

to see the wisdom of feeding grain that has a certain definite cash value, into hogs the value of which, a few months ahead, no man can estimate with any accuracy. We know in a general way, too, that the prices charged consumers for bacon and hog products, fluctuate very little from year to year, that the price made for the finished commodity seems less closely connected with the supply of hogs, than is the price of live hogs dependent upon the supply in the country. What we would like to see is a mutual, not a one-sided understanding of this hog question. We would like to see our hog raisers informed as definitely in regard to the packers' end of the business as the packers are informed of the hog raiser's. We have an idea that frankness on the part of one element concerned in the swine raising and packing business, less preaching, and something resembling a straight show down of their own hands, would do more to set the hog business in this country on a permanent basis, than any amount of inquiry in the Old World ever will.

HORSE

Some interesting data has been gathered by the Minnesota Experiment Station relative to the cost of keeping farm horses and the average work performed by each animal per year. It was found that the average cost per year of keeping a horse was from \$75 to \$90. The average day's work varied from 3.08 hours in a mixed farming community to 3.3 hours on the large farms in the Red River Valley. It is not generally supposed by farmers that their horses cost so much per year for keep, nor that they are used so little on the average. It is even more surprising that the average hours of horse labor should be less on diversified farms than on the special grain farms.

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The stallion law of the State of Wisconsin as recently amended, is more advanced than similar laws in any other part of the United States. It provides for the separation of grade stallions from the scrubs or mongrels with which they were formerly classed and makes fines or imprisonment the penalty for breaking the law in the matter of grading or licensing. No stallion owner is permitted to use or offer for sale any stallion before he has obtained a license for it and registered the license. Certificates have been provided for stallions that have neither sire nor dam of pure breeding. Such horses will not hereafter be licensed as "grades," but will be given certificates as "mongrel" or "scrub" stallions and the certificate will state that the stallion is of "mongrel breeding" and is, therefore, not eligible to registration in any recognized stud book or if a stallion is from pure-bred sire and dam the registration board may refuse to grant "pure-bred" or even "grade" license certificates if the animal is not up to the required standard as regards size, type and soundness. The law aims to drive scrub and grade stallions out of use in the state and to make it as difficult as possible for farmers to breed their mares to low quality pure-bred horses.

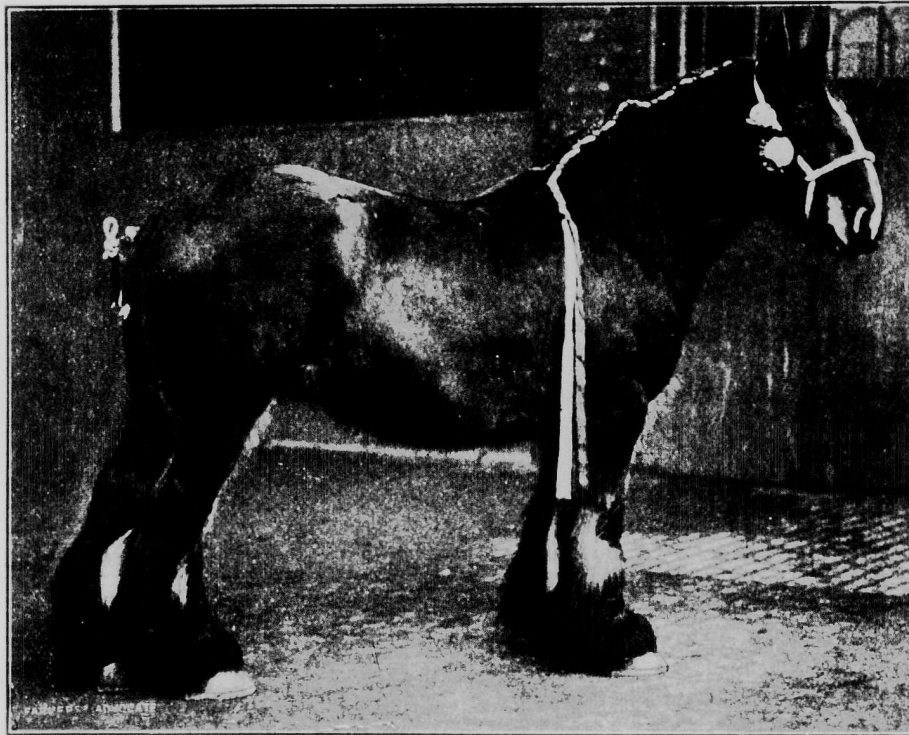
Action, Size and Strength

Following the judging of heavy draft horses at our fairs one is inclined sometimes to think that action, trotting action particularly, is over emphasized. That a draft horse should be straight, clean cut and energetic in action goes without saying. The more nearly true the legs are carried forward on the move the less energy is expended in producing the forward motion and the less will be the wear on the limbs and feet. But over-emphasis of one point has a tendency to induce under-estimation of others.

If action is considered solely as such, and is not considered in its relation to the other points of excellence in drafters, notably conformation and weight, it may happen that the true purpose of

this class of horse is overlooked in the desire to pander to popular fancy regarding "flashiness" on the move. Draft horses are intended to work at the walk. Their business in life is to shift weights and pull heavy loads. The weight of the load one or a pair of them can haul and keep on hauling day in and day out, is the measure, in a practical way, of the value of the animals. They want conformation that will give them strength for a heavy pull, and weight sufficient to move loads at the least expenditure of physical effort, as much as they need straight going legs to carry them forward with the least expenditure of energy.

