

panning out satisfactorily, the fine dry weather being favorable for outdoor gatherings of this description.

The Chicago horrors we are all tired of, but it will no doubt accentuate the antipathy to timed food which has been growing of late years. The chilled and home killed meat trade should benefit in consequence.

The markets are quiet just now and there is practically nothing doing. Prospects for the English apple crop are more variable than usual, but it doubtless will be below the average.

A. W. S.

Care of Suckling Calf

The attention of farmers has been more and more directly called each year to the profit in growing the various kinds of horses for which the market will give a paying price. Much of the profit that will accrue, whether prices are high or whether they are low, depends on the care which is taken of the calf while it remains a suckling.

There are several things which farmers do which serve to undo the good things they do. One is allowing the calf to follow the mare to the field or to church or to town. Keep the calf at home. Do not take the mare away from home until the calf can endure her absence for a while. Then give it a box stall, or small lot surrounded by a good, substantial fence. Give it the company of another calf or an older horse, if possible, and give it something to eat as soon as it will eat anything, which will be before it is a month old.

The best feed for the calf is good oats and bran. Commence by giving it enough to nibble at, and when it begins to relish it give it plenty. Don't be afraid of giving the calf too much after it has once become accustomed to it. No mare will give milk enough to push the calf as fast as it ought to be pushed. The calf usually does well enough for the first month. By the time it is two months old it is twice as heavy as it was when it came, and has no more and perhaps less milk than at first. Hence, if you are going to push it forward you must give additional feed, and there is nothing better than ground oats and bran.

Training or education is quite as important as growth, and this should be commenced the first time you see the calf. As soon as it is able to stand put your left hand on the fore shoulder, the right hand behind the hips, and hold it. We say "hold" it, for if you let it go, you have spoiled your calf. It is to understand that you are absolutely its master; that you are omnipotent. Give it to understand also that you do not intend to hurt it; that you love it. Then when it has learned that it is impossible to resist you, handle it all over from head to tail, first one side and then the other. Make the calf understand that you are its friend and that while you are its friend it is nevertheless impossible for it to resist you, and that no harm can possibly come from obedience to your wishes.

With this care and proper feed and home keeping you can grow a calf worth fifty dollars more than it is possible to grow it in the ordinary way in which most farmers handle their colts.—Wallace's Farmer.

Practical Horseshoeing

My experience in horseshoeing, which extends over quite a number of years, teaches me that there can be no arbitrary rules laid down by which we must work in shoeing horses.

There are as many different shapes of feet in horses as there are in the human family, and as many different gaits, all of which require a different shoe and a different style of shoeing.

First, then, is the draft horse, which usually has a large round hoof and needs a strong, heavy shoe, well chamfered out on the inside next to the sole. His foot in a state of health, in our climate, is nearly always very hard, so I take great pains in paring the sole. I do not cut out all the horn, as some do; I take out the dead sole, but do not pare so thin that I can spring it with my thumb nail, as I think that is too thin to prevent injury to the sole by stubs or stones, and will bring ice and snow in too close contact with the sensitive sole.

I make a shoe the shape of the foot and as large as I can nail on, bringing it around under the heel just sufficient to get a good bearing on the crust of the hoof, but not close enough to injure the frog. As much injury can be done by shoeing too wide as by shoeing too close at the heels.

I let the shoe extend back of the heels from three-thirds to one-half inch, and where they are called I slant the calks at the heels a little back and the toe calk a little forward. Where the horse is kept on shoes all the time I use a toe clip, but where he runs barefoot all summer I consider a toe clip a positive injury, as the hoof is very liable to crack where clip sets in when the horse is turned barefoot in the summer on our hard roads.

I use a nail as small as I dare, because it is less liable to tear the hoof. I drive the nails well up into the hoof, which I am able to do because the shoe is fully as large as the foot. I clinch or draw them down very tightly, and, if the foot is perfectly level, tight drawing will not do any harm. I cut the clinches quite short and rasp them to an edge, but do not put into the nail with the corner of the rasp or cut a furrow into the hoof.

In clinching down I pound the clinch with my hammer, being careful to strike equally down toward the head of the nail, as if I were riveting it; and if any of the nail sticks out I rasp it off, but never try to drive it into the hoof, as a wrought nail is driven into a pine board, as that will always loosen the shoe. I do as little rasping as possible, believing it to be an injury to the hoof.

I always begin to nail at the toe and nail backward, as this will expand the hoof; and if the horse is hoof-bound, by careful driving of the nails the hoof can be spread all the horse needs or can stand. In this way I have cured several cases of hoof-bound. It is much better than spreading the shoe after nailing on.

In shoeing livery or buggy horses I use as light a shoe as I can get. I make the calks, if any are required, very small and short, and I file the shoe bright and smooth, and then file the corner of the upper side, so that when it is on there is a bright strip around the shoe next the foot about the size of a No. 12 wire. This is a great improvement in the looks of the foot. I generally fit a shoe hot, unless the owner objects, as he sometimes does, but I only touch the foot enough with the shoe to see where to cut to make a good, tight, level fit. I never burn the shoe in the hoof.

When a horse interferes, I pare the foot a little, the lowest on the outside, turn the inside calk just as

usual, weld a long calk on the outside line of the shoe, leaving it the full length, and place the toe calk a little to the inside of the centre. This seldom fails to prevent striking where the leg is not swollen. I have never made the shoeing of race horses a study, as I have the shoeing of draft, livery, and stage horses.—The Practical Horseshoer.

Cattle Trade Outlook

Mr. J. T. Gordon, one of Winnipeg's large cattle exporters, returned from Great Britain a week ago, and reports a bright outlook for the cattle trade. In a recent interview he says: "I think we have touched the bottom rung of the price ladder, and, though I do not this year look for the high prices of four years ago, I consider the prospects excellent for steady and healthy improvement, brought about by the enormous increase in consumption in Canada and the United States, and the steadily improving conditions in all lines of trade in Great Britain, which is, after all, our natural market. South American chilled beef is our strongest competitor today in the British market, and it is certainly to be reckoned with, as cattle can be raised there so cheaply and can be put on the market in such fine condition. Competition in this direction is certainly keen."

"Trade has already opened up well this season, and shipments have been heavier than usual, owing to the increasing number of cattle that are being fed in Manitoba during the winter. We have shipped more stalled cattle this spring than we ever did before. On my return to Liverpool from the continent I inspected a shipment of cattle from the United States that had just been landed, and I must say I was proud of them, as they were of excellent quality and arrived in good condition."

"I think the British Government did a wise thing when they disallowed the Act to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. As you know, I have always maintained that it would be a most serious matter for producers of cattle in Manitoba and Ontario if the embargo were removed. Our cattle can be fed just as well and much cheaper at home than they can in Great Britain. No sane man can believe that our farmers can continue to take everything out of the soil and put nothing back without ultimate disaster, and the cheapest, easiest, and most natural way of returning fertility to the soil is by feeding stock and growing crops suitable for feeding. I am quite satisfied the British Government have no idea of removing the embargo, and the same most interested in the trade, outside of the commission men, are in favor of the embargo remaining."

Live Stock Prospects in the West

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association was held at Regina during show week. This is the organization that conducts the show and sale. It was decided that the profits accruing from registration in the National Swine Records should go into the general fund of the association.

Mr. Robt. Stinton, president, in his annual address presented the following bright outlook for live stock in the West. It is most encouraging, especially for horse breeders generally:

"From the standpoint of the beef producer the prospect is especially encouraging in Saskatchewan. Al-