

### The Quiet Driver.

Few of the farm animals are so highly prized as the driving horse which is quiet and safe for all members of the family to drive. None of the others stand in so high favor with the ladies of the household. The illustration in this issue shows what confidence develops between a good horse and his frequent driver. The automobile is of such economic importance at the present time that no one denies that it is here to stay, and is bound to become more numerous. In the course of time the price is likely to become somewhat lower, and many of the well-to-do farmers will doubtless run their car but for the vast majority the horse will still continue to be the means of transit in common use. What should be done with every colt which is to be driven on the roads is to get him accustomed to autos, engines, street cars, and all such disturbers of horse equilibrium during his early days, and especially when he is being broken. True, there are old horses whose bump of foolishness is so large that any amount of persuasion, coupled with the daily meeting of these machines, is not enough to overcome their bewilderment upon the occasion of further meeting with such objects; but these are the exception, not the rule. A horse, like a man, can get used to almost anything, but there are a few so constituted as to never just fit in to new circumstances. A good driving horse is a joy forever, and happier is the life on the farm where there is at least one horse which may be hitched into the buggy at any time and which is capable of making reasonably good time on the road, with the safety of the occupants of the buggy, whether men, women or children, assured by the quietness and reliability of his equine majesty, the sensible horse. When ocean liners sink, it is "women and children first," to the rescue boats, and when buying or training a driving horse, the women and children of the home should be first considered, and quietness should be a first requisite. Besides being of economic importance, quietness in driving horses has a value which cannot be readily estimated, in so far as it permits of greater pleasure in the life of the weaker farm population.

### LIVE STOCK.

It will surprise the feeder how much water an unweaned calf will drink, especially one which is not being fed roots. A youngster two or three months of age will often drink a half pail (one gallon) of water daily.

Raw eggs are one of the best remedies for scours in calves. Powdered chalk, 2 ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; opium, 2 drams; peppermint water, 1 pint, given in tablespoonful doses night and morning is said to be an effective remedy also. It is advisable to give a dose of castor oil first.

A changeable winter like the one which we are experiencing this season is not considered to be the best weather in which to feed stock. It is difficult to keep the stables properly ventilated, especially where a good system of ventilation is not installed; the cattle are much more likely to go "off their feed" during the mild spells; and if they are turned out in the yard, they very often suffer by the extremely sudden drops in temperature. The most satisfactory winter for the feeder, all things considered, is the winter of steady cold (not extreme) weather.

Various kinds of self-feeders have from time to time been tried in the feeding of live-stock, but no inanimate mechanism has yet been evolved, or ever will be, which can take the place of the natural-born practical, efficient stockman. Economy of production means that each animal must have individual attention. The little variations in appetite, likes and dislikes, make it necessary that the watchful eye of the careful feeder be ever on the animal.

The poor milking ewe will seldom be troubled with caked udder, but this is quite common with heavy-milking ewes which lamb in cold weather and are not well looked after. Very often it does not yield readily to treatment, and sometimes the ewe's udder becomes so swollen and hard that very little, if any, milk can be drawn from it, and in such cases it is necessary to allow the lambs to get some milk from another ewe, or to give them a little from a bottle. It is well if the lambs are strong to keep their hungry, because the harder they "bunt" and work at the udder the better. Keep such ewes warm and thoroughly bathe the udder with hot water. After each bathing, rub well with a mixture of lard and turpentine, mixed to the consistency of cream. Rub well in, as much depends on the rubbing.

In 1908 export cattle, to the number of 90,045 head, passed through Winnipeg. In 1911 the number was 1,475.

Very often the pig feeder is shocked to find the finest and fattest pig of his sucking litter dead in the pen. When the litters are too closely confined and are thus deprived of exercise, and at the same time are feeding heavily on the great milk flow of a sow, things often develop with fatal results to the fattest pigs. The young

will not take exercise of their own accord, stir them up every day with a whip. Occasionally pigs affected can be helped by giving them from one to two tablespoonfuls of linseed or castor oil. The best cure is prevention, however, and if the young pigs seem over-fat and are "wheezy" make them exercise, and cut the sow's feed down.

### Feeding Hogs.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is asked to give space for a discussion of hog-feeding methods. For many years, not unwisely, the special attention of hog raisers was directed to the breeding problem as the foundation from the production point of view of the Canadian bacon industry. But, hand-in-hand with this, the feeding question has been regarded by farmers and experimenters. "What foods can be used to best advantage, and how shall they be prepared and fed?" are, in brief, the points upon which the results of experience are now asked. Methods vary. In a given county or district the same general class of foods may be used, but they will be prepared and fed in different ways, with apparently good and profitable results. Without repeated demonstrations recorded with scientific accuracy, it is not easy to say off-hand just to what extent one or other is best. At a number of Ontario Farmers' Institute meetings this season the subject as introduced by Wm. C. Shearer, Oxford County, proved decidedly popular. Mr. Shearer came squarely out in favor of two feeds per day as better than three. While the pigs in each of the two feeds would probably take a more full meal than in each of the three feedings, there might be a certain saving in material, and also an important item of labor eliminated. Then, in a case of comparative trial with young pigs, from start to finish, those under the two-feed system were ready for the market at a given weight very much earlier. In brief, the theory is that especially in the short daylight period of winter the three feeds are liable to be crowded so closely together that perhaps the only meal properly digested and assimilated is the last one at night. Now, what has been the actual experience of readers as to the best number of times per day to feed hogs and how many hours between?

