

THE HORSE.

Keep the spring colt growing.

Teach the colt manners before taking it into the show-ring.

It is better to train the colt than to have to break the three-year-old.

Encourage the boys to exhibit the colts at the fall fair. It will not hurt the colt and it will be good for the boy.

Now that fall work is about to commence, the work team requires more nourishment than they can pick up on the pasture field.

Too many stallions are over-fed and under-exercised which results in them having a fine appearance, but there is a tendency for the progeny of such sires to be weak at time of birth. The stallion that takes his place in the team, spring and fall, usually leaves strong, smart, rugged colts from the time they are foaled. The stallion may not look as attractive, but he earns his keep.

Fall Colts.

While the general practice is to breed the mares so that the colts will arrive in May or June, there are a number of farmers who have found it profitable to breed so that the mares foal in the fall. This practice has several good features. As a rule, the mare that has put in the summer at steady work, in the hands of a careful driver, will produce a stronger foal in the fall than one which has passed the winter in comparative idleness. Early October is a very good time to have the fall colt arrive. There are usually a number of bright days on which it could be turned out in the fields with its dam for exercise. The mare is then in better condition to feed her colt than she is when working during the summer. There is usually more time to give attention to both the colt and its mother during the winter than in the summer, and by the time spring arrives the colt can rustle for itself and the mare be put to heavy work in the field. Clean clover hay, oats and bran, together with carrots or turnips, make an ideal winter ration for both the mare and colt. There is also less danger of the mare becoming injured and losing the foal through the summer than there is during the winter months when the snow is deep or there is ice on the roads or in the yard where she exercises. Plunging through deep snow, or slipping on ice, very often results in an accident to the mare advanced in pregnancy. The mare which missed getting in foal in the summer might advisedly be bred this fall. Then, too, on the farm where two teams of brood mares are kept, the one team might be bred to foal in the spring and the other in the fall, so as to have one team in condition for heavy work the year around. It must be remembered that both the mare and colt require exercise during the winter. This point is too often overlooked.

LIVE STOCK.

If starting a pure-bred herd start right. Remember that individuality and breed character count as well as pedigree.

Now is the time to separate the male and female lambs. The latter require extra feed to get them ready for market as soon as possible.

Not only should breeders cease using scrub bulls at the head of their herds, but they should eliminate scrub methods of doing their farm work.

Attend at least one of the big exhibitions and spend some time at the judging ring where the finest individuals of the various breeds are to be seen. It will pay in more ways than one.

Don't grouch if your favorite animal does not get as high a placing as you had expected. Find wherein the other entries excelled and endeavor to come back strong next year.

This has been an exceptionally hard year on pastures and many herds are at time of writing on scant rations. Better to feed out some hay now than to allow the animals to lose in flesh.

This is one year when the summer silo, full of silage, proved its value in supplementing the pastures and tiding the herd over the period of drouth. More corn might advisedly be grown on many farms.

When the sow is changed from pasture paddock to farrowing pen do not neglect giving her plenty of green feed. A sudden change in the ration is detrimental not only to the sow but to the litter as well.

The feed situation is not bright for the coming winter. Commence early in the fall to go combine the roughages on hand as to make them so the farthest as well as palatable and nourishing. Many granary bins usually full to overflowing in early winter will be empty this fall and mill feeds are evidently scarce, judging by the price.

Stomachic Diseases of Swine.—Con.

Trouble Caused by the Consumption of Salt.

While salt in very moderate quantities probably promotes digestion and general health of the animal; when taken in considerable quantities it causes derangement of the stomach and bowels, causing the formation of gases, diarrhoea, vertigo, convulsions and paralysis, and generally death in from 10 to 24 hours. It may also cause acute inflammation of the stomach or intestines, or both.

Pigs should not be allowed access to meat brine, unless in very small quantities, and even then it should be boiled.

