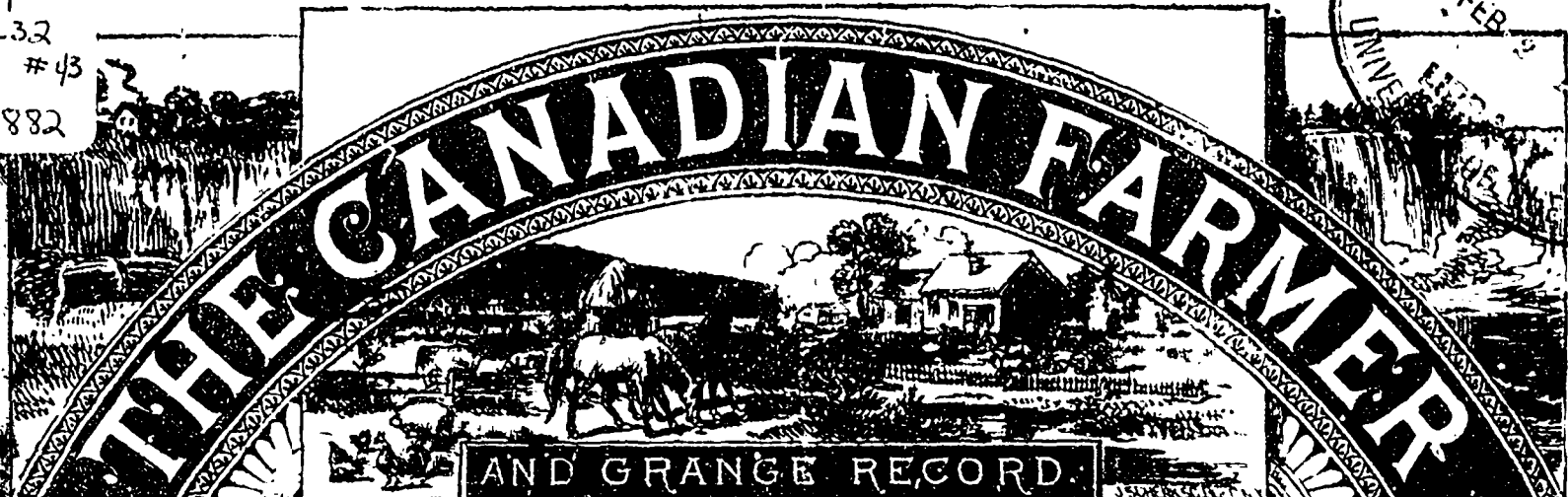
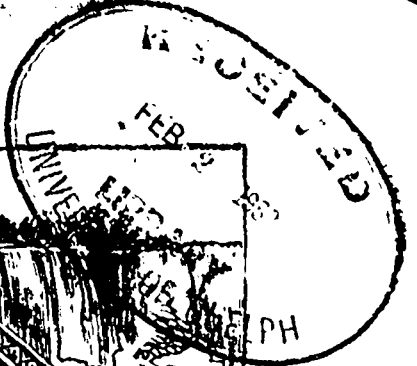


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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annual, }
IN ADVANCE

STOCK.

PINK EYE IN HORSES.

Dr. C. E. Page writes to the editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal as follows:

The custom of working or exercising horses directly after eating; of feeding after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; baiting at noon, when both these violations of a natural law are committed; these are the predisposing causes of pink eye, and of most diseases that effect our horses. Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm and in a pure atmosphere. The nearer out-door air the better, and stop his feed entirely at the first symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. As prevention is better than cure, horsemen will do well to heed the hint here given and keep their creatures from contracting this or any other ailment. It has been demonstrated in tens of thousands of cases, in family life, that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhausting labors, physical or mental, but altogether best. The same thing has been fully proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and has never in a single instance failed, after a fair trial, to work the best results.

An hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may prove more stimulating. The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal offered long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough but never excessive; this is the law and Gospel of hygienic diet for either man or beast. If it be objected that these conditions cannot always be fully met in this active work-a-day world, I reply, let us meet them as nearly as possible. We can, of course, do no more than this; but we can come nearer the mark on the two-meal system than on three. I have never tried to fatten my horses, for I long ago learned that fat is disease; but I have always found that if a horse does solid work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals. Muscle is the product of work and food; fat may be laid on by food alone. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if per-

forming the same labor. In case of a warm spell in winter I reduce their feed, more or less, according to circumstances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my own diet. The result is, that neither my animals nor myself are ever for one moment sick.

LINCOLN SHEEP.

The Lincoln sheep are comparatively a rare breed in the United States. They are the largest breed known, under exceptional circumstances dressing up to ninety pounds per quarter. At two years old, they are recorded to have dressed 160 pounds. They require good care, and plenty of succulent food. They have been introduced into some sections of the West and into Canada, and are reported as being well liked, but further time is needed to fully establish their complete adaptability to our Western climate. Other long woolled sheep, as the Cotswold and the larger of the Downs, are giving good satisfaction, and there seems no good reason why these will not on our lush pastures with some succulent food in winter do exceedingly well.

