

about the head and
und; then he added
t the horses, but I
orses found them, or
horses, and not a
m that one might
e trouble while the
y easy thing, how-
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ble permanently by
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dip and sulphur or

ness, such as is in-
ns to roost in the
se is most apt to
e summer ailments
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lice comes lack of
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y, sweaty harness,
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s daily for decent
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for him, if we be
ative, is to insure
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ution; clean water
the troughs; clean
each meal and re-
ed; clean beds, by
a litter and by re-
of packing it up in
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God's fresh air.
do with comfort in
esults from feeding
bran, the oats be-
t, and it is best not
h a lot of hay at
of supply at night
ion. And water is
ould be given often
be cool and pure.
e warm horse, and
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ed mud.

rationality, and if
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mb, and, therefore,
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Show London, 1909.

deavor to give his horses as much rest as possible; to shade their heads when they are at work; to work early and late and unless in times of emergency, avoid working during the heated middle hours of the day.

But we need not mention every little item of kindly care that should suggest itself to every owner who has at heart the welfare of his horses. All we wish in what has been said is to remind the owner of his simple duty, for oftentimes it is forgetfulness rather than intention that leads to the various forms of discomfort entailed upon the horse by his owner's negligence.

A. S. ALEXANDER, V. S.

The Importance of Attention to the Teeth

An express company in an Eastern city had 600 horses. A veterinary surgeon suggested to the management that if the teeth of these horses were properly looked after there would be less sickness, and fewer deaths in the force, that from the same amount of feed a larger amount of work would be performed. The veterinarian was given an opportunity to demonstrate his theory on 25 horses selected from the 600, for proper dental treatment. These horses were selected indiscriminately: they were weighed separately, their teeth carefully attended to and their ration of oats and corn was reduced 2 quarts a day. After the month, the improvement in the general condition of these horses was very apparent. This improvement was continued during the second and third months of the experiment and at the end of this period it was found that the average gain in weight of the 25 horses was 48 lbs. The test lasted throughout the hot months of July, August and September, when flatulent colic is more common among work horses than at any other season of the year, but not a case occurred among these 25 horses. Express companies are run to make money for the stock-holders and that experiment proved so conclusively that it pays to keep the teeth of work horses in proper condition that since that experiment newly-purchased horses for that particular express company have their teeth looked after by a competent man before they are given a single feed of grain.

Among the irregularities of horses' teeth, decay is most frequently found. The diseased tooth wears away much more quickly than its mate on the opposite side, and, having no way to regulate it, soon projects far below its fellow, tears the gums and causes pain while the horse is trying to masticate his food. Ulceration is quite frequent, causes excruciating pain and if allowed to exist for any great length of time causes necrosis of the bones. A bump against the manger or other object may cause ulceration which is often followed by such pain that the horse will absolutely refuse to eat. Sometimes, in the rational growth of the teeth, projections are formed which prevent the closing of the upper and lower jaws, rendering the proper mastication of food impossible.

When suffering from any of these irregularities of the teeth, a horse will not thrive, no matter how well he may be fed, and when a horse is found to be running down hill in condition, for no apparent reason, an examination of his teeth should be made. Any farmer is capable of making an examination of this kind. By pressing the fingers on the outside of the face, one may find some jagged edges or sharp points if any be present, which are lacerating the cheeks. If the horse is gentle, and does not object to having the mouth handled, the mouth may be opened, the tongue pulled gently to one side, and the hand passed along the teeth. Care should be exercised in doing this, for while a horse will not bite his own tongue, he may jerk his head suddenly, if a sore spot is touched, and the investigator in such a case, is likely to be bitten.

A farmer who is handy with horses may learn to take the rough edges off from sharp or jagged teeth or to rasp one that is long down, so that it will be even with its mate, but for other ailments, such as diseased teeth, ulceration, etc., a competent veterinary dentist should be called in. A little money spent in having the teeth looked over and fixed by a competent man now and then will be money saved in the end, for it is surprising how a horse whose teeth has been bothering him will, after they have been fixed, develop a ravenous appetite, and pass from a debilitated, run-down condition to one of thrift.

