

(do not wash)—and dressed three or four times daily with an antiseptic and astringent dressing. For this purpose a mixture of 1 oz. acetate of lead and 6 drams sulphate of zinc with a pint of water is probably the best that can be used in moderate weather. In quite cold weather this dressing is too astringent and should be alternated with oxide of zinc ointment to avoid too much astringency, which tends to cause a recurrence of the cracks after an apparent recovery. In cases that have become aggravated, by neglect of treatment or other causes, it is good practice to apply hot poultices of linseed meal for a few days before using an astringent or ointment. Then if the cracks refuse to heal it will be noticed that there is generally what is known as "proud flesh" present, and this should be dressed with a caustic, as butter of antimony applied with a feather once daily until it disappears, after which continue treatment as above.

Catarrh or common cold is often noticed in young or idle horses that have been left on grass until late in the season. While it may appear peculiar it is a fact, that the removal of a horse from exposed and cold quarters to a comfortable stable often produces cold or catarrh. In such cases the patient is noticed to cough more or less, there is at first a slight, watery discharge from the nostrils, which soon becomes thicker and somewhat persistent, the appetite is impaired, the coat staring; there is an increase in temperature and a general unthrifty appearance, but when a careful examination is made there is no well-marked constitutional disturbance except a slight increase in temperature and in some cases slight stocking. In most cases good care and laxative food for a few days will effect a cure, but this can be hastened by the administration of 1 to 2 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily and if there be a tendency to stock hand-rubbing and bandaging the legs. Avoid drastic purgatives in these cases. Laxative food is usually all that is required, but if constipation is threatened $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint of raw linseed oil may be given, but there being more or less soreness of the throat, hence a difficulty in swallowing, it is unsafe to drench unless great care be taken and it is safer to give the oil by means of a 2-oz. syringe, with which it can be forced well back in the mouth, and as the patient's head is not being held high, there is practically no danger of any of the oil gaining entrance to the windpipe.

WHIP.

Handle the Colts.

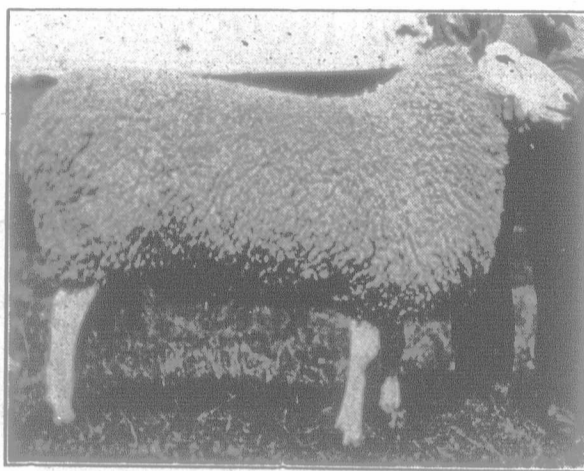
Too much cannot be said in favor of the early handling of colts. The earlier the better is the general belief, in these days a belief which was ably set forth in an article in a recent issue of The Live Stock Journal, from which we take the following:

It was in times gone by a widely held theory, particularly among horse-breeding farmers, that young horses were best left entirely unhandled until the time came actually to break them in for use, on the supposition that, for some unexplained and occult reason, an unhandled and completely untamed horse, which still had to learn the very rudiments of control, could be more effectively broken and more satisfactorily trained to its work than one that had already received some previous gentling and handling. In these modern and more enlightened days we, of course, know better, and have relegated that notion to the limbo of old-fashioned ideas, like so many other curious and fallacious beliefs which in former generations were prevalent in regard to the management of horses. Even at the present time there are still some farmers of the old school to be found in remote districts who tenaciously cling to the above theory of a former and less well-informed age; but apart from these exceptions, it is nowadays generally recognized that the early handling of young colts, in order to inculcate a tractable disposition, is most desirable, and both much facilitates the work and lessens the trouble of breaking them in.

One cannot, in fact, begin to handle them too soon, and a commencement is best made already during foalhood, either while the foal is still running with its dam, or at weaning-time, its confidence being more readily gained at this early stage than at a later age. A little gentling at frequent intervals will soon dispel the inherent diffidence which foals so generally display, and serve to render them quite amenable to control. Such handling should include the haltering of the foal, and teaching it to lead, which last is a most convenient and desirable accomplishment in all foals, while a point should also always be made of handling its legs occasionally, so that it may learn to submit quietly to having its feet picked up and examined. One of the greatest difficulties experienced in the case of unhandled, young horses when taken up to be broken in is to get them shod the first time, on which occasion they very often cause endless trouble, to say nothing of the fact that they are apt to knock themselves about a good deal in their struggles to resist the blacksmith, which may very possibly

result in some injury being inflicted. But if a colt has previously been accustomed to having its legs and feet touched and picked up, all this trouble and risk of accident in connection with the first shoeing is entirely avoided, the way being smoothed for its easy accomplishment.

The beneficial results of handling young foals and the great convenience accruing from this course are demonstrated in a particularly conspicuous manner at horse and foal shows. Here the well-behaved, docile foal which has had plenty of practice in leading, etc., always has an advantage over the unhandled youngster in that it can be made to show itself to much better effect; whereas the other is a source of much trouble to



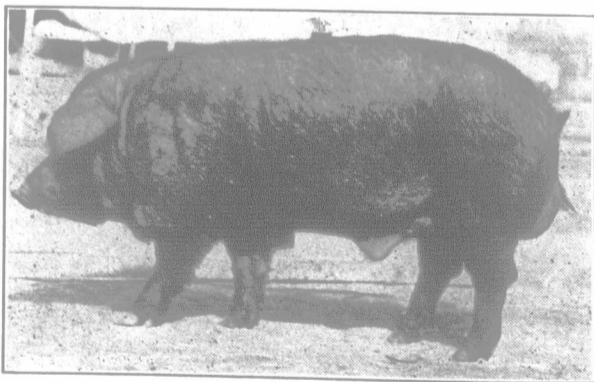
Leicester Ram.

