

Care of Colts After Weaning.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

To be successful in horse-raising we must pay special attention to the care of the young ones. After the foal is separated from the dam it should be allowed to run in a loose, comfortable box stall, with always plenty of bedding. Where more than one are kept together, it is important that arrangements be made for tying them while grain is being fed, and turning loose as soon as they are through. Good hay may be fed liberally, but care should be taken not to overfeed with grain. Plenty of outdoor exercise is essential to the health and growth of the young animals. After breakfast turn out into a small field or yard where plenty of water is provided. Let in again for dinner, then turn out again till evening. Repeat this every day. Caring for them in this way will enable the feeder to feed more liberally without danger of harm to the young animals.

Boiled oats and bran, with a teaspoonful of salt, fed at night, or, as a substitute, carrots or potatoes in small quantities, will keep them in growing condition. Grooming is very often neglected in the case of young stock, but it is none the less essential to thriftiness. Colts are more liable to become lousy than working horses. They will never thrive if afflicted, no matter how fed. A little sulphur given in feed, care, too, being taken not to let them get wet, will prove beneficial.

A. D. C.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Want an Up-to-date Veterinary College.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association was held in the Veterinary College, Toronto, on Friday, December 22nd, 1905. Five new members were received. Dr. C. H. Elliott, Chairman of the Veterinary Organization Committee, submitted the report of that Committee, in which he outlined their work, also the proposition which they had submitted to the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, as follows:

(1) That this Committee is of opinion that, in view of the large live-stock interests of Ontario, not to speak of the rest of the Dominion, and of the importance to stock owners of the maintenance for the veterinary profession of a standard of education equally high in proportion as that demanded for the other branches of learning in this Province, the time has now arrived for the Provincial Government to take control of veterinary education, and to assume at least part of the expenditure required to put it on a satisfactory basis.

(2) That this Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend to the Provincial Government the advisability of establishing in connection with the University of Toronto a Faculty of Comparative Medicine, to be endowed from the funds of the Province to such extent as may be necessary, in conjunction with the fees chargeable to students, to carry on the work in a manner creditable to the Province, and on a standard equal to that obtaining elsewhere in British possessions.

(3) That the work of establishing and maintaining the Ontario Veterinary College, an institution which has been of the greatest benefit to the live-stock interests, not only of Ontario, but of the whole North American continent, having been hitherto carried on by the sole efforts and at the expense of one individual, Professor Andrew Smith, this Committee is of opinion that in the making of any new arrangements that gentleman's interests should be carefully conserved, and would suggest that he should be appointed Dean of the above proposed Faculty of Comparative Medicine; and, further, that the premises owned and occupied by him as the Ontario Veterinary College should be utilized by the University in the teaching of Comparative Medicine.

(4) That in the event of the suggestions contained in the foregoing clauses meeting with the approval of the Members of the Provincial Government, this Committee would be willing, as representing the veterinary interests of Ontario, to render any required assistance in arranging details, and especially in outlining the work of the proposed new faculty as regards matriculation, curriculum and final examination.

(5) That in order to put the recommendations outlined above into effect, it will be necessary to place the whole matter of veterinary education in Ontario under legislative control, and to that end this Committee would respectfully suggest the introduction by the Government of a measure providing for the maintenance of a standard of veterinary education in accordance therewith. In the preparation of this measure, also, this Committee would be willing to assist.

(Signed)

CHAS. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

C. HEATH SWEETAPPLE, Secretary.

Ontario Organization Committee.

W. LAWSON.

J. F. QUINN.

J. H. TENNENT.

J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Professor A. Smith accompanied the delegation, and was strongly in favor of the proposed change. The Minister expressed himself as being in full sympathy

with the spirit of the memorandum, especially with the view of the fact. The delegates did not press upon too high a standard of matriculation, it being generally conceded that the examination for high school entrance would be sufficient.

Dr. Elliott's report was received, and hope expressed that the Committee would do all in their power to obtain that which they had asked for.

