

the case. When the market slows down it is harder to make sales, and there is more need of bringing the stock before the public by advertising. It pays to advertise, and outside of a steady newspaper campaign the exhibitions are the places to impress the quality of one's wares upon the people. Exhibitions are or should be educative, and it is upon this feature that breeders rely more or less to bring their particular breeds into popularity. That which a man knows best he likes best, provided it meets his requirements. The public must be shown good horses of the different breeds regularly, and these horses must be kept constantly before them, else they are sure to lose interest in the breed to the detriment of horse breeding generally. It will pay breeders to exhibit if they get nothing more out of it than the keeping up of the reputation of their breed and their studs. The horse-breeding industry will be injured by the breeders themselves if they stay away from the shows. No strong line-up of any one breed fails to stir up enthusiasm. Younger men and new breeders take this as an indication of the value and popularity of the breed, and resolve that the particular breed showing strongest is the one they will take. Such resolves mean sales, and sales mean business, and brisk business means a surer, steadier and better-paying market.

If there is any one time when strong exhibits should be put up more than another it is under just such conditions as the horse industry is now passing through. Every available show horse should find his way to the ring. This is the way to establish confidence in the minds of all those would-be-horsemen who are halting between two opinions, as to whether or not they had better make a start in the horse business when the outlook appears so dull. Show all those who hesitate that the horse is here to stay, that the business is one which will stand depression and that Canadian horsemen have confidence in the business in which they have been engaged for years. If the older breeders are shivering in their boots regarding the outcome, if they are afraid and bring out few horses, how can they expect the younger breeders to spend their money to go into the business? Here is a question for you Mr. Horseman. If you heard a man complaining about his business and grumbling that it had no future, and prices were bound to be low, and sales few, and slow, would you buy any stock in that business? The same applies to your horse industry. There is no getting around the fact that the demand for horses has slackened, but there is nothing to be gained by whining about it and staying home from the shows. The demand for any class of stock fluctuates, and when the sale pendulum swings most slowly is the proper time to wind up the main spring and hustle things along. The main spring of the business is producing the goods and showing them to the people. Now is the opportunity. Let us have the greatest show ever in the East this fall. Let our breeders show their faith in the horse. The horses are in the country and good importations are coming. Eastern exhibitions, for the good of horse breeding generally, should show no signs of market depression. Each breeder should do his share to keep his majesty the horse in his due place with the stock-loving public. Show a man a good thing and he'll buy it. If he buys it that is good for business.

## LIVE STOCK.

Rape makes great pasture for the pigs.

Select the ram to head the flock early. Too many good rams are never found.

If they are all fair-sized, thrifty pigs, a big litter is more valuable than a small one. Get prolific sows.

Early lambs should be weaned early, and put on a good fresh clover or rape pasture or fed cabbage. It will pay to give a little grain.

Put the ewes, after the lambs are weaned, on good pasture, and get them gaining in flesh before fall breeding. It means more lambs next spring.

The pasture has dried up of late, and if the corn is ready a little would go a long distance towards keeping the cattle up in condition or in maintaining milk flow.

Good grade beef cattle are scarce, and they will be much scarcer unless something is done to stop the replacing of beef sires by inferior bulls of milk breeds, and these latter crossed on beef cows.

It is surprising how much water the calves will drink besides the milk they get. At Weldwood a bunch of over a dozen growing

youngsters take nearly a pail of water each per day besides two feeds of sweet, skim milk of over one-half pail each. Water is essential.

There is too much carelessness or neglect in the keeping of breeding records. How often when a cow is bought at a sale and advertised to freshen at a certain time, she does not come in for several weeks longer. We do not believe that these mistakes are wilful, but they cause considerable trouble and could be avoided by keeping a service record book. No man can trust everything to memory.

A cross bull that cannot be caught in a loose box stall should be given all the freedom the stall permits, by having a rope attached to the ceiling of the stall over a pulley with one end snapped in his ring and the other carrying a light weight. This arrangement allows the bull to move about freely, and there is no danger to the attendant when it becomes necessary to take the bull out of the stall.

Considerable trouble is always experienced with foul in the feet in cattle. A remedy that has been recommended to us is: Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. powdered bluestone and 1 lb. of blackstrap molasses. Heat the bluestone in the molasses over a slow fire until it is dissolved. Do not boil. Allow to cool and saturate a cloth with this mixture, and draw it up between the clouts of the affected foot. Wrap the ends around the foot. Apply fresh frequently. It is said to quickly effect a cure.