Winner of the aged class at Toronto, 1913. Owned by A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.

its attendant, not only at the show itself but in journeying to and from it. Well-trained foals may be seen in the show-ring to comport themselves as steadily almost as mature horses, and are they not all the better for being thus disciplined at an early age? It may perhaps be questioned whether it is advisable to go to the length of teaching a foal to stretch itself out for inspection in the ring after the manner of older horses, for there is the possibility that this, as is averred by some to be the case, may be productive of harm to its tender frame, when frequently repeated, but this is a point which hardly concerns us here.

The use of a leather headstall is to be strongly advocated for the purpose of haltering young colts, this being the only suitable kind. A rope or hemp halter with a running rein should be eschewed, for the foal or colt generally runs back when haltered, which causes a halter of this kind to close tightly over the nose, with the result that the young animal is frightened, and severe struggling ensues, this having a most upsetting effect, and engendering a dislike to being haltered in it, which it will take some time and trouble to overcome.

By the time a colt is two years old it will be a suitable step to get it used to wearing a bit in its mouth, and to teach it to lead with a bridle instead of merely on the halter. There will be no difficulty in getting it to take to the bit if it has previously been well gentled, and if



Duroc-Jersey Boar.

Champion at Toronto, 1913. Owned and exhibited by Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ontario.

It is occasionally made to wear a bridle for a couple of hours or so, being accommodated in a loose box or straw yard for this purpose. This will prove a valuable preliminary to the muzzling process later on when the time comes to take its education for work in hand in earnest. The colt should not, however, be reined back when this is done, or if side reins are put on these should be adjusted quite loosely. Occasionally biting a young colt in this manner also serves the further useful purpose of tanning the delicate skin of the mouth to contact with the mouthpiece of the bit and hardens it, which will help to prevent the mouth from developing soreness when the young horse is broken in, a contingency that is most apt to occur on breaking a colt that has not previously been used to having a bit in its

mouth. A plain, thick snaffle, or a colt muzzling bit, with keys or players on it, is the kind of bit to use for such early biting, though a ring bit, as used by some breeders for their young colts, is also very suitable for the purpose. An improvement upon this bit a ring bit which has an attachment of keys that play on the tongue and with a certain muzzling effect. While a ring bit is easy for the raw mouth of a young colt, it also confers good control over the animal when it is being led.

The Box Stall for the Colt.

Cold weather means stabling, and stabling in the case of the colt should mean a nice, roomy, light box stall. There is no better floor for such a stall, at least as far as the colt's welfare is concerned, than good, hard clay. A stiff, blue clay, dug and put down rather wet (if not wet enough add water) packed and then smoothed and allowed to dry will harden into a floor which will not prove so hard on the colt's feet as cement and not so drying as either cement or plank. Besides, the colt is not so likely to slip and injure himself, which is quite a consideration.

To develop a colt to best advantage feeding appliances are better placed low down. In fact, it would be better in most cases to feed the hay on the ground rather than from a high manger. Many good horsemen follow this practice with older horses as well as with colts. It is better to place the grain box at a good height, otherwise the colt will get his feet into it and waste some of the feed. Care is necessary to have nothing about the stall upon which the colt could in any way injure himself. Plenty of room, plenty of light, plenty of exercise and plenty of feed regularly given do much toward rapid development.

LIVE STOCK.

The problem is how to sell all the milk and at the same time raise good calves.

Interest seems to be centred in feeding cattle this fall, but lambs should not be lost sight of. Remember the profits which some successful lamb feeders made last winter.

Save the mangels for the calves and young stock. Nothing is more relished by a calf and nothing is better for its digestion than good, crisp, juicy mangels. Silage is all right, but siage and corn is better.

Some care is necessary that the young pigs are not overfed. It does not pay to underfeed a pig, but young shoats, especially where skim milk is not abundant, should not get too much strong grain. Shorts and a few finely-ground oats are better than corn or, too many peas or barley. Mixtures are preferable.

In starting to stall feed the steers it is not advisable to get over anxious. They must not be given too much grain at first. Start with a few pounds and make increase gradually. Do not be guided by the animal's appetites at first, for almost invariably they will eat ravenously of grain, upset their digestive organs and become "stalled," a condition from which it takes time and careful feeding to recover. After the feeding has reached a maximum basis the cattle's appetites and capacity for food may be used somewhat as a guide.

Breeding Herds and Tuberculosis.

Apropos of the discussion now going on in England re compulsory tuberculin testing, Sir John McFadyean, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, in a recent address expressed the opinion that compulsory testing of all the cattle in the country to be followed by the slaughter of all reacting animals, is a plan no sane and well-informed person could recommend. This plan was once advocated, but, no country adopting it has continued in that policy. Speaking on the alleged prevalence of tuberculosis in dairy herds in England, the Principal stated that the means by which herds might be rendered free from the disease had been known for twenty years, but few attempts to eradicate the disease had been made, because of the inherent difficulty of the problem and the absence of any prospect of adequate reward for trouble and expense involved. "Against a certain class of cattle owners the charge of stupidity and lack of public spirit in this matter may, I think, be fairly made," continued Sir John. "I refer to the owners of the valuable pedigree herds in this country (referring to England). In the great majority of such herds the difficulties in the way of eradication are nothing like so great as on ordinary farms, and owing to the greater individual value of such cattle when