fed while developing the young litter, and it is more often stinginess on the part of the feeder that prompts him to frugality than any experiencetaught lesson that liberality is a mistake.

Again it should be remembered that the main demands upon the sow are those for the building of new tissue. Hence it is important that her food should be nitrogenous or rich in protein. Feeding stuffs such as bran, peas, oats and bariey are suitable, and some alfalfa or clover will increase the bulk and at the same time furnish considerable nutrition. In the summer time it is a different proposition, for the pasture grasses and outdoor conditions are particularly conducive to successful farrowing. Generally speaking, a fence corner is not a commendable place for a sow to farrow, but a sow with a pasture for a run and a fence corner to herself at farrowing time is usually quite successful. It is nearer to nature and nature's way, hence the suitableness of the conditions. In the piggery, however, we must adapt conditions to the circumstances and meet the requirements with prudence. Breeders lay particular stress upon the bowels during pregnancy, and especially at farrowing time, the danger to be avoided being constipation. To this

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