

In fact we can all know that in spite of the handicaps surrounding the cattle feeding industry there are farmers who claim they make money at it, and certainly the appearance of their farms does not belie their statements.

But to take up "Producer's" particular case, and we do not do this to discredit him, but simply to try to find where the trouble lies and, if possible, point out what is to be avoided and what observed. Three-year-old steers should be big enough for export and export cattle should be sold earlier in the season than November first. Such cattle, in fact, did sell on the Winnipeg market during September for 3½ to 4 cents. That was the time to sell big steers. As for smaller stuff, two-year-olds, we were creditably informed that about ten days ago local buyers were paying from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, which, though lower than there is any possible reason for, still leaves a possibility of raising them without a direct loss. We also learned that three-year-olds were sold last month for 3½ cents in the Moose Mountain country and this is an illustration of how extra good stuff will sometimes bring higher prices than the average or common stuff. There are quite a number of farmers feeding cattle this winter on the promise of 4½ cents per pound next spring, and more if the market is up. On this basis "Producer" would be able to get 2 cents a pound on the 1150 pounds his steers now weigh, together with the market price of the gains. This, in fact, is what some men who live within fifty miles of him are doing, and an increase of 1 cent per pound is generally considered just a safe margin.

But after all, cattle feeding is not to be recommended as a paying proposition under all circumstances. The margin of profit under the best of management and most advantageous of conditions is so small that only those who are peculiarly adapted for cattle feeding should follow it. Farms with natural shelter, which grow considerable hay, and are located so that coarse grains are plentiful and water easily to be had are the only farms on which cattle in commercial quantities should be fed. If one has to go to the expense of providing artificial shelter, pump water, and feed grain that would sell on the market for the top price, he is not likely to make cattle pay. Conditions under these circumstances are so unnatural that cattle will not do as well on more feed as they will in a district naturally adapted to stock-raising. Added to this there are the tastes of the owner to be taken into consideration. We know men who each year go out with their horses and win championships at the larger fairs who will admit that they simply cannot keep cattle in a thrifty condition. And if a man has not got the knack of feeding steers the best markets in the world will not return him a profit. Must we then wait until we have produced a race of cattle-feeding men? Well, hardly! There are not many men who cannot acquire the art of stock-raising, and in the process of natural selection which goes on among land owners, just as much as among plants, the type of man who survives is he who can adapt himself to most conditions and especially who can adopt systems that favor the soil.

This is the chief reason we have, on different occasions, described the methods which successful cattle feeders follow, and have devoted so much of our space to discussions of cattle-feeding, namely, that by it the soil is benefited, crop yields are increased or maintained and a more substantial agricultural structure is built up. But, by all means, we say, if a man cannot make the business pay, either on account of the peculiar conditions of his farm or on account of his personal inaptitude for the work, let him leave stock-raising alone. Our aim is to increase successful farmers not to increase the meat supply.

HORSE

As illustrating how quickly fancy carriage horses deteriorate, Mr. Eben Jordan of New York sold a pair of geldings, The Baron and The President for \$10,000 two years ago, while on October 16th they changed hands at auction for \$1,550.

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Mr. John Considine of Seattle, who assisted Vancouver's first horse show so generously by his extensive exhibits, has recently purchased three exceptionally good show animals in New York. These are the ladies' pair, Quaker Maid and Dorothy, winners of a blue ribbon at Madison Square Gardens last fall and the saddle horses Mansfield and the Czar. These horses will likely be seen at Vancouver's show next spring.

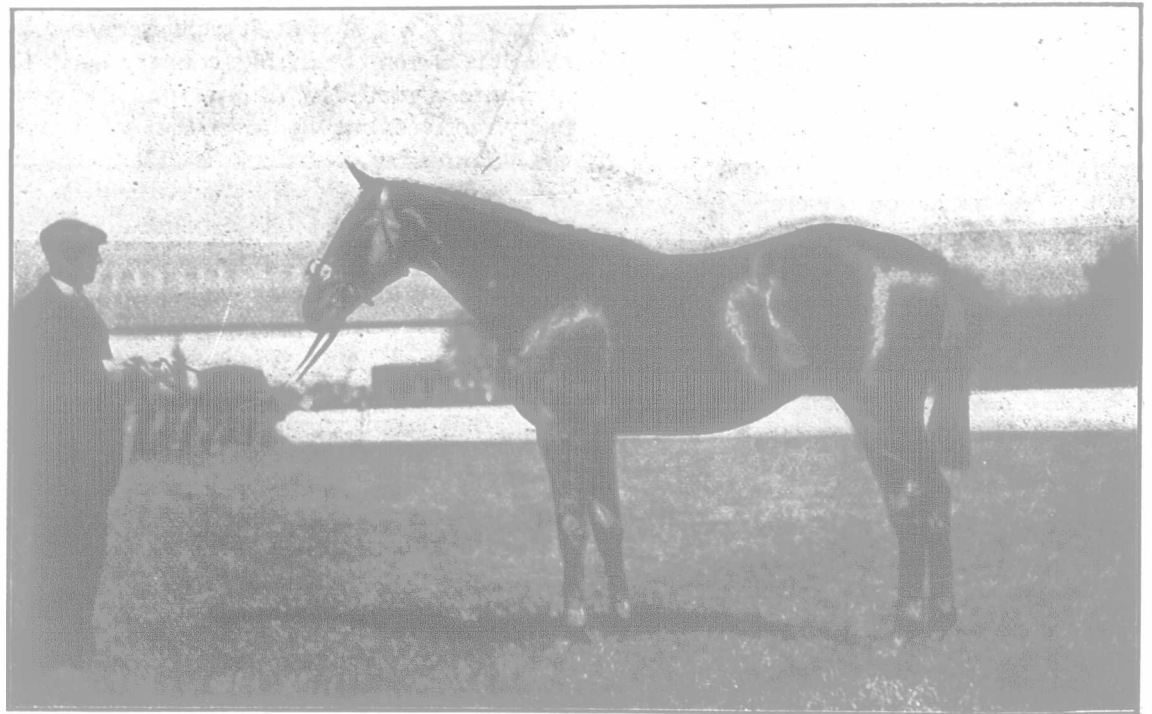
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Percheron horses are good property in the States. At one auction sale in Illinois last month 42 mares made an average of \$507. The top price of the sale was \$1,100 for the imported six-year-old mare, Petronitte. These prices make some of our Clydesdale mares on this side look cheap buying at the prices breeders and importers are quoting.

