

within which Thoroughbred blood is valuable, solely because of the extravagant claims which have been made for it in certain quarters. A far more important question is the effect of racing upon that breed itself. Does the modern style of racing develop a desirable type, either of Thoroughbred or Standard-bred? This question must, I think, be answered in the negative. All that is needed in a race-horse is ability to cover a short distance at high speed, drawing or carrying as little weight as possible. We are all more or less familiar with the type thus developed. No wonder Hon. Sydney Fisher, in his evidence, characterized some of these racing machines as "weeds." We want something more than mere grit and ambition, even for light horses. We want substance, beauty, style, action, and these qualities the modern race-horse cannot give us.

That racing does not develop a desirable type is, I think, clearly shown by the fact that in England it has been found necessary to establish the Hunters' Improvement Society, with its own stud book and annual shows, in order to develop a more powerful type of hunter; and that the United States Government has established a department in Colorado to develop a strain of carriage horses with more substance, beauty and action than the ordinary Standard-bred; and another station, in Vermont, to resuscitate the Morgans. These facts seem to prove conclusively that racing does not develop a desirable type. Mr. Hendrie has entirely ignored these vital points. If he wished to introduce Thoroughbred blood, the racing type is not the best. We should get the heavier, more substantial horses, even though they could not win races.

I am exceedingly sorry to differ from Mr. Hendrie, but think I am justified in closing this letter, as I did my previous one, by saying: "I have no objection to racing as such, but, for the reasons given, I do not myself think that the encouragement of racing, by permitting betting, would have any beneficial effect whatever upon horse-breeding in Canada."

T. B. MACAULAY.

Montreal, P. Q.

### Mares Losing Their Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I quite agree with our friend from Leeds Co., as to learning from experience of others, but I fear his experience in this line might certainly be termed the "dark side." But, cheer up, brother farmers, "there is a silver lining to every cloud." In the year 1907 I bred my mare, which was a grade Clydesdale, four years old, and weighing about 1,600 pounds, to a pure-bred Clydesdale stallion. This was her first foal, and she just went the eleven months and two days. For more than two weeks previous to her foaling she was losing her milk, similar to the mare spoken of by our Leeds Co. friend. Well, she had a fine filly colt, which was good and strong, and has done well ever since, about which I will say a few words later.

In the year 1909 I bred this same mare to the same stallion. This time her milk ran from her same as before. She had a horse colt which was on his feet before the mother. He also did well, at ten months old he weighed 905 pounds, and I sold him for \$150, to go to Saskatchewan, and he landed there in good order.

With the exception of when she was nursing the foals, she worked all the time.

Now, a few words as to the filly of 1907. She is two years and nine months old, weighs 1,770 pounds with a halter on, is in foal to a pure-bred stallion, and is within a month of her time; is still working at different kinds of work on the farm.

So now, dear brothers of the soil, cheer up for our mare and foal may be O. K., which I sincerely hope they will be. BROTHER FARMER.

Russell Co., Ont.

### Four-horse Eveners and Lines.

Below will be found cuts, with description, of two different four-horse eveners sent in by two of our subscribers. In Fig. I, sent in by John Cameron, Huron Co., Ont., by an ingenious arrangement of pulleys and chain, it is claimed that the off horse can walk in the furrow, and yet there will be no side draft. Fig. II, sent by R. J. McGaghran, Renfrew Co., Ont., will be understood from the cut and description. Mr. McGaghran also sends a sketch, Fig. III, of his method of rigging up four-horse lines, with short description. "The Farmer's Advocate" readers who have not owners of their own, will be able doubtless to get valuable hints from these contrivances.

Cutting "The Farmer's Advocate."

Noticing in your issue of April 11th, a request from W. Mc. for a four-horse eveners, which was sent in by a two-horse plow, with eveners, I have drawn in furrow and other details, and have enclosed drawing of same, which you can use, except for non-payment. A. and B.

hinder, mower, etc. C is a strong doubletree, 5 feet 4 inches long, and from right end to center of first pulley is 7 inches. From center of first pulley to D, where plow-head clevis fastens, is 15 1/2 inches. Also, from center of first pulley to center of second pulley is 21 inches. At left end of doubletree, C, bore three holes, first one 2 1/2 inches from end, second hole 2 inches from first one, and third hole 2 inches farther on, and fasten

being attached to B, and the other end can be wrapped around beam of plow at any convenient place, usually where the coupler is, and must be hitched up fairly tight, so that there will not be too much slack when turning to the left. This evener will work on any make of sulky plow, and there will be no side draft.

Huron Co., Ont.

JOHN CAMERON.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

W. Mc. wants to know if there is a four-horse evener to be used on a two-furrow plow, with off horse in furrow, and other horses on sod. I submit the drawing (Fig. II.). Have worked the evener last fall, with entire satisfaction, on a walking two-furrow plow, and do not see why it would not work with tongue. I do not know what the exact length of the three-horse evener should be, as mine was off a sulky plow, and was a little too long. The fourth horse's singletree will lap over the third horse's singletree a couple of inches.