There has been a marked decline in sheep breeding the world over during the past few years. France shows a decline of nearly 1,000,000 head. The United Kingdom has 4,000,000 head less than she had a few years ago, while the German flocks have fallen behind a like number. During the last four years Russian flocks have decreased by two millions, and since 1909 American flocks have declined three and one-half millions. Argentine is increasing her flocks by

promise between beef and milk when brought together in the ring? In taking from one and perhaps adding to the other no two judges will agree, and in the end "confusion worst confounded" must result. We do not imply that there is no place for the milking Shorthorn, for there is a place for her on thousands of farms in Canada as there is in Britain, but they should not be brought together in the ring. A reporter at the Royal Show, held recently at Shrewsbury, frequently remarks that the animals were sometimes in poor condition. "But the rest were short of flesh," or "again there were evidences of lack of flesh in a number of the exhibits"; these are two comments regarding the stock on exhibition, and to which exhibitors take objection, and justly, we believe, for no breeder will put a valuable animal into first-class show-ring shape that is to be subsequently used as a breeder. They will keep the good ones at home and show the second grade. The Canadian National or the International at Chicago have classes for milking Shorthorns, and they are patronised. That is the only just way of exhibiting Shorthorns when the two characteristics, flesh and milk, are emphasized. It allows the judge to exercise his wisdom, and it permits in the ring animals that otherwise might foolishly be brought there. With the example already set by leading fairs in this country and the neighboring Republic, it will be easier for local fairs to adopt the same method of giving prominence and justice to a breed and type which is popular, necessary and sought for, but must suffer when brought into competition with animals bred for one purpose only.

## THE FARM.

### A Plank-frame Barn at Weldwood.

In this issue are two illustrations showing the new hay and stock barn which has been built up at Weldwood this summer. To house the amount of stock which it is intended to keep on the farm it was necessary that more room be provided. Accordingly the new building shown has been

erected running at right angles to the old barn and stable, leaving the large silo in the corner between the two and convenient to both. The new barn is 66 feet long and 36 feet wide, is of plank-frame construction throughout, and is set on twenty-foot posts, the foundation being slop-wall cement one foot thick. The entire upper part of the building is loft for straw and hay, the hay being unloaded at the south end by means of a hay fork, while the straw will be blown in through a gothic in the roof from the threshing machine in the old barn.

The entire lower floor is to be used for stock.

At the south end is the horse stable, the 36 feet being divided into six stalls, some a little wider than others, to allow for the big and smaller horses. All horse stalls are 9 feet deep, and the passage behind is 7 feet wide. The feed passage in front is 4 feet wide.

Running down the west side from the entrance next the silo to the horse stable is a passage 5 feet wide. A passage the same width also extends along the north end. From this latter passage the feed is placed in the troughs in two large box stalls for feeding cattle loose. One of these stalls is 27 feet by 15 feet, and the other 27 feet by 16 feet. At the south end of these stalls wide doors—a ten-foot opening—allow teams to drive across the building to clean out the stalls. The outside doors are one six-foot, and one four-foot, the smaller one for ordinary use. Just south of these large stalls are three smaller box stalls, each 12 feet by 10 feet 4 inches. These are for colts or calves or the bull. Feeding is done from the same alley from which the horses are fed, and doors open from each stall to the bigger stalls in the rear so that they are handy to clean out when the teams are going through cleaning out the larger stalls. The larger stalls are divided by a stout plank partition, the passage being closed by a heavy roller door. All partitions are plank. That at the front of the horse stalls goes to the ceiling, while the others are 4½ feet high. The horse stalls are plank 5 feet high, with iron rods



Silver Mint.

Owned by Sir Herbert Leon Bart. Champion Shorthorn bull at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury.

about 3,000,000 head per year, having now 15,000,000 more than in 1909. New Zealand is going ahead slowly in this particular, and is now turning more attention to dairying.

### How Must Shorthorns be Judged?

Dairy Shorthorns are coming to the front, and with the increase in their numbers there must be an increase in trade in that type. The exhibition or fair is used as a medium for comparison of different breeders' stock, and the winnings are used as a basis for advertising in farm journals and in correspondence. In order to give them due prominence they must be shown, else they will occupy an unimportant position among breeds and types, and their breeder must remain in obscurity with his stock. Yet what chance has a Shorthorn, milking 10,000 pounds of milk per year, in competition with a blocky Scotch-bred animal that might perchance require assistance in rearing her calf if the young one is to be forced or used for show purposes? They meet on different footing with vastly different qualifications, despite the fact that they are both Shorthorns, pure and well bred.

The low-set kind have been popular in Canada, and in the judge's eye and mind is the image of a Missie or a Gainford Marquis. This is as it should be, for what can come of a com-