

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

DRESSED CARCASE COMPETITION AT CALGARY FAT STOCK SHOW

The following awards were received too late to be included in last week's Calgary Fat Stock Show report. In the dressed carcass competition the awards were placed by Alex. Sangster, De Winton, and practically were the same as W. T. McDonald's placings on foot, with the exception of the government farm steers, which were a complete reversal as dressed carcasses.

Steer—Purebred or Grade—1st, W. E. Tees, Lacombe; 2nd and 3rd, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 4th, A. S. McDonald, Cochrane.
Cow—Purebred or Grade—1st, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; 2nd and 4th, W. E. Tees; 3rd, Thos. Croxford, Airdrie.

Heifer—1st, W. E. Tees.
Sheep—1st and 3rd, H. W. Watkin, Olds; 2nd, W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.

Lambs—1st, 2nd and 3rd—H. W. Watkin.

Medium Thick Hogs—1st, Thos. Croxford; 2nd, W. E. Tees; 3rd, E. J. C. Boake, Acme.

Bacon Hogs—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. E. Tees.

Government Exhibit—1st, Vermilion (Shorthorn); 2nd, Vermilion; 3rd, Olds (Hereford); 4th, Olds (Black).

Milk Tests

Cow, 36 months or over—1st and 2nd, Laycock and McDonald, Calgary; 3rd and 4th, P. Pallesen, Calgary.

Heifer, under 36 months—1st and 2nd, Jos. H. Laycock, Okotoks; 3rd, Laycock and McDonald; 4th, Geo. H. Smith, Calgary.

A SERVICEABLE HOG HOUSE

The cut on this page shows a hog house on the farm of A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, Man., the well-known breeders of Yorkshire swine and Short-horn cattle.

This hog house is 20 ft. by 40 ft., and the front is built of 1/2-inch boards, with tar paper between, while the sides are single boards.

The roof is ash poles, on which the straw is blown from the separator, and the straw stack extends quite a distance to the rear and around the sides.

As can be seen from looking closely at the picture, the house is almost in the centre of a hog-run which is enclosed with woven wire, while the sides of the straw stack are also covered with the same wire, to prevent the animals burrowing from the outside and scattering the straw around.

The house is warm in winter and cool in summer, and when one looks inside he finds the stack burrowed in all directions, where the hogs find their quarters. The whole expense of this house was only a little over \$20. In summer the hogs are fed out in the corral, while in winter the troughs are brought up to the front of the house.

Messrs. McDonald, who are well-known breeders of this class of hogs, feed barley chop and oats mixed half and half, while the young stuff also get roots and mangels in fall and winter. They state that around the Napinka district farmers are going heavily into hog raising and find it very profitable.

SHOEING HORSES IN WINTER

(By John Mason)

If farm horses are to be used on the road at all during the winter they must be shod, no matter what sort of a country supplies the roads. When travel must be over stone or other hard roads horses must be shod always. There are few competent blacksmiths in country towns. All of them are too much inclined to thin the sole and fit the hoof to the shoe instead of the shoe to the foot.

When taking a horse to be shod, insist that the smith use his knife only to trim off ragged portions of the frog. On no account permit him to slice off any of the sole or wall. Make him reduce the foot to the proper proportions and level

it, using the rasp only. If the hoof is badly splintered and ragged it will save time to bite off the long projections with the nippers. Then level with the rasp.

Never permit any thinning of the sole. If at some part the wall seems a little low, have it built up with a piece of leather so that the bearing is continuous on the web of the shoe all the way around. Never permit the whole foot to be rasped too small simply because one portion of the wall is deficient. Leave the frog alone, save as to trimming off ragged portions. Leave the bars alone, Nature put them there to keep the foot spread out and the heels apart. Prevent the smith from rasping the enamel off

outside the iron. Keep all the sole and frog that Nature will supply and the horses will travel all the better, stay sound longer and last better for it.

GIVING MEDICINE TO STOCK

Medicines are conveyed into the body as drenches, balls, enemas, and injections under the skin or into the veins. There is nothing mysterious about any of them.

