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NATURAL ADJUSTMENT OF BONES AND TENDONS WHICH MUST BE PRESERVED.

The feet of the horse, like the foundation of a building, are the support of the whole body, and the superstructure raised on a bad foundation must fall, says a writer in The Horseshoer's Journal. So the horse with bad feet must sooner or later stumble and come down and become useless to his owner. In the state of nature the bones of the foot are so nicely adjusted and balanced by the tendons and ligaments of the limb that there is no unequal strain brought upon any part, but each assists in sustaining the others. In like manner raising or lowering inner or outer quarter would produce a lateral strain, and I cannot help but believe a



NAIL FOR WORN HORSESHOES. callous was first formed, and as the shoe remained on and the horse traveled it irritated it all the more, so that in time it became a deep seated corn. In order to treat a diseased foot by shoeing the shoer must, in the first place, understand the nature of the disease; also the cause. After he thoroughly understands these he may be successful in his treatment. As soon as contraction is observed, whether the horse is lame or not, the shoer should use some means to expand the foot, and by so doing he will prevent the formation of the side bones.

All horseshoes wear unevenly, and when so worn, though thick and unworn in many places, the whole shoe has to be removed on account of a part which has worn thin, but by a new invention the thin part is made up level with or thicker than the thick part by the enlarged nail heads. By their use a shoe which would otherwise have to Bank Building, William Street, be removed can be retained and the expense of a new shoe thereby avoided. in addition to which a better grip or adherence on the surface of the read is obtained by a horse's foot so shed. If in driving the nail in the undersurface of the head does not bed flatly on the face of the shoe, it will soon do so owing to the sunken center, which also lightens the weight of the nail.

> Care of Farm Work Horses. Isn't ten hours of labor in the field enough for man or beast? If so, says The Homestead, you should come in from the field at 6 in the evening. We find that we do as much work in 10 hours as the 14 hour men, and our horses don't come in all fagged out _____10 20 p.m either. From spring until fall when we come in from the field at night we unharness the horses and turn them out. They roll and drink; then away they scamper to grass. Our pasture isn't a barren field, but it is nice and green with a good growth of six or seven different grasses. Their feed is placed in their mangers, and just before dark the doors are opened and the horses called. They come readily, for they know that a good feed is awaiting them. As grass is digested in about half the time dry feed is it would seem as though it should be the first feed instead of the last. Our horse barn is 26 by 40, with east and west doors and a window in front of each team; no bad light or ventilation here. There is plenty of good straw given for bedding, and the horses look well, are never sick and do as much work as the average horse.

> > Matching Horses. To judge by what has been seen in London this season, says the London Stock Journal, there seems to be a probability of a change in the existent public predilection in favor of harness pairs which match in color. Of late i has been the fashion to drive horses of exactly similar shades of coat, but quite recently several odd pairs of great merit and well matched in every point but color have been less infrequent than formerly. Such pairs as gray and a chestnut, or a black and a dark gray, certainly present a very sporting appearance, and a good colored dun with a gray, or a skewbald and a chestnut, though not precisely quiet looking, make a great show if they move and carry themselves well. On the other hand, a bay and a chestnut. or a brown and a bay, do not show to advantage. But perhaps the strangest combination of all is a skewbald and a piebald, such as was recently seen in the park.

Fitting For Sale.

pay to sell horses anywhere fitting them for sale; but if t go without special pri im in the pasture. He

wise eise nine times out of

STUDIES IN FEEDING FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MUT-TON AND WOOL.

more feed to the hundred pounds of live weight than steers, if both are fed to their full capacity, but at the same time the sheep will gain far more in weight in a given time. A sheep that will eat 40 to 50 per cent more feed than a steer will gain from 60 to 75 per cent more in weight, says E. P. Smith in The American Cultivator. Consequently we do not begrudge the sheep their good appetites and their remarkable capacity for storing away food. Indeed, at this ratio we would be willing for the sheep to increase its appetite if the gain was proportionately increased. There is no animal on the farm that shows the results of poor or slack feeding more than the sheep. You will notice it both in the fleece and in the conformation of the body. The loss is thus twofold. The fleece becomes poorer in quality and less in quantity, and the body of the animal becomes thin and lank. The actual thinness of a sheep sometimes is not very noticeable until sheared, because of the heavy layers of wool that seem to bulge out the sides. The condition of the animal can be determined, however, if the hand is run over the sides, flanks and back. Sheep have to hustle more or less in summer and fall pastures, and it is a good thing that they do. Sheep that have everything their own way are much like chickens that are never exercised. They become weak, lazy and

fat, but not altogether healthy. little exposure might cause their death. We do not want sheep on the farms that cannot hustle a little and hunt out food when the food on the farm is low. Nevertheless, we cannot afford to les our supply of feed run too low summer or winter. It is slack management that fails to provide ahead of time for every season of the year, and many a farmer has been forced to sell a good many of his sheep in the fall or winter simply because he has not saved sufficient food to winter them. When food is scarce and high priced, and sheep are low, it is a heavy loss to either winter the sheep or to sell them for a nominal sum. There is rarely any good reason why a man

should find himself in such quandary. It takes but little calculation to figure out how much food is required for a given number of sheep for a winter or summer. Sometimes the mistake is made of trying to carry a heavier line of stock than the conditions justify, and then the feed disappears so rapidly that before one realizes it there is not enough for half the flock. It is better to sell the sheep now and raise just enough to consume all the food that can be prepared and stored for winter use than to let the flocks go ahead, trusting that later you may be able to dispose of them to advantage and thereby run the risk of falling short of provisions for the number that could otherwise be easily and satisfactorily carried along.

