

team. There was a great deal of loads were badly drifted. The load cut off on one side sticking the racks. Sixty bushels of wheat is considered a very big load. It is tons and a farm team should be easily. There came along the ch a team of real heavy drafters on to the stalled load and very up into the road and on good team of heavy horses were being more than the light team. Did you light horses really eat just about as will the heavier animals? The often feed on a basis of so many per hundred-weight of horse flesh. on or five quarts of oats as the d gives his light horse very nearly heavy drafters. When it comes after team will pull possibly half as the light team and do it easily to themselves. Light horses were pulling heavy loads and when do so are liable to strain and A three-horse cultivator working requires three good heavy horses. wo do it, but it would require in lish a good day's work day in and st four of the light-legged, light sometimes seen on farms.

we were travelling through a happened to notice a man trying only two horses of a weight s. each on his disks. These horses most completely and they could sks across the field without rest-ree times. Had this man been m weighing 1,500 or 1,600 lbs. ld have walked the disks right loss of time would have resulted. anized farm which has been de columns, a fine class of heavy and two horses pull, one-half a o-furrowed gang plows. This is is farm is a fruit farm and two orchards much better than four. e light horse come in with only e regular four-horse gang plows? ould not stand the work. They style and speed, not for heavy pulling.

to be no argument to contradict ay horses cut hauling cost. This nstrated with locomotives, the ne the smaller the cost of pulling ins. It must be equally true of observations teach us that it is.

VE STOCK.

Diseases of the Ox. VI. Colic.

Farmer's Advocate":
t nearly so liable to the different s the horse, at the same time it o meet with cases. Colic, defined inal pain not due to inflamma- of more exact limitation. It is y certain symptoms, which are arked in other abdominal dis- known as "colicky pains." While uality, of an indigestible nature, prepared, sudden change in food, ise disease of the stomach in the t in some cases it causes painful intestines, and such attacks are "The animal ceases to feed and time; the pulse becomes full and s moaning, grinding of the teeth, e abdomen with the hind feet, ness, indicated by the movements ying down and rising, turning his d bringing the muzzle against the ore often is sweating and frequent in small quantities, or of small faeces. Hernia (rupture) of vari- culations of the bowels, impac- els as well as certain disorders of ch, or urinary apparatus may be mptoms simulating those of colic. other signs are usually present the practitioner to complete failing these, we may usually ns of disorder to simple or spas- sm of a portion or portions of ne. Then the pains are paroxys- period of pain is followed by a during which the patient is per- the pulse becomes normal, all s, the patient will eat or ruminate al in all respects. This is again period of well-marked pain, etc. paroxysm vary in length and pain is always well-marked. The brought on by changes in diet. mperfectly prepared food from the some claim, by drinking large y cold water.

As it is a spasmodic disease,

medicines that relieve spasms (called antispasmodics) should be given promptly as 2 fluid ounces each of sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna and 1 fluid ounce of laudanum in a quart of cold water given as a drench. The patient should not be allowed to eat anything during the periods of ease, as this is very liable to increase the intensity of the trouble. The above dose should be repeated in 1½ to 2 hours if necessary and at like intervals as often as required, but it is seldom that more than one or two doses are necessary. The above dose is for ordinary sized animals, if the patient be very large or quite small the dose should be larger or smaller in proportion. On the assumption that the trouble has been caused by the presence of indigestible food or food imperfectly prepared in the intestine it is good practice to administer a purgative after the symptoms of colic have disappeared, in order to remove the cause. For this purpose the ordinary saline purgative of 1 to 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger should be given in a quart or more of warm water. It is also good practice to give injections of warm, soapy water per rectum as this not only removes the contents of the rectum but tends to stimulate the general action of the bowels, hence hastens the action of the purgative. As in any case after the administration of a purgative nothing, but sloppy food in small quantities should be allowed until free purgation commences.

