

THE HORSE.

Keep the collar fitting properly if the horse is to work in comfort.

Watch the shoulders during hot weather. It is easy to cause a sore but more difficult to heal it. The top of the horse's neck should also be watched.

Keeping the wagon wheels greased and the implements in use well oiled, lightens the draft on the team. The good teamster always looks after the comfort and well being of the dumb animals in his charge.

Neglecting to tie the team when left standing while the teamster goes for repairs, a drink, etc., has resulted in more than one run-a-way, causing damage. Even the quiet horse may take fright and run. Never leave the team standing untied and unattended.

Some teamsters give little thought to their teams. Only recently we saw a team tied for over an hour to the south side of a barn where the heat was intense. There was a shady, breezy spot only a few rods away where there was a good hitching post where the thinking, considerate man would have left his horses. Always tie in a cool place when possible.

Weaning the Colt.

It will not be long before the foal can be weaned. The exact age at which wean a colt depends upon conditions. If the foal, or the dam, is not doing well it should be weaned comparatively early. When the dam is required for work on the farm, it is not well to leave the colt with her too long. On the other hand, however, if the mare is not needed for work and she is feeding her colt well, they might be left together until well on in the fall. If the colt has been fed a gradually increasing amount of grain as it developed, it is not likely to suffer any serious setback when weaned, as it will have learned to look after itself pretty well. It is a mistake to wean the colt before it is eating a considerable quantity of grain. When weaning, the colt should be placed in a stall where it is impossible for it to injure itself, and where it cannot hear its mother; otherwise it may do considerable fretting. After a few days separation both the dam and the colt become used to the new condition. Care must be taken that the mare is properly dried off. This may necessitate the reducing of the grain ration, and milking out the udder occasionally will be necessary.

Good bone and muscle are of prime importance in the horse, and these may be developed by feeding the proper ration. The legume hays, such as alfalfa and clover, are rich in lime—a mineral which is a component part of the bone,—therefore it is well to include one or more of the legumes in the ration. Wheat, bran, linseed-meal and oats make a very good concentrate ration, and these will help to develop muscle. Henry, in his book on "Feeds and Feeding," writes: "The young horse which is not developing the proper skeleton may be fed substances especially rich in phosphorus and lime, such as two or three ounces daily of tankage containing ground bone, or one ounce daily of ground bone, ground rock phosphate, or precipitated calcium phosphate." A stunted colt does not grow into the big, strong, well-proportioned horse. If there is to be any economizing in feed, let it be in the wintering of the old horses and not by any means with the colt. Keep the colt in good flesh and thrifty. The first fall and winter are very important.

Too many do not find time to handle the colt. They allow it to grow up, and then educate it for the bridle, harness and work in a week or two. If the young colt was handled and taught to stand tied in the stall, to be led, bridled, harnessed, and his feet looked after, he would be much easier to handle as a three-year-old, and would do better work for his master. It is unreasonable to expect a high-spirited colt to submit peacefully to the bridle and harness, and to know how to work, when it has had its freedom and its own way until it was three years old. The colt does not forget its first lessons, consequently care should be exercised in handling it.

LIVE STOCK.

Market Receipts for June.

There was a heavy run of cattle and hogs on the various Canadian markets during the month of June. It was considerably heavier, except at Winnipeg, than for the same month a year ago. Of the 20,059 cattle passing through the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, only 1,623 were graded as heavy-finished steers, and heys old at a top price of \$15. Good steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. numbered 3,415, with the top price at \$14.50. A similar number of steers running from 200 to 300 lbs. less were sold at from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. less. A considerable number of heifers and cows were sold, and veal calves reached a total of 7,364, selling at \$19.50. On the Montreal market there were 9,743 calves, with a top price of \$15. Comparatively few of the other grades of cattle were marketed. The receipts for hogs at Toronto were 30,298, as compared with 21,683 a year ago. The price went as high as \$23.50, or \$3.50 per cwt. more than it was in June 1918. The run of hogs on the Montreal, Calgary and Edmonton markets was comparatively light, but at Winnipeg there were 16,730 passed through the yards as compared with 23,051 in June a year ago. Less than 10,000 sheep were sold on the six leading Canadian markets; Toronto led with 4,158.

Diseases of Swine.—Con.