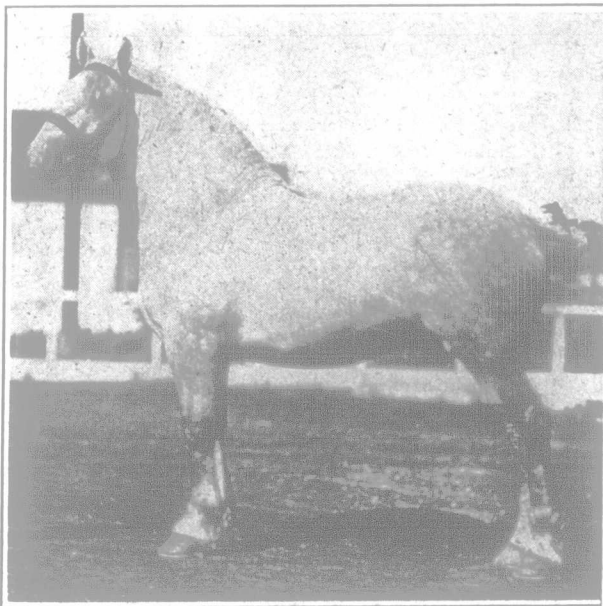
The symptoms of trouble caused by the consumption of too much salt are the same of those of gastritis in the pig; which has been discussed in a recent number.

Treatment.—If seen early and the pig has not vomited, an emetic of about a tablespoonful of mustard (for an ordinary-sized animal) in about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of warm water should be given. If the patient should not vomit in 15 minutes the dose should be repeated. Then 1 to 2 grains of powdered opium or 5 to 10 drops of laudanum in a little sweet oil should be given. In most cases the patient is very thirsty and should be given water in which barley has been boiled. If diarrhoea be severe 5 to 8 grains of acetate of lead should be added to each dose of opium. If there are convulsions, bromide of potassium in 1 to 2 dram doses, dissolved in water, should be given every 2 to 3 hours. If there be constipation give 1 to 2 oz. of castor oil. If paralysis be noticed give 5 to 10 drops of tincture of nux vomica every 5 to 6 hours.

Ulcers of the Stomach.

Ulceration of the stomach may occur as an independent disease, or in conjunction with other diseases.

Symptoms.—The appetite is variable, in some cases not materially affected. The patient usually begins to eat his meal with apparent relish, and all at once stops feeding and leaves the trough, apparently suffering pain. It may vomit or endeavor to do so, making efforts be-



Paul.

A reserve champion Percheron on the Western circuit.

tween a cough and efforts to vomit, or there may be simply eructations, or gas.

The patient soon becomes unthrifty; the bowels are usually constipated, and the urine scanty and highly colored; the circulation and respiration are usually not noticeably altered in the early stages of the disease.

If the symptoms are not relieved the patient becomes worse, vomits nearly all it eats, seems to suffer much pain, and the vomit is usually mixed with blood. The patient may continue to live for a long time.

Treatment is often ineffective. Eight to fifteen grains of sub-nitrate of bismuth, given on an empty stomach 3 or 4 times daily, should give good results. One-half grain each of nitrate of silver and powdered opium given in pill form should also be given 3 times daily before meals.

Vomiting.

The most common cause of vomiting is inflammation or irritation of the stomach. Food which is not readily digested becomes sour and irritates the stomach. Diseases of the abdominal digestive organs are also apt to cause vomiting. There are conditions of the nervous system, produced by different causes, which may cause the cerebral action essential to vomiting. Injuries to any part of the body which produce shock or exhaustion may cause it. Disorders of the brain are often accompanied by vomiting. Pigs may appear quite healthy and eat heartily, and in a few minutes afterwards vomit; this form is usually the result of stomachic ulcers, and can often be prevented by adding to the food 5 to 8 drops of carbolio acid.

Treatment.—The cause must be determined. If from eating indigestible food the administration of a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia generally gives good results. If from irritation or inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach 1 to 2 grains of powdered opium 3 times daily should be given. If this be vomited before it has had time to act, mix 20 to 40 drops of tincture of opium (laudanum) in a little gruel, and give as an injection per rectum.

Morbid Appetite.

There are two forms of this complaint. The animal may eat large quantities of food and still remain thin; or he may eat unusual substances. In the first case he should be allowed only reasonable quantities for a few weeks, until the stomach becomes accustomed to it. The second form is usually known as a "depraved appetite." There appears to be an irresistible desire for feed wholly unfit for food. This is often a habit, but may be caused by a deranged state of the stomach.

