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as a Human Remedy for Rheumatism: rains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable every bottle of Caustic Balson, sold to

Care of Work Horses

The greater part of the energy de-ived from feed is expended by the rived from feed is expended by the horse in doing work. A working horse does not lay on much fat but if he is properly fed he should maintain his weight. It is obvious that as soon as work stops there is no need for more than enough feed to supply sufficient energy to maintain the bodily func-energy to maintain the bodily func-

Feeding an idle horse heavily simply elogs the system with unused material, and, if long continued will produce any number of ill results. An idle orse needs no more than two quarts of oats at the most at a feed. In fact, that is just what the big Winnipeg fire teams receive along with hay at night, just what they will clean up. Fire horses are not required to do extremely heavy work and, as a rule, that not very often. So they are com-paratively idle horses.

paratively idle horses.

The farm team can easily be fed too much hay. Good hay may not hurt them, but it is a sheer waste, to keep their margers continually crammed full. Boild feed, or an occasional bran mash, with a handful of oil meal taixed in with it, will keep the system loseened up and promote a healthy digestion.

unanimity of opinion gard to how horses should be fed.
There is no other animal on the farm
that must be fed with so much judgment as the horse. With cattle, hogs ment as the horse. With cattle, hogs or sheep a prescribed ration may be outlined and any person capable of following instructions can do the work. following instructions can do the work. This is not the case to so large an extent with horses. Their feed must be regulated by the work done and when work stops the feed should certainly be reduced. On account of the difficulty of reducing herse feeding to rule, there has not been so much perimental work done with only in the control of lice stock as who when the animals.

Old Country plowmen know about as much about what a work horse as much about what a work horse needs as any class of men. From No-vember to April, when the work is as heavy as at any other time of the year, the nightly feed of boiled barley is considered as essential. Whether the work be plowing or carting, the teams require heavy feeding and they thrive on the barley once a day.

It is hard for us to get a better feed

than oats, and it takes a big horse and heavy work to require more than gallon of this cereal at a feed. The amount of oats three times a day with a boiled feed at night once or twice a week should keep almost any team in good working condition.

Grain Rations for Work Horses

There is no other grain so safe for orse feeding as the oat. This safety There is no other grain so safe for horse feeding as the oat. This safety is due largely to the presence of the oat hull, which causes a given weight of grain to possess considerable hulk. Because of this there is less liability of mistake in measuring out the ration and furthermore the digestive track under usual circumstances cannot hold of cost crains sufficient to a quantity of oat grains sufficient to produce serious disorders. Another produce serious disorders. Another distinct advantage of this grain as a feed for horses, is that when nurtured on oats horses show mettle to an extent which ordinarily cannot be reached by the use of any other feeding

Oats, however, are often an expensive horse feed and they can be substituted profitably to a greater or lesser extent with other grains and by-products. The Iowa Experiment Station has for the past two years carried out some experiments to determine the value of corn, oil meal, cotton the value of corn, of mean, covers seed meal and gluten feed in work horse rations. From the results obtained in these experiments, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. The health, spirit, and endurance

of work horses were the same when fed corn with a moderate amount of oil meal, or gluten feed or cotton seed meal; as when fed a corn and ots ration supplying a similar nutritive

2. The ration of corn and oil meal 2. The ration of corn and oil meal maintained the weight, flesh, and appearance of the horses fully as well and with less expense than the corn of similar nutritive value composed of corn and oats.

3. With corn at 50 cents a bush, oats at 40 cents, and oil meal at \$32 cents at the correct position of the corn at 50 cents.

a to, the average saving in the daily expense of feed for each work day amounted to 1.6 cents by the use of oil meal in the place of oats.

4. A brief trial of 91 days with gluten feed indicated that while it was capable of giving good results the ration containing it was not as palatable as the oil meal ration, and cost

able as the oil meal ration, and cost a trifle more a pound when gluten feed was worth \$28 a ton.

5. Cottonseed meal gave somewhat better results on the whole than oil meal. The ration containing it was fully as palatable and as efficient in maintaining the health and weight of the horses, it was less laxative, a little cheaper with cottonseed meal at

\$30 a ton.
6. With corn at 50 cents a bushel

and oats at 40 cents, oil meal had a and oats at 40 cents, oil mean had value of fully \$60 a ton for feeding to work horses, with cottonseed meal worth a trifle more still. At the usual prices of these feeds their use resulted in a substantial lowering of the cost of maintaining the horses

Dairy Calves After Milk Stage

D. H. Otis, Madison, Wis. When the skim milk diet of the calf is stopped at any time from six to 12 months of age, it should be remembered that the calf is deprived of a nitrogenous feed and its place should be taken by some nitrogenous grain or be taken by some nitrogenous grain or roughage. The tendency of the dairy calf to get too fat depends not only upon its temperament but also upon its feed. Avoid too much corn. For grain, oats and barley are good; for roughage, bright clover or alfelfa hav Iroughage, bright clover or aff-ita hav with corn silage to give succulence and variety. The aim should be to keep the call in a healthy, thrifty and growing condition. Under proper treatment the calf should continue to grow until four to six years old. Every effort should be rade to develop a large stomach and consequently large canacity: build muscle and

velop a large stomach and consequently large capacity; build muscle and good bone, but do not allow it to get too fat. The good dairy cow must handle large amounts of feeds. This she should learn to do while young. For this purpose roughage exercises the digestive apparatus more than concentrates. There are some who thind that with a good quality or costs for alfalfa with corn silage or roots for succulence, no grain is necessary from the time the calf is weaned from skim milk until she drops her first calf. There are others, however, and probably these include the larger number of our progressive dairymen, who think a little grain should be given daily to keep her stomach accustomed to handling grain.

Size depends much upon heredity but even more upon liberal and judi-cious feeding. It is impossible to cious feeding. It is impossible to starve good dairy qualities into a growing heifer, but many a promising heifer has been starved into a poor cow.—Bulletin No. 192.

Cold Storage.—The management of the Western Fair, London, Ont., have for some years had under considera-tion the installing of a cold storage system in their already well equipped dairy building, but not until this year has the plan been adopted. Workyear has the plan been adopted. Work-men are busy at the present time with this work and when the exhibition opens this year, exhibitors and visit-ors will find one of the best and most up-to-date equipments for cheese ex-hibits found anywhere. Five silver cups have been kindly donated toward the cheese department and one to butter making competition, in a outter making competition, in addi-tion to the cash prizes offered, all of which should make the dairy building one of the most attraction one of the most attractive places this year's exhibition.

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