

from the earth. Barb wire has contributed its share in the making of our agricultural history and whatever opinion some of us may have formed of it as a fencing material, or as a feature of our landscape, it will likely continue useful as a fence and conspicuous on the landscape for a good many years to come.

Barb wire is not a fencing material that fills every requirement of what a fencing material ought to be. It lends no charm of beauty as the English hedgerows do; it lacks the picturesqueness of the stump fence, that relic of a day gone by that still adorns so many Eastern rural scenes, its presence never carries the mind back to a remote and well nigh forgotten past, it has nothing of the beautiful, the picturesque or the antique; nothing poets can rave over or preachers use to illustrate their sermons, nothing that points to the past, but much that is tremendously indicative of things and times yet to come. It is worth while being alive, even in a barb wire age, to be present at the beginning of things to be.

HORSE

The King's Plate, Canada's most classic race, was won on May 22nd by Shimonese, a filly owned by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton. Fort Garry Dymont's entry was second, and Tollendal, Seagram's horse third. The previous record of 2.11 was reduced to 2.10 2-5.

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The Clydesdale six horse team with which the Nelson Morris Co. won the blue ribbon championship at last year's International, are being sent out to tour Europe. The first appearance of the team will be at the British Olympic, after which they will be shown in the principal cities of the continent.

Fitting Horses for Shows

In bringing a horse to that degree of perfection which is required to win in the show ring, proper feeding and conditioning are of great importance. To be successful the man in charge must have a natural love for the work, an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and stick-to-it-iveness and energy to apply the art, for feeding is more an art than a science at present.

Take for illustration a matured mare or stallion, in ordinary condition, but withal a show horse (do not waste time and expense on one that is doubtful) and only a comparatively short time before the show. This is a case where the "eye of the master" is the most important item in the whole combination.

The probability is, the horse is far from himself, appetite poor, legs in bad condition, and the time is so short that he has to be crowded along if he is to appear to advantage and be inside the money.

To obtain best results in this case, cut his grain down to practically nothing, feed often and in small quantities, and give him his principal nourishment in liquid form. Be very careful in changing abruptly his mode of life and method of feeding, go slow at first and gradually work him over to the new way. If the weather is hot heating rations must be used, but rely principally on ground or crushed oats, bran, and cut hay.

Exercise for horses being fitted for show is absolutely essential, and during hot weather is best given early in the morning, the coolest part of the day, being as a rule from 4.30 to 6.00 a.m.

Remember that the quantity of grain suited to the needs of the horse, given at each feeding, must be determined by the man in charge. Keep the horse as cool and free from annoyance as possible and gradually accustom him to the following daily routine: In the morning, after exercise, say at 6.00 o'clock, give a light feed of bran and cut hay, moistened and seasoned with salt (all soft foods should be slightly salted). At 10.00 a.m. give a taste of dry oats, cut hay and a carrot or handful of green feed; at 2.00 p.m. a wee bit of bran and cut hay, and at 3.00 p.m. give him a drink, and the way he will soon learn to like it will do your heart good. After he has finished drinking, let him have a small portion of bright sweet hay, not too much as we do not want him paunchy. For his 6.00 o'clock meal, steam or boil a small allowance of oats, barley, a root and a few peas, add salt and a small quantity of sugar, or molasses, with a little cut hay, being careful not to have it too sloppy; this should be cooked early enough so it is in a milk warm state at 6.00 p.m. At 9.00 p.m. give him a second drink, and he will soon be so anxious to get it that everyone within hearing will know by the commotion that something is doing.

In preparing the drink first add one pound of ground flaxseed to two gallons of boiling water, stirring thoroughly to prevent the formation of lumps, and allowing the flax meal plenty of time to soak and become jelly-like. Once a day will be often enough for the preparation of the flax meal jelly, if you have several horses in training. Now take one quart of the jelly, add it to four quarts of new warm cow's milk; add one teaspoonful of salt then stir in thoroughly four pounds of rolled oats; (if ground or crushed oats are used, the husks should be sieved out or skimmed from the surface); and add one-half pound of yellow sugar, but do not stir it in much as the horse likes to find the sugar at the bottom of the pail, and it is good to see him go after the last drop of it, licking the pail until taken away. This makes a very palatable and nutritious ration, and it is very easily digested and assimilated. It is well in the beginning to give a small quantity and gradually increase the amount. Be careful that all pails are kept sweet and clean.

Remember that the quantity of milk in the drink is for a mature horse, and for a comparatively short time only. The quantity must be varied for the different horses, according to appetite, constitution, size and age, using the same proportion of each ingredient as mentioned.

No matter how you feed, if you neglect elbow grease your horses will not be in the first rank, if other horses are shown to perfection. The best time to groom a horse is after it has had sufficient exercise to make the skin active, just warmed up a little. The animal should be fastened with side lines from the halter in a well aired stable.

