

and foal may be allowed to run out during the day as soon as the colt is a day or two old, good judgment, of course, being used in not allowing them to stand long in 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 must 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 waste 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.

CORRESPONDENCE

Profit in Feeding Lambs

To the Editor of FARMING:

Replying to your letter in regard to the lambs which I am feeding, I cannot give much information, as the lambs are to be delivered in February and I cannot tell what the results will be. But I fed forty lambs a year ago with a certain amount of success and I will endeavor to give the method, rations, etc., followed then.

About thirty of these lambs were well bred Cotswolds and ten were Shropshire grades. My experience tells me that the Cotswolds are far ahead for winter feeding. After weaning, the lambs had a small patch of rape. When this was done they were turned on clover till the snow came, when they were taken under shelter and fed lightly for a couple of weeks. On December 8th they were weighed, averaging 105 lbs. each.

The lambs were then fed for eighty-five days on the following: clover hay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per lamb per day or 106 lbs. for the period. This at \$5 per ton would be 26½ cents for each lamb; grain, ground, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day per lamb or 127½ lbs. for the period, worth at 80 cents per cwt. \$1.02. Turnips 10 lbs. per day per lamb or 850 lbs. for period, worth at 6 cents per lb. 85 cents per lamb.

From this I deduce the following:

Cost of feeding one lamb eighty-five days.

106 lbs. of hay at \$5 per ton	\$.26½
127½ lbs. of grain at 80 cents per cwt.	1.02
850 lbs. of turnips at 6 cents per bus.	.85

Total cost, \$2.13½

Adding to this the cost of each lamb \$2.50, we find the total cost to be \$4.63½.

At the end of the fattening period the lambs weighed 134½ each and the price I received was 5 cents per lb. or \$6.72½ each and, therefore, the profit per lamb was \$2.09 and on the 40 lambs \$83.60. From this the price of pasture for probably two months should be deducted.

I find it profitable to cut the hay. In feeding in racks the lambs pick off the leaves and head and waste a great deal of the best feed, but when it is cut they eat it up clean.

I find that sheep are the most profitable part of farming, and if in answering your letter I have been of any service to you I shall be very much pleased indeed.

Respectfully yours,

WM. RICHARDSON.

Vandorf, Ont., Dec. 23rd, 1898.

The Jubilee of the Ontario Poultry Association at Toronto June 10-13, '99.

TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1898.

To the Editor of FARMING:

I was pleased to notice the articles concerning our large poultry show in your two last editions, and must thank you for inserting them.

I can assure you that the local association is doing its utmost to make the dressed poultry department the grandest display of fowls, ready for the market, ever given in Canada, and if the local farmers will only assist us along this line I assure you their aid will be very much appreciated.

In conversation with Mr. A. J. King, who has exported alone to England this fall 50,000 (just think of this quantity!) turkeys, he stated that many of them had to be sold at a loss, for the simple reason that they had not been either properly fattened or dressed. What I saw in his store, some of them at least, were a perfect disgrace to any one to send out. If they had been shipped to England there would have not been anything left but bones.

Prof. Robertson has kindly consented to give a lecture on Thursday afternoon, January 12th, on how to feed, dress fowls, etc., for export. Added to this Mr. King and Mr. G. B. Jones, manager of the Toronto Cold Storage Co., have also, by special request, promised to give some practical information as to how to kill, pluck and store poultry for shipment.

The last named firm has, to show their appreciation of the work being done along this line, offered a silver cup to the exhibitor for the best three turkeys, three geese, three pairs of ducks and three pairs of chickens, all of 1898 hatch, dressed ready for export or cold storage.

I might say in passing that all such fowls should be dry-picked, killed by being stuck in the roof of the mouth or in the neck, not fed for 24 hours before killing and fattened for two or three weeks previous.

Thanking you for the space occupied, and wishing you the compliments of the season,

I am, yours very truly,

A. W. BELL,

President Poultry Association of Ontario.