Labor Saving Feed Barn. western paper describes a c venient and economical feed barn. Above the triangular hopper, which extends the length of the building, is a floor with traps, through which feed can be placed in the hopper and evenly distributed throughout its length There is a door, closed in the cut, by means of which the hopper can be fed from the wagon. The hopper open



ECONOMICAL FEED BARN.

into a trough, from which the cattle feed as the grain descends. The projecting roof affords all the protection needed for cattle in southern latitudes. For cotton seed the throat of the hopper should be six inches wide, with three inches between the opening and bottom of trough. For corn or oats a three inch strip can be placed centrally under the throat to prevent too free flow of grain. The inclined walls of the hopper should be supported at intervals with 2 by 4 pieces extending from trough to rafters.

Horses Wounded In Battle.

The war correspondent of the London Times, writing of the battle of Sedan, said that only those who had seen a battlefield could form an idea of the extraordinary way in which wounded horses will follow their regiment or battery as long as they have a leg to crawl. He saw what had evidently been cavalry sergeants' horses following the squadron to which they and A horse that is not fitted for sale their masters had belonged, keeping will generally bring more money in the their regulation places in rear of the country than he will in the sale ring, troops, wheeling with them and haltsays The National Stockman When Ing exactly as though their riders were the public buys, it judges very largely in the saddle and all the time streamby appearances, and a good horse in ing with blood. Habit is everything bad condition is likely to sell for very it is a difficult thing to persuade a rough less money than an inferior troop horse to leave the ranks, and a borse which has been regularly ridden hy a groom in attendance on a lady needs much persuasion before he will tion concent to move alongside another book horse; he has learned that his proper place is 50 yards in the rear and cannot unlearn it in a hurry.

TRICKS IN HORSE TRADING.

Some of the Frauds Practiced by Unscrupulous Englishmen. "The English horse trader is, as a rule, a hard customer to do honest business with." This statement was made by an English veterinary surgeon. "There is a trading trick known as Sheep are naturally heavy feeders | plain." This is the way he said it was

and a healthy animal will consume done: The old animal's telltale long teeth were sawed or filed short, and then a redhot iron was applied to their edges, to counterfeit the indentations peculiar to the teeth of young horses. He added that this barbarous practice, which was excruciatingly painful, had become a common means of fraud in England.

This horse coper's "fake" led to inquiries recently at the headquarters of the National Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals concerning the tricks resorted to by dealers to pass off old horses as young.

"'Bishoping,'" stated one of the society's inspectors, who has had a long experience of the ways of the horse dealers, "is not nearly so painful as

some of the other methods employed. "'Gingering,' for instance, is much more brutal. At the horse fair or market sale the animal is given a piece of ginger, which maddens it and makes it dart and dance about like a mettlesome

"'Beaning' is another cruel fake to make a lame horse appear sound. The shoe is taken off the sound foot and a small nail is driven into the quick. The shoe is put on again, and only an expert veterinary surgeon would know what had been done. As a consequence the animal limps on both feet, with the result that the lameness is imperceptible to the unskilled buyer.

"Then the low horse dealers have a method of filling up the holes which age produces over the eyes of horses. This is done by continuous pricking, which sets up inflammation, and the holes are temporarily concealed.

"There is a barbarous practice of 'faking' a broken winded horse by giving it three to five ounces of shot in order to weigh down the stomach and thus prevent the expansion and lifting of the abdomen when the horse labors in breathing. The shot causes inflammation, and frequently the horse dies.

"In other cases of broken wind quantitles of grease and mutton fat are administered in order to ease the wind-

"I have seen a horse bought at a sale, taken away, 'clipped' and 'docked,' ' said the inspector, "and brought back two hours later and sold again to its former owner. A bay horse clipped becomes mouse color, and after the tail has been 'docked' it would take an expert to recognize him again."

Stocking Pastures.

To make the best possible use of a grassfield it is necessary to graze it with more than one kind of stock, says the London Live Stock Journal; otherwise there are bunches of grass not made the most of. To see the advantages of grazing land with various kinds of stock it is only necessary to look at the herbage just outside the farm buildings. Almost invariably it happen to be in the field. Such bits of ground get horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry running over them, and between them all no sour bunches are that with a field grazed entirely and for several years with horses in which patches of the grass are up to the horses' knees, while other parts are as bare as a road, and it will at once be seen that pasture land is apt to become more or less permanently damaged if only one class of stock is grazed on it. Sheep are not injurious to old turf if it is not stocked too heavily with them, but on newly sown grass or mixtures they do a considerable amount of harm to subsequent crops by picking out the finer grasses and clover plants, often by the root if the soil is loose. Neither | with one-third well rotted cow manure, does it answer to put a number of sheep together with milking cows, for the reason that the sheep pick out the herbage which should go to produce butter fat, and a smaller yield of butter is the result. There is no objection to running two or three score of sheep in a field containing the same number of acres together with store cattle and horses. Fifty acres of useful grass ought to keep 10 horses, from 15 to 20 strong beasts and 40 sheep going satisfactorily for a long time.

