

load. This labor goes on until the moon has set behind the mountain peaks, and the fish disappear, for it is their habit rarely to come to the surface except in the night.

"The next labor is that of the squaws, who have to do the curing, drying and oil-making. Seated in a circle they are busy stringing the fish. They do not gut or clean them in any way, but simply pass long smooth sticks through their eyes, skewering on each stick as many as it will hold. This done next follows the drying, which is generally done in the thick smoke at the top of the sheds. They soon dry and acquire a flavor of wood-smoke.

"When dry the Candle-fish are carefully packed in large frails made from cedar bark or rushes, then they are stowed away on high stages made of poles, like a rough scaffolding.

"I have never seen any fish half as fat and as good for winter food as these little Candle-fish. Some idea of their marvellous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the Indians use them as lamps for lighting their lodges. The fish, when dried has a piece of rush-pith, or a strip from the inner bark of the Cypress tree (*Thuja gigantea*) drawn through it. It is then lighted and burns steadily until consumed.

"As soon as the Indians have stored away the full supply of food for the winter, all the fish subsequently taken are converted into oil. The fish reserved for oil-making are piled in heaps until partially decomposed. Five or six fires are blazing away, and in each fire are a number of large round pebbles, to be made very hot. By each fire are four large square boxes made from the trunk of the pine tree. A squaw carefully piles in each box a layer of fish about three deep, and covers them with cold water. She then puts five or six hot stones upon the layers of fish, and when the steam has cleared away carefully lays small pieces of wood over the stones; then more fish, more water, more stones, more layers of wood, and so on, until the box is filled. The oil-maker now takes all the liquid from this box and uses it over again instead of water in filling another box, and skims off the oil as it floats on the surface.

"Not only has nature given abundance of oil to the redskin, but she actually provides ready-made bottles to store it away in. The great seawrack, which grows to an immense size in these northern seas, has a hollow stalk expanded into a flask at the end. Cut into lengths of about three feet, these stalks are collected and kept wet until required for use."

Warning to Subscribers.

Of late we have been receiving a large number of questions and other communications from people who neglected to sign their names and give their addresses. It is one of the rules in our announcement each week that all communications to receive any attention must bear the full name and address of the writer. Any whose questions have not been answered will know the reason. Kindly, to save trouble and disappointment, sign all communications to this office.

THE HORSE.

A good appetite helps to keep a horse in condition, and a variety of feeding stuffs keeps the appetite keen.

The horse with the flat, flinty bone and with a muscular, strongly-coupled body, ricks in well for city trade or on the farm. Breeders of that kind make sales.

Good teamsters prefer to feed the bulk of the roughage at night. In this way the stomach of the laboring horse is not over worked during the time of heaviest toil.

A Word for the In-foal Mare.

A little thought for the in-foal mare is timely at this season. Working steadily on good rations she may be now, yet the winter is coming, and many will be interned in the stable with little to do for the winter months. When several horses are to hand, the owner does not feel like taking the brood mare out on the slippery roads or turning her in the icy fields. Moderate work or exercise is beneficial to the in-foal mare and should be provided, yet the attendant must needs be careful, for accidents are frequent and must be avoided. Work of the right kind should be provided, or exercise should take its place.

The rations for the mare can be regulated satisfactorily if other conditions are not always as desired. Usually the home-grown crops will compound in such a way that, with the addition of a little bran and oil cake meal, the feeding end of her attention may be well looked after. A grain ration consisting of five parts ground oats, two parts bran, two parts corn meal and one part oil cake meal by weight, will be difficult to im-

prove upon in most cases. If the mare is constipated bran mash should be fed occasionally, roots should be given, and a carrot or two at each noon feeding will tend to correct the trouble. On the other hand, if she is too loose, the bran and oil meal should be withheld, and this condition sometimes arises, especially when clover or alfalfa hay is fed. The mare in foal requires fodder rich in protein and mineral matter, and to supply these ingredients is the function of the bran and oil cake meal. Thoughtful attention during the winter and early spring will prevent many troubles during and subsequent to parturition.

Worms in Horses and Colts.

One of the most common ailments of colts and older horses is worms. Recently we saw a yearling colt, which has never thrived as it should have done, its coat being starey and the animal in low condition. It had been noticed to pass intestinal worms, but nothing had been done to relieve the trouble. We have had several enquiries of late regarding treatments for worms in horses.

In a weanling foal we would advise trying four drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix this and make it into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given purge with six ounces of raw linseed oil.

When worms appear in older horses the dose, of course, must be increased. For a mature animal take three ounces each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix into twenty-four powders as before, and give a powder every night and morning until the last has been given, after which purge with eight drams aloes and two drams of ginger. Feed bran only for twelve hours before and twenty-four hours after giving the purgative, and do not work the animal during this time.

If it is an in-foal mare that is suffering from worms, it is not wise to follow the powders with a harsh purgative, but feed bran only, and give in place of the aloes one and one-half pints raw linseed oil.

We have heard of good success being obtained by the feeding of small quantities of hardwood ashes in the oats. This is worth trying where the horse is not suffering badly from the effects of worms.

Other horsemen have claimed that by taking a plug of chewing tobacco and cutting it up in the feed of the animal they were able to relieve the trouble quickly. One thing is certain, that if the colts or older horses affected with these intestinal worms are not treated sooner or later, they go down in condition and require more feed to keep them up, and even then suffer considerably.

Get a Collar for the Stallion.