During hot weather, most horses, and especially heavy drafters being prepared for exhibition purposes, and fed on highly nutritious food, are likely to go wrong on their legs, (often called stocking). The trouble, as a rule, is confined to parts below the hocks and knees and is caused by the circulation becoming sluggish and the depositing of a thin watery fluid called lymph.

Insufficient exercise may cause the trouble. As a rule a walk of from four to eight miles in the cool of the morning, with plenty of cold water applied to the legs from a hose, and the judicious use of bandages will correct and prevent it. Nothing equals cold water direct from the hose pipe to strengthen the tissues in the legs, allay fever, reduce swelling and keep the entire animal cool. It also has a splendid effect on the hoofs. It has been the salvation of many a horse in hot weather.

To get best results hold or tie the horse in the shade on a platform, which will allow the water to run away from under him. Simply throwing cold water on the legs is very beneficial, but ten or fifteen minutes to each leg, with a stream of water playing from above the hocks or knees to the hoof will work wonders.

When partly dry apply a lotion or "leg wash" composed of equal parts, witchhazel, tincture of arnica and rum. Apply a small quantity only and roll on the bandages with equal pressure from bottom to top. A good plan is to roll cotton wadding around the leg and put the bandage over it. However, oakum bandages are now prepared and on sale at harness shops and are much preferable to the old style bandage.

Judgment must be used as to length of time the bandages are to be left on the legs, generally 30 to 60 minutes is sufficient, but if applied with equal pressure and not too tightly they may be left on longer.

Be most particular in regard to cleanliness, using plenty of disinfectant. During fly season horses will do little good unless the nuisance is checked at once. There is nothing so perfect in its results as darkness and cleanliness.

No set rules can be laid down for the guidance of anyone in the fitting of a young colt, for what will carry one along exactly right will quickly cause the undoing of another.

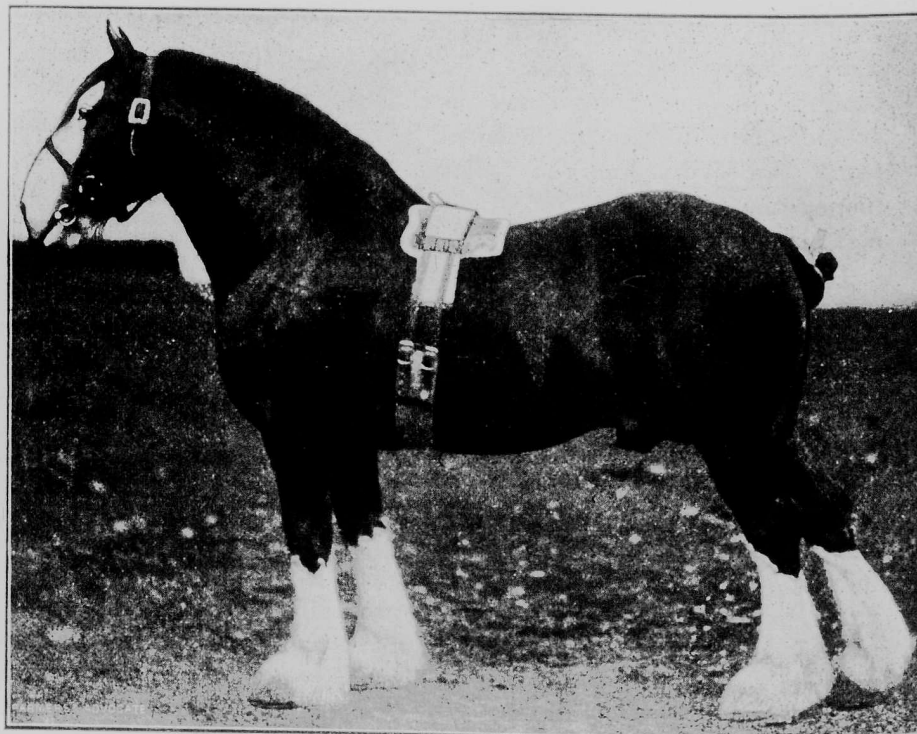
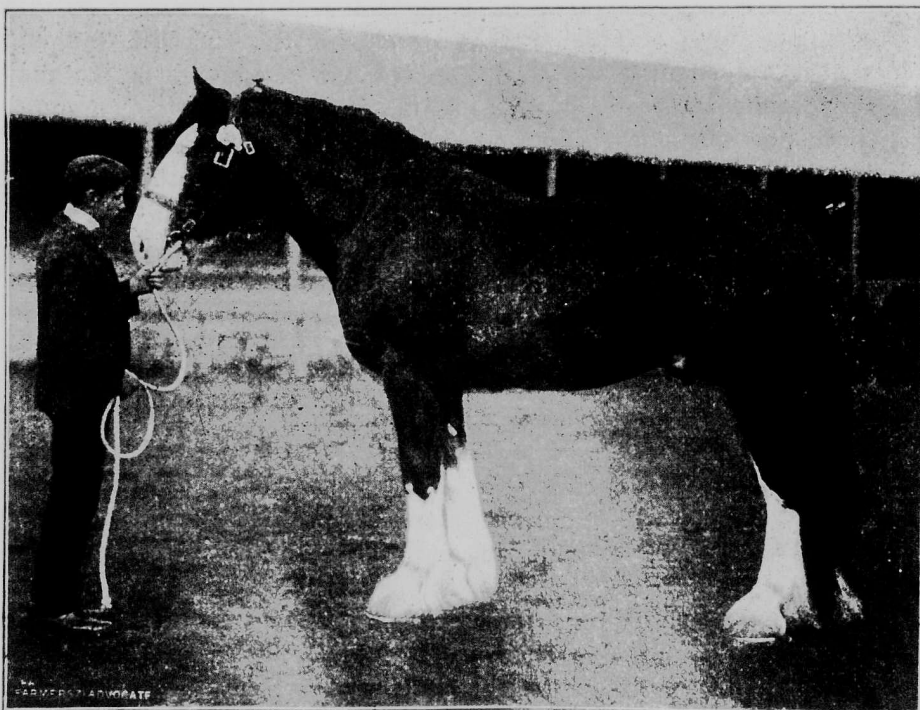
Watchful oversight every day, absolute regularity in feeding, keeping the appetite keen, being careful not to stall the youngster, as it will take a long time to get him back and the chances of founder are great, are very important. While the hot weather lasts, heating rations must not be used; this is the time when the use of the drink, or nourishment given in liquid form, is advisable, as it is easier of digestion and assimilation.

