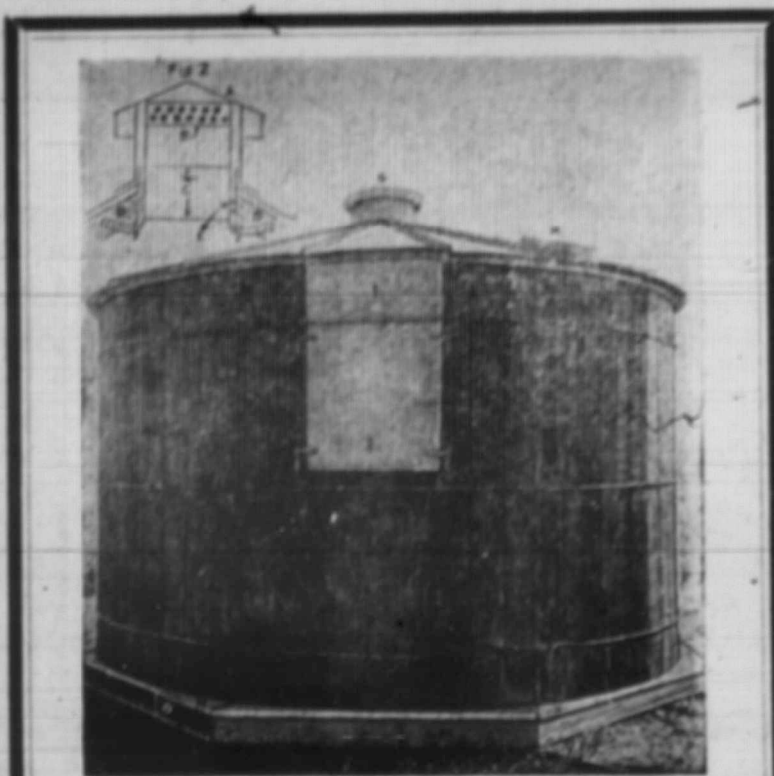




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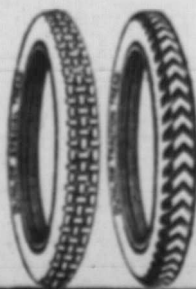
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Livestock

Foals in Hot Weather

The seventy days between July 1 and September 10 will, in many cases, determine the condition for the next ten months of foals now suckling their dams. The well bred foal must have good care if it is to develop as its parentage warrants. Never was the difference in value between the good foal and the inferior one greater than at present. It is possible that it will not pay to feed grain to the foal from inferior parents which promises at best to become nothing more than a cheap, nondescript horse.



Fast Friends

The supply of mother's milk which foals have had since birth, together with good pasture and reasonably cool spring weather, have kept most of them in good condition up to the present. But the extremely hot weather and flies of summer, the dry and usually scarce pasture of July and August, and the hard work done by the mares, all work hardships on nursing foals, if they are not protected against these conditions. Spring foals will learn to eat grain readily if given a chance, and it is profitable with good foals to arrange so that they can have access to clean, fresh grain.

If foals' mothers are being used for farm work, the foals should not be allowed to follow them, but should run together in a roomy, clean, well ventilated bog stall or paddock. If a small pasture surrounded by a good fence and containing shade is available, it makes a fine place for foals. Fresh water should be available constantly, if possible, or else it should be supplied often.

Foals soon become accustomed to staying in a paddock, nursing morning, noon and night, and running with their dams during the night. Handled in this way, foals will go through the trying time of summer in better shape than those treated otherwise. They can be weaned without difficulty and without a setback; and after weaning time, pasture will again be better, the weather will be cooler and they will go into winter quarters in a satisfactory condition.

Stallion Enrollment

Reports from the department of agriculture at Winnipeg would indicate that this has been the most successful season in the history of the Stallion Enrollment Act. There has been several prosecutions this year, the first since the act was put in force. As was explained by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, it is up to the people themselves to see that the provisions of the act are carried out and it is only by co-operation on the part of those interested that it can be made effective.

The following extract taken from the report of Stallion Enrollment Board of 1916 is worthy of mention: "A study of the horse-breeding industry and the enactment of legislation affecting same should prove of great interest to the people of Manitoba. We find an record an Act, known as 'The Horse Breeders' Lien Act,' passed in the eighth session of the legislature of Manitoba during 1893; and introduced before the house by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then member of Lakeside constituency. As far as can be ascertained this is the origin of legislation requiring the enrollment of stallions standing for public service."

Synopsis R.O.P. Report

The tenth annual report issued by

the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the Canadian Record of Performance of pure-bred dairy cattle covering the period April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, gives some interesting figures showing the development of this very important work as it relates to the improvement of the dairy cattle of the Dominion.