Valuable papers were read and discussed by Dr. Bowlby, of Tweed, on Phymosis and Paraphymosis; Dr. Short, of Erin, on Epizootic Abortion; Dr. Duncombe, of Waterford, on Torsion of the Womb; Dr. Babe, of Shelburne, on Rupture of Stomach and Diaphragm; Dr. L. A. Wilson, of Aurora, on Lobelia Poisoning.

An interesting discussion took place about holding another summer meeting. It was decided to hold one next summer at Guelph, date and all arrangements being left in hands of executive and

Hutton, Welland; Dr. Davidson, Guelph; Dr. Babe, Shelburne; Dr. Tancock, London.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition.—Prof. Smith, alternate, Col. Lloyd.

Delegates to Western Fair.—Drs. O'Neil and W. J. Wilson.

This brought to a close a very successful meeting.

Indigestion in Pigs.

Many of the ailments among pigs, says a writer in an English exchange, especially those that are being forced in their feeding, are brought about in the first place by indigestion, often the result of too much grain or corn meal in the diet, rendering it too heating and heavy. When off their food pigs come to a standstill as regards the process of fattening, because what little they eat does them no good. The food that fulfils the

end desired is that which is thoroughly and properly assimilated; nothing else counts.

When a falling off in the appetite is noticed, steps should be taken at once to set matters right. Of course, the better plan would be to endeavor to prevent this sickness of the system occurring, but this cannot always be managed, although carefulness and attention will do much in warding it off. Pigs half way on in the fattening stage, or a little later—i. e., when the owner is weighing the bacon in his mind's eye—are mostly the sufferers. It is a very disappointing thing, indeed, to have a fine weighty bacon pig succumb through being "staked"—i. e., stoppage of the bowels—or "struck"—apoplexy.

The fat pig that is in a perfectly healthy condition will eat to repletion, no more, and be benefited thereby. It is a wrongly-chosen diet, with unsuitable ingredients, that causes mischief. Close confinement and heavy feeding on grain and meal, with an entire exclusion of vegetables from the rations, makes a great tax on the system and digestive powers. Also continuous feeding on one kind of food, or two at most, is not to be recommended, as it is liable to "stall" or sicken, and surfeit the animals; a mixed diet is by far the best, and one that includes some vegetable. Potatoes and artichokes are the cheapest and most suitable. They help the digestive apparatus and assist in the maintenance of health. A combination of three or even four good meals in correct proportion, forming a mixed diet, furthers the fattening process and keeps pigs in far better order than does one composed almost exclusively of wheat or corn meal. If a pig is being fed on the right kind of food his skin will be smooth and clear, not rough and blotched with red patches.



Burn Bellona (39996).

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer; age, 2 years 10 months; weight, 1,821. Winner of grand championship as best beef animal, any breed or sex, Smithfield, England, Show, 1905.

Guelph veterinarians. The following practitioners agreed to perform the following operations:

Laryngotomy, by Dr. Mole, of Toronto; Castrating a Cryptorchid, by Dr. Quinn, Brampton, and Dr. Wende, Buffalo; Ovariotomy in Bitch, by Dr. Davidson, Guelph; Castration Standing, by Dr. Duncombe, Waterford.

The secretary was instructed to write and endeavor to have papers by Dr. Rudd, of Woodstock, on Caponizing; Dr. Buchanan, of Florence, on Ovariotomy in the Pig and Heifer; Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, of Toronto, on some operation yet to be decided upon.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Dr. L. A. Wilson, Aurora.

1st Vice-President.—Dr. J. Orr, Stratford.

2nd Vice-President.—Dr. Duncombe, Waterford.

Sec.-Treas.—Dr. Sweetapple, Toronto.

Ass't. Sec.—Dr. R. Barnes, London.

Directors.—Dr. Nichols, Kingston; Dr. McFadyen, Collingwood; Dr. Brind, Woodstock; Dr.



Moss Side Laddie and Crimson Flower Belle.

Grand champion beef animal, first-prize pure-bred Shorthorn steer and heifer, and first-prize pair fat cattle, any age, breed, grade or cross, Ontario Winter Fair, 1905. Exhibited by James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, Ont.