Bone and foot quality cannot be given too much consideration in draft horse judging, yet it is a fact that certain of the draft breeds that are not regarded as being as nearly perfect in these points as others are distinguished in service for wearing quality and general draft usefulness equal to the breeds rated by judging authorities as better equipped for lasting work in so far as sound legs and feet can make them. Instances where this has been true in fact will readily occur and teaches what some draft horsemen require to learn, that conformation, along the line designed to give a horse the greatest strength and hauling power is very closely related to the animal's usefulness to the man who works him, probably more so than any other point.



BARNFIELD FOREST QUEEN.
Shire Mare three years old. First in class and junior champion mare at Shire Show London, Eng, 1909.

Advocates Frequent Watering

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

During the working season we water and feed our horses at 5 A. M., brush them off, and clean the stables. Immediately after breakfast they are watered again and fed oats. We have no definite quantity of grain that we feed — simply give each horse all he will eat up clean, using care to see that the oats are clean and free from weed seeds. When they are through with the grain we harness up and give them an opportunity to drink again as they are leaving the stable. We aim to leave the yard at seven o'clock. If possible we give them another drink about ten, unhitch and at 11.30 reach the stable at 12. As the horses go in they are given water again, a large tub at the stable door being filled during the morning so the water is not cold at noon.

Hay is fed before dinner, the harness sometimes and the collar always removed. The face of the collar is wiped off and the shoulders bathed with a salt or alum solution. After dinner water is again given and oats fed. After this the horses are allowed one hour before leaving the stable. They are given a chance again to drink before being hitched. In the afternoon again we like them to get water but this is not always possible. We aim to quit work in the field at six and water again at the stable door from the tub that has been filled up after dinner, take off the collars, wipe them, sponge the shoulders as at noon and feed hay. After supper we water and feed oats, grooming either before or after feeding the grain.

The question of turning horses out at night depends on the weather, also on the stable and

pasture. If the stable is large, cool and airy horses are as well inside as out and time is saved by having them in. If the stable is small, badly ventilated and over-crowded, horses are better outside and fed hay. The best place for them in these circumstances is a well sheltered yard with an open shed in it where hay may be fed. On Saturday nights we turn our horses to pasture, if the weather is not bad, taking care to bring them to the stable or yard on Sunday night for a feed of hay and oats. Grass during the week makes horses too soft for hard work.

Our method of feeding calls for a good deal of watering, more, perhaps, than is ordinarily the case. It does a horse no harm to be watered while warm providing he is not allowed to over-drink. About thirty swallows will be sufficient to quench the thirst and give him an appetite for his hay. Water should always be given horses before they are fed oats, and oats should never be fed while the horses are hot or before they have been fed hay. Horses with this treatment should do all a man wants them to and gain flesh on it.

Alta.

SUFFOLK.

A very high average of prices has ruled in the London horse sales this year. Never before has the demand been so keen for good horses and many superior horses have recently changed hands at remunerative figures.

Advices Pasturing in Summer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In Alberta we have the most nutritious of natural grasses and good pure water. Any animal that is a little worn in the legs or out of condition in any way will be greatly benefited by being turned out to pasture during the month of June or as early as possible before the mosquitoes and flies are numerous and will certainly, if left alone — not dogged or chased in any way — get as sleek as a mole, and will be in a much more healthy condition than his stabled companion, getting dry feed, probably standing on a hot plank floor with his feet contracting and getting drier every day and the pastern joints puffing up from work on the hard roads. But, of course, this does not apply to parts of the West where the grasses are coarse and more marshy, and often without natural shade. In such situations horses may be seen standing at the corner of some fence fighting flies all day and instead of having a nice sleek coat they have a worn out appearance, and would be much better with liberal hand feeding, of well-secured green oats cut before the sap has gone out of the straw into the head or grasses. I find that well-secured brome hay has the laxative properties required for brood mares and young stock, whereas timothy and other varieties have the opposite and are, therefore, best for work horses or horses doing fast work. With the hay should be given a liberal supply of oats, preferably oats mixed with cut hay, which prevents those inclined to bolt their oats before properly masticating them from doing so. I would advise any inexperienced farmer to be most careful about

the watering of his water are probably much to full of water, rather full before stabling. then oats half an hour put the bridles on to again.

Alta.

Musty O

S. G., Sask., asks from feeding musty have heated in the brown.

It is not advisable oats as grain food heated in the bin till a strong musty odor, and less digestible. respiratory trouble, disorders. Such grain that has heated moldy, does not digest and stomach and in likely to result.

ST

Some trouble seem the new stock yards has been formed and fish and equip stock the river from Winn that in 1881, the city agreement with the C by the terms of th bound itself to main city. In return for granted to the railw exemption from taxa within the city limits by a \$200,000 bond ment, it may be that with in getting the new

Wool growers of the a great wool storage l is intended to store until they get a price sult of this action or speculators are bidding in the West than have prevailed growers seem to be s venture and it is ex pounds of wool will store-house.

The sheep not only cent. or more of the he consumes, but he c other animals neglect newer districts helps that are a nuisance an On the cultivated f exterminator and a c turning into wool and weeds in most agricu claim to being one of most helpful, domesti ditions upon the farm fertility.

Getting Profit

EDITOR FARMER'S A

I once heard a spea tion, make the stater too many farmers w could not be done on doing at all. And he in time we will come more on ourselves and after our affairs. We raised profitably on a by feeding screening Some of us require to that no government c pay number one hard that a dose of govern will not help on this s to adopt the practice market and feeding th

It is nothing short are charged the year r ducts in every store i farmers and townspeo