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A. G. HOPKINS.

## Advice

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JACQUES BROS.



DAN AND SILVER LEGS, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS.

Winners at the Calgary Show of five firsts, two seconds and a third in carriage pairs, high steppers, tandems, single and heavy weight saddle classes. Sired by French coach stallion Mercier. Bred and owned by G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

storm and kept on full feed. Reduce the grain at least one-half while the horse is not at work.

Founder is caused from too much feed, a sudden change of food, or a drink of water when the animal is warm. Distemper is especially liable to attack the young horses in the spring of the year, just when their services are most valuable. This disease is contagious, and care should be exercised against exposing the young horses to the infection. The most common way that young horses get this disease is when they are taken to town and allowed to drink out of public watering troughs and tied to hitching posts where other horses have been tied that had the disease.—G. H. GLOVER, D.V.S.

## The Money-Making Clydesdale

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of May 5th was an article entitled "Improving the Clydesdale." With your permission and space in your valuable paper, I wish to take exception to some arguments brought forth in the foregoing piece.

At the Dominion Fair at Calgary last summer were several horses in the aged class (Clydesdale) weighing over 1,900 lbs., which is getting somewhere near the draft-horse scale. The article mentioned above spoke of four objections which the Americans had to the Clydesdale as compared with the Percheron, viz.: "Lack of weight" (2), "Excess of hair" (3), "White markings" (4), "Lack of crest and carriage."

I will treat of these objections in order. Regarding lack of weight it is true some Clydesdales have won in recent years which lacked weight, but the only reason they did win was on account of excessive quality, not merely in legs and feet, but in all-round conformation, and we have all seen draft horses weighing around 1,400 which could outlast and out-work horses weighing 1,600 lbs. and over, but lacking draft-horse conformation. Scottish breeders in Scotland were among the first and largest exporters of draft horses to the colonies, and they found that a medium-sized, active drafter was more serviceable in colonial work than a heavier horse with a loggy gait.

The second objection is not worth considering. The feathering of a Clydesdale is an ornament to any drafter, and much as some men say they don't care for a showy team. I noticed when a bunch is corralled on a horse ranch for home-steaders and draying companies' inspection, the horses with white faces and white feet with lots of feather are invariably selected first.

The last objection is only the creation of a morbid imagination. The great horse, Baron's Pride, is typical of what the Scottish breeder is aiming at. Of course, all Clydesdales are not what Clydesdale breeders consider nearly perfection, but the majority of winning Clydesdales have a good, high crest with a high, proud outlook, and, taking the article in question all around, I am afraid that the writer has become rather alarmed (unnecessarily) regarding his favorite breed; possibly from hearing considerable (hot air) from some American neighbor regarding the Percheron horse. The Percheron is a good draft horse, and he is becom-

ing more rangy and lighter in the middle than he was some years ago, but some Americans out here can't see that, and make a person tired talking of "down in the States." If the Americans want Percheron horses so bad, by all means let them have them, but I have talked with several who are now breeding Percheron mares which they brought with them to Clydesdale stallions in preference to Percheron sires. The best and final test of any breed of horses they sell, and the way the Clydesdale horse is selling, even to Americans who excuse themselves by saying they wish they could get Percherons, is sufficient demonstration of his popularity and serviceability as a draft horse. Alta. "RANCHER."

Careful attention must be given to the feet of the young colt. The feet should attain a regular and even growth, and should be perfectly matched in pairs. Great importance attaches to the angle at which the feet grow, the proper inclination of which should be similar to that of the pasterns when standing on level ground. Colts reared on hilly ground are very liable to irregular and uneven growth of feet, and if this defect is neglected the foot and the joints above it become permanently deformed, and the horse is practically ruined.

To avoid this, regular attention must be paid to the state of the feet, and the rearer should remember to keep the toes at a uniform length and breadth, at the same time letting the heels down with a rasp in order to encourage frog pressure. The first shoes must not be fitted to a young colt until he has been educated to "give" his feet in proper order; a loud, bullying tone must never be used on a young horse, but he should be treated with every indulgence until he learns that he is not to be hurt; any sign of obstinacy must, however, be repressed.

## Premium Pictures of Great Horses

The demand for the pictures of the Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Oyama has completely exhausted our first supply, but a new consignment is about ready. Horsemen find it a pleasure to accept subscriptions from their friends for a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the pictures they get for the service are suitable and appreciated. Several have sent one new name and have now part of the series, another subscription will secure the three.

The rules are two new names (not the sender's) at \$1.50 each for the three pictures, or one new name at \$1.50 for any two pictures. When a new subscriber sends his own name it does not entitle him to a premium.

## STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.

### Shorthorn Executive Meet

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in Toronto first week in May, and apportioned Ontario's share of the grant as follows: Canadian National, Toronto, \$1,000; Western, London, \$250; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, \$225; Eastern, Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, \$125. Judges, also, were suggested for the shows.

Several communications were read and discussed. Complaints came from the Canadian Northwest regarding ranchers allowing bulls to run at large with other stock. It was decided to demand a declaration from the complainant, so that the matter can be investigated, and properly dealt with.

### Managing the Litters

From the first week after farrowing until weaning time the sow will be little else than a milk machine, and to be a high power machine in perfect operation she must have proper care. Nothing else is so well calculated to make pigs grow as a bountiful supply of wholesome sow's milk, and the pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well slopped sow for eight weeks will, ordinarily, have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had.

At 8 or 9 weeks old most pigs are, or rather should be, fit to take away from the sow; some litters are individually older at seven weeks than others at ten, and better fitted for weaning. Sometimes it is necessary to wean when the pigs are five or six weeks old, and in other cases it may be advisable to wait until the pigs are ten weeks or even older. In the corn belt the period will generally average longer than in New England. Breeders who wean at early ages generally do so in order to more profitably raise two litters a year.

Provided with and taught to eat suitable feed some weeks beforehand, pigs are not noticeably checked in their growth by weaning, but those that have been dependent mainly upon the mother's milk, when abruptly taken away from it, frequently seem to have their growth partially suspended for weeks. Many breeders successfully let the sow wean her pigs, as she will in time, and the change is so gradual that no pause in growth indicates when the milk diet ceased. A modified application of this, in which the pigs are separated from the sow at an age suiting their feeding and the convenience of the breeder, will not infrequently be found advisable, but by no means should the pigs be allowed to remain with a sow until she is virtually devoured by them, as is sometimes done.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and, again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury to the sow will result by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thrifter mates.

### Ranchers Get Pure-Bred Bulls from United States

A recent importation from the United States of nearly fifty pure-bred bulls of ages varying from thirteen months to two years old for use on the ranches of British Columbia, is a good illustration of the need for more active work by some of the Canadian live-stock associations on behalf of the breeders of pure-bred stock of their respective provinces. These cattle were going to the Nicola Valley, B. C., quite noted for producing beef cattle, which, later on, are marketed in the coast cities. The shipment consisted of twenty-three Hereford and twenty-four Shorthorns from Missouri and paid duty at the boundary, the reason presumably being either they could not be registered with the National Live-stock Records at Ottawa, or else the shipper did not wish to delay. It would be interesting to know the valuation placed on these bulls as a guide to market values in the mountain province. According to sale reports, average prices for bulls in the States are considerably above the figures for the same class of stock in Canada, yet Canadian buyers go across for their breeding stock.