Colorado Lamb Profits.

Some of the eastern papers are trying to make it appear that every Fort Collins lamb feeder cleared a net prof-It of \$2 a head the past season, says the Denver Field and Farm. This is no doubt very good campaign stuff and we only regret that the story is untrue. Those who have made a dollar in the clear are feeling like fighting cocks and are satisfied with the re-

The Fort Collins lamb feeders this year have realized from \$5 to \$7 a ton for their hay, and as from four to six tons of hay can be harvested from an acre of land it may readily be seen that it is a profitable crop. As a consequence, alfalfa is taking the place to this crop, while the farmers g erally are increasing their acreage anto alfalfa instead of wheat. Furtherpromises to be the largest and best April and May gave the crop a good be heavy Haying has already begun and good weather has been experienced thus far.



BLACK KNOT.

The Pruning Knife Used Early and Often Is the Best Remedy.

"This disease, the bugaboo of the careless plum grower, can usually be controlled, though occasionally breaks out so virulently as to put the most careful man to his wits' end," says Country Gentleman.

"It infests all sorts of plums and cherries. There used to be a claim put forward that the Japanese plums were immune. But this has been exploded a thousand times. They are less subject to the knot than some oth-



BLACK KNOT ON CHERRY TWIG. er plums are, but they have it hard enough when they are neglected. Wild plums and cherries are often fairly College. killed by it, and such trees furnish the best breeding grounds for the disease. In southern Maryland and eastern Virginia one may see very extreme cases of knot in wild cherry trees. The cultivated cherries usually suffer less than the cultivated plums, but they, too, are sometimes severely stricken. Our illustration is from fresh knots on the ordinary sour cherry. The best remedy yet known for black knot is the pruning knife, used early and often, the amputated knots being always burned. Spraying does some good, but R. G. S. RYERSON, cannot be relied on alone."

When and How to Pot Lily Bulbs. It has been my custom to pot the bulbs just as soon as received, about the end of August, using any ordinary potting soil such as is employed in growing roses and carnations, but would not advise a very liberal use of manure at this potting. I prefer to use the small size pots when starting the bulbs, and then shift them.

For the largest size bulbs of Harrisis a six inch pot is best; for medium is there cropped very close, if not ab- bulbs ave inch and for small bulbs four solutely bare, and yet it is the favorite inch. After potting, place closely to Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh. Special attention given to Midwifery and diseases of women. Telephone No. the way place, and give a good water ing, then cover to the depth of two inches with coal ashes or sphagnum moss, and they will require very little allowed to grow. Contrast a close like attention for the next two months or until Nov. 1, when they should be protected with sash or shutters at night, as they will be pushing through the Trunk Surgeon, Lindsay District. Lindssay, Febru. covering and must be kept from frest. Early in December they should be removed to a cool house and kept at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees at night. By this time the pots should be well filled with working roots and the plants four to six inches high. They should now be shifted into their flowering pots, which should be two sizes larger than those in which the bulbs were

> after potting, water well. Care must now be used in the water ing. Do not give too much water until the roots take a good hold of the new soil, and when the plants get to be 16 or 18 inches high they should be staked, otherwise they will get crooked and unsightly. The plants will then be in such condition that they may be brought into bloom at the will of the

started. Use good soil well mixed

If wanted to bloom April 1, the flewer buds should show by Feb. 10. Te keep free from insects syringe occasionally with tobacco extract or fumigate and water with liquid manure.-J. McGregor Before Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

A Carnation Grower's Little Secret. Carnation seeds are sown and cared for in a manner similar to those of any greenhouse plant. When the seedlings have developed for ten days, they are placed an inch apart in beds, are then potted and afterward treated similarly to other plants. While the growth is an intensely interesting work, it is very expensive, and the successful grower of a new strain well deserves

the plaudits of flower lovers. Preparatory to shipping, the cut flowers are stored in a cool room. The worst possible treatment for cut carnaof many other crops, notably that of tions is to take them into a warm room wheat. Many of the prominent feed- immediately after cutting. Blossoms ers are buying more land to seed down | treated thus will last but four or five hours. The most successful way to treat a carnation, and this statement 41/2 nually. Several small farms in the is now made public for the first time, vicinity of Fort Collins have changed is to plunge it after cutting into lukehands this season and will be seeded warm water, after which it should be placed in a room of a temperature more, the alfalfa crop of this year similar to that in which the flower was grown, gradually cooling the room. perty at 41/2 per cent. per appum. Small ever gathered. The heavy rainfall of Carnations thus treated may be kept from three to five weeks. Never place start and the first cutting will the flowers on ice. Sudden changes of temperature are sure death for carnations, save O. W. Ward in American Tindsay. agriculturist.



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