

Wire-Fenced Stallion Paddock.

Can a suitable wire fence be constructed for a stallion exercising yard? The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man., says: Undoubtedly yes. Here is the method of construction. By using a strong woven wire fence with wire of a size not smaller than No. 9 wire for both upright and horizontal wires, and with a mesh near the ground that will prevent the horse putting his feet through, a fence can be constructed that will hold any stallion. The fence should be at least six feet high, and to prevent the horse leaning over the top a barbed wire should be strung about six inches above the top smooth wire. Heavy posts not more than 16 feet apart should be put in the ground three to four feet, and well anchored at the corners in order that the wire may be drawn very tightly. A rectangular yard is more suitable than a square yard, in that it gives the horse a longer run in the same sized yard.

Some men are using a much higher fence than the above around an acre or more of pasture and allowing the stallion to run there the entire summer and have no trouble with broken fences in any way.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle well cared for and properly managed means an annual profit to their owner, but poorly cared for and badly managed the owner would be better without.

We all know what effect habit has on the human race. Is it not true to some extent also of animals? Feed the young calf a portion of food entirely too small for its needs and what is the result? The calf's stomach becomes accustomed to digesting the small amount and if the practice is kept up over a long period the animal's digestive system becomes so accustomed to doing just enough work to prepare this small amount for assimilation that its strength and power to do work is so limited as to be utterly inadequate to cope with larger supplies, which may be fed later on in an effort to repair the loss done in early life. This is the way many "runts" and "scrubs" result. Young stock must be well fed from the start, not overfed, but given enough to insure a strong active digestive system.

Make Them Think.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is quite absurd to hear people talking of the fortunes farmers should be making on account of the high cost of living, when one knows how little they are getting for their hard work and anxiety as to how their crops, etc., will turn out. Up early, to bed late, "at it" all day, the hired man being paid more than can really be spared, the wives working equally hard indoors (at a much more monotonous round of "chores" than the menkind get), doing with as little as possible and scheming to make a cent here and a cent there. And why? Everything the farmer sells is comparatively cheap, and nearly everything he buys dear, and he is "up against" combines in everything.

The following quotations from a letter by J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Kentucky, in the American Sheep Breeder, will interest your readers, showing that some things are much the same in the States as here:

"The manufacturer, the middleman and the professional man find time for a vacation, but the farmer cannot find enough time in which to get his work done, to say nothing of extra time for rest and recreation.

"Eating lamb chops at sixty cents per chop, and selling lambs back at home at six cents per pound (three chops to a pound), allowing for the loss in slaughtering, simply shows how little the farmer gets for his products, and how much the ultimate consumer has to pay. Here we have a case of three thousand per cent. profit on the farm product to the general consumer. Prices of other things, of course, run along the same line. The Atlantic City hotels charge no greater price than many of the hotels in New York, Chicago and other cities. My farm sells eggs at twenty cents a dozen, and I paid forty cents for two from day to day. The profits of the middleman ought to be nothing like what they are. The farmer gets the reputation of getting high prices for farm products, and the middleman gets the profits. I do not know how this is going to be remedied except by organization. When I think of the immense power the farmers as a class have, if they would only use it, and when I see how helpless the farmers are unorganized, I cannot but wonder if the time will ever come in America when the farmer will stand up for social equality

with the professional man, the manufacturer and the middleman, and demand his share of the gains in the production of the necessities of life. Surely, within a few more generations, the farmer will learn the benefits to come from organization. If every American who breeds sheep would stand with his fellow breeder, and together demand a decent price for sheep and lambs and wool, how quickly they would be able to take a vacation at Atlantic City or at any other seaport or health resort that they might fancy."

I know the Farmers' Institute does good work in several ways, but it would do a very great deal more good if it would publish fewer "bulletins," we have so little time to wade through, and give more practical help in assisting farmers

would be the first to find it out, and through them the industries of the whole world.

GERTRUDE LLOYD-JONES.

