

has nibbled at the tender grass and sought out the sweetest knolls in the pasture. Now he is confined, preferably in a box stall, where he has a measure of freedom of movement, but many are not even allowed this privilege and are tied in narrow stalls. All colts, whether in box stalls or in narrow stalls, should have several hours' run in a large, open yard or paddock every fine day during the winter. Many claim that five hours outside daily is not too much. At any rate, it is a fact that often, even where outside exercise is given regularly, sufficient is not allowed, the colts only being left out one-half to one hour each day. This is better than none, but more would be better still. This is a case where if a little does a little good more will do more good. Exercise develops every part of the colt's body and with the change of feed is necessary to maintain his health and vigor. His feet, legs, muscling and body all are benefitted as well as his digestive organs. Give more exercise.

Feeding may be the prime consideration and as before intimated should be done with a knowledge of requirements and keeping in mind always that the colt is a young, growing animal with a digestive system very sensitive to sudden changes of rations and injudicious feeding. A few quarts of sweet, skimmed cow's milk would do no harm to the colt recently weaned. With the butterfat removed there is little danger of this overfattening him, and it contains some constituents much like those of his dam's milk, of which he has recently been deprived. The sweet, skimmed milk is easily digested, but when feeding it it must be remembered that the colt has a comparatively small stomach and too large quantities are likely to produce an undue amount of "podding." Give the youngster the cleanest and sweetest hay, preferably that containing a large percentage of clover. This applies more particularly to the draft colt. If a light colt is being developed for speed it is generally advised to feed timothy or blue-grass hay. Always give hay of best quality and in small amounts, removing each time any that may have been mussed over before putting fresh in the manger.

No colt should do without grain. A few rolled oats and bran twice daily will work wonders. Do not get the colt too fat, but where sufficient exercise is given there is little danger of this. For a well-grown, newly-weaned colt two quarts of oats and bran mixed (about one-quarter to one-third bran) at a feed twice daily should not be too much. Of course much depends upon the colt and upon the other feed given. Light colts require less than heavy foals, and it is often advisable to give colts which have for some reason come into the stable in low condition a little extra feed of grain. Many colts will stand more than the amount stated; some need more, others will do with less. There can be no set rule.

Besides hay and grain an occasional root will aid digestion. Good carrots or Swede turnips are most relished and the colt will gnaw away at them greedily. They are laxative and help to bridge the gulf between hay and grass.

For housing, a big, light, well-ventilated box stall is best. It need not be very warm. In fact, if it is free from drafts, a little on the cold side is preferable. Colts generally have a long, thick coat of shaggy hair, which is a great protection, and it is a mistake to pamper too much. They will stand well bitter cold when outside, provided it is not storming, and inside a high degree of warmth is not necessary. The main thing is to keep the stall clean, not allowing manure to accumulate and heat under the animal's feet, and always giving a liberal supply of clean, dry bedding.

If possible keep fresh water in the stall all the time, so that the colt may drink at will. Remember that fresh water is not water that has stood in the pail for days. Keep the pail, or whatever the receptacle may be, clean, and renew the water at least once daily.

It is well to "halter-break" the colt early. If this has not been done already tie him up for a day or two at first to let him know what it means. After this tie him for an hour or so each day that he become thoroughly accustomed to standing with his headstall on. After he has been tied a while, teach him to lead and lead him about occasionally. All these things are parts of his education. Be kind to him, exercise him, feed him and water him regularly and well, and give him a roomy stall and a comfortable bed and he will daily grow into money.

LIVE STOCK.

The calves do better to get a run in the yard for a while each day.

For quick and satisfactory returns what beats a prolific brood sow?

Any treatment adopted for cattle lice must be repeated once or twice at intervals of about one week to be effective.

Start the season by forming a chore system. Do the chores each day in the same rotation, followed because it is most economical of time and labor.

A little hellebore mixed with ordinary dry cement and dusted thoroughly into the hair of cattle has been known to be very effective in killing lice.

Many people will not be bothered with feeding lambs, and yet there is money in them. Maybe it is because these people will not "bother."

Put your brand on all good heifers or your own labels in their ears, and add them to the number of breeding matrons to go on and raise the standard of your live stock.

Let the ewes stay out in the yard on fine days all winter. Sheep do not do well housed too closely. All that is necessary is shelter from storms.

The open yard or paddock is a fine thing for the bull, winter as well as summer. A few hours a day outside quiets him and adds to his chances as a breeder.

At the rate promising heifers of milking stock are disappearing from the country the serious problem with the dairy farmer will soon be not how to obtain milkers but where to secure the cows.

A sow lacking exercise may farrow a large litter of pigs, but rarely are they strong, hardy youngsters. They are, as a general rule, male weaklings and often devoid of hair, and losses are usually heavy.

Feeding Out the Silage.

None of the types of silos recommended for building in this latitude are sufficient to keep out frost. A little freezing occurs in any of them in severe weather. Many silos, too, have no roof, and where this is the case, it is more difficult to prevent loss. It is well to have the silo roofed and is also advisable to keep the doors closed as much as possible. When feeding out from day to day plan to take the silage down even over the surface, always keeping it a little lower around the outside. Never dig down in the center, as this leaves a layer around the outside which is sure to freeze and cause losses. Some advocate keeping the surface covered with a layer of hay or straw and in some cases good results have been reported from the use of a big blanket for the purpose. Avoid digging deeply into the silage. A little care will aid materially in preserving the winter's feed.

Care for the Young Stock.

Too often it is thought the young stock are able to shift for themselves late on into the fall and sometimes well into winter. This is a mistake. Of all the stock on the farm the youngsters are perhaps least able to withstand the bitter cold and the biting winds. They hump up and shiver, do not feed well even if feed is plentiful, and receive a set-back in growth and condition from which it takes months of good care and feeding to fully recover them. Among the first stock to be cared for should be numbered the youngsters. They do not require exceedingly warm stables. We have seen them do well with a shed and stack for shelter from wind and storm when getting a liberal allowance of feed, but they must have shelter. A well-protected yard is a fine thing for the growing stock to run in on fine days, and stock so raised usually make rugged, hardy animals. It is not wise to stint the feed on the young animals. Regularity, liberal allowances, exercise and comfortable shelter are the prime requisites to success in raising young stock and these should be practiced before the animals begin to show the effects of bad management.

Selling Heifers is a Shortsighted Policy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From a mixed-farming district within a few miles of London, in Middlesex County, Ontario, there have been shipped this fall fifty carloads of cattle, nearly all going to supply the feeding-cattle needs of our American cousins. Practically all were young cattle, from one to two years old, the age at which they would have consumed the roughage grown on the farms, viz., hay, straw, corn and roots, good crops of which were grown in the district this past season. But the high price offered loomed so big in the eyes of the farmer that it shut out the view of the possibility that finished cattle might be a big price next spring and that reasonably cheap grain and fodder might be converted into high-priced beef and would thus yield profitable returns for labor during the winter and a larger manure pile to enhance the fertility of the farm next spring.

But the worst is yet to come. On the second Monday in November 113 yearling heifers, averaging 634 pounds each, were shipped from this district. Most of these were of Shorthorn breeding, and fully 75 per cent. were worthy of being placed in any stable for breeding purposes. True the price exceeded anything that had been offered, but it looks like "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." With all this breeding stock going out of the country, where are we going to secure animals to fill our stables and graze pasture fields in the years to come, and



Cart Horses at an English Fair.

Showing how the horses are kept in out-door stalls.