For four-horse lines (Fig. III.), remove lines from inside team, and take check lines from these and put them on outside lines, lengthening them by snapping spreads of inside team to the ends. Pass these lengthened check lines over the back of second horse, from each side to the bit of third horse. Next, tie the halter shank from outside horse's bit to second horse's hame rings, and the lines are complete.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

R. J. MCGAGHRAN.

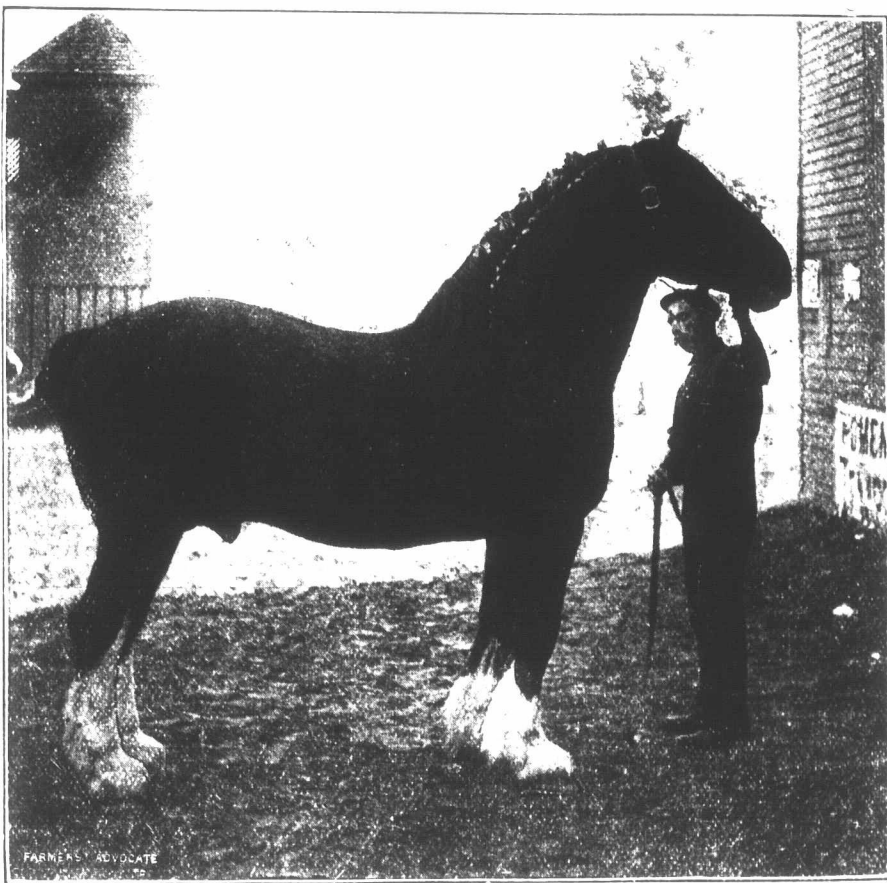
Farmers in Manitoba have been paying as high as \$700 a pair for good heavy draft geldings for farm work. Of course, this price is exceptional, but the fact that it was paid is significant.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Our Scottish Letter.

It is more than time I was keeping readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" informed as to matters in the Old Country. We have had a splendid seed time, and I gather from Canadian correspondents that you have been equally favored by Providence. Gentlemen of a reminiscent turn of mind are of opinion that no such seed time has been known in Scotland since 1868. One just remembers that season. It was followed by a beautiful summer, and a phenomenally dry harvest. Possibly that year all through was too dry, but this season so far has been everything one could desire. To day, and on several days of this week we have had showers and a low reading of the temperature, but, taken all in all, we have nothing to complain of. March was fine. May, it opened with work far in arrears, on account of heavy rains during January and February; it closed with farm work generally as far advanced as anyone wished it to be, with flockmasters in excellent spirits, on account of the condition of the ewes, the abundance of milk, and consequent favorable prospect for the lambing season. No one honestly has any ground of complaint against Providence so far as 1910 has gone.

The month of March generally sees the close of the educational season. All the Agricultural Colleges of which Scotland now boasts, three, have had successful sessions. The benches in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen have been crowded, and development are taking place all the time. Perhaps the fact of the close attempt to do something for the Crofters and small holders, in the north of Scotland. These are a social charge upon the Aberdeen College, and the problem is how to refer to, and put on, improved methods of agriculture. The plan, best adopted, of small training two-horse plows, being given to go down and help with the work of the Crofters, is an excellent idea, but, doubtless, on a large scale, it will be a long time before the Crofters can be helped.



Prince Romeo (imp.) (8144).

Clydesdale stallion, foaled June, 1888. Owned by Charlton & Henderson, Dundee and Bolton, Ont. Prince Romeo and Prince of Carrichan (8141), foaled the same year, are the oldest and probably the only living entire sons of Prince of Wales (613).

clevis in whichever one is found to be best. The two pulleys on doubletree, we got off an old horse-power, such as are found on ends of arms. The chain passing through pulleys will work more satisfactorily if links are not too large, one end