Clydesdale Characteristics

The following remarks on Clydesdale characteristics were prepared for publication in a popular Encyclopædia of Agriculture. Space not being sufficient for them in the article on "Clydesdales," the writer had this printed in *The Scottish Farmer*:

A general description of the breed may convey some idea of what the ideal Clydesdale should be. But nature does not furnish perfection, and it is the province of the breeding art, if possible, to control nature, so that some advance towards perfection may be recorded. To aid in this, the following remarks on noted Clydesdale sires and their defective family traits may be serviceable. Farmer's Fancy (Erskine's) (298) had rather small feet. Farmer's Fancy (Weir's) (300) was a splendidly formed horse in front, but indifferently made behind. Largs Jock (444) had straight hocks. Lochfergus Champion (449) was big and heavy, but rather "brainy," and some of his stock were difficult to work. Clansman (150) was a high-tempered horse. Crown Prince (Lochburnie) (207) had a typical Clydesdale head, but was rather long in the middle-piece. Merry Tom (Drumore) (536) inherited from his sire, Rob Roy (714), a hollow back, but unimpeachable legs and feet. Old Times (579) was "easy" in his back. Farmer (Drumflower) (286) was a masculine horse, with rather a long middle-piece, and soft enough feet. Lord Lyon (489) was a massive, masculine horse, whose stock almost invariably had a first-class formation of hind legs; the tribe was rather disposed, when highly fed, to laminitis. Darnley (222) had fewer faults than almost any horse of his time. His head and ears were rather to the small side, and his quarters were rather short and drooping. His walking action



REDSHANK.
Champion Hunter, Dublin Horse Show, 1908.

In connection with the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition which opens on the 28 inst. there will be a show of saddle and harness horses. The ordinary classification for such shows has been adopted and quite liberal prizes offered. Chicago at one time had a brilliant horse show in the fall, but it has recently been abandoned.

Paralysis of the Hind Part or Azoturia in Horses

This is a disease which comes on suddenly and is due to an acid in the blood. It sometimes affects the front parts as well as the hind parts, and the animal may come out of the barn feeling fine, ambitious, willing to go, and often goes faster than usual, but before it has gone very far it begins to lose its speed, hangs back, sweats profusely, breathes hard, and begins to knuckle over behind, gets lame in one or both hind limbs and in a short time is unable to go any further and often falls helpless on the road in a paralyzed condition.

The proper thing to do is to place him on a stone boat and haul him into the nearest barn, place him in a large, well bedded box stall or a barn floor where he can be turned over often until he is able to get up. Medicines should be given of a laxative nature and that will allay pain and counteract the acid condition of the blood. An injection of warm water should be given to unload the rectum of its faeces so that the animal can, if possible, urinate. If unable to do so, the urine should be drawn. A stimulating liniment or a mustard plaster should be placed over the hips and the body should be kept comfortably warm. The animal should be given plenty of drinking water with the chill taken from it, a very little, if any, feed should be given before he gets up and he should be fed on bran mashes and a very little hay after he gets up until a full recovery has been brought about.

—DR. D. ROBERTS, in the *Horse and Rider*.

was perfect, his trotting action moderate, with a tendency to "dish" a fore foot. Prince of Wales (Merryton) (673) excelled in action. He had rather a strong (Roman-nosed) head, and straight hind legs. The Flashwood family had a tendency to be long in the thighs, and "sickle-hocked," with short enough hind pasterns. Prince Charlie (M'Kean's) (629) was a very massive horse in front, but deficient in hind quarters and the formation of his hind legs. A good many of the descendants of Farmer (Drumore) (284) had a tendency to stringhalt. The combination of Darnley and Time o' Day (875) blood in later days in several instances gave a similar fault. Lord Erskine (1744) was a most masculine horse, badly coloured—that is, with too much white on face and legs—and producing stock which moved indifferently.

Lameness in Horses—Laminitis

Laminitis or inflammation of the sensitive structures of the feet, usually called founder, is of two kinds, namely, that in which the inflammatory action is first limited to the sensitive laminae or sensitive wall, and the sensitive sole; and that form in which the bone of the foot or os pedis, the sensitive wall and sole, are involved from the outset. The causes, course and tractability of the two forms differ.

CAUSES

Laminitis is one of the most painful diseases to which the horse is liable. It is caused by over-exertion, inordinate feeding, drinking large quantities of cold water when heated, a sudden chill, being compelled to stand for a long time in a cramped position during long voyages, etc. It is communicated to the feet from irritation or inflammation of an internal organ, as from pneumonia, bronchitis, inflammation of the bowels or womb, etc. In these cases, the feet, as well as the whole surface of the body, are involved. Cases caused by inflammation of the mucous membranes of the organs mentioned are much