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There are so many things to be taken into consideration that it is difficult to know just what to do. Each of these fillies would be considered a fair size for the breed, but the younger one, if she goes on as she has started, will surely be a bigger and more desirable heavy draft mare than will the older one, which, at present, does not show the same development for her age.

From a knowledge of these sires, which, in conformation, would score practically equal with the exception of points on size, and from an intimate acquaintance with the two fillies we would say that there was less risk in breeding to the heavier horse than to the lighter one, although neither could be criticized as a mistake, for the progeny in both cases turned out to be desirable animals. However, from the standpoint of draft-horse breeding the mating with the heavier horse gave better results. It must be noted that the stallion in question was not an abnormally large horse, and with his size he was nicely turned and showed high quality throughout. We would rather take chances on a smaller, typey sire than on a big, rough one, but with size and substance combined with quality and action the breeder cannot go wrong.

A partial estimate of the prepotency of a horse may be made from a study of pedigrees where the horse is bred in the purple or has a long line of well-known ancestors. Where such is not the case one can only go by the masculine appearance and general conformation of the animal. Like tends to produce like, and the two colts mentioned are no exception to the rule, because, while the younger filly may have been influenced by her dam to a greater extent than the older one, the fact remains that the older filly is almost a counterpart of her sire and the younger filly is more upstanding, longer, and shallower in the body as was her sire. From the appearance of the two we should say that the prepotency of the sire was marked in each individual, which goes to show that in mating the breeder can, to a large extent, control the class of stock produced.

We started out to say that it is not well to breed to too large a horse, and yet it is not advisable to select a small, under-sized individual. Horsemen have a "hunch" that one reason for the low ebb to which the light horse breeding of this country has gone is that the sires have been small, under-sized individuals, not able to put the right stamp upon their offspring. On the other hand, we know of a Clydesdale stallion in Western Ontario, which has left more good colts in his section of the country than any other horse that has ever been in it, and which would be considered by many to be a small horse, weighing possibly between 1,800 and 1,900 lbs. His colts, however, have been growthy fellows which bring high prices as drafters and for breeding purposes. But in turning to his pedigree one finds that he descended from a long line of ancestors noted for their prepotency, size and quality. To be safe, then, it is well to insist upon all the size possible coupled with the right kind of conformation and quality, backed up by a pedigree containing the names of individual animals noted for their breeding value. Never did we see a more marked example of the influence of size upon colts than upon the two fillies in question, and yet neither is too big nor too small, but ultimately the one showing the most growth will surely be worth the most money.

### Size, Substance and Quality in Drafters.

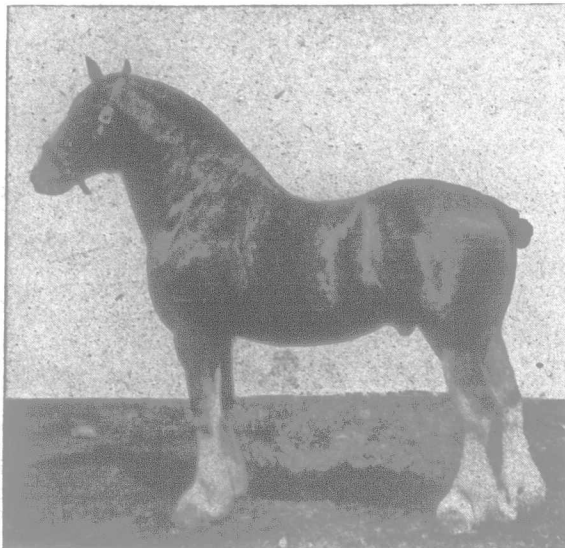
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

On a recent trip West the writer was somewhat surprised, in talking with horsemen, to find a quite universal belief that Clydesdale horses, as now being bred and exhibited, were not showing the amount of substance they should as one of the leading draft breeds. The point was brought up in conversation with several men interested in the draft-horse business that breeding for quality, such as we now know in Clydesdales, has been carried just about as far as it can safely go unless more attention is paid to size and substance. Breeders of other breeds of draft horses accuse the Scotchman and the lover of the Scotch breed of seeing nothing in the animal but legs and feet. These he must have fine and clean of bone with the large hoof and strong prominent hoof heads, the legs showing only a fair amount of the finest kind of silky feathering. Very little attention does he pay to the body of the horse. Of course, he wants a certain amount of size, but he looks first for bone, feathering and feet. This, they claim, is the reason for the fine class of Clydesdales we know to-day. By fine we mean rather small and not up to the recognized standard of weight for a draft horse.