FLATULENT COLIC.—Colic in which there is the formation of gases in the intestines, principally in the large intestine, is known as "Flatulent colic." This form may be diagnosed from the spasmodic form by the symptoms being less alarming and violent but of a more persistent character, there being practically no periods of ease. The symptoms of pain are constant, but vary in intensity. There is often noticed emissions of gases per rectum, and, particularly if the small intestine be involved there may be eructations of gases, and in reasonably, well-marked cases a more or less well-marked distension of the right side of the abdomen. In such cases treatment should be directed to neutralize the gases or cause their expulsion and at the same time keep up the heart's action. For this purpose 2 to 3 fluid ounces each of oil of turpentine and aromatic spirits of ammonia in 1½ pints of raw linseed oil should be given and again if necessary. Rectal injections as for spasmodic colic should also be given. It is also good practice to force the patient to take walking exercise and apply friction to the right side. The acute symptoms should be followed by a saline purgative, as we have already given considerable oil the amount of the saline should be less than otherwise. In all cases of colics in the ox it is good practice to explore the rectum by the hand, remove its contents and follow by injections.

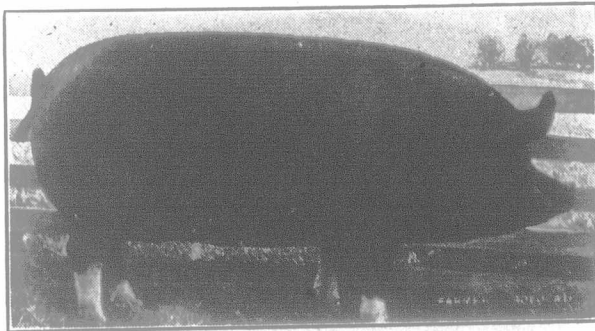
Pasturing and Manuring With Sweet Clover.

If the number of letters discussing the crop is anything to go by, sweet clover is fast gaining in favor in Ontario agriculture. During the past week this office has received several letters from different parts of Ontario all commenting favorably upon experience with this crop. A few days ago we visited the farm of Frank Riddel in North Middlesex, who has been growing the crop for several years under rather a novel arrangement. On a fourteen-acre field we found 23 cattle pasturing in clover almost as high as the cattle. The plan followed on this farm is to have two fields used for sweet clover, one each year. One of these fields is plowed up in the fall and sown to oats the next spring. Left throughout the season for pasturing, a large number of the plants produce seed and the field is thereby reseeded. It is plowed very late in the fall, and the following spring is left late in the season to be sown to oats. The reason for leaving it late in the spring is that owing to the fact that too much seed is produced the fall previous and this late cultivation kills a large number of the plants which have started early. Enough remains to ensure a good seeding. Mr. Riddel's experience has been that it should not be pastured very early in the spring but should get a start, after which the cattle can feed on it well on into the fall, and unless more are put on per acre than was the case this year they are not able to keep it down.

There can be no question about whether or not stock will eat it. These cattle have been shut in the field since the first of July and have had nothing else. They are sleek and fat and were found on the day of our visit browsing away at the sweet clover plants, which, as previously stated, were nearly as high as their heads. Of

course, they only nip off the tops of the plants and do not feed it off closely. In Mr. Riddel's opinion it would be even better feed if it were more closely pastured and not allowed to grow to so great a height, but, nevertheless high or low the cattle were eating it readily and were doing extra well upon it. When they are taken off in the fall the plow is put in and this rank growth turned under which serves to manure the field very well indeed. Mr. Riddel is handling one field a long way from the barn in this manner to get over the difficulty of hauling manure so far, and finds that the next season the crop of oats after sweet clover plowed in does as well as on manured land.

This grower does not like the yellow-flowered sweet clover, claiming that for pasture purposes it is too early and does not last late in the sea-



Berkshire Sow.

