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Care of Weanlings.

It will soon be time to wean the colt. It is important that the colt gets the best of care immediately after being separated from his dam. On this subject Dr. J. G. Rutherford in his last report as Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, had an excellent article which follows:

In the first place, be certain that your foal is old enough to wean, that he is in fair condition, thriving and healthy, that he knows what grain is and what it is for, and that, should you have any cow's milk to spare, he will not be above drinking it. As to age, no colt should, if at all possible, be permanently separated from his dam until he is at least four months old, while another month, or even two, by her side will make him a better horse, and lessen considerably the risks of his first winter. Many farmers, however, who are trying to raise colts, can ill afford to let their mares suckle so long, and while it might, in many cases, be more profitable for such men to refrain from breeding altogether, the fact remains that they must use the mares on the farm, and the foals have to suffer accordingly.

It is a good plan to teach the foal to eat out of the same box as his dam, and it is astonishing how little tuition, even with very young colts, is necessary when the food is placed within easy reach. For some time also before the foal is actually weaned he should be schooled to drink milk, if there is milk to be had, and it is well to remember in this connection that milk drinking is an accomplishment of no little value for any horse to acquire, nothing being more advantageous to an animal suffering from any febrile or debilitating disease, than the voluntary absorption of milk in lieu of other fluid when the appetite for solids is capricious or altogether lost. As regards the diet best suited for young foals, many different opinions are promulgated, but in the experience of the writer nothing is equal to good sound oats with a moderate admixture of bran twice a day, and a well scalded, not too bulky, mash of the same materials, seasoned with a tablespoonful of salt, and perhaps a handful of crushed oil cake for the evening meal. Many recommend crushed oats, but repeated trials have convinced the most successful breeders that whole oats are more nutritious, and if properly masticated, as they generally are when fed with dry bran, more easily digested than chopped feed of any kind.

Colts should be halter broken and taught to lead when yet with the dam, as this renders them much more tractable and easily controlled during the excitement inseparable from weaning, and also facilitates housing when the accommodation is limited, and there are several to be kept together. Loose boxes are preferable to ordinary stalls for young stock, but provided the stable is clean, airy and well lighted, it will do no harm to have them tied at night, taking it for granted that they enjoy for the greater part of every day the freedom of a roomy, and in winter, well-sheltered yard. This latter point is of very great importance. Your youngster must have a chance to develop bone and muscle, and in no other way than by lots of exercise can he be reasonably expected to properly assimilate the generous diet recommended above, while despite all old-fashioned ideas to the contrary, without a liberal grain allowance he will not likely be much to look at when the sun begins to melt the snow in the spring. When two or more colts are kept together it is better to have them separated at feeding times, or the strongest of the lot will be apt to wax fat at the expense of his weaker or less voracious companions, many backward colts being literally starved by careless neglect of this simple precautionary measure.

Weanlings are frequently troubled to a considerable extent with intestinal worms of various kinds, especially if grazed on low-lying pastures in late summer or early fall. Some of these parasites are more to be dreaded than others, but none of them are desirable guests or in any way beneficial to their involuntary hosts, and it is, therefore, advisable to take measures for their removal. The old farmer's remedy of wood ashes and salt is not to be laughed at in this connection, and if persevered with in small doses for some time will often have the desired effect, but where a more speedy and certain riddance is desired it is well to give a course of anthelmintic powders, as iron sulphate 1 dram or powdered areeanut 2 or 3 drams twice a day in a little soft food for a week, to be followed by a drench composed of 1 oz. of turpentine and

raw linseed oil from 10 oz. to a pint, according to the size and condition of the patient. This mixture should be given on an empty stomach, and all dry food withheld until the bowels have responded to its action. In all cases of intestinal worms, benefit is found from occasional injection of tepid water strongly impregnated with soap, and for this purpose Gamgee's enema funnel, a cheap and convenient instrument easily turned out by any tinsmith will be found suitable. Some varieties of worms demand for their successful removal a repetition of the medicinal treatment, but those most commonly met are generally satisfactorily disposed of at the first attempt.

External parasites should also be guarded against. Many a good colt has gone to skin and bone from the constant irritation and uneasiness produced by lice, and whenever a young

When colts are debarred from taking much outdoor exercise their hoofs soon become deformed, and great harm is often done to the bony and tendinous structures of the limbs from neglect to properly trim and regulate the growth of the horny coverings of the feet. Accidents of various kinds are liable to occur, and in all such cases the advantage of having the patients halter broken, thoroughly domesticated and free from fear of their human friends is incalculable. This state of affairs can only be brought about by the most careful, systematic and painstaking handling of the young animals from the time they are foaled, but more especially during the first week or two after weaning.

Foal with Mammaries Active.

Occasionally it happens that a filly foal when dropped has quite a noticeable udder development, and often milk can be drawn from such udders. Breeders sometimes feel worried about such a condition not having previously heard of or seen the like. If not milked out sometimes the udder will cake, and small quantities of milk may leak from the teats. A correspondent of "The Scottish Farmer" recently asked such a question, the answer being: "This condition is not at all rare in foals, but I have never heard of a reasonable explanation why the gland should take on its function at that age. The following liniment well rubbed in two or three times a day will probably reduce the swelling:—Liniment of belladonna, 4oz.; soap liniment, 4oz.; mixed. Drain the teats several times a day, so as to empty the gland of the discharge." This is for use where the udder swells and becomes hard.



Charnock.

Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Winnipeg and Reserve at Brandon. Owned by Alex. Galbraith. He is a two-year-old.

animal shows unaccountable loss of condition and want of thrift, it is advisable to examine him closely for signs of the presence of these undesirable companions. Should they be detected, the sufferer may, in reasonably warm weather, be washed well with carbolic soap and soft warm water, and after thoroughly drying the skin, carefully and closely dressed, more particularly about the roots of the mane, with a good insecticide. For this purpose an ointment com-

LIVE STOCK.

Experiments have shown that sows over two years of age produce larger litters than those under that age do.

Quality counts. This is true of all the output of the farm, but nowhere does it apply more forcefully than to the live stock.

What better method can you conceive to interest the boys and girls in agriculture than by giving them for their own, to be looked after and cared for by them exclusively, a young farm animal—colt, calf, lamb or pig? As the animal grows, so does the interest of its young owner. Boys and girls like to have something to call their own.

Did you ever watch a sheep for any length of time as she grazes in the pasture? If you did, no doubt you noticed how closely every bit of herbage eaten was nipped. Then, again, have you paid particular attention to the kinds of herbage



Rillington Victor.

Coaching Stallion, a First Prize Winner at Bristol.

posed of equal parts by weight of sulphur and lard will be found effectual, as also safe, cheap and easily produced. In cold weather the washing must, of course, be dispensed with, but the ointment may be applied without risk in a moderately warm stable at any season of the year.

eaten by sheep, and watched them trim to earth hundreds of the weeds of the farm. Put the two together. They eat weeds of almost all species, we know, and they take them off so close to the ground that they are the best live stock weed destroyers which any farm could possess. Get a few, and be convinced.