

Place the first two fingers of the left hand in the roof of the animal's mouth, leaving the right hand free to hold the spoon or bottle.

If you feel as though your sheep have forgotten you during the summer, walk into the flock with an ear or two of corn and renew their acquaintance. Try them with a little salt and they will forget all past grudges.

Cattle.

The droppings in the feed lot tell the story of the feed box.

Balance the ration with several pounds of common sense.

Are you going to make a start for better cattle by buying a good pure-bred bull this spring?

Breed gives an animal its natural flesh, feed gives it the fat. You can't feed on flesh where the ancestors did not pass it on by inheritance.

Cattle are just about right to start to fatten when the local butcher thinks they are good enough to kill. There is a vast difference between butcher cattle and fat cattle.

Poor care, scant feed, and poor judgment in mating will soon make scrubs of the best pure-bred cattle. A pure-bred ought to carry a pedigree in its back as well as in its blood.

Slough hay, salt and water do not make either flesh or milk. An animal does well to hold its own on such a diet. A fitting parallel would be to compel a man to live entirely on breakfast food.

An animal is fat when it ceases to make gains in weight and when, by placing the hand on the well fleshed back, there is a responding ripple along the whole length of the back.

It is not size and weight that make quality in beef cattle. It is the largest amount of meat you can place on a carcass in the region of valuable cuts.

between the shoulder point and the rump. Valuable meat grows on the back and along the ribs, not in the paunch or in the shoulders.

Keep the bull in good condition. He will appreciate and render good value for a feed of oats each day. If he is starved or allowed to run down too much in flesh, there will be a shortage in the next calf crop. Don't keep him in the barn without being exercised. And don't feed very much corn to a breeding bull. Oats, bran, roots, clover hay and such feeds are the proper thing for him. In other words, feed the bull the same ration you would feed to a dairy cow if you want to keep him in the best possible condition.

Horses.

The hardest work possible for the heavy work horse is to do road work. Horses weighing over 1,500 pounds are designed by nature to move large loads at a slow pace, not to get over the ground fast. The ideal draft horse is built on the plan of the lard hog, while the ideal road horse is built on the plan of the grayhound. Do not spoil the horse by trying to make him do work for which he is manifestly not intended.

Did it ever hurt you particularly to take a drink of refreshing water when you were hot and tired in the harvest field? It's the same way with a horse. Don't refuse him water even if he is a little warm. Let him drink with the bridle on and the bit in his mouth so he will drink slowly and not bolt it down. There are all kinds of theories about the proper time to water horses. If you water the horse as you water yourself, you won't go far wrong.

How to Detect Spavin.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, gives a method for determining spavin in horses. If those who are about to purchase a horse will apply this method they may possibly be dollars ahead. Almost any horseman can tell spavin when it is just starting, or is small. But we believe that Dr. Alex-

ander's method is a sure test. The method is as follows:—

"When the buyer suspects that a spavin, large or small is present, yet finds lameness absent, possibly due to continuous exercise or some preventive measure adopted for the occasion, he can speedily ascertain whether it is indeed present by a simple test. Have an assistant lead the horse out to halt and prepare to trot him instantly at the word 'go.' Now lift up the foot of the suspected hind leg and hold it as close to the horse's belly as possible for a few minutes. Suddenly drop it and immediately trot the horse, when he will, for the first few steps, or even rods, go intensely lame, but soon recover. This is an unfailing test and should be practiced in every case where there is the slightest suspicion of a spavin."

Advice from a High Source.

We recently noticed a few pointers which Emperor William of Germany gives in regard to taking care of horses. Inasmuch as the advice is just as good as though it came from an ordinary everyday man, we quote the following pointers:—

1. Do not expose your horse to draughts in or out of the stable.
2. Do not allow any broken windows in your stable. At the same time see that it is properly ventilated.
3. Do not keep your horses too warm. Never cover them with blankets in the stable.
4. Exercise your horses daily as the best preventive against disease.
5. Don't feed wet fodder, but give dry fodder and fresh water. In winter let the water stand awhile after taking it from the well or faucet.
6. Prevent ammonia gases, which are bad for the eyes and the ligaments.
7. Every fourth or sixth week remove the shoes and have the hoofs attended to. After that the shoes may be nailed on again.
8. When the roads are covered with ice use spiked shoes.
9. Do not put an ice cold bit into a horse's mouth in winter unless you want him to have tooth ache and become ill.
10. Be as careful of your horse's skin as of your own.



SOME COWS

do not pay their board because poor management upon the part of owners wont permit them to earn more than 50% of what they are capable of earning.

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