We have seen stallions over-exercised during the idle season, but we must confess that our experiences in that direction are rare. We know cases where they have been put into the harness and worked day after day on not too much grain, yet the general run of stallions are a bill of expense after the travelling season is over, for they are shut up in the box stall where their hair gets dull and dusty, their skin dry and their toes long. In other words they are allowed to go down physically, and the so-called rest is unprofitable recreation. There are many stallions not broken to harness, and if an aged horse it is unwise to attempt to train him to do work, but thousands of stallions after the season is over could be hitched beside a gelding and exercised in such a way as to benefit the horse, and mean a fair thing for the owner.

Untrained sires should be ridden or led daily,

and a distance of five miles is not a bit too much. It is strong, husky colts that breeders want, and, as large a percentage of this kind cannot be sired by a stallion whose spring fitting consists of fat, as by a horse that is well muscled and hard. Furthermore, young stallions are liable to masturbate and contract other habits that will impair their certainty as a getter of colts when left too much to their own devices. Failing daily activity on the line, a horse will take considerable exercise in a large, open paddock. A horse that will work should have a collar on his neck, and be driven by a good teamster. Plowing, moving manure, hauling wood, gravel or building materials are common labors about a farm during fall and winter, and are such that a horse need not be over-done while engaged at them.

During the entire winter the stallion should receive rations that are muscle and frame builders, and strength restorers. This sounds like the advertisement for some condiment or condition powders, but it simply means such common feeding stuffs as mixed hay, bran, oats or chop, some corn and peas and roots. A winter-worked stallion, well fed, is in a position to take on flesh in the spring, to get slicked up, and to go to work properly. It is generally believed that much of the mortality in foals could be eliminated were they always sired by horses in proper condition. As a result of the agitation carried on by the owners of mares, and assisted by the farm press, the number of stallions imprisoned in a dark stall and uncared for during the winter, to be fattened in the spring and put on the road is materially lessened. There is still opportunity for improvement—get a collar for the stallion.

The Horse Breeding Outlook.

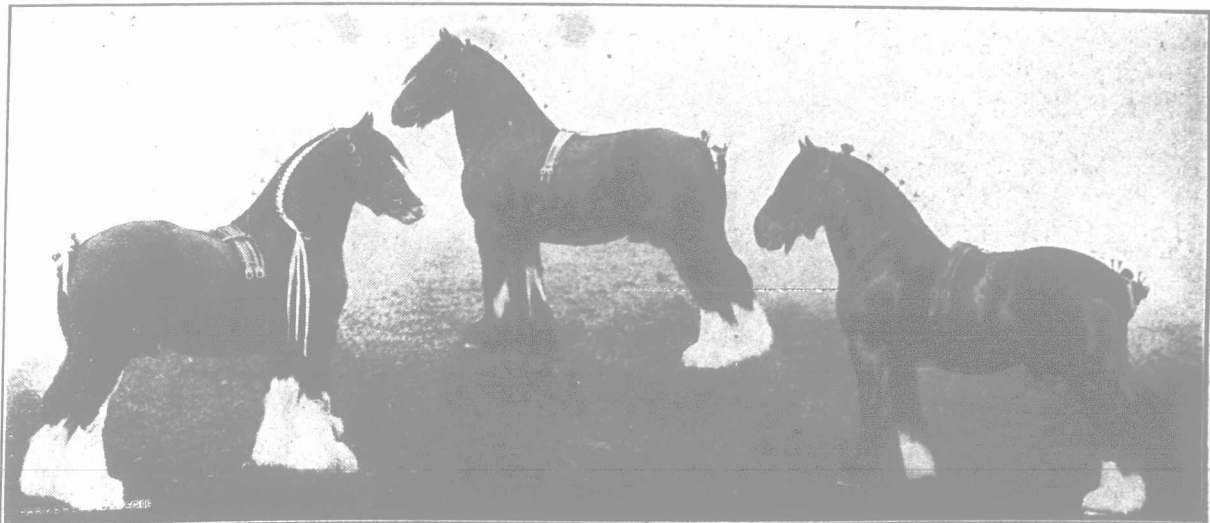
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Great Britain reports to the Minister of Trade and Commerce this week as follows:

The following note appears in the current issue of The Farmer and Stockbreeder. It is quoted here for the benefit of Canadian horse-breeders.

"The wholesale depletion, which British horse stock is undergoing to meet the requirements of the Army for the war, will profoundly affect the horse-breeding industry. The drain for military purposes has been, and continues to be, so great that it must take years before it can be made good again, especially as a consistent decline in the number of foals annually bred has been recorded during the last few years, so that only reduced contingents of three and two-year-olds and still smaller numbers of yearlings and foals are coming on. This great scarcity of horses, which will mean a correspondingly high level of values, must therefore necessarily give rise to a great revival in horse breeding, particularly the light-legged division, for it is primarily of this class of horse that the country is being denuded, though our stock of draft horses of all types, too, has been heavily drawn upon. In addition to the necessity for replenishing the supply of horses to meet the requirements of our home markets, it is to be anticipated that there will be a greatly increased demand on the part of buyers from foreign countries after the close of the war. Farmers and breeders will do well, therefore, to be alive to the improved prospects which it appears certain the raising of horses must hold out, at any rate within the more immediate future."

The same applies, though as yet, to a smaller extent, to Canada. The second contingent now being mobilized will require a large number of horses. It is, therefore, safe to say that by next spring there will be a scarcity of horses in Canada, particularly of the light-legged division, for "it is primarily of this class of horse that the country is being denuded." Should the



A Fine Trio of Shires.