

the Haddock is about four pounds, and the maximum weight seventeen pounds. Haddock are caught mainly by trawling. Immense quantities are shipped from the Maritime Provinces in ice, large numbers are converted into "Finnan Haddie," and many are smoked and put up in cans.

There is a good deal of skill required in the making of first-class Finnan Haddies, as the fish have to be brought in fresh, split and dried rapidly, smoked to a turn and nicely glazed on the outside. A new way of putting up Finnan Haddie in glass has recently been tried on the Bay of Fundy, and goods of very high quality have been the result.

Personally, I consider Haddock as ranking only after Halibut and Mackerel among our food fishes, but to be enjoyed in its perfection, it must, like all fishes, be eaten just fresh out of the water. However, on account of better shipping facilities, all sea fishes are now reaching the markets of the interior in a far firmer and more palatable condition than they did a few years ago.

The Halibut, king of food fishes, is taken in fair quantities off our Atlantic Coast, but the main Halibut fisheries are on the Pacific from Bering Straits to San Francisco. Important Halibut banks are located in the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and around Queen Charlotte Island. It is a fish of the coldest waters, usually being taken where the water temperature is from 32 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit. The Halibut often reaches an immense size, some weighing from 300 to 400 pounds, and one is on record as having weighed 720 pounds. A Halibut of about 80 pounds is considered by epicures to be most savoury.

## THE HORSE.

### Does Your Horse Get Enough Exercise?

At this season of the year when the horses are suddenly thrown into winter quarters, many of them from the open pasture field, and most of them either from such a field or from regular daily work, a great deal of trouble is generally experienced with legs stocking, horses going off feed, coats becoming dry and starey, and the whole horse system being in such a state that he is generally termed, a little "off" in condition. It stands to reason that the constitution of a horse must be very strong if some untoward indications do not soon present themselves when the animal is confined, tied by the neck in a narrow stall, day in and day out, very often with almost as much feed as he got when working hard, or otherwise in bad condition, owing to the fact that he has been rapidly changed from an abundance of exercise and green feed to no exercise whatever, and nothing but dry feed. The crucial point at such a time is undoubtedly exercise. Of course, it is necessary with horses which have been highly fed and hard worked and which are now doing nothing, to cut their rations down considerably, feeding a maintenance ration or little better in place of the feed required to maintain flesh, and to produce the energy to do the work formerly done. It has been stated by good horsemen that colts and young horses on dry feed require anywhere from five to eight hours per day exercise in large paddocks or open yards. This being true, we venture to say that ninety per cent. of the horses and colts in this country are at the present time getting far too little exercise for their own good. One may go into stable after stable and find from three to eight horses standing idly munching oats or grinding hay, and not a single horse or colt in the open yard. Those who make a practice of letting their colts out each day very often leave them for only a half an hour or an hour. This is not long enough. Colts have a thick coat of hair, and will usually run and play enough to keep them from suffering from the cold. This running is just what is best for them, and we would much prefer to purchase, next spring, an animal which had its regular daily exercise through the winter of five hours a day than one which had been given little or no opportunity to keep the swelling out of his legs. We get more questions regarding stocking horses at this season than at any other season of the year, and a great deal of it is due to the changed conditions of feeding, and the great need of exercise incident upon the stabling of the horses. Reduce the grain ration of the working horse, and increase the amount of exercise all the way around.

### Wouldn't Like to Miss It.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please find enclosed the sum of \$3.00 in payment for your paper for 1914 and 1915. We have taken your valuable paper for six or seven years. We find it very good, and would not like to do without it. JOHN W. MERRIFIELD.

### Another Orphan.

I'm only a colt and I don't understand—

I wonder if ever I may?—

But there's something wrong, somewhere, I know,  
For they're taking my mother away.

We were happy together, my mother and I,

But we'll be together no more,

For last night they said—though I don't understand—

"More horses are needed for war!"

"The mare goes to-morrow,"—my mother they meant;

And now to-morrow is here,

And they're leading her off—oh, what will I do

When it's dark—and mother's not near?

She nuzzled me softly and kissed me good-by—

There were tears, bitter tears, in her eyes—

"Be brave," she bade me, "our masters are men,

And whatever men do must be wise!"

