

horse may be placed in a stall with four blank walls and fed from the floor but this will not prevent wind-sucking, and it is not as practical as the use of the strap. Horses have been known to crib on the toe of a front foot, so the blank walls would not answer all cases even for a crib-biter. Always remove from the other horses. No permanent cure has been found to date.

KICKING IN THE STABLE.—This is a very serious habit as it is apt to injure the animal, destroy the stall, and besides is very annoying. This habit is no doubt worse in mares than geldings; it is practiced most often by the animals when they are idle. Spending the greater part of their time in the open, is a good method of preventing this habit.

Following are some of the many methods of trying to prevent this habit, but none of them are absolutely successful: Padding the portions of the stall that is being struck by the animal, hanging sacks of sand, dirt, etc., where the animal may strike them when kicking, hanging prickly bushes so that they may be struck, and the buckling of a short piece of leather around the ankle to which is fastened a short piece of chain, that will strike the legs when the animal kicks. If no other means will do, the legs may be shackled together. Some animals kick only when the stable is dark; hanging a light in the barn will prevent some horses from kicking. When any of these methods are used, by which the animal can injure itself, careful attention must be given that such injury does not occur.

CROWDING IN THE STALL.—This is a very dangerous habit as far as the attendant is concerned. This consists of the animal forcing the attendant against the side of the stall and holding him there by crowding against him. It is frequently that ribs are broken in this way, or that a foot is mashed by the animal's trampling upon it. This habit is found more often in mares than in geldings, and often during the heat period. Careless handling and roughness during grooming and soreness of the neck or shoulders may all be the cause of this vice. In some animals this habit is only noticed during grooming or harnessing, in others at any time.

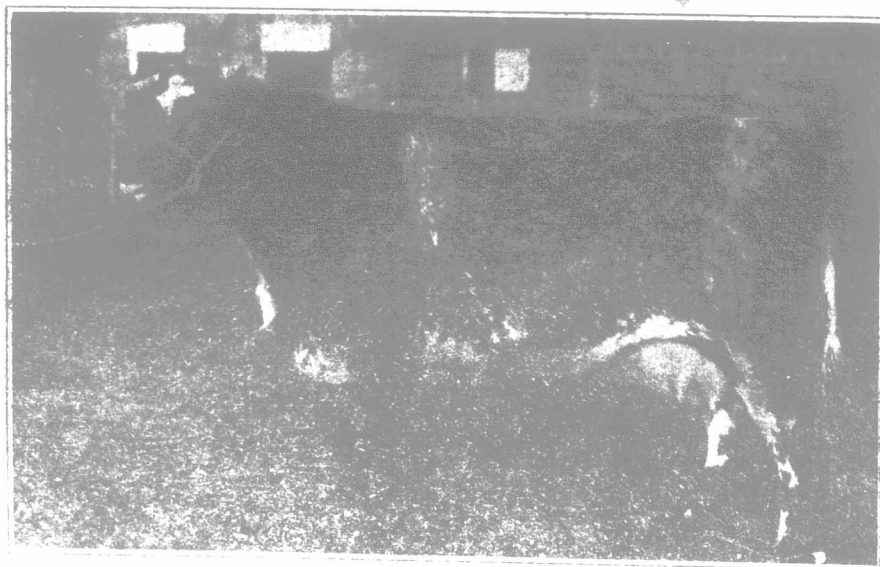
If the animal is very bad it may be necessary to place it in a wide stall and then to place a pole in the stall, and fasten at the manger, far enough from the wall that the attendant can walk in behind it.

BITING.—Occasionally mares and geldings in a playful way will bite the attendant during grooming; this is quite as painful as though done with malicious intent, so it should never be encouraged by tickling with the brush or comb, or any unnecessary procedure. It may be the result of careless grooming or tender-skinned animals, or improper handling of an animal with a sore neck or sore shoulders. If the animal is very vicious a muzzle may be used at all times except during the feeding period. In others the use of a side stick will do very well; it is simply a stick one end of which is fastened in the nose band of the halter and the other to a curcingle around the body.

TEARING THE CLOTHING.—This is one habit that some horses acquire that is very apt to try the owner's patience. It is one that is, as a rule, very hard to control with any satisfaction. It is doubtful if it can be prevented successfully when once fully acquired. The best method of prevention is by the use of a stout leather guard which is fastened to the halter strap that passes under the horse's jaw; this strap must be long enough to reach below the lips, and then the animal cannot get hold of the clothing. A muzzle can also be used, but must be kept in place, during the time the blanket is worn.

GNAWING THE WALLS.—This is an indication usually that the animal requires some minerals, such as lime; many times a lump of rock salt in the feed box, or a regular supply of salt will remedy the trouble. When this does not secure the desired results, the walls may be painted with creosote or tar with some creolin or other objectionable substance added.

EATING MANURE.—This is a very dirty habit, and when once acquired is often very difficult to get stopped. Many times it is an indication of improper feed, or it may be that of indigestion. With this habit it is always advisable to have a thorough veterinary examination of the animal made as soon as possible.



Edyco, the Dam of Edgemoor Hew, the 10,000 gs. Bull.

LIVE STOCK.

Keep the young stock thrifty.

Do not neglect to dock all lambs nor to castrate all males not intended for breeding purposes.

There should be more money in raising those calves of the beef breeds than in selling them for veal.

Let the spring litter run in the barn yard. Sunshine and exercise aid in keeping the young pigs thrifty.