Brant Co., Ont.

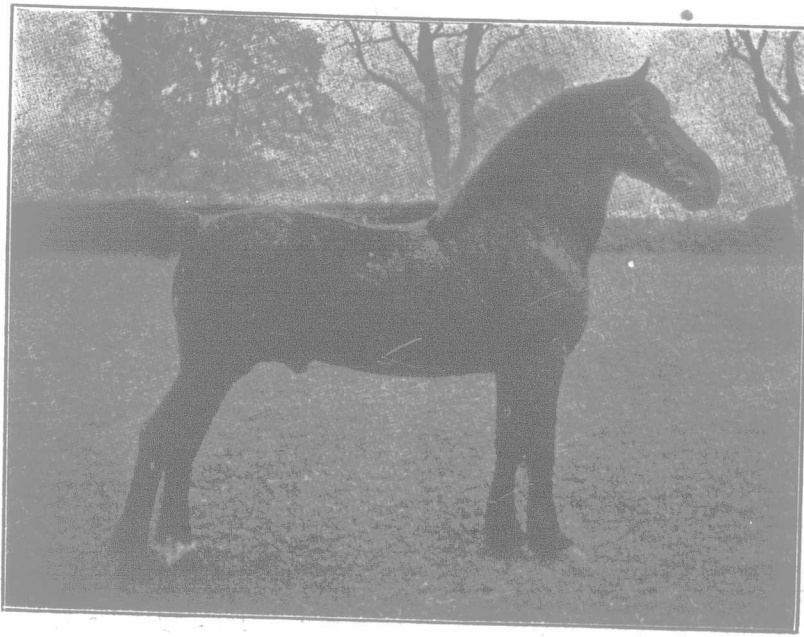
Room for Many Breeds.

W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, in discussing breeds of sheep in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man., holds that practically every breed of sheep has a distinct place in animal husbandry. The British Isles have thirty-nine distinct breeds of sheep and the home of at least thirty of these is in England and Wales. Breeders in America naturally ask what was the reason for developing so many breeds in so small a country, and many conclude that the greater number must be freaks developed as a fad or pastime by men of leisure. Mr. Stevens, as before pointed out, does not agree with this latter belief. Some of the breeds are in demand because they are especially adapted to the soil, climate or methods of handling peculiar to the district in which they are kept. Others were developed because either the wool or the mutton that they produce is in demand and command a fancy price when offered for sale, and still others are prized because the rams are wanted for crossing on other breeds. It can be readily seen that with so many ends to serve a great many different breeds must result.

A peculiarity of the methods of the English farmer of years gone by was that as soon as he discovered that the breed he was using failed to

answer his purpose, he set about developing a breed that would do so. Sometimes he secured this by blending the blood of two or more different breeds into a distinct breed, as in the case of most of the down breeds, and sometimes he found that his object could be better attained by purchasing ewes of one breed and rams of another, crossing them and marketing the entire progeny; but whatever method he pursued, once he found the right one, he adhered to it and nothing but a change of purpose or place could induce him to change his methods or his breeds.

We of the Western Hemisphere have not yet learned to study the adaptability of a particular animal to a given environment, nor have we acquired the habit of observing how peculiarities of soil and water are reflected in the animals fed thereon. Much less do we put forth any effort to turn to account the virtues of our environment by ascertaining what can be produced there to better advantage, or can be brought to a greater degree of perfection than elsewhere.

