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constantly points his foot he is uneasy, he is in pain, and is either lame in that foot or will be shortly. Probably, if the hand be placed upon the hoof, it will be found to be distinctly warmer than the other (that is, in all acute cases, but this may not be so apparent in some chronic cases). This heat is due to inflammation, and is thus a second guide for us to tell us the lameness is in the foot. Suppose we now make the horse move. If the lameness is in the foot, upon turning him round, he limps when pressure is put upon that side (I am still referring to the fore limb).

Now, we will take him out of the stable and exercise him on hard ground. "He limps distinctly," you say. Well, that is another sign of foot trouble. He shows this lameness, even when walking (another sign of a diseased foot). But, as we make him travel, say, at a trot, the lameness begins to disappear. The stableman says, "He warms out of it." This is still another sign of lameness being in the foot. Now, let us take him on soft ground. Here he shows no lameness. "How is this?" you ask. Well, the lameness is in the foot, and every time he puts his foot down his weight comes upon that foot, and the soft structures inside the hoof are painfully pressed between the weight above and the hard ground below. Hence he shows lameness. But if the ground is soft, although the foot be diseased, the same pain is not felt, because the ground yields, or gives way, as weight is put upon the lame leg.

Now, suppose he shows no sign of lameness in the foot, yet on hard ground he is lame. In this case suspect a bony growth, an exostosis, such as splint, ringbone, sore shin (or, in the hind limb, a spavin).

The commonest of these is the splint. Well, we have one good guide for this. He walks soundly, but trots lame, when he has a splint. Or, suppose he shows more lameness on soft ground. Here we may feel certain we have a sprain of some kind, either of a muscle, a tendon or a ligament.

In the hind limb, part of the above will apply, but the diagnosis is more difficult. The commonest seat of lameness is in the hock. Therefore examine this carefully. If there is any difference in size, either to the sight or touch, we may be sure we have a spavin. Take the horse outside. Let someone hold his head and be ready to move off at once for signal, lift up the foot, and flex the lame leg forcibly. Hold it thus for a minute or two, and the moment you drop it cause the horse to trot. If spavin be present the lameness will invariably be much increased.

Let us assume now that there is no spavin, yet the horse is lame. Then the seat of this must be either above or below the hock. If above, the horse moves sideways to some extent, that is, from the lame side, and carries that hip lower. If the seat is in, or below the hock, that side or hip is carried higher than the other.

STOCK

English Milking Shorthorns

A British exchange, in commenting upon the dairy Shorthorn herd of a farmer near Brighton, England, quotes some milking records from individuals in the herd which go to show how well the milking function has been developed in this breed by English dairy farmers. For ten years this dairyman has been weighing every ounce of milk, from a herd of 140 cows, and, having to supply 300 gallons of milk per day the year round, some idea may be gathered of the lactation period and milking performance of each individual. In the milking record published some exceptional yields are noted. One cow gave 1,343 gallons in one year; another 760 gallons, and raised lusty, beef-type calves. The most exceptional milker in the herd is a nine-year-old cow, broad in the hooks like a dairy female that gave 314 gallons of milk between July 10 and August 10. The records of other individuals, after five and six months' milking, give yields of from 4 gallons to 6½ gallons per day.

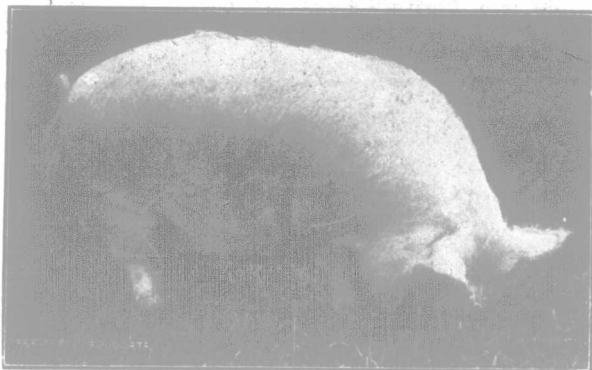
These figures tend to show that the Shorthorn in the hands of British dairy farmers is not degenerating in milk production, and show something of what can be accomplished by breeding on the basis of the record of performance.

Cost of a Six-months Calf

H. S. Arkell, professor of animal husbandry at Macdonald College, has been estimating the cost of a six-months-old calf, on the basis of the calf's value at birth and the cost of the food consumed up to that age.