But something is wrong—my mother is taken

Forever and ever away—

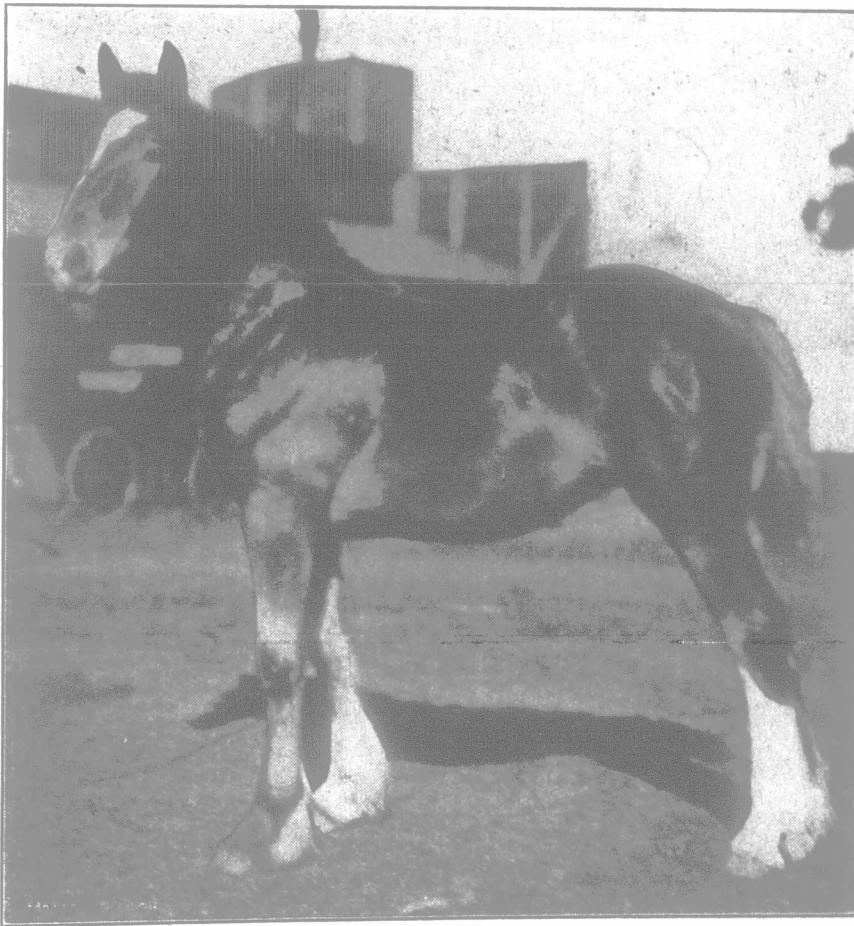
I'm only a colt, so I don't understand—

I wonder if ever I may?

Les Wallace, in Denver Post.

### "Stocking", A Prevalent Winter Trouble..

Under certain conditions almost any horse will show a "filling" of the legs which often increases to a puffiness or a swelling known as "stocking."



Clydesdale Foal.

Winner of first prize at Western Fair, 1914, for G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont.  
Sire Duke of Orford, dam Damsel of Brae.

This season of the year is one in which this form of trouble is very frequently found in stables, particularly of heavy horses. It is not, however, uncommon with lighter animals (which are not getting a sufficient amount of exercise, particularly if these be on heavy feed. As a general thing the one or two light horses on the farm do most of the driving, and consequently are kept in far better condition than the heavy working horses which have several months of idleness during the winter season. These heavy horses, especially if they are lacking a little in quality of bone and feather, which simmers down to a lack of quality all around, are pre-disposed to swelling of the legs. This swelling, veterinarians tell us, is due to a sluggish circulation in the vessels of the limbs of the animal. Why this is so they do not explain. The swelling is often due to reasons other than a lack of exercise, although this is the prevailing cause in the fall of the year. It may not be due altogether to want of sufficient exercise, and may have something to do with feeding conditions as well. We know that very high feeding on grain, combined with the trouble. As a general thing with horses upon which the swelling has not become chronic or

deep-seated, after a few hours exercise the swelling entirely disappears and the legs become normal. It is well when bringing horses into the stable to be careful with the feeding, especially on grain or a poor quality of hay. Some breeders make the mistake of bringing their colts in in the fall and literally stuffing them on the start with oats; others make the equally bad blunder of feeding almost no grain at all, and as little as possible of other feed, thinking that all that is necessary is to keep the colt alive until spring, when nature will again supply a means of sustenance.

As a means of overcoming "stocking" nothing is better than exercise and green feed. Very little of the trouble is noted during the summer when horses are on grass. Grass is the best tonic and system builder for the horse. The main need of the animal in winter, to keep his legs in good condition, as far as feeding is concerned, is something of a laxative nature, generally found on the farm in the form of roots. Combined with exercise a judicious feeding of roots will help immensely in keeping the horse in good condition. Some good horsemen feed, a couple of times a week, a ration of scalded bran and get good results therefrom. Others pin their faith to a little linseed meal each day, and some even use the raw linseed oil to good advantage. In these days there is not as much boiled feed fed as was common some years ago, but a feed of boiled oats or possibly a feed of boiled barley once in a while may serve to lessen the danger of serious trouble from swollen legs.

We have seen this fall many horses badly "stocked," and have conversed with their owners who were anxious to know what could be done. If the swelling has reached a fairly advanced

stage, and the horses' legs appear quite round and do not readily go down with exercise, it is well to give a purgative of from 6 to 10 drams of aloes (according to the size of the horse) and 2 drams of ginger. Allow the bowels to regain their normal condition, and then feed a dessert spoonful of saltpetre in damp food once daily for two or three days. This latter will act on the kidneys. It is necessary, if the best results are to be gained, to give regular exercise and plenty of it. Hand rubbing may aid in reducing the swelling, and in fact some go so far as to bandage tightly with woollen bandages. With plenty of exercise, judicious feeding and opening medicine as outlined, little trouble should be experienced if the horses are not congenitally pre-disposed to the trouble. It is common knowledge, however, that coarse-haired, meaty-legged, low-quality animals very often suffer from this disease, and it goes on and on until it develops the incurable form of grease.

It is well, under any circumstances, to take precautions not to allow stocking to develop into the advanced stages.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Feeding Out Silage.

Reports from time to time come to our attention of considerable loss in feeding out silage. In most cases, we believe, this is due to the fact that the silage is not lowered enough in the silo each day. Experienced feeders know that it is necessary to feed off daily in the neighborhood of two inches of silage. Experimenters tell us that molding of silage commences when less than 1.2 inches is fed from the surface of the silage daily. A rule which is often adopted, and which works out very satisfactorily, is to feed not less than two inches in the cold weather, and not less than three inches in warm weather. There is also some difference in the feeding from the top and from the bottom of the silo. It is necessary to remove a greater depth at the top than when the silo is getting nearly empty. When the stock first goes into the stable many feeders do not