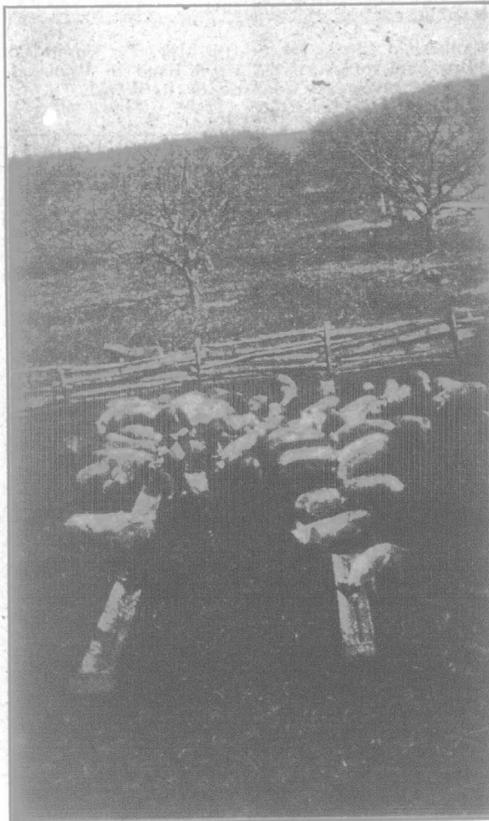
Diseases of the Stomach—Indigestion.

Like practically all animals, the pig is liable to derangement of the stomach. If fed for a long time on one kind of food it is liable to suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, dullness and loss of flesh. In order to keep pigs in good health it is necessary to give a mixed diet, supply comfortable quarters, and see that a reasonable amount of regular exercise be taken.

Symptoms of Indigestion.—The appetite becomes more or less impaired, sometimes entirely wanting; in other cases there appears to be a craving for stuff that they would not consume in health; they come to the trough, take a few mouthfuls, then cease eating; in some cases the patient presses his nose against the ground or other solid substance, and may whine or squeal. In some cases the patient vomits a thin, sour-smelling liquid mixed with a little partially masticated food. The bowels may be constipated, or there may be semi-diarrhoea.

In chronic cases a cough is sometimes noticed, and the patient apparently suffers from brain trouble, becomes giddy, staggers and falls down; in young pigs it often causes fits. An animal in this condition, of course, will not thrive, usually loses flesh, becomes emaciated and tucked up in the abdomen.

The usual causes of indigestion is high feeding and want of exercise; feeding too largely on one kind of food, or on food of poor quality. Pigs that are fed on a mixed ration of food of good quality in reasonable quantities, provided with comfortable, well-ventilated quarters,



Shoats Growing Into Porker.

which are kept clean, and allowed regular exercise, seldom suffer from stomachic diseases.

Treatment.—If constipated, give 1 to 2 oz. of raw linseed oil or Epsom salt in solution. It is good practice to add to the purgative (especially when Epsom salt is given) about a teaspoonful of ginger, as it tends to prevent griping.

If diarrhoea be present, and the patient be still strong with reasonable appetite, it is good practice to give ½ to 1 oz. of castor oil. If diarrhoea still be present in 18 to 20 hours, efforts must be taken to check it. For this purpose it is probable that laudanum gives the best results, 10 to 20 drops (according to size of patient) in a little sweet milk should be given every 5 to 6 hours until diarrhoea ceases.

A few words re the necessity of extreme caution in administering liquids to swine may be wise. The pig is one of the hardest animals to drench with reasonable safety. Of course, the head must be elevated until the mouth is on a higher level than the throat. In order to do this it is necessary to get a rope with a slip knot around the upper jaw, posterior to the tusks, and get an assistant to hold this with the head at the proper elevation. The animal, in mostly all cases, continues to squeal, and, of course, when squealing the epiglottis is open, and fluids passed into the mouth pass down into the pharynx, and a greater or less portion enters the larynx, passes down the windpipe, enters the bronchial tubes, and causes serious trouble, and often death in a few minutes. The safest method of drenching pigs is to put the liquid in a bottle, and then press over the neck of the bottle one end of a piece of rubber hose 8 to 10 inches long. The attendant elevates the patient's head, and the operator inserts the free

end of the hose into the side of the mouth between the molar teeth. The pig now commences to chew the hose, and in doing so draws the fluid out of the bottle and swallows without danger. Some place the top of an old long boot or other contrivance in the mouth and carefully pour the liquid into this, but the hose gives better results.

Gastritis (Inflammation of the Stomach.)

This is usually caused by the consumption of indigestible food that sets up irritation, or by irritating medicines.