Ground oats as a mainstay, supplemented with bran, boiled barley, roots, a little green feed and cut hay, fed in small quantities four times a day at 6.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., with a good warm drink at 9.00 p.m., should bring the horse around in good shape.

The drink for colts and yearlings should be in the following proportions, the quantity given to be determined by the size and appetite of the animal: Mix one-half pound of ground oil cake with sufficient hot water to form a jelly; add 2 pounds oat meal, one-half pound molasses, one teaspoonful salt, one gallon hot water (or half milk and water), mix thoroughly and feed milk-warm at 9.00 p.m., the last six weeks before the show.

Do not neglect plenty of exercise. For this purpose a paddock is best. Handle and gentle the youngster and have him thoroughly trained so as to show to best advantage. Start early enough in this so he will be a credit to you when before the judge.

L. D. NILES.



EVERLASTING (11331) AT TWO YEARS OLD AND AT MATURITY.
Clydesdale stallion; foaled March 1900; sire Baron's Pride (9122); dam Rose of Purston Hall (13328), by Prince of Galloway (8919), by Prince of Wales (673).

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A Fri

Excerpts from a "Gazette" of Chicago. Feeders here are wise they have but one principle straw fed cattle. Any in common stock of They are generally in them off the range in the spring.

"We fed 45 three- I fed them as they but found it did not cattle feed better. through.

"Notwithstanding think the stock feed fed in, but it takes to The bunch we fed at oats and barley and 80 free access to two big

"The beef and pork as Missouri meats fattened on Missouri than three such hogs this country will ever country. Its seasons too long. There has have been here that rarely ever get any g frostbitten. Very lit 3 and lots of it has no for feed; but the wil ever saw. It is almo and horses.

"I do not wish for this letter that I am for I assure you I am country, but like all backs.

"Oats make 60 bu 20 to 40 bushels, ba and potatoes from 3 All these crops are a are now worth 80 ce 85 cents to \$1 and ba hay is \$6 to \$7, timo ered on cars.

"Very little emigr present; times are p the case when there line."

Saskatchewan

Before discussing th of handling steers on on which have appear would like to consider a good many of our fa rearing of live stock. very common reason w that they have a migh with. In the first pl used are nothing bu where the bull of the h been castrated, and af on all his owners' and

Or consider how th general rule, they are skim milk. He will first two weeks and a sweet and as frequ green the calf is consi so the owner turns hi or grain crop and is t allowed sufficient ro As the summer pass to new pasturage. F grass on the area he sometimes goes prett winds himself up so stake or picket that be taken to indicate When autumn comes calf on his hands whi of the age aught to be into winter quarters.

Winter rations con the later in unlimited a trifle scarce. As calf comes out a year bably 300 or 400 po stocker his owner mig lings sold at that fig ducers. However, th steer along. When p out to pasture and p pretty small in size.