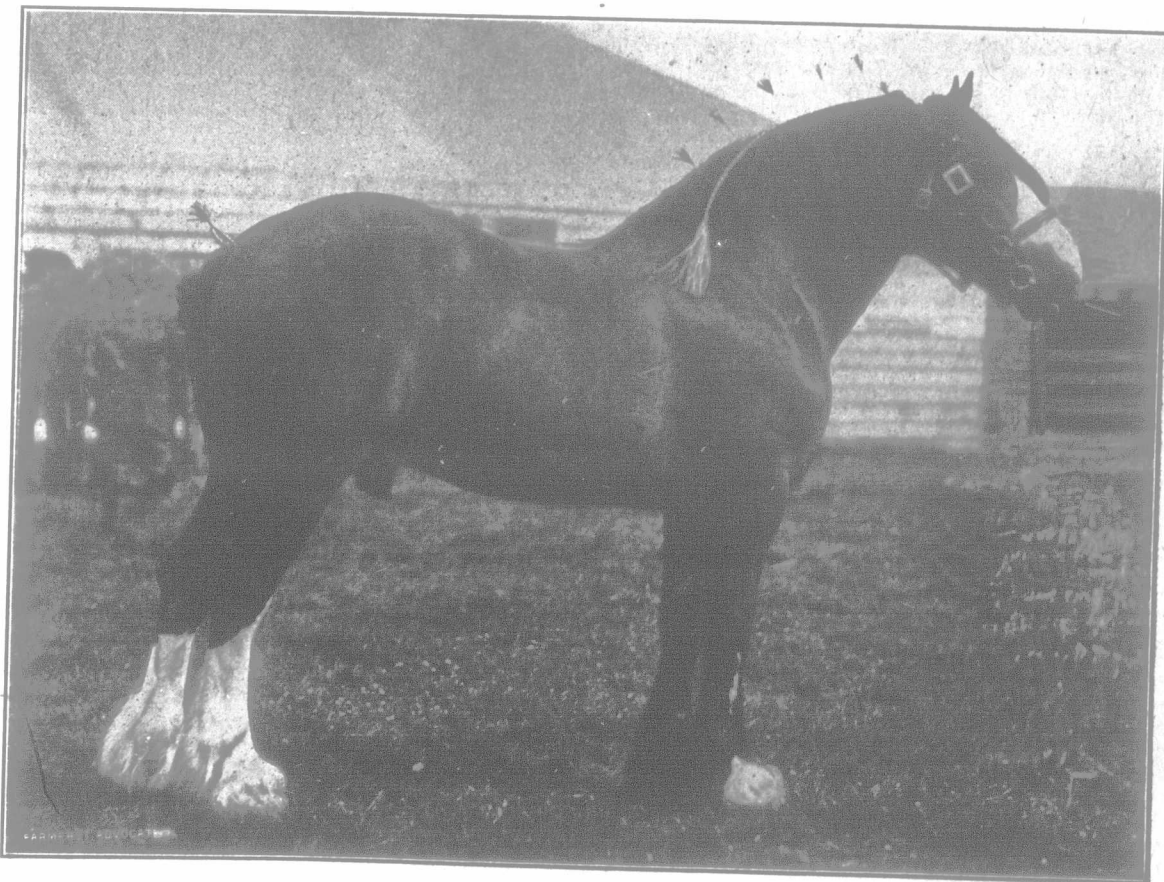


King Flyer. Welsh Trotting Cob.

to organize to get better prices for products it has taken such hard and costly work to raise. And why should not the members of the Women's Institute combine to obtain better prices for butter or eggs? Eggs that are put into cold storage and brought out to lower the price in the winter just when the farmer's wife might hope to make a little more on really fresh eggs. It's simply a crying shame.

You, too, Mr. Editor, with such a widely read paper (one sees it in every farmhouse), could agitate and encourage farmers to sit down and count the cost a little more, and they would surely do something to get a fairer deal for themselves, and would, I feel convinced, soon come to the conclusion a change of some sort is needed.

Mr. Newman, in his letter, writes "farmer" with a small "f." I have put a capital "F," for I think farmers as a class are a fine set of men, and are the mainstay not only of Canada, but of every country, and if they went out of business, the professional, manufacturer and middleman



Fyvie Baron (14681).

Clydesdale stallion; brown; foaled 1907. First in class and reserve champion, at Highland Society's Show, 1912. Sire Baron's Pride.