

In the articles we shall publish we cannot promise that the problems before the farming community will be gone into in detail and a solution offered, but rather they will serve more as outlines of a general policy that the writers think farmers should adopt. At any time during the publication of these articles we shall be glad to receive the opinions of others, especially if they take up some fresh aspect of the case.

HORSE

If any of our readers have hit upon a particularly satisfactory stall and manger for horses we would like to hear about it for the benefit of others.

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Wind-sucking, manger-gnawing, stamping and kicking are not the best forms of exercise. A run in a field or paddock, or, failing that, a drive, is much better for either horse or colt.

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The battle of the breeds is on in earnest, Shire men, Percheron men, Suffolk men, Belgian men, all are giving reasons why the Canadian farmer should not raise Clydesdales. Can it be possible that we have too much of a good thing?

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Horse stables need not be particularly warm, but they should be free from drafts. Half a dollar's worth of tar or building paper and a few cleats will do much towards keeping the stable comfortable and the horses in condition with a minimum feed.

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Everything about horse breeding and raising is not known yet. In this issue correspondents give some personal experience which will be found of interest to many readers. Others having had something to do with horses and having learned something about them are asked to write us a letter about it.

Certificates for Clydesdales

The secretary of the Clydesdale Horse association, in again reminding breeders that the name of the owner of the sire at time of service must accompany every application for registration, makes the following further comments upon the subject:

There is a persistent determination evident on the part of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to conduct its records in a consistent and businesslike manner. As recently announced in the *Sun*, from the date of October 15th forward, the application which asks for the registration of any Clydesdale must be accompanied by the signature of the owner of the stallion, as well as the owner of the mare from which the colt is bred. This will make the question of the parentage of any animal to which the pedigree of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada is issued, somewhat more of an absolute certainty.

That this move was called for, is a fact well known to all who are in any degree in touch with horse-breeding conditions, and for several reasons. While there is little probability that the business of manufacturing pedigrees out of the whole cloth has reached a numerical proportion of more than perhaps a remote instance or two, still, the possibility of doing such a thing is now safeguarded in a double measure. The principle that "two can keep a secret, if one of them is dead" has its moral effect, and there is at least less opportunity for such an enterprise.

Another feature which this enactment will remedy is the selling and reselling of pure-bred Clydesdales already recorded without making any record of the transaction. Horses are thus traded around and no record of their whereabouts made, and this fact has militated perhaps more than any other against the absolute and final certainty of Canadian Records in the past. Under the new regulation, no colt can be recorded until his sire is certified to, and every transaction whereby he has changed hands since the time of his registration is ascertained. This will keep the Clydesdale Stud Books in close touch with the situation, which alone makes them more valuable, and will at the same time compel a little

more of business method in the matter of getting animals which are eligible for registration, recorded.

There has been far too much trucking and trading in Clydesdales "eligible for registration" in Canada, during recent years. Some of them have been eligible, many have proved unable to qualify. Many animals which, if the first owner or breeder had attended to the matter, would have passed muster, have afterwards proved ineligible because the then owner could not furnish the necessary facts in connection with the case.

But the Clydesdale Horse Association has taken up the work of commercial value. It proves, or should prove, an excellency not merely individual, but hereditary and reproductive. This value was never meant to reside in the mere paper certificate of registration. Yet in selling and buying Canadian bred fillies, to the writer's knowledge, filled-out application forms have been repeatedly given with them as proof that they were "just as good as registered Clydesdales."

There is attached to the registration of an animal an evidence of clearing the atmosphere, and it is to be hoped that they will continue until the lines on which registration is based are clean cut and unmistakable. Under the new enactment, the owner of the stallion has at least an equal say in the matter of registration of the progeny with the owner of the dam. He can give his certificate of breeding, as a receipt for payment of fees.

Another interesting feature of this ruling is in connection with artificial impregnation. By the use of the impregnator, the owner of several mares can return only one to a stallion for service, and often succeed in getting them all safely with foal by artificial impregnation. He is under no more than a moral obligation to pay for these extra foals, but, under the new regulation of the Clydesdale Horse Association, he could only get them registered by a satisfactory settlement with the owner of the stallion.

God Little Horses the Best

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The letter of Messrs. Jaques Bros., and Mr. Turner re the merits of Clydesdales and Suffolks, also Mr. W. S. Black's remarks in the recent issues of the *ADVOCATE* are quite interesting with perhaps a little too much pepper.

My own personal experience has been with the Shires and Clydes, with a strong inclination to the Shires. That the Clydes are the most popular is no criterion of their claim to being the best all-round horse for agricultural draft purposes for Canada. Facts, not opinions, count. Or because they require big over-grown horses in the large cities like Liverpool would it be wise for us out here to go headlong after that mark. We have a home market here at good paying figures for horses from 1200 to 1500 pounds, and if they have the quality at this weight they are all right. I have a horse bred from an approved light mare and a standard bred stallion weighing 1150 pounds that has more horse power to the pound, that is, for general purpose work on the farms than any horse with Clyde or Shire blood I ever saw, but the extra weight counts on the gang plow.

I am inclined to think, like Mr. Black, that there is a strong relationship between the Clydes and Shires. I have a pure-bred Clyde imported from Scotland at present in my stable and if he was with eleven Shires in a row it would puzzle an expert to pick him out.

The Clyde horse has many good qualities too numerous to mention here. He has the cleanest, best shank, hock, and pastern of any breed, barring the thoroughbred, but in his native home he is bred for a cart horse and he must have a place for the saddle and I have been told by good authority that he must not be so big at the girth that the saddle will slip back! One thing is certain that the majority of the Clydes are deficient here, they have not got fireplace enough to heat the boiler. Every pound a horse possesses at his girth measurement is worth two pounds anywhere else.