After discussing the point the writer began to turn over in his mind recollections of horses which he had seen during past years win at the larger shows and stand at the head of some of the strongest studs in this country, and must admit that the tendency toward fine, clean bone seems to have been carried to such an extent that the horses do not show the same scale that they once did. No horseman would care to sacrifice quality in an effort to get a big horse which would be rough and more likely to show unsoundness as the years go on, but one of the first considerations in the breeding of draft horses must be weight, and the top of the horse cannot, with safety, be entirely sacrificed to the bottom. Breeders must

aim to get sufficient weight with all the quality possible.

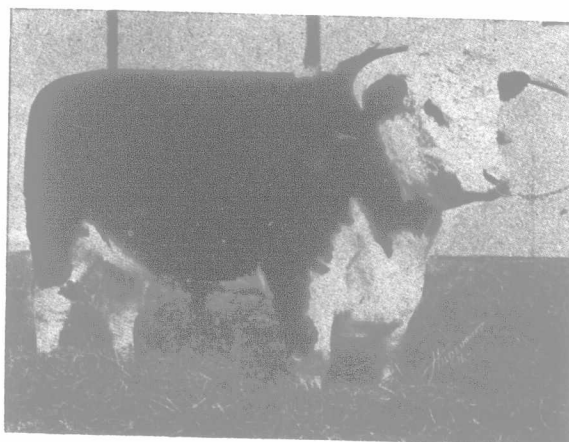
It appears that something of the same condition of affairs is being discussed in the home of the breed. The Clydesdale which wins in Scotland to-day is a vastly different animal from the horse which won two or three decades ago. The "Scottish Farmer," the leading agricultural paper of Scotland, has recently commented on this subject, and one of the leading writers has drawn attention to the change in fashion in the Clydesdales and has emphasized the influence the show-ring has in molding the type of the breed. There is no doubt but that the show-ring sets the standard for the small breeder, and even the larger breeder, the country over and what finds favor in the show-ring finds favor with the public. Clydesdale judges have put a premium on quality with the result that some claim that weight has been sacrificed in the effort to get the fine, clean bone, silky feathering, and the highest quality throughout.



Scotland's Splendor.

Champion Clydesdale stallion at Calgary Exhibition.

In England Shire breeders have been working toward a little more quality in their breed, but size, substance and draft character have ever been the important objects in Shire breeding. The "Live Stock Journal," in an article in a recent issue, commented upon the difference in the horses shown in the Shire classes and in those exhibited in the Clydesdale classes at the recent English Royal Show. The horses were judged in paddocks adjoining one another, and much discussion came up over the contrast between the Shires and the Clydesdales. Of course, the Shires had the substance and the weight, while the Clydesdales, some of which were excellent individuals with plenty of weight and substance, showed on the whole rather much quality in comparison to weight and substance. Some remarked that it was a pity the two breeds had ever been separated, that a combination of the two would be almost an ideal horse. Of course, a Shire is a Shire and a Clydesdale is a Clydesdale, and it is a satisfaction that those who are



Superior Fairfax.

A \$10,000 son of Perfection Fairfax.

breeding Shires are endeavoring year by year to improve the quality of their stock without injuring the size and substance to any appreciable extent. Clydesdale men might do well at the present to endeavor to increase the size and substance of their animals without appreciably injuring the quality and action shown by their stock. Of course, there is a tendency where more bone is developed toward a coarser quality, both of bone and feathering. A draft horse must first have power and strength, which means bone and muscling, the former of the hard wearing kind, the latter heavy and strong. He must have weight above with plenty of constitution, and body development to supply the fuel to operate the power. The smoother and more nicely turned the horse is the better he will fill the bill, but the breeder of any breed of draft horse must hit the happy medium, which means plenty of size, but not so much that the animal is coarse and yet sufficient quality but not overdone to the extent of fineness.

