

way. The botanists who have made a special study of the Fleshy Fungi, (as the Mushrooms and Toadstools are called botanically), have first nibbled a little piece of the species under test; if the flavor was hot and peppery or otherwise disagreeable it was condemned on this account. If it was pleasant, then the investigator waited for the result of this experiment on himself. If no evil effects were noticed, next time a larger piece was eaten and result again awaited. If the effect again was not harmful then one of the specimens was cooked, eaten and results again waited for. If still the specimen agreed with the human alimentary tract a dishful was eaten and on still proving out satisfactorily, it was recorded as edible.

Among all our species there are very few which are easy enough to identify to allow of them to be recommended to the public. One of these forms is, however, new quite common in our woods. It is the Morel, a form which resembles a sponge on a stick, and which is brown or blackish in color. As the other easily identified edible species appear I shall mention and describe them.

HORSES.

Regular feeding is very important with the horse at hard work.

Sow a few extra rows of turnips this year, that the horses may have a few during next winter. Carrots are also good, and sometimes parsnips are used to good advantage.

If the heavy-draft stallion, to which the draft mare has been bred through the season, does not get her with foal, do not, in desperation, take her to a light horse. Try another drafter.

Are all the heavy-draft mares in your stable bred and safe in foal? You cannot afford to allow them to miss a year. Colts are valuable, and may be raised while the mare does her usual work.

Have the colts' feet put in good condition before turning them to grass, and level them up from time to time afterwards if they show abnormal growth in any particular. Early care of these is far more important than most people realize.

Some care is necessary in feeding the work horses. Putting enough hay in the mangers to last all day is not good practice. The horse has only a short time to eat, and should get at each feed just what he will consume before going again to the field.

There is no danger of any future halter pulling or breaking if the colt is taught to wear a halter before it has strength to resist or to break the strap when occasionally it is tied for a short time to teach it this lesson. This habit of tying occasionally should be practiced with more and more frequency, and of longer duration at a time as time for weaning nears. Then you will have no trouble when the colt is separated from its mother to be tied by itself.

Water for the working horses, which are likely to be watered warm, should not be too cold. The trough pumped full in the morning provides suitable drink for noon, and filled again at noon is in good condition for the evening. Horses, it is generally believed, should be watered before being fed, when at work as well as when idle. It is not good practice to give over-heated animals very cold water, and, so in order that the horses get their water before feeding during the heavy work in hot weather, it is necessary that the chill be off the water. A few hours in the sun does this.

Speaking of working in-foal mares, a horse-man was once heard to remark that when he first began farming and had only a few horses, it was necessary to work his in-foal mares regularly and comparatively hard. Then he had few losses, and good results with foals. As years passed by more horses were kept on the place, and the in-foal mares were not so needed to do the work. They often did nothing when carrying a foal, and a marked change was noticed in the success with foals, a much larger percentage being lost. Work for the mares and vigorous foals seem to go together.

The Work Horse at Pasture.

Many of the farm work horses are already away to pasture nights and are brought in to do the day's work each of the six days of the week. Some hesitate to send their hard-working animals to grass in the spring, and not without some reason, for very often the nights are cold and damp and the horse has been accustomed to a warm stable throughout the winter, and in many cases has been very warm during the day. These are factors which tend to make the horseman careful about pasturing early, but there are some in favor of it. It is a recognized fact that young grass has invaluable medicinal, system-renewing powers when fed to a horse which has been maintained through the winter on dry feed. "Maintained," is used for a purpose because a maintenance ration is not always a health promoter, and while the animal may not lose or gain in weight, it is quite possible that its vitality may be lower after several months of such feeding. Again, if the horses have been highly fed, generally on heating feeds a cleanser is necessary, and pasture grass is the cheapest and most effective. The horse needs "spring medicine" and the time to get it is early in the season, because then the grass has a more potent effect than later in the summer, when it becomes hard and parched.

The work horse should not be turned out on good pasture "all at once." Take time. Do not start them on it when they are very hot. The writer remembers a case of an in-foal mare which after a hard day's harrowing on a hot day was immediately turned out to grass, and before two hours showed unmistakable signs of acute indigestion, which developed into inflammation and she died in less than thirty hours from the time the harness was removed after her day's work. An over-tired horse should not be turned

day's work, before turning out, that his hunger may be partially appeased, and thus, danger of digestive troubles due to gluttony is to a great extent avoided. Of course, after the horse has been out to grass for a time, it is not necessary, unless the work is very heavy to give him quite as large a grain ration as if he were fed wholly on dry feed. This must be gauged by the kind and amount of work being done.