The total cost of feed for the period was \$10.92. The total gain was 287 lbs., and average gain for the six months, 1½ lbs. per day. The average cost per pound gain was three and four-fifths cents. With a herd of forty calves in the stable, it was estimated that a single calf during the period of six months would cost \$2.60 for labor. Between feeding, grooming and keeping the boxes clean, practically half a man's time is occupied with his charges. Allowing the man a wage of \$35.00 per month, the labor for a single calf amounts practically to \$2.60 for the period. Against this may be noted a credit of fully half the amount for the manure. Something over 2½ tons accumulated throughout the interval. Manure is easily worth fifty cents a ton, and the amount to the credit of the calf becomes \$3.10, leaving a balance still to be charged against him of \$1.30. His total cost for the period, therefore, becomes \$12.22.

There is still to be estimated the value of the calf when born. This may be estimated at, say, \$3.00. This three dollars will cover service fee of the bull, and partially the cost of nourishment before the birth. Adding this \$3.00 to \$12.22, we have the calf costing at six months of age \$15.22, or if he weighs 372 lbs. he has cost \$4.09 cents per pound; live weight.



WALTON ROSE 56TH.
Middle White Sow, first at Bath and West of England Show in 1909.

Record Pork Prices

Pork reached \$24 for September in Chicago, the highest since 1887, and there have been only a few times in the history of the trade when it has sold that high under natural conditions. Cash business in pork products is fair. While some of the packing-house interests are looking for an increased movement of hogs, others say they do not look for any material enlargement this month or next. The packing season is drawing nearer and old stocks of product are very low. Some of the closest observers say they would not be surprised to see an effort made to break the hog market.

Dual Purpose Cows for General Farmers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In deciding the kind of stock to keep a definite idea must be had of the part which they are to play on the farm. Of farmers engaged in dairying there are two kinds: The dairy farmer, who makes the production of milk and its products his main branch; and the farmer who carries some other main line, as beef cattle or wheat. As to the dairy farmer, his course is plain. He is after butter fat in large quantities, and he breeds to that end. A few pounds more or less of beef make no difference to him, but if beef is in the way of milk production, as it usually is, then the beef will be eliminated. The breed is a matter of individual taste. Holsteins make the most of large quantities of coarse feed, while the Ayrshires do well under average conditions, and the Jersey fills the bill when the richest milk is desired. For a man who wants something to break the monotony of humdrum farm life, a good lively Jersey bull will be just the thing.

The person interested in beef has his say on the other side. The dairy Shorthorn may suit some, and there is no doubt but that this breed offers great possibilities, but at present it seems hard not to sacrifice one function or the other, and difficult to harmonize the two.

Sask.

S. J. NEVILLE.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

October 20.—How would you proceed to fit a team of farm horses for sale in order to get the maximum price? Discuss particularly the diet provided and the exercise and general care needed as well as the time taken to make horses in average working condition fit for market.

October 27.—What is your experience as to the keeping quality of butter made in Western Canada? What do you consider the reason for so much butter going off flavor within a short time after it is made? Outline important details that help to overcome the defect.

November 3.—Describe your method of finishing hogs for market, where the aim is to produce stock that will sell in the highest grade. Give particular attention to the kind of feed used during the finishing period, and state what weight you usually feed to.

November 10.—What is your opinion of the herd laws now in force in various parts of the West? Briefly outline the one in force in your district, and suggest particulars in which it can be improved.

Harvesting and Storing Roots

Root-growing is not given the attention it should receive on the average prairie farm. Too much hand labor seems involved in seeding, caring for, harvesting, storing and feeding out roots to make the crop one which the grain farmer can regard with favor. There are, however, an annually increasing number of farms on which roots are beginning to occupy quite a large place. They are essential on a mixed farm, especially a mixed farm where dairying receives any considerable attention. Hog feeders are feeding them—a splendid green food for hogs in both winter and summer, and the grain farmer, with any stock at all, even if his stock consists only of working horses, finds roots a cheap and valuable food to keep his animals in good condition during the winter season. Hence the subject embraced in the following question: What is the most expedient way of harvesting a root crop? Two contributions are published herewith, both by men of experience, Wm. Cooper, Man., and J. H. Farthing, Man.

Harvesting a Root Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The growing of roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets, involves more handwork than the average western farmer cares to undertake in these days of labor-saving machinery, and the implement manufacturer has not yet come to the assistance of the root grower to any extent. On most farms where stock is kept and cared for as it should be, there are, however, the necessary implements to lighten the labor connected with the harvesting of