Breeders of draft horses, Shires, Clydesdales or Percherons, must watch carefully the development

in their breed and see to it that over a period of years extremes are avoided. At the present time the Clydesdale horse is being discussed possibly more than ever before with respect to size and draft character. If he is getting too small effort should be made to increase the size and substance through judicious breeding. If everyone is satisfied with the size of the modern Clydesdale, then breeders are justified in going ahead and breeding strongly for quality.

The subject is worthy of the thought of horsemen, for the fact remains that some of the exhibits at our leading exhibitions are sometimes rather shallow in the body, somewhat narrow and upstanding, not showing the amount of bone and muscling which they might, and considered by breeders of other breeds of draft horses scarcely up to the mark in weight and substance. Nothing can be said against their wearing quality, because their bone and feet are high unto perfection. If more weight is necessary now is the time to start toward the goal.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

HORSEMAN.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Constipation in Swine.

This is a condition in which the bowels fail to empty themselves and the faeces are retained and become hard and dry.

Causes.—The principal cause of constipation is improper feeding with lack of exercise. The disease is common in pigs of all ages, but probably more common in young pigs that are confined in small quarters and highly fed. In such cases it frequently causes crippling, the patients losing (to a more or less marked degree) power to move, or going lame or crippled when still able to progress to some degree. Over-feeding or feeding an excess of dry diet is a common cause, and this is especially the case when the patient is kept in close, poorly ventilated quarters and does not get sufficient exercise.

In animals that are affected with intestinal worms the condition is not unusual. In chronic indigestion constipation is a common symptom. Just before the development of diarrhoea in acute inflammation of the stomach and bowels constipation is usually noticed. Fattening animals which are kept in close quarters and highly fed for the purpose of rapid development of fat often suffer from constipation. This is especially likely to occur when they are fed largely on dry feed and receive an insufficient amount of liquids. In the winter months constipation is more common, as the animals are likely to take but little exercise, and consume small quantities of water. This is especially the case when the water that is provided for them is quite cold.

Symptoms.—The most prominent symptom is frequent but ineffectual straining in attempts to defecate. The faeces that are voided are usually dry and hard, and often coated with a slimy mucus. As the condition is accompanied by more or less indigestion, the appetite becomes poor, and the patient is very liable to exhibit symptoms of abdominal pain. In the straining efforts to defecate the patient may force the posterior portion of the rectum out through the anus, causing that condition known as "inversion of the rectum." This condition is more likely to occur in cases that are caused by the consumption of large quantities of dry feed.

In severe cases the patient becomes dull, stupid and has a tendency to remain away from the rest of the herd. He seeks some quiet corner, lies down and remains quiet, except for the occasional straining and exhibition of pain. If he be caught and examined, by manipulation of the abdomen, the hard dry masses in the intestines can often be felt through the abdominal walls, which in most cases exhibit more or less tenderness upon manipulation.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in avoiding the consumption of an excessive quantity of dry food, and in arranging conditions so that the animals will be forced to take a reasonable amount of regular exercise. There should be sufficient variation in the nature of the feed supplied to avoid the consumption of too great a percentage of feed that tends to constipate. Some sloppy feed should be included in the daily diet, and, as stated, it is necessary that sufficient room be provided to enable the animals to take a reasonable amount of exercise. Lack of exercise is probably a more prolific cause of constipation than the nature of the feed consumed.

Curative treatment consists in so modifying the diet as to restore to the intestines their normal function. All dry feed should be withheld for a time, and sloppy, laxative feed given instead, as milk, shorts, middlings and raw roots. Water or milk for drinking should be plentifully supplied, and should be of such temperature that it may be partaken of freely without danger of causing a chill. If the patients are in close quarters, of course, room must be provided for exercise. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized.

In cases that have not become too well marked, the above treatment is often all that is necessary, but if improvement is not noticed in a reasonable time, say a day or at most two, it is wise to administer a laxative as 1 to 4 oz. (according to size of patient) of raw linseed oil, or Epsom Salts dissolved in warm water. It is also good practice to give rectal injections of soapy, warm water or a mixture of warm water and raw linseed oil well mixed before injection. In severe cases it is well to follow up with tonics for a few days, as from ¼ to 1 teaspoonful (according to size) of equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica