

from buyers on the ranges. On the whole, Clydesdale and Ayrshire breeders have reason to be satisfied with the healthy trade that is being done in their favorites. "SCOTLAND YET!"
Glasgow, 28th April, 1906.

Should Breed Mares.

The breeding of some kinds of stock receives attention on most small farms, but taken generally, the horse is not one of them. This is an omission difficult to understand, for of all the profits resulting from one animal, the mare stands conspicuously first, especially if she is anything like well bred. The returns given far exceed those obtainable from ordinary specimens of cattle, counting the value of the mare as a working proposition, as well as a breeder.

There are always one, two or three horses kept on a small farm; facilities, therefore, exist for breeding, but they are taken very little advantage of by many farmers. However, once breeding is begun, it is usually continued, as the results are so generally remunerative.

All who have bred from good and inferior mares have conclusively proved that the good ones pay the best to a very decided degree, and although they may cost more originally, the better price obtainable for colts at any age soon more than makes up the difference. This applies to all classes.

Conditions must be dealt with as they exist, and it can hardly be expected of those with inferior mares to sell them and replace them at once with a better class. But there are means of improving the stock, and the best way is to employ a high-class stallion. There cannot be much difficulty in that, for in the present day there are to be found splendid stallions of all classes, and at moderate fees.

The useful animal which does odd jobs, not regularly employed, is the mare that should be kept breeding. There will be no hindrance from that condition to doing the farm work required in the spring. If need be, they can have a rest of some days before foaling, without letting the work fall behind. Haymaking will be, perhaps, the first employment after foaling, and, with care, they can do a great deal of light work in this without interfering in the least with the maternal duties. The argument that mares cannot be spared is all wrong. If the farmer or those having an available mare, would breed her in the spring, she could be worked up to within a few days of foaling, and then put to light work a few weeks afterward. This would insure a source of income, and offer the breeder an opportunity to breed up his stock.—[Rider and Driver.

Three-horse Evener and Lines.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I send you herewith description of three-horse evener and arrangement of lines for driving three horses abreast. For the evener, attach to one end of the evener an ordinary set of two-horse whiffletrees, and at the other end—which should be just twice the distance from the line of draft—attach whiffletree for the third horse, whose traces should be a little longer than the others, or else the connection between whiffletree and evener should be lengthened to have three whiffletrees even with each other.

For the lines, take ordinary double-team lines, inside short lines going to middle horse's bridle. Then an ordinary rope line is fastened to the middle horse's bridle, each end of which goes to the bridle of each of the outside horses, and may be left long enough to check back to the middle horse's hames.

W. A. OSWALD.

Two Mountains, Que.

Four-horse Lines.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We find the most satisfactory way to arrange the lines for driving four horses abreast is as follows: Put the ordinary team lines on the center horses, tie the inside of the bits of the outside horses to the hame ring of the horses next them, and have an adjustable strap about six feet long fastened from the outside of their bits to the buckle on the lines of the center team. This method gives perfect control over all four horses.

Alta.

Two San Francisco horsemen met in the driveway after the earthquake.

"Hello, Bill, where are you living now?" spoke up one with a humorous twinkle in his eye.

"See that big tree over there?" pointing toward the inner field of the crack half-mile track.

"Yep."

"Well, just trot over there and climb up. My room is on the third branch to the left during the earthquake season. No more brick houses with brown-stone fronts for California Bill."

To Remove the Meconium.

At this season, when foals are arriving, it may be well to repeat a caution against physicking foals to enable them to pass the meconium. The meconium consists of the faeces formed during foetal life, and exists in the form of dark, putty-like, lumpy, sticky material. As a rule, the dam's milk serves to rid the bowels of this material, but occasionally the colt fails to force it through the anus. The colt, in such cases, will seem struggling to defecate, but is unable to do it. It is a serious mistake to administer a purgative. The trouble exists in the rectum, and a purgative would merely liquify the contents of the intestines, which would be forced against the resisting meconium in the rectum. Foals are often started scouring and lost by purgatives given at this time. It is better to use an injection of warm water and oil, or, still better, to remove by inserting the oiled finger and removing the lumps, one at a time, by manipulation. Remove all possible, and inject equal parts warm water and linseed oil. In course of three or four hours oil the finger again and repeat the operation. Continue the treatment until the faeces come yellow. A noted veterinary is responsible for the statement that more foals die from retention of the meconium than from any other cause.

was one to be remembered. The average for 135 head, of which 21 were sucking calves, was £132 16s 3d., making a grand total of £17,929.16s. The auctioneer's average for 115 lots (reckoning cow and sucking calf as one lot) was £155 18s. 2d., or 7s. per head less than the Uppermill dispersion average for 113 lots, in October, 1904. Thirty-seven bulls made an average of £151 2s. 10d.; 44 cows and three-year-old heifers, £136 9s.; 17 two-year-old heifers, £166 4s. 2d.; 16 yearling heifers, £88 9s 3d., and 21 sucking calves, £99 13s.

Mr. Mills was an ardent supporter of the Cruickshank sire, but his great merit as a breeder was his success in mating such sires with Bates cows. The consequence was that on Thursday the visitor found himself in presence of cattle with the fleshiness of the Aberdeen type and the style of the Bates stock, and the best illustrations of the cross were just such animals as no breeder could possibly ignore. A marvellous cow was Countess Farewell V., a lovely roan, calved in 1899, and full of Bates style and feminine quality. She belonged to a tribe which Mr. Mills bought "en bloc" from Mr. Gibson when that gentleman was persuaded to give up farming on his own account, and joined Mr. Mills as his agent. The cow herself sold for 600 gs. to Señor Pablo Olivera, from Buenos Ayres; her sucking

heifer calf, by a Duthie bull, made 400 gs., to the same buyer. Her yearling son went at 200 gs., to Mr. Lahausen, from the Argentine; her two-year-old son at 1,100 gs., to Mr. Miller, from the same country; and her three-year-old son, the lovely prize bull, King Christian of Denmark, to Mr. A. W. Hickling, Adbolton, Nottingham, at 900 gs. The family, as sold on Thursday, consisting of five animals, sold for 3,200 gs., or £3,360, an average of £672 each. Was this ever equalled in the history of Shorthorn breeding? That the mating of Duchess cows with Duthie bulls, when wisely gone about, is good business, was further shown by the fact that the red-roan yearling bull, Duke of Ruddington VI., sold for 420 gs., the buyer being Mr. Joseph Harris, of Calthwaite, Cumberland, the owner of one of the few remaining Bates herds in the north of England. Some of the bulls were a bit rough, but prices like 290 gs., 255 gs., 210 gs., 200 gs., 165 gs., 160 gs., along with those already quoted, soon brought up the average, so that there was general satisfaction when a halt was called for luncheon, after the bulls were sold and the average of £151 2d. 10s. was announced.

The sale of the females was far more sensational than that of the bulls. Several breeders from the Argentine had come prepared to buy what they wanted, and it was next to impossible for any Britisher to beat them, once they started. The late Mr. Mills was the only man who could have beaten these gentlemen at their own game. He never bid unless he meant to buy, and when he began to bid he held on until he obtained what he wanted. The second highest-priced female was a red six-year-old named Dainty Lass's Daughter, for which Mr. Duthie gave 500 gs. All the calves by King Christian of Denmark made extraordinary prices. For example, a badly-colored Duchess cow, with Ayrshire-like horns, herself made 65 gs., but her red cow calf, by this great bull, sold for 150 gs. The roan bull calf by him, out of Mr. Duthie's 500-gs. cow, made 180 gs. A red-and-white cow named Lady Charlotte, calved 1900, made 215 gs., and her red cow calf by King Christian made 210 gs. Mr. Hickling bought the red cow, Duchess of Ruddington III., at 310 gs., but her beautiful roan cow calf by King Christian sold for 360 gs. A five-year-old cow named Carlotta went at 390 gs. to Sir R. P. Cooper, of Shenstone, the head of Cooper's "dip" firm. Mr. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Inverness, gave 310 gs. for a red three-year-old Duchess. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Stirling, gave 300



Lord Norfolk and Lady Norfolk.

Pair of harness horses exhibited by Mrs. Adam Beck, London, Ont. First tandem, first pair under 15.2, and first in several single classes, Toronto Horse Show, '06.

LIVE STOCK.

The Ruddington Shorthorn Sale.

The late Mr. Philo L. Mills, of Ruddington Hall, Nottingham, although born an American citizen, was long resident in this country, where he amassed great wealth, much of which he expended in the wholesome and beneficial occupations of a country gentleman. His estate of Ruddington, situated about five miles from Nottingham, is beautifully laid out, and on it he kept a great herd of Shorthorn cattle, a great stud of Shire horses, a famous flock of Shropshire sheep, and celebrated herds of Middle White and other breeds of pigs. His death took place about six months ago. He had no family, and as none of his nephews, to whom the option was, under his will, offered, cares to follow up the life pursued by his uncle, the whole of the great stock is being dispersed. The manager at Ruddington is Mr. Arthur Gibson, whose brothers are foremost among your Canadian stock-breeders, and the first of the dispersals, accomplished under Mr. Thornton's hammer on May 3rd, was a magnificent tribute to the memory of the deceased and the combined skill of himself and Mr. Gibson. Among the crowd, which included many fanciers from the Argentine, Australians, and breeders from all corners of the British Isles, I noticed our good friend Mr. John Dryden, from Ontario. The sale