In the Holstein-Friesian class, 52 mature cows, 20 four-year-olds, 32 three-year-olds, and 70 two-year-olds, a total of 171 qualified for the test.

The Ayrshire breed made a good showing, 177 head in all, made up as follows: 54 mature cows, four-year-olds, 18; three-year-olds, 38; and two-year-olds, 61.

Sixty-eight head represents the Jersey, comprising 20 mature cows, 4 four-year-olds, 13 three-year-olds, and 27 two-year-olds.

Shorthorns, although not a special purpose dairy breed show a total of 31 head: 23 mature cows, 7 four-year-olds, 13 three-year-olds, and eight two-year-olds.

The Ayrshire cow (mature), "Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run," owned by J. L. Stansell, Staffordville, Ont., with a record of 14,522 pounds of milk, heads the list with this breed. The two-year-old heifer, "MacGregor's Laurie May," owned by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, made an excellent showing, producing in less than one year over 13,000 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of fat.

The Holstein-Friesian cow, "Desto," owned by J. Knapp, Merrickville, Ont., produced 27,128 pounds of milk and 839 pounds of fat in 365 days. A splendid three-year-old yearly record was made by a heifer owned by Rivers of Ingersoll, Ont. being 23,274 pounds of milk and 843 pounds of fat.

"Blossom of Aylreagh," a cow owned by Barton, of Gillingham, B.C., with a record of 14,587 pounds of milk and 774 pounds of fat, heads the list in Jerseys.

In the Shorthorn, "Iford Waterloo Baroness," owned by the Agricultural College, Guelph, gave 13,314 pounds of milk, with 472 pounds of fat.

Among Western Canada breeders the following names appear as having owned cows that have qualified in the R.O.P. test during the past year. C. E. Thomas & Son, Lloydminster, Sask.; W. A. White, Carmangay, Alta.; John Russell, Alix, Alta.; G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta.; Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plains, Alta.; B. H. Thomson, Boharn, Sask.; Brew Bros., Lloydminster, Sask.; Brandon Experimental Farm; Indian Head Experimental Farm; Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.; University of Saskatchewan; Hospital for Insane, Selkirk, Man.; and C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

Stomach Worms in Sheep

During the months of July, August and September, the trouble with stomach worms is most likely to occur. As infested flock is not a source of profit and every precaution should be taken to stamp out the disease. Where land is broken frequently, or where a rotation of crops is practiced, very seldom will the disease get a foothold. On the other hand, land upon which sheep have pastured continuously for a number of years often means trouble with the flock. Older sheep are not so susceptible to stomach worms as lambs. The symptoms are quite marked. The infested sheep show a general lack of vigor and become very thin, usually accompanied with scouring. The wool becomes harsh and lacks lustre and in some cases, the animals become quite thin. Not infrequently a soft swelling will appear on the lower jaw during the day, disappearing again at night. The most reliable symptom of any is indicated by the color of the inside of the lower eyelid, which, in a natural state, should appear pink, showing an abundance of blood. A pale yellow color is a sure sign of stomach worms. As is the case in most ailments of livestock, prevention is much better than attempting a cure.

Frequent changes of fresh, clean pasture during the summer months will be very effective in preventing the ravages of stomach worms. The use of annual pastures such as rape, or a

mixture of oats and providing a change. When the flock is symptoms of stomach he successfully treats flock to be treated started by shutting the morning the stom which will make th effective. Prepare a five ounces of which spoon of gasoline, lashed oil. This lamb. For older gamine to one quons, the amount maining the same, repeat this dose for days, or in case the come very weak, it need every other d received three doses.

Conserving M

The tie-up in the and to a considera velopment of the pl the department of, a serving the ha in th of Manitoba. Blau nine sections of la pared and these ha to about 300 postm trict north of tow request that they closed map those reasonable quantitie procured. In this the department will what area it will wa ing of hay outfits. H. Evans, deputy ture, his department the fact that unles crable volume of h district, it would w ing to the expense. In other words, the too costly if it we about from one dist not be able to secu 30 tons in each.

Already several viewed the depart getting contracts in some cases to the ex The rain that w throughout the pre resulted in a more far as the feed qu Many farmers who had very little fee that the situation is this reason, they the amount of hay It is therefore no charge of the sche the demand for fee they are arranging plan and expect to readiness in due ti

Saskatchewan Boost t

At a meeting a Clydesdale Horse held at Regina du of the motions, monously, was to ta dale Association of of purchasing a si ings and to show the principal exhi tern and Weste example to all d horsemen general for, from the use and substance. Th ever, but of late y ally, the Clydest in these particular essential in the d is a good one, and eration of the Cl One of the obj Eastern man after care of the anim of the year, but t dale enthusiasts is willingly do their difficulties of this

The livestock is Allies in Europe 46,000,000 head s the war. Forty in France have b cent of the sheep French officials cannot be restre until from five t war.