

amount of weight is bound to be lost for the reasons above. The late Captain Hayes, in his noted work, "Points of the Horse," gives a similar opinion. Again, size and weight cannot be expected unless the females used are up to the mark; it is a doctrine now accepted that the size and shape are largely given by the dam.

Enrolment Ordinance Gives Little Protection to Stallion Owner.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With reference to the enrolment of stallions, I beg to inform you that I use my stallion mostly for my own use, so cannot say how it is affecting horse breeding in this district.

As to making use of unsound stallions for breeding, I would not advise any such use. Indeed, if such could be prevented altogether it would be to the advantage of horse breeding as a whole.

As to any suggestions re improvement of present enrolment ordinance. It always struck me that the owner of stallions kept for public use had a poor show as to collecting fees for service from those that were moving their mares from the district, or even turning them out on the range and perhaps not rounding them up for another year.

ALEX. MIDDLETON.

STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

Why Not Raise More Sheep?

Prices for muttons are good and cattle pretty keen. Pat Burns, the noted cattle buyer of Calgary, is authority for the statement that 30,000 sheep have been imported from Australia within the last twelve months, and Dr. Tolmie of Victoria, B. C., that 60,000 head are brought in annually from the United States. The public seems to have developed a taste for mutton, probably the result of better quality stuff being produced than heretofore. Wool is also a good price, and it would appear that money can be made out of sheep by those who understand and like handling what have been so frequently termed the "golden hoofed." With a first class ram of some of the mutton breeds, Shropshire, Oxford Downs, or Leicesters, the ordinary range type, Merino grades, can be improved beyond recognition in two or even three crosses; the third cross is almost indistinguishable from the purebred. Many a wheat farmer could afford to start a small flock with about twenty-five ewes and get a great deal of profit thereby, sheep being good weed destroyers, and the market for lamb never seems to be glutted.

More Profit in the Hand-Raised Calf.

If the calf alone is considered at the end of six, nine or twelve months, and the cost of raising it not taken into account, the heading above might be questioned, but on farms which have increased in value from ten or twenty to forty dollars per acre it is not profitable, unless in the case of purebred stuff, and it is open to question even then, provided the owner will give calves the proper attention and feed, if it will not pay better to feed by hand and sell the cream, than allow the calf to take everything. The use of the hand separator has simplified matters very materially on the average farm, rendering it possible to get sweet milk at a nominal temperature for the young bovines.

For growing calves, separator milk is equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when whole milk is fed, but they will make as good growth and be as thrifty on skim milk. There is nothing in butter-fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter-fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains from 30% to 35% oil. When the calf is dropped, let it suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning, give it no feed until the following morning; this is done so the calf will be hungry and will drink the milk without the finger. Give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day immediately after milking the dam. (Better results will be obtained if the quantity fed is divided into three feeds and fed morning, noon and night). A small calf should get three pints and a large calf four pints. This should be continued for about one week. Then the calf may be given a little hay and a few minutes

times a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week feed all separator skim milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful of ground flax. Then gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal. After the first month it should have access to a little hay (if possible clover) and a little whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts.

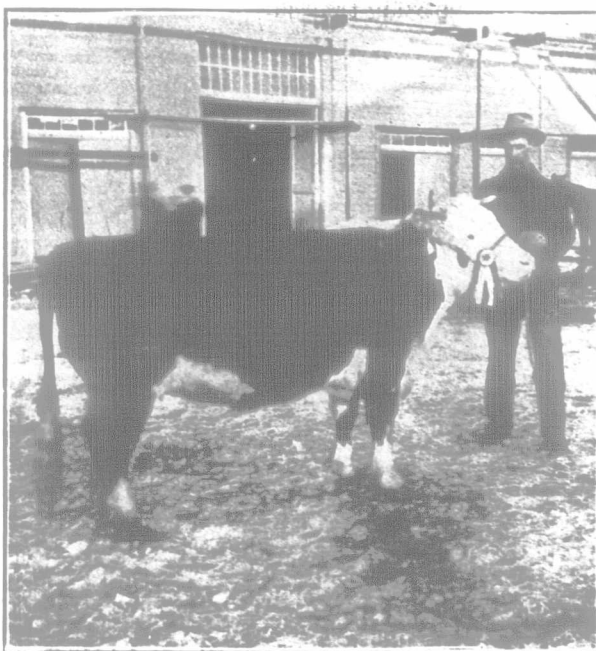
The important points are, strict regularity in time of feeding, and quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 98 to 100 degrees F.

Care must be taken not to overfeed; in fact, that is one of the dangers; many feel that having saved the butter fat (cream) they should give the calf the skim milk ad lib., and trouble results. If one has scales the correct amount to feed the calf may be arrived at; for the first five weeks 18 pounds per day, divided as suggested into three feeds is ample. If several calves are in a box stall together, it will be found advisable to rig up small stanchions for them to occupy during drinking periods; and before they are loosed each one should be fed some ground grain, preferably crushed oats and bran, or the allowance of ground flax seed may be incorporated with the grain in place of feeding in the milk. After the calves have cleaned up their grain they may be turned loose and will not suck one another.