If Mr. Jaques has not made a mistake in saying that the average girth measurement of winning Suffolks in England is over 8 feet, they must be whales and are very different from what I have thought them to be, viz: good little horses. I have never seen a horse that would girth 8 feet in Canada.

At present I am looking for a good little Shire, not because I think I could not get a Suffolk horse good enough, but I don't want a mix up. I don't think there is any mistake in using a

medium-sized well-bred horse on small mares. I started my bunch by getting three nichie pony mares. I got the three all in foal at the time for less than \$20.00 each. I got an excellent Shire (pure-bred imported) stallion weighing about 1600 pounds and until he played old age my bunch did well. Very few of the horses travelling in this district go much over 1600 to 1800 pounds, and if they have the girth and quality, that weight is sufficient to produce good useful horses from even small mares.

Edenbower Farm, Sask.

J. D. GALE.

Uses and Popularity of Suffolks

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have carefully read through Mr. Norman Jaques' short article in your paper of October 14th. I fail to see why Mr. Turner should take offence at anything it contained. The article in question was straight forward. Mr. Turner's reply is full of insinuations and innuendoes!

The remark "The Suffolk crosses with Western mares only produce the cheapest horse in the market":

In Australia and the Argentine the Suffolk crosses on the native mares, produce (1) the heavy weight carrying hunters, these have sold in England from \$750 up to \$1,100.

(2) Artillery and cavalry horses.

(3) Crossed on heavier mares produce horses much sought after by the teamsters and cockies (small farmers). They are so much liked, that if they cannot buy them at two or three years, they take them on the understanding that they are returned at five years old and then sent down to the cities where they make good money for city work. The Australian press has often referred to them. They show to great advantage in the lorry, which is fast superseding the dray—even in the colonies—for the conveyance of merchandise to and from the railway and steamers, these active horses have been found to be eminently suited, as in these days, when business has to be conducted at high pressure speed, the empty lorry has to be taken along at a good round trot.

The Irish breeder, the best horseman in the world, has demonstrated that the Suffolk crossed on the light, weedy, thoroughbred mares produce:

(1) A very useful all-round horse and often a good hunter.

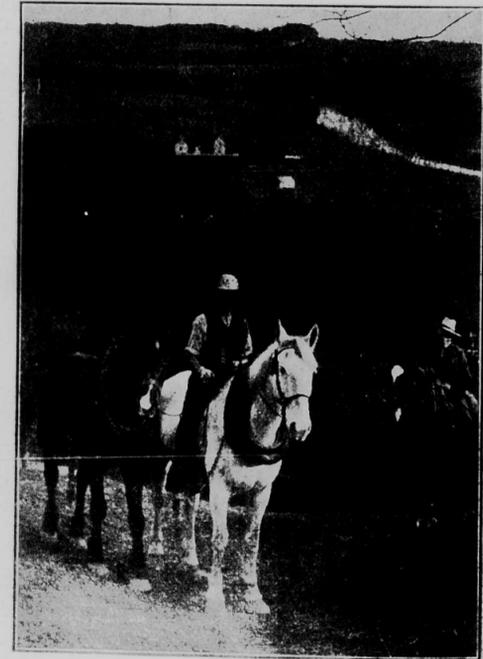
(2) The foundation that enables him to again use the thoroughbred, to produce of one the most expensive heavy-weight carrying hunters in the world.

Will Mr. Turner kindly enlighten me on three points:

(1) Why won't the Suffolk crossed on the Western mares produce the same results.

(2) Why was the Suffolk stallion turned out of the ring in the class "Sires suitable for getting remounts" at the Dominion show?

(3) What results do Clydes produce from the same class of mares.



PLOWMEN HIVING HOME

Will Mr. Turner time the names of found the Suffolk of the prize winning for sale.

The Royal Show castle, close to the large Suffolk breed district and was gus stallion. The reas Scottish railway m legged horses, they ion:—For railway v their legs are unsui fer clean-legged hor in their feet and legs

No greater argun "The Suffolk is with horses for crossing than the remarks o *Journal*:—

"Not only was th that won the open c teams at the Int London, 1908), my remarkable thing an the public was *how t, such great advantage pure breeds.*

I entirely agree "After all, the publ must indeed be grati men, who have bac chasing Suffolks, and mares to be covere judgment so well co national show, and t crossing from countr more or less similar t London, England

Treatment

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

As a farmer, I a draft horse; only mer and have considerab horses, can raise road ably. The farmer sho he should raise them. In the first place, it class sires. By all m bred, and possess siz quality. I advocate, as the better bred th factory are the results a colt that the people more to raise him.

The average farmer horse, as this class c inclination to walk a A good draft stallion c dispositions produce quiet, and easily train work on the farm. and the restraint of that soon wear themse

Moderate work does carrying a colt, but ju is better to have the or, if they come early day time and turn tl the baby colts the cho oats, with some wheat molasses, is good fo never will make as g vigorously growing. that the weanling gets plenty of it, and a cha in peace. Plenty of e: the open air on pleas age the animal is.

The two-year-old co harness in the winter. gone through, the bett be in the spring to do easier to keep colts fro to break them of such have every strap and strong that there is no a colt finds out that l halter or other part of trouble, perhaps for all t

Don't fail to give tl when idle, sufficient ex healthy condition. Wh on ordinary feed, and c tional food is given, se his digestive system. I