* * *

The Manitoba racing circuit opened at Brandon on May 24th. Large crowds were on hand to witness the opening of the racing game in the West for 1909 and a number of good events were run off. In the 2:10 pace or 2:05 trot, Afriti, owned by Geo. Spencer, Winnipeg, did the mile in 2:13. The 2:30 pace or 2:25 trot was taken by Queen's Ideal, owned by J. Hawkshaw, Brandon, time 2:20; three quarter mile dash, by the Robin, owned by J. Brown, Montana. The 2:15 pace or 2:10 trot, went to Rocky Kid, a U. S. horse, time 2:17, the 2:25 pace or 2:20 trot to Alberta Direda, another Yankee entry, time 2:20. Other holiday meets on Victoria day were held at Calgary, Alta., and Cranbrook, B. C.

Milk Substitute for Orphan Foals

The milk of a mare contains the largest proportion of water and the smallest quantity of fat of any of the domesticated animals. The milk substitute we must almost perforce employ for an orphaned foal is that of the cow, unless an ass can be got. With a difference of about one-third more fat in the cow's milk, we can hardly expect the foal to digest it, and so it becomes necessary to add water. For the excess of casein in cow's milk, we have the same remedy of dilution, but the proportion of sugar of milk being not widely different, we shall have a totally insufficient amount of this most important ingredient if we use one-third of water for our supposed orphan, and that is found a convenient quantity in practice. The difficulty is easily met by the addition of sugar, and here we may remind those who have allowed their chemistry to grow rusty that sugar of milk is an article of commerce, and can be purchased from any druggist, and should be used in preference to cane or beet sugar, which is more disposed to cause acidity of the stomach and consequent diarrhoea, which is Nature's means of getting rid of it and its products. Many of our readers are scientific dairy farmers, accustomed to test milk by the ordinary means, and they will easily ascertain which cow is most suitable for a foal in the proportion of fat in her milk. Mixed milks should never be given to a foal, although their average composition is remarkably equable, as shown by daily tests carried out by large milk vendors; but in practice it is found much better to keep to one cow, although her milk will change in composition after a time. Besides the addition of milk sugar by hand, a very little lime water has a beneficial influence on digestion in the foal, and the lime itself is doubtless appropriated in bone-building; it seems to correct a disposition to flatulence and that enlargement of the belly and falling off along the loin, staring coat, and "old-fashioned" look that most of us have seen with regret, creeping over our hand-reared foals, and most conspicuous when brought together with the happier offspring of dams with an abundant secretion.

FARMER AND STOCK-BREEDER.

Matching Farm Teams

The proper matching of teams is an art. The better it is accomplished it is usually worth the more money. In the case of farm teams it is always more pleasant, and usually more profitable in every way to have them matched as nearly as possible. If they are drafters it is wise, in matching them, to follow first, the same rules which judges of draft horses follow in the show ring, and get the features which count for the most in value in the animal as near uniform as possible. The first thing considered by the purchaser of a draft horse is the character and quality of his underpinning. If you own a horse of average kind of feet, ankles, and bone, it may be taken for granted that he will never be a high priced drafter anyway, but if another can be bought at a reasonable price, or even at a fair price, which mates with him in size, appearance, conformation, action, and temper, or can be brought to do so, the enterprise can almost to a certainty be depended upon to bring an extra ten dollar bill or so for the inferior one at time of sale. However, it would, on the other hand, be better business to buy a mate for him which resembled him closely, even in his inferiorities, than to buy one of superior character, which mis-mated him in some obvious way, and this would still be true, even if the former were harder to buy.

When two horses are well fitted, of mature age, well cared for, and in good condition, the merest tyro can appreciate their points of resemblance. He can also buy them, by paying the highest market prices for the first one he meets with, and then ten dollars or so more for the other one, because the owner is shrewd enough to know that it will pay the buyer better to take his horse at once than to go hunting for another one. The profit and success of the venture almost always lie in the ability to "buy them cheap, and sell them dear." The writer remembers well, seeing an experienced horseman, who, looking for a match for a well fitted and conditioned horse, and, finding the foundation for one, showed the owner his own horse, and told him that this was the horse he was hunting a mate for. The comparison of the two horses as they stood was not in favor of the prospective purchase, but, ten weeks later, the reverse was the case, and the latest purchase had filled out into the best looking horse of the two.

