

The Care of the Colt From Birth to Weaning

THE early troubles of the foal are apt to be navel ill, constipation and scours. Navel ill seems to be caused by germs that get into the body through the navel cord at birth. To guard against it have the colt cored in a clean stall or in a pasture. Then the navel cord should be cut off about two inches from the body if it has not already been broken that close or closer, a string dipped in a mild disinfectant tied

Afterwards it got so dry and hard that the corn could hardly come up. In some fields the crust could hardly be broken by the cultivator. But the chief reason for the 1916 failure, I believe, was in the seed corn. The season of 1915 was wet and late, so that the corn did not ripen properly, and was hard to get well cared. Consequently, good seed corn was scarce last spring, and much was planted that was not fit to plant at all. One of my neighbors planted 20 kernels in a flower pot and only 12 of them grew. This was of the seed which most of the farmers around here used. I



An Average Farm Flock. *Probably Healthy and Hearty, but How About Profits? A flock of the size illustrated should net their owner, over and above cost of feed, \$60 or \$70 a year. Receiving a minimum of attention, as is too often the case, farm poultry is as likely to be a liability as an asset.

about the end of the cord and the cord painted over with a mixture composed of one part of the tincture of iodine and three parts of glycerine once a day till it dries off. The udder should be rinsed off with a weak disinfectant, too, before the colt is allowed to suck.

The first milk or colostrum is laxative and usually cleans the digestive tract within six to eight hours. If the bowels do not move a laxative of two ounces of castor oil can be given and a couple of ounces of warm water with a little glycerine injected into the rectum. It is hard to determine what causes scours or diarrhoea in each individual case, but the common causes are changes in the composition of the mare's milk due to nervousness, overwork or changes in feed, allowing the colt to gorge itself from the full udder of a mare that has become quite warm from overwork and from filth in the food.

When the colt is four weeks old it will begin to eat a little grain, whole oats are the best. The colt should have a chance to nurse every two or three hours until it is about three months old. This is also for the good of the mare, as her udder will fill up in about three hours, and if the colt does not nurse or the mare milked there is danger that the udder will become damaged and the milk flow so lessened that there will not be enough for the colt. If cow's milk must be fed dilute it with about one-third water and two level tablespoonfuls of sugar to each quart. Ordinarily a colt should nurse until it is six months old, when it can be weaned without any setback. Grain should be fed, as without it a good growth will not result. The valuable imported horses that have been so much in demand in this country are fed grain from the time they are old enough to eat till mature.

A 1916 Corn Experience Value of Good Seed Demonstrated E. B. M., Waterloo Co., Ont.

THE season of 1916 was a poor one for corn growing, and for several reasons. First, we had a wet and backward spring, so that the seed could not be planted at the right time.

quite a bit neglected. Once we didn't do anything on it for three weeks at a time. But in spite of this we got our 12 x 35 foot silo half full from 6 1/2 acres of corn, whereas my neighbors got from five to ten feet in the silo, and a few didn't cut theirs at all.

My corn came up one week after planting, in as full, even and regular rows as could be wished for, with scarcely any falling except where it was too wet; that is, except for 12 rows on one side of the field. My seed ran short, so I had to sow what I could get. I got half a bushel of the kind tested by my neighbor. It was a little musty and not very dry. This was the same variety as I had gotten from Essex, but the seed was much smaller. Hence it was sown thicker. Some of this came up a few days later than the rest, some a few weeks later, but most of it didn't come up at all. Thus it grew throughout the season, very irregular and patchy. This was about typical of the neighbor's corn. In harvesting, this strip gave about half as many loads as the rest of the field.

I would advise every corn grower this spring, who has not yet bought his seed corn, to get the best he can. Or, if you have bought shelled corn already, test it before planting, and if it shows a low germination, plant thicker, or get better seed.

Sweet Clover in Ontario A Resume of Experimental Work PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ, O.A.C., Guelph.

THE growth of common white sweet clover is rather slow at first, and is not very large during the first year. In the second year, however, the growth is rapid and abundant, the stems become woody, the leaves easily drop from the plants on drying, and the seed matures unevenly and readily shatters on ripening, but generally yields well per acre. The plants of the sweet clover die after they produce seed at the end of from 15 to 18 months from the time the seed is sown.

Sweet clover thrives on a variety of soil, but seems to require an abundance of lime. It grows readily on roadsides and waste places, where the seeds reach the ground annually. Its eradication is rather difficult in uncultivated land, but not very difficult in cultivated fields. In past years seed has been harvested for market from the wild crops growing in waste places, and even at the present time seed offered for sale frequently

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A "Forehanded" Practice that Present Conditions are Making Necessary.

Mr. Philip S. Haley, Kings Co., N.S., is endeavoring to ease the labor problem by a better distribution of manure during the winter months in his means to this work throughout the year; hauling and spreading manure during the winter months is not Mr. Haley, but end. Incidentally, we may remark that the gentlemen appearing in the illustration is not Mr. Haley, but one of the luxuries of the farm of 1917—a hired man.

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