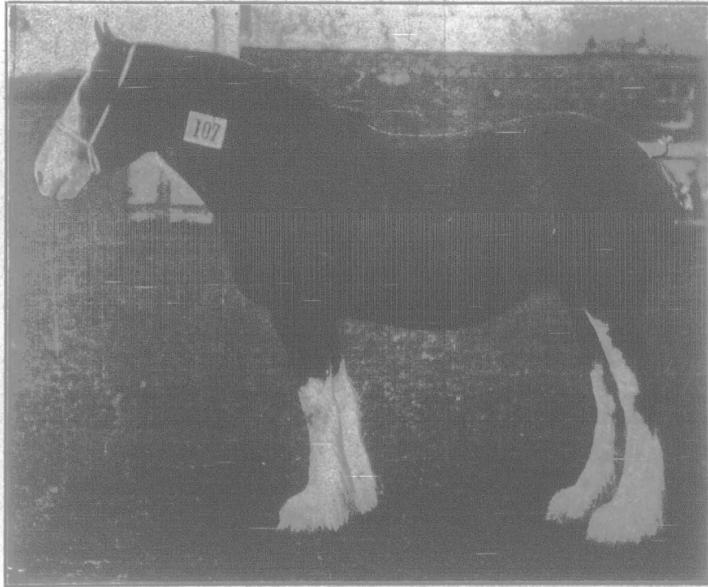
It is important that the horses are in their stalls early in the morning. They should have an hour or an hour and a half to feed before going to work. This gives the teamster plenty of time to clean and care for them and they also have an opportunity to eat dry feed, and are not so gorged with green feed when the hour for work arrives. In connection with caring for the horses it is important that they are cleaned well each night before being turned out to pasture. This makes less work for the morning and places them in a more comfortable condition for the night.

Green feed in plenty can well be supplied throughout the summer, and as the season advances, clover and alfalfa may profitably be substituted for hay in the mangers for the horses to "munch" during noon hour and at the morning and evening feed. No matter what roughage is fed, grain should always be given the horse called upon to do strenuous work. Rolled oats are preferable where the horse is working hard.

LIVE STOCK.

Emulsion for Calf Feeding.

In the course of an article about calf rearing on skim-milk with which a vegetable fat derived from cocoanut has been emulsified by a specially designed drum, some very excellent advice of a general nature is offered. As the author, Dr. Paul Schuppli, remarks, with the rising prices of milk and the better methods of turning the milk supplies to account, it is natural that an attempt should be made by calf rearers to discover effectual substitutes for this substance. Many, indeed most, of the substitutes have proved useless and do not replace milk in at all a satisfactory manner. Although a certain measure of success can be obtained by giving a calf milk only for a short time after its birth, and rearing it subsequently with the assistance of every possible feed, provided the greatest care and a certain amount of money is expended; yet the results are not wholly as satisfactory as if the young animal had been supplied for a longer time with milk, even if skim milk is gradually substituted for whole milk. According to this method, a heifer calf would be given milk for about five months, viz., whole milk for two months, this being gradually replaced by skim-milk during two months, and skim milk being fed alone for the last month. In the case of a bull calf, milk is given for eight months; whole milk for two and one-half months, a mixture of whole milk and skim milk for four months and skim milk alone for one and one-half months. The guiding principle is never to give the calf a large quantity of milk, but to give it over a considerable period. The expense entailed is not so great and the result is far more satisfactory than if a large quantity is given at first and soon discontinued. The result of the last-mentioned system is to produce a fat animal first, i.e., one that has a large amount of reserve substances, which are of little use to a calf. On the contrary, if the over-feeding is continued throughout most of the rearing period, the result is a direct decrease in the milk yield. When the milk rations cease and the calf is fed on non-fatty substances, it loses the fat it puts on when fed on milk and becomes pot-bellied. The aid of the breeder in rational feeding is to supply the young beast with such food as will enable it to use all its energy for the purpose of its perfect development; or in other words, the growing power of animal must be con-



Dunure Myrene.

First-prize Clydesdale mare, Kilmarnock and Ayr Shows, 1913.

out to grass at all unless he is accustomed to it. There is a big difference in the demands made upon the digestive system when it is gorged with new green feed than when called upon to slowly convert dry feed into available form. Care is necessary. Some evening after a comparatively easy day in the field, when the horses have not been over heated and are not very tired, turn them out in the lane or in the field for a couple of hours, after which place them back in the stable and feed as usual. Do this until the horse is accustomed to the change of feed, when, if the nights are warm enough, and the horses have not been over done and are cooled off, they may be left out until morning. If it is raining, or a cold raw wind is blowing, they are just as well inside.

There is another point in favor of pasturing, and that is, the effect upon the animal's feet. The soil is usually damp and cool early in the season and the grass soft and spongy. Just what the horse's feet require. For the feet, pasturing often works wonders.

Where the greatest mistake is made, when the work horses are turned to grass, is in the dropping out of the ration of all dry feed. The grain feed must be kept up if the hard-worked horse is not to lose flesh. Where this is done heavy work horses are found to do just as much work on grass as on dry feed alone, and generally keep in better condition. Hay should be given in small quantity at noon, and the horse should be left in the stable for an hour or two after each