In England fourteen pounds of wool average has been sheared as a first clip from a lot of thirty yearlings wethers, the same averaging 140 lbs. each, live weight, at fourteen months old. They have been known in the United States since 1835, and their long lustrous fleeces, measuring nine inches in length, are the perfection of combing wool.

The Lincolns, originally, were large, coarse, and with ragged oily fleeces, and hard feeder. The improved Lincolns were made by judicious crosses of Leicester rams, careful selection and good feeding, and in England their wool has now a separate class at the fairs.

HOW TO SHEAR SHEEP

I see enquiry about how to shear sheep, and as I am an experienced sheep shearer, I will give my way. Take a piece of oil cloth about six feet square, and tack the sides down on the floor, loose enough to permit a sufficient amount of cut hay, or even straw, to be stuffed under it, to make a cushion, then tack the fourth side down. This makes a nice, clean, soft place to shear on. Provide yourself with a good bright highly polished pair of offset shears, that is a shear in which the blades set down from the hand hold.

Set the sheep up with its belly to-

wards you, then commence at the fore-top and shear down around the head and neck, and strip one shoulder, then turn and shear down the other shoulder and side, and belly, and one hind leg all along to the back bone, then turn over and shear down the other side, keeping the sheep in a sitting position most of the time. In turning the sheep let the head hang over one knee, and then the other in easy position for sheep and shearer; when you want the leg straightened out do not take hold of the leg with your hand, but put your thumb on the stifle point, as it is called in horses, and press back; the leg will straighten out smooth, and the sheep will hold still, but if you take hold of the leg and undertake to pull it out straight the sheep will kick and struggle. Keep the sheep in such a position that the skin will be tight all the time where you are shearing; do not pull the wool down, as that pulls the skin up and you will cut it, but pull the skin up tight and bend the sheep so the surface you are shearing over will be as smooth as possible. Never tie a sheep and do not use any violence towards them. When you catch a sheep take hold of the wool on the back and drag them to the place of shearing. Of course this way will be new to many, and you will think at first that it will be almost impossible to shear this way, but stick to the directions given here and in a short time you will become an expert if you can ever learn. Some men can never learn to be fast shearers. I can shear a pound of wool in a minute off a good sheep.—Rural World.

HANDLING TROTTERS - BROOD COLTS.

Mr. A. B. Allen contributes the following remarks on this subject for the last number of Wallace's Monthly:

Why wait till the colt is a year old to begin its lessons? A well-bred colt is capable of trotting pretty fast for a short distance without injury, after attaining three months of age; and as it is still running with its dam and fondly following her, would it not be better to first mount her, take the end of the colt halter in hand, and teach it to trot smartly alongside of her for a quarter of a mile or so, lengthening the distance a little from mouth to mouth, till the colt was able to go a full mile without fatigue? As its hoofs are still tender, this exercise should be made only on a smooth sod—an old grass pasture, clear of all stone, stumps, stubs of brush, briars, and everything else liable to injure the

foot of the colt, if trod on. Such turf is firm and elastic like that of an English race course, and would never injure the feet.

I would not let the colt take this exercise on any road, however free from stone or gravel, because it might step in a hole or rut to its injury. I may be told that colts follow their dams on rough roads without being injured. Well, this is owing simply to good luck, for it is always liable to get injured in various ways on a road, and ought never to be allowed to travel on one. Moreover, when traveling loose on the road, it can look all about to pick its way, and avoid hurtful places in its steps; but when reined up close alongside of its dam in fast exercise, it cannot do this; it must go with her, and plant its feet near where she does.

I am glad to see you condemn dogs so strongly for exercise, they are bad for this, even when so large as a mill round them, while those only a quarter of a mile or so are a perfect nuisance, and especially injurious to colts and young horses. Many will point, prob, at this assertion, but I know it to be the case.

A colt in its trotting exercise should make as straight heats as possible, whether the pace be slow or fast at the time. All turns or rounds should be made on a walk, and be carefully done. Of course when the ground is frozen or muddy, the colt cannot be safely exercised, or, at least till old enough to be shod, and its limbs and joints have become strong and well hardened.

As for turning a colt into a paddock or ring, and then driving it around at a fast gait by cracking a whip, or stirring up any noise whatsoever, and especially setting a small dog after it, is so absurd, I wonder at any sensible or judicious person attempting it. The colt should ever be fondly and gently handled, and then it will almost invariably be kind and obedient through life. I cannot conceive how fright and scare are ever able to form a free, easy, steady trot. How much better to train the colt alongside of its dam when young, or when older, by a steady horse. They trot freely and readily along, and the colt will naturally imitate them. For noise, fright and scare, wait till he gets about ready for the race course, or goes on to it, where such things are inevitably to be endured.

It is expected Manitoba and British Columbia will give a majority for the Government.