

the cold nor in a drafty place, and on no account must the foal be allowed out when raining, as the soft, woolly texture of his coat readily absorbs moisture, which results frequently in colds, rheumatism, or bowel complications.

The young colt should be taught to eat oats just as early as possible—some will commence to nibble along with their mother when only a few weeks old. Later on they should, when the mare is being fed, and I recommend all brood mares to get a feed of oats at least once a day, receive a small allowance of oats where the mother can't reach it. The habit once learned, the youngster will come regularly and readily for his grain ration—the result being that when weaning time arrives, at four or five months old, he is practically independent of his mother's milk.

The colt should be handled kindly and regularly and halter-broke just as early as possible. When weaned, it is desirable that the colt be not left alone but put in the company of another colt, or, failing that, some other quiet, good-tempered animal. Horses are social beings, and do best when not in solitude. From weaning time onwards it is most essential that the colt receive a liberal and nutritious grain ration with great regularity. This is the point where the average farmer falls short. He is apt to consider that, as the colt is young and small, he should be fed sparingly and will become a better horse if brought up "hardy" and allowed to rustle for a living round the straw stack. Such treatment is cruel and suicidal. The young colt will certainly become stunted in growth and never can mature into as large, as good, or as valuable an animal unless he gets a sufficient grain ration the first winter especially.

As to the amount of grain which can be safely and judiciously fed, this necessarily depends on the individual case. The quantity which the colt is able to "clean up" will soon be ascertained, and, with plenty of out-door exercise—and remember he must be turned out every day, snow or shine—there is very little danger of over-feeding oats and bran; a few carrots once a day are excellent. Do not use corn at all the first winter, unless, perhaps, one or two ears in very cold weather. Bright clover hay, if free from dust, is much to be preferred to timothy, but it should be fed twice or thrice daily and not in large quantities. Many colts are fed too much hay—it is both wasteful and injurious.

Care should be taken to see that the colt's feet are kept right and not allowed to grow too long nor pointed outwards or inwards. While the foot is in a soft, cartilaginous state, as it is during the first year, it is a simple matter to train it with an ordinary pocket knife and so prevent the habit of "toeing out" or "toeing in," which not only interferes seriously with the animal's value when grown, but, in point of fact, becomes a transmissible malformation descending to future generations.—*Farming.*

The Flock

SOME VALUABLE HINTS ON SHEEP-RAISING

Sheep-raising is one of the leading industries in Australia, and thousands of sheep are kept there where only one is kept in Canada. The following advice to farmers, given by one of our Australian exchanges, will be of benefit to sheep-raisers in this country:

"Every farmer should keep sheep. They help to clean the land of weeds, fertilize it, and give a profit besides, if the right sort are selected. The best sheep are those that will produce the most wool of good quality, and give the largest carcass. Where sheep are bred and kept extensively, size is not of so much importance. The smaller sheep, with a heavy fleece of superior wool, will pay better than a large animal with a light fleece, as these are shorn three or four times, and sold but once; and 1 lb. of wool each time extra, at 6d. per lb., would leave the farmer a gainer in the end. It will pay well to buy good sheep, even to sell again, as good sheep will always bring a good price. Great care must be taken not to overstock, because if the sheep get poor the ewes will give less wool, and the lambs never grow to the same size as those that are well fed from first to last. Ewes with lambs require more food than dry sheep. In buying for breeding, old ewes should be selected, if the buyer is not a good judge of sheep—full mouth, or even older—as the young sheep are generally culls, with differing classes of wool and other defects. The buyer of wool does not want four or five classes of wool in each bale, as he must sort it and resell the kinds not required in his business; therefore, he can give more for wool that is all of one class. Then suitable rams