Heavy Mortality amongst Spring Letters.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Could you or any of your readers explain to us why we are nearly all losing most of our young pigs? Quite a few of my neighbors and myself have lost amongst us seven or eight litters.



GRAND CHAMPION, REGINA FAT STOCK SHOW.

The sows have nearly all beer, running out all winter and have been fed crushed oats and barley, and all appear to be healthy and make a good show for milk at farrowing time. Mine were fed bran and boiled potatoes as well as oats and barley; had lots of milk apparently for a day or two, but the pigs were slow to suck and died off two or three a day until I just have one left out of fourteen and it can't get enough milk. Have had a bit of experience with pigs, but never saw them like this before.

My own opinion is that being so much snow on the ground, the sows couldn't root round enough among the soil, which I think a breeding sow needs. The weather was cold at the time of farrowing, but I kept the pigs warm enough in a box beside the stove.

I'm sure any explanation or advice as to feeding will be much appreciated by a large number of your readers in this part and especially by.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

This matter has been touched on before, but in order to help our readers as much as possible the matter was referred to an expert on pig breeding, whose pigs achieved a continental reputation. He writes as follows:

"We have many such complaints and enquiries every winter, and can assign no other cause than lack of exercise and access to the ground, as we have known such cases in summer or fall litters. I fancy if grain were scattered on the ground for in-farrow sows in winter, or even on strawy manure so they would have to hunt and work for it, the pigs they carry would come stronger. I believe dry feed is preferable to sloppy feed for sows in winter. I can suggest nothing that will help to save pigs when they have not ambition enough to hustle for the natural nourishment. I had heavy loss of spring pigs from the same cause, the pigs coming flat and flabby and being killed by the disease in a few minutes."

Where the Black Noses are said to come from in Shorthorns.

Occasionally at sales one will note stockmen nudge one another when a certain cow or heifer is knocked down and perhaps catch the remark, "One has a black nose." The average breeder of this noted old breed of cattle does not like the black nosed and will not take one if he knows it. This seems to be one of the penalties of using the Scotch strains of blood. The men engaged in breeding Shorthorns for a considerable length of time have noted the changes in type, etc., not all of them it must be admitted to the benefit of breeders or the improvement of the breed. One such student of Shorthorn breeding remarks: "It is a question how this craze for animals of fine Scotch pedigree will last, and whether the continued use of bulls of Scotch blood in our English herds will be to their lasting benefit. That it has been beneficial up to the present time there is not a shadow of doubt, but it is just possible that one can have too much of a good thing, and in the opinion of some people we are losing size, quality, and true Shorthorn character at the expense of more compactness, and possibly a little thicker and more even flesh. The question will some day arise, even are we to regain that old style and character which has made the Shorthorn stand out above all other breeds, and which, owing to the continued use of short, thick-set Scotch bulls, is being gradually lost, and why? Because few of the Scotch Shorthorns are of really pure Shorthorn descent, the original dams in many instances having been of Galloway or Highland blood. Therefore, we see now so many dark noses unfortunately appearing and detracting much from the appearance and value of the animal. How seldom do we see that sort of thing among the Shorthorns of Cumberland and Westmorland! These cattle, although in many cases not in the Herd Book, are of the purest Shorthorn blood and descended from the old Teeswater stocks, and there are instances where, unregistered though they may be, they have beaten in the showyard animals that have cost their owners extravagant prices and of the most fashionable breeding."

"In most cases, however, these cattle have been entered in the Herd Book, and although their pedigrees may not be long enough on paper to satisfy the South American buyer, it is not improbable that they will be one source to which Shorthorn breeders in England will have to go who wish to regain some of the high-bred characteristics of the Shorthorn of bygone days. And it is a remarkable fact that Lord Lovat's fifteen hundred guinea bull at the 1906 Perth sale was by a Cumberland-bred sire, and it is rumored that Scottish breeders are beginning to look for bulls of good English pedigree to cross in their herds."

From time to time this paper has warned the breeders that in allowing the valuable milking characteristic of this cosmopolitan breed to fall into abeyance, it has fallen out of favor with many farmers as a source of supply from which to get bulls to grade up their herds. These farmers are averse in the grading up process of their cows to the breeding out as it were of the ability to produce milk. If then black noses can be connected with the loss or lack of useful qualities, it is easy to understand the aversion of breeders to the smutty appearance of the muzzle.

Conveniences for Handling Pigs.

With the average person the pig is a contrary animal, but one that is put up with because it is a dividend payer when properly handled, bred and fed. The greatest difficulty experienced on farms where pig-raising is carried on is in the loading for market. In the West, one frequently sees the high wagon-box (double and long boards on top fastened by a chain, the hogs being run in at the end, and the loading chute is indispensable. Some prefer a permanent loading chute, with a platform the height of the wagon bottom, and a sloping approach to it. This can easily be built in a few hours by sinking cedar posts, boarding off the inside of posts, and with the use of hinged hurdles the hogs can be guided into the chute and loaded without trouble. On many farms the portable sloping gangway style of chute is in use, made out of a few plank and scantlings it can be easily twisted around by two men to a door or wagon box as may be desired, and