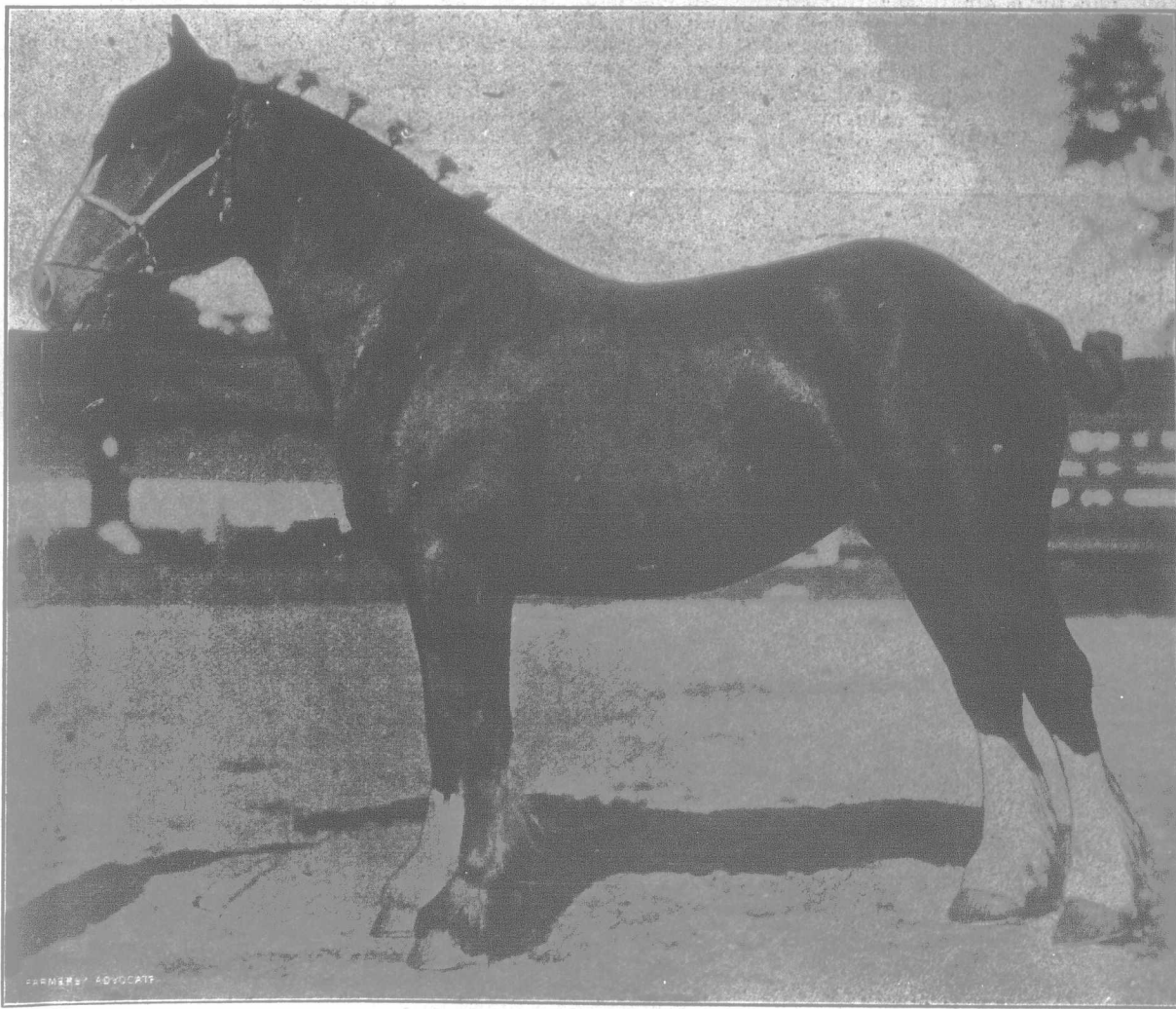
Another point upon which discussion is invited is the comparative advantage of soaking, of cooking or of feeding the grain or meal portion of the ration dry and giving the drink separately. It has been found by some who formerly had more or less digestive trouble in their pens, and pigs going off their feed and becoming crippled under the slop-feeding method, that the pigs were rid of these disadvantages and much labor saved to boot by putting the well-ground meal in the troughs dry and making the pigs do more chewing, moistening the food with their own



Not Afraid of Autos.

Mrs. Colver V. Robbins and her beautiful driving horse, River Bend, Ont.

pig's blood becomes too rich, and often his digestive system is injured as well. This is especially true when such a heavy milking sow has a small litter. Feed the sow on non-heating food, as a little bran and oat chop and, if possible, get some soil into the pen. This can sometimes be obtained from the root cellar. Allow the young pigs to run out in the passage-way, and if they



Tuttlebrook Sunflower imp. [685].

Shire filly; foaled 1909. Third at Toronto, and first and champion at London, 1912. Exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.