Symptoms.—Vomiting, well-marked pain, restlessness, the patient moving from place to place continuously and occasionally squealing, refuses food, but may be quite thirsty. The substance vomited will be first the ingesta contained in the stomach, followed by bile and mucous, often tinged with blood. The nose is dry and tongue coated with a whitish fur, bowels usually constipated. The animal breathes frequently; skin dry, urine high colored, and sometimes there is a dry, hard cough.

Treatment.—If possible discover the cause and remove it. If it be from the administration of any acid preparation, give 1 to 2 dessert spoonful of baking soda, or 2 to 4 oz. of lime water. On the other hand, if the trouble be caused by an alkali give ½ to 1 oz. of vinegar in a little cold water, and repeat either dose every 2 or 3 hours as long as necessary. To ease pain and check a tendency to diarrhoea, the patient should be given 15 to 20 drops of laudanum, or 1 to 2 grains of powdered opium. If from indigestible food give 1 to 2 oz. castor oil, and if pain be great give laudanum as above. Allow the patient all the cold water it will take, after the acute stage has passed, the animal should be given a little new milk several times daily. Care must be taken to not allow much food for a week or ten days, a little soft food as milk and a little oatmeal and boiling water mixed with milk gives good results.

Whip.

Calgary Exhibition.

The Calgary Summer Show, held early in July, was a decided success in spite of the poor crop prospects. Exceptionally large crowds attended the exhibition and enjoyed the splendid program put on by the management. Outside of the live stock, Sousa's celebrated band attracted a good deal of attention. The classes in live stock were well filled, making keen competition. There were very few tail-enders in any of the classes, as the entries were of good breed type and conformation, and were well brought out. J. A. Watt, of Salem, and L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, were two Ontario breeders which were successful in capturing a portion of the honors.

The Percheron classes were possibly the best filled of any of the horse classes, and Dean Curtis, of Iowa, had his work cut out for him in placing the awards. No less than ten competed in the aged stallion class, with Joe Silver, from W. H. Devine's stable, in first place. The champion stallion was found in the three-year-old class in Olbert, shown by Geo. Lane. The female classes were strong, and E. A. Davenport secured first place in the aged mare class, and also won the female championship on Brilliantine of Acme. There was a large number of exhibitors in Clydesdales, but only four entries appeared in the aged stallion class. The outstanding winner was Bonnie Woodside, shown by Massie Bros. He also won the championship. A number of neatly-turned, clean-going, flinty-boned females were shown in the various classes, and the grand championship went to Ruby Rose, the entry of Thorburn and Riddle.

H. Bellows, of Missouri, made the awards in the Shorthorn classes, and animals well known to Ontario breeders confronted him in the various classes. J. G. Barron, of Manitoba, and J. A. Watt, of Ontario, gave a stern battle to the Alberta herds. Lancaster Lord, shown in the Ontario show circuit last year, was first in the aged bull class and was also made grand champion, with Star of Hope, from the same herd, as junior champion. In the two-year-old bull class J. A. Watt won first with Gainford Sultan. He also won the first honors in the junior yearling class with Gainford Monarch. Competition was particularly keen in the female classes. In the older animals, Barron was successful, although Bowes won the four-year-old class. There were eight entries in this class, and Duchess of Gloster 79th, owned by Watt, was crowded down to third place. Gainford Belle, from the Ontario herd, moved into second place in the two-year-old heifer class, Cicely's Gem, from the Manitoba herd, taking the first honors. Diamond Beauty, a heifer of rare quality and conformation shown by Watt, was the undisputed winner in the junior yearling class. She has a back like a table and carries herself with great style. In the junior and senior calf classes, the Ontario herd was well to the fore.

L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, was one of ten exhibitors in the Hereford classes. He was competing against such noted herds as Collicut's, Fuller's, Cook's and the Curtis Cattle Company, and that he stood well to the fore in most of the classes in which he exhibited speaks well for the quality of the herd which he has built up. Not only did he win in several of the male classes, but annexed the majority of the firsts in the female classes, and carried away the ribbon for grand champion female, with Perfection Lass 5th. The grand champion male was Gay Lad 16th, shown by Collicut.

The Aberdeen-Angus exhibit was the best ever seen in Calgary. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, furnished keen competition to breeders of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Northern States. The grand champion bull was Plowman, shown by Kershaw of Oklahoma, and the grand champion female was Muskogee May 6th, also shown by Kershaw. The dairy, sheep and swine classes were well filled with animals of high quality.