Giving Medicines in a Ball.—The practice of giving medicines in a ball is a very old one, and has much to recommend it. Many nauseous agents, as aloes, opium, arsenic, asafetida, are thus conveyed to the stomach without causing annoyance and disgust to the pa-



"PONTIAC MERCENA BONHEUR"
Holstein Bull Calf, 9 months old. 2nd at Winnipeg and 2nd at Dominion Fair, Regina, 1913. This Young Bull's stock is all the way through in the advanced registry Owned by W. J. Cummings, Glenlea Stock Farm, Winnipeg



Hog House on the Farm of A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, Man.

the outside of the hoof. It is put there by Nature to prevent the evaporation of the moisture outward from the sensitive tissues within, and the ingress of water from without into the fibrous structure of the foot.

When the foot is rasped to the proper size and properly levelled, let the shoe be fitted neatly, coming flush with the outer side of the wall all around. It does not make much difference whether it is fitted hot or cold, but it must fit properly. Never let the smith nail on a shoe that is too small and then rasp off the portion of the wall that extends

tient. The balls are wrapped in paper, dough, or gelatin capsules, and may weigh an ounce or two. In giving a ball the following plan is usually followed: Hold the ball between the thumb and first two fingers. Now seize the tongue at about its middle and gently draw it out to the side of the mouth, in such a way that the right hand may be inserted into the mouth and the ball placed far back on the tongue, when the hand is withdrawn, the tongue replaced and the halter or strap wrapped around the jaws until the ball is swallowed.

Giving Medicines in a Drench.—The

drench is usually employed for liquid medicines. It is best to dilute the medicines with water, milk, or oil, that they may more readily reach the stomach and at the same time exercise no injury to the structures through which they pass.

In giving a drench exercise as much patience as possible. To horses it should be given slowly. If there is any disposition to cough, lower the head, and then proceed as before.

Poultices.—These are made of a variety of things, bread, bran, and linseed meal being the most common. Any substance that will hold water and retain heat will serve the purpose.

Mustard Plasters.—These are made with mustard and water, cold water being the most desirable. Mix to a thin paste. If the part to which the plaster is to be applied is covered with thick, long hair, a very thin plaster will more quickly soak into the skin. This kind of plaster is most commonly applied to the throat, the windpipe, the sides of the chest, the abdomen and over the region of the liver. To get the best effect for the last-named, apply on the right side at a point four or five inches behind the back ribs.

Blistering.—The first step in blistering is the clipping of the hair over the diseased part, and the removal of dirt and scurf attached to the skin. The blister is to be worked into the skin, and usually ten minutes of rubbing will be necessary to produce the desired results.

In the course of twenty-four hours blisters will form, and some swelling in the region is likely to be manifest. On the third day bathe the part with warm water and soap. After drying, apply vaseline, lard, or sweet oil. The blister should be repeated if the results of the first blister do not bring about a cure.

Firing.—The hot iron is a very useful agent in treating many cases of chronic lameness and bone disease. In performing such an operation have the iron at a full red and white heat and touch the part gently with just sufficient pressure to make a distinct impression. But one leg should be fired at a time.

It is desirable to shave the hair closely to the skin before applying the iron. The day following the firing spread over the wound any common wound oil like neat's foot oil or vaseline. Daily applications are called for until the swelling subsides. Unless a period of rest is given after the operation, the best results will not be had. Many bone diseases return, or are never cured, because complete recovery never occurred in the first place. Work and exertion only aggravate the cases, often leaving them in a worse condition than before the firing.—Farmers' Veterinarian.

WHERE AND HOW TO KEEP EGGS

The nests in which the hens lay should be clean. These usually need cleaning monthly. The best material we have for nests is shavings.

Eggs should be gathered twice each day and placed in clean baskets, pails, etc.

The room should be cool, not higher than 60 degrees if possible, and it should be dry. A cool, dry cellar will answer nicely.

The dirties, small, extra large, and found nests of eggs should not be sold. Use them at home. The large ones break in shipping and the smalls and dirties are not wanted on the market. These sell the good eggs at poor prices.

Where one is trying to supply private customers, or a select wholesale trade, it is wise to stamp the eggs with your own initials, or the name of your farm. This is some guarantee to the buyer.

The following are a few methods of preserving eggs which have been tested by Ontario Government Poultry department, and have proved fairly successful.

Method No. 1. A solution composed of one part water glass (sodium silicate) and five parts water that had been

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