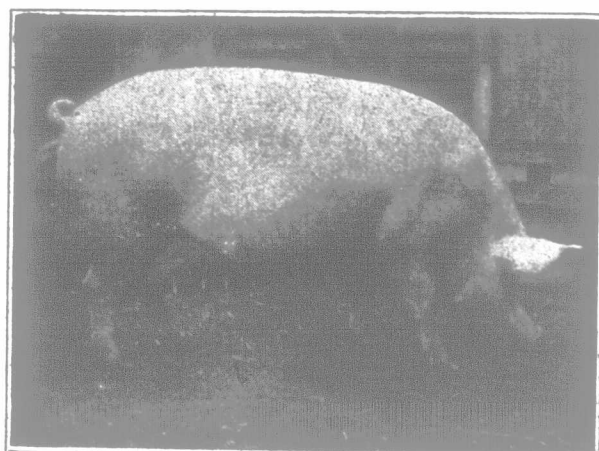
Shorthorns at Uppermill Farm, Iowa, made an average of \$2,096 on 51 head. The top was \$6,200 for a Villager calf.

Too little protein in the ration is the cause of many litters not thriving. If skim-milk is not available try feeding tankage.

If the young calf is put in a pen with calves a few weeks older it will learn to pick at grain and hay more quickly than if it is left in a stall by itself.

The constructive breeder of pure-bred live stock is of much more value to the industry than the man who spends most of his time dealing in pedigreed stock.

Remember that green feed is important in pig raising. Are you planning for a pasture for the pigs this summer? Rape and clover are good pasture crops.



A Champion Yorkshire Sow.

At Lacombe, Alberta, S. Henderson, recently disposed of 45 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle by auction for an average of \$350. The top price was \$1,200 for a cow.

No one can tell definitely what the cattle market will be next spring or two years from now, but the man who keeps all the good breeding stock his place will carry need not worry much.

Good live-stock feeders are so interested in their animals that they watch every detail, are kind to all charges and practice regularity in all things where the stock are considered.

On the basis of live stock per unit of human population, statistics show, that there has been no comparative increase in the production of cattle, sheep and hogs in Canada during the past decade.

Keep enough stock to consume the products of the farm but do not keep more than you can keep well. Feeds which cannot be raised profitably on the farm can advantageously be purchased to supplement the home grown feeds.

Provision should be made for feeding these early lambs some grain to supplement the milk ration. A couple of boards nailed across the corner of the pen will permit the lambs gaining access to a feed trough without being bothered by the ewes.

It is the number of pigs weaned that counts rather than the number farrowed. The heavy losses in the litters are due very often to carelessness on the part of the feeder in attending to details during gestation, at farrowing time and while the litter is on the sow.

When a sow is cross at farrowing time it is a good plan to remove the pigs from the pen. They will keep warm in a box and can be put in the pen for a feed several times a day. Once the pigs get strength and the feverish condition of the sow subsides the pigs and their mother are likely to get along fairly well.

The success which some have attained in feeding cattle and in the show-ring may be secured by others. But it requires hard work and stick-to-it-iveness. Many young men of to-day are not willing to pay this price for success. Apparently they prefer, to go with the tide rather than to row up stream.

The following figures compiled by the Live-Stock Commissioner gives the number of head of stock per unit of human population in 1919; cattle 1.12; sheep .38; hogs, .4. In so favored a land as Canada there should be a larger number of animals kept. But, there is not likely to be much increase until consumers who howl about the high cost of living are willing to lend a hand in tilling some of Canada's practically idle acres.

Do Not Neglect the Calves.

There is a tendency to give more attention to the mature stock than to the young things. The calves are very often crowded into dark, dismal corners of the stable where the sun seldom has a chance to send its rays. Sometimes the stalls are not kept as clean as they should be, and it is little wonder that the calves do not thrive. It must be remembered that a neglected calf does not develop into a choice individual when mature. To neglect the calves, or, in fact, any of the young things about the farmyard, is to undermine the success of live stock raising. Light and cleanliness are two things which are essential. If any part of the stable is lighter than the rest, reserve that part for the young calves. Not only will they do better, but the feeder will have a better chance of ascertaining each day the health and condition of the youngsters. Large box stalls are preferable if they are available, and the mangers or feed boxes should be so arranged that they can easily be kept clean and are within easy reach of the animals. With the young calves it is a very good plan to have a separate box for feeding the concentrates. This may be set on a ledge, or hung on to the side of the partition, so that any feed left over may easily be dumped into the manger of some of the older stock. There is nothing which will turn the young things against their feed so quickly as stale feed in the manger. They want it fresh and of first quality. Keep the pens clean. An accumulation of manure soon heats and is not good for the calves to lie on.

Now that warm, sunny days may be expected, it is a good plan to let the calves have a run in the barnyard. The close housing of any kind of stock is not advisable, but then the animals should not be exposed to inclement weather or drafts. Close housing predisposes to disease, and an animal which has been kept in during the winter will chill much more easily than one which has been accustomed to a run in the yard on fine days. It is a mistake to turn the calves out when the weather is unfavorable.

Feed is very important to development. Not only should the calves have plenty of feed, but it should be of the right kind and quality. For the first three or four weeks, whole milk should be fed; some will claim that this is expensive, but in the end it pays, owing to the better start which the calves secure. Tempt the young things with a few oats and a little bran, or with a choice bit of clover or alfalfa hay. The sooner they can be



A Thrifty Bunch of Hereford Calves.

taught to eat the growth and When the calf with rolled ration. The for development moved from another. In above mention good results. as finely-grown and ground or scalded, as is essential, as If you would look well to the get a setba they are full g

Castra

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