This sow was farrowed April 6, 1914; sire, Elmhurst Augustus (imp.). Owned by C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont.

son. The white-flowered he finds much more suitable to pasture than the yellow which he has tried on one field. In his opinion two cattle per acre could easily be pastured with abundance of feed on the sweet clover fields. The amount of seed sown at the original seeding was only 8 lbs. per acre, this giving a crop thick enough for pasture but not anywhere near thick enough for a crop. When by following this practice fields at a long distance from the buildings may be manured with this green crop plowed under once every two years, may be seeded one year without any work or expense to the farmer, and may at the same time feed well two cows per acre during the pasturing season, it seems that there must be some place for the crop on many farms in Ontario. There are few grasses or clovers which will pasture well two cattle per acre during the



Boys, How Would You Like This Colt?

The first zebra born in captivity, Central Park Zoo, N. Y. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

summer, let alone leave a rank stand to be plowed down for manure in the fall, and with it seed the field for next season.

The difference between the cost of war and peace has not yet dawned upon the average tax payer. England alone is spending \$15,000,000 daily on this war, but before the conflict her average daily expenditures for all governmental purposes was but \$2,750,000.

FARM.

Roast Corn.

By Peter McArthur.

This morning I overheard the children planning for a "Corn roast" and ever since I have been on the tip-toe of expectation. Can it be possible that I am yet to taste roast corn? I remember how we used to talk about it in school-days—about the illicit feasts that coon-hunters used to have in the woods at midnight and our mouths watered as we talked. Once or twice I happened on evidences of such feasts in the woods back of the cornfield. There would be the ashes of a fire, a few blackened brands, a lot of corn husks and partly gnawed ears of charred green corn. It was easy for an active imagination to weave the halo of romance about such feasts in the dark woods and O how I did long to be grown up enough to go coon-hunting and to have roast corn. Of course I might have taken a few ears of corn at any time and roasted them myself but that never occurred to me. The banquet needed the proper setting. It must be at night in the woods—and the corn must be stolen from someone who would make an awful row if he found out about it. Of course the slow years finally dragged by and I went coon-hunting. But by that time the art of roasting corn had been lost. The boys who were with me and I tried to roast corn in the way that we had heard about but something always went wrong. Parts of the ear would be burnt to charcoal and other parts would be raw. I never got a mouthful that I could swallow. I believe that even the pigs would have turned up their noses at the kind of roast corn we had. I am inclined to think that roast corn is a delicacy that has had no existence outside of the imagination of childhood. Though I have eaten at restaurants that offer every kind of dish ever known I have never found roast corn on the bill of fare. Boiled corn, stewed corn, samp, hominy, corn pone, hoe-cake, corn meal mush and all that sort of thing I have eaten and relished but I am still to have my feast of roast corn. I did not let the children know that I overheard them and in that there was deep design. I am going to let them go right on with their corn roast and when their feast is at its height I shall drop in on them as an uninvited guest. I confess that my mouth waters even now at the thought that I may get a taste of real roast corn—though I know in my heart that it will simply be the same half-raw, half-burned stuff that I sampled as a boy. But the dreams of youth die hard with me and I shall not give up hope entirely until the children have had their corn roast.

Speaking of corn roasts, I wish the field corn would hurry up and get fit to roast. It has been at a standstill for the past six weeks and unless we get an unusually dry, warm fall I shall get nothing from my corn-field except fodder. In this respect I am no worse off than most of the other people in the district. I had my corn planted as early as anybody but it is still a long way from being fit for green corn, though in a normal year it would probably be ripe. But there will be a lot of feed for the cattle, if nothing else, so it will not be a total loss. And then there is just a chance that it may mature. Last year my corn was planted so late that there seemed no hope for it, but it ripened in

the last weeks of September and the first weeks of October and gave a satisfactory yield. And the corn is not the only crop that is causing worry. All the potatoes in the district have been struck by the blight and when digging for daily use in the house we find that a constantly increasing percentage of them is rotten. It is beginning to look as if we would not be able to save enough for our own use. But in spite of all this we have everything to be thankful for. Our crops are not being mowed down by machine guns or our fields cut to pieces with trenches. The war is draining away our