Perhaps there is nothing which affords the equine match maker more scope for the exercise of his talent than that of toning two horses of rather different disposition into a smooth going team. Where cases are extreme it is very hard to deal with, but, where not too wide, this can usually be accomplished by the continual observance of a quiet demeanor, never showing the horse any excitement and always keeping cool. A horse that is lazy can often be encouraged to show more eagerness by the very opposite to the system usually applied, that of a free use of the whip. A very lazy horse, hitched beside one still lazier and slower, or driven alone, but always with an appearance of the keeping up of an effort to restrain his slow paces, will sometimes become possessed of the impression that as every effort is to restrain him, he desires to go faster, and will show improvement.

Sometimes a combination of the two principles works well. A teamster once made a thorough success of making a very lazy horse frightened of the rattle of a chain. He then carried one in the bottom of the rig, and, by scaring him with the chain, and then restraining him by the rein, soon had the horse going much more freely than before.

In the case of the nervous horse, it very often happens that, when put into good condition and well fed and cared for always, his temper becomes much easier, and he will mate with an animal of slower disposition much better than was commonly anticipated.

When one horse in a team moves with a more flexible gait than the other one, the effect is not absolutely pleasing. The trouble necessary to see that one horse which moves with a somewhat lower style of action than his mate is shod with a slightly heavier shoe, or that one which swings with a longer stride is shortened a trifle at the toe while the other one is kept a trifle longer, is not very great, and in a short time the results will be apparent in a more uniform motion, which, as the two horses work together, will increase, provided they are handled always in a uniform, even manner by the driver. With a little practice, too, the horseman will become more and more of an adept at this, and will get better results. There is nothing which "sets off" a matched team better than to see them walk off together, well. While something can and often must be done in the matter of shoeing, there is, after all, nothing which will so much improve a team in this respect as so far as possible always to keep them moving at the same gait. Horses are creatures of habit, and if kept for some time at a certain pleasing habit of movement, this will become quite their natural way of doing it, and they will become "handier" at it. Merely working two horses together will improve them but little, if they are not at the same time trained constantly, to familiarity with the same way of doing things at all times.

When a team is well matched, it is possible to get from both of them the maximum amount of profitable labor, to avoid overtaxing one of them unnecessarily with effort easy of accomplishment by the other, and from the commercial standpoint, to avoid doing either discredit in appearance, by an often odious comparison with the other one. What a difference there is between a matched team stepping together, and simply "two horses" hitched side by side. What a splendid sight a big team of drafters make as they move or stand together, one in type, size, markings, appearance, style, and action, and as they move with absolute unity in their concentrated efforts, giving not double, but treble resultant effectiveness to every effort. How the load follows their even, tireless pace, and when it comes to a hill or incline, how they breast it together, deliberately, steadily, and with no waste of effort. How easy of control is such a team, compared with the case of two horses, one of which has to be pulled with the line, and the other struck with the whip to get them to turn or even to keep an even pace along the road, or where one has to shuffle along to keep up with the rapid walk of the other one.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.

A cold dip with snow, about the middle of May, caused considerable loss of lambs and calves on the ranges. Where there were no sheds it is feared the loss of lambs will be fully 25 per cent.

Cultivation of Rape for Hog Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My choice of rape as summer feed for pigs is the Dwarf Essex variety. I drill it on well worked land, harrowed down fine and sow at the end of May or beginning of June. I use the ordinary shoe drill shutting off the feed as close as possible, and stop the feed supply so as to use every fifth spout making drills about 30 inches apart. This will permit cultivation with a horse scuffer which adds considerably to the growth. When the plants are about ten or twelve inches high I commence to pull or cut them and feed to the pigs in pens as much as they will eat up clean without wasting, feeding light at first to prevent scouring.

I feed rape as above at noon and chopped oats night and morning to growing pigs. The rape will continue to grow until late in the fall and with good cultivation reach a height of two or two and a half feet. I have also tried rape on new land broken and backset the same year, the seed being sown the following June, but that sown on the older and better worked land produced the better crop.

I have fed rape in small quantities to milking cows and have not detected any injurious taste in the milk or butter. Calves do well on it, and cattle, horses and pigs will clean up every scrap roots and all, that they can find when turned out on the plot in the winter.

Seed three to four pounds per acre when drilled, and four to five pounds broadcast; if too thick mix bran or sand with the seed.

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