Treatment.—Regulate things so that the patient cannot get too much food. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and give from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a teaspoonful twice or three times daily in his food.

In the second case, keep the patient where he cannot get the material to eat, give 1 to 2 oz. of Epsom salts, and follow up with the above tonic. If the animal has been in the habit of eating earth, give a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda with the tonic.

W.H.P.

Live Stock News From England.

During the first half year of 1919, live stock (pedigree) of the value of £507,756 was exported from Great Britain, the best aggregate, of course, since 1914. Cattle sent away during January to June, 1919, numbered 2,143 head, and were valued at £284,964, or £132 18s. 5d. apiece. Sheep exported in the same period numbered 969 head of the value of £38,877, and Canada took 163 head in June at an estimated value of £17 12s. 1d. each. The group included J.H. Patrick's 143 head of Romneys. America took 683 head of cattle during the half year under notice, at a value of £59 16s. 5d., so the returns say, but such figures are non-sensical.

A better export trade in pigs has been done since freightage became a little easier to find. During January to June, 1919, Canada sent to Britain 1,071,293 cwt. of bacon; the United States shipments come out at 3,345,642 cwt.

Lambs and ewes of goodly breeding are making big money in England. Suffolk lambs (shown ten in a pen) realized £20 each animal, at Ipswich, and other pens realize £15 15s. each. At Sutton sale ten lambs sent up by a Labor Colony Farm realized £16 15s. apiece. So far as culled Hampshire Down ewes go, G.C. Waters made 128s. for his at Salisbury Fair, and J. Goldsmith got 144s. each for his. Grazing ewes fetched 79s. 6d. each.

W. B. Hill, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, recently sold 82 Middle White pigs for £36 18s. 7d. each, one gilt, Prestwood Rosadora 7th, making 170 guineas. Arthur Hiscock's 55 Berkshire pigs were sold at Motcombe for £43 each, and 39 Middle Whites for £23 each. The Berkshire sow, Iwerne Peggy, realized 130 guineas.

W. A. Thornton's herd of Sussex cattle, 59 head, aggregated £5,840 3s., or an average of £100 apiece. E. C. Fairweather paid 400 guineas for the five-year-old cow, Lock Betsy 6th. Some 128 dairy Shorthorns realized £84 7s. 1d. each at Kingham sale, two bulls making 450 and 420 guineas each for export to South America, where the milking Shorthorn has a few votaries.

Turning to commercial cattle, Shorthorn-bred dairy cows have made £90 at Carlisle, £70 at Otley, and £60 at Doncaster and Nottingham. These are weekly mart prices.

Ten-week-old pigs have made £5 each at Gainsborough; £9 5s. at Stokesley; £9 at Lincoln, and £8 at Settle.

A real calf realized £27 at Otley.

ALBION.

The Care of Small Flocks.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

The majority of sheep in Nova Scotia are made up of small flocks not exceeding 35 or perhaps 40 head. These flocks are nearly all grades with the exception of a few pure-breds which are slowly coming into importance. There could be a marked improvement made in the "care and management" of the smaller flocks which would not mean a large outlay of money but would greatly help the industry and be more successful and more profitable.

Many farmers who keep only a few sheep and do not take care of them, still claim there is money in them. This is true and to a certain extent the reason why the sheep industry has not been developed as fully as it should and could have been. One very common practise is to use a ram lamb of not the best type from a neighbor's flock as a flock header. This practice is far too common and is doing a big share in keeping such poor grade flocks in many districts. Why not sell three or more lambs and invest the money in a right good, pure-bred flock header? Some farmers think this unnecessary and too expensive. With the introduction of the new sire into the flock the shepherd should make up his mind to do everything he can to make the venture a success. He wants to stick persistently to the one breed, study its type, and breed characteristics then select his lambs for breeders as near that fixed type or ideal as possible. He also wants to feed and care for his flock as near right as his conditions will permit. The main things to be remembered in grading up the flocks are to get good pure-bred sires of the same breed and feed the flock liberally, picking out the best ewe lambs each year for breeders and taking out all culls either old or young. This will soon grade up the poor flocks and put more money into the pocket of the sheep raiser.