

of them do, but the great majority claim there is no money in them, and are content to leave the business to others. Those who are raising hogs for market appear to be making something out of them, so that it would seem that the difficulty in the way of making hog-raising profitable lies with the man, rather than with the conditions. The trade in pure-bred stock is quite dull. The fascination of wheat-farming still holds many to that branch alone, while the scarcity of money has deterred many others from investing in stock. Taking the country by and large, the prospects at present are that the amount of wealth produced in the West from grains and cattle will be about the average of a decade, or probably a little more. We have yet to run the risk of frost, further drying winds, and early fall snows. Under these circumstances, farmers are wisely adhering to a policy of economy, so that there will be fewer regrets if the best prospects do not materialize.

P. S. J.

## HORSES.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA STALLION ENROLLMENT LAW.

Pennsylvania is the second largest consumer of horses of any State in the Union, according to Circular No. 9 of the State Live-stock Sanitary Board, but it seems that a comparatively small percentage of the horses used are home-bred. It is claimed that the horses produced in Pennsylvania to-day are fewer in number and inferior in type and conformation to those of a decade or more ago. There are many stallions of low class standing for service; these unnecessarily waste and restrict rural wealth and prosperity, and tend, in a measurable degree, to check the development of the resources of the commonwealth. There is much misrepresentation of stallions to owners of brood mares. To prevent such fraud, it has been found necessary to designate stallions of greatest breeding value, and to eliminate the wholly unfit.

At the instance of the State Live-stock Breeders' Association, and following the precedent of European countries, notably France, and also some of the Canadian Provinces, together with several of the United States, including Wisconsin, Minnesota and Utah, the Legislature of 1907 passed a law, the substance of which is as follows:—

1. The name, description and pedigree of every stallion in the State used for breeding purposes shall be enrolled by its owner with the State Live-stock Sanitary Board. A certificate of such enrollment must be filed with the prothonotary of the county or counties in which the stallion stands for public service.

2. In order to obtain such a license certificate, the owner must file a veterinarian's certificate, or his own affidavit, as to the freedom of his horse from hereditary unsoundness, etc.

3. Pedigrees of all pure-bred stallions for which license certificates are asked shall be submitted, and owners who furnish registry certificates, properly authorized, shall be granted a license certifying the stallion to be pure-bred. The license certificate of a stallion whose sire or dam is not pure-bred, shall designate him as grade, while a stallion whose sire and dam are pure-bred, but of different breeds, shall be licensed as cross-bred.

4. Copies of a stallion's license certificate shall be kept posted in conspicuous places, both within and upon the outside of the main door of the stable where such stallion stands for service. Every bill, poster or advertisement shall contain a copy of the certificate of registration.

5. Unsound stallions, for which license has been refused, after they have been duly certified by the State Veterinarian, shall not be used for public service in this State.

6. A fee of \$1.00 for examination and enrollment of each pedigree, and an additional fee of \$1 for the license certificate, to be renewed annually, shall be paid to the State Live-stock Sanitary Board. The fees thus paid are to be deposited in the State Treasury for the use of the commonwealth.

7. Transfers of certificates of enrollment will be issued upon the submittal of satisfactory proof of a transfer of ownership, and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents.

8. The State Live-stock Sanitary Board is authorized to issue special certificates of approval, upon voluntary request from the owners of stallions, showing that such horses, on account of superior type, conformation and breeding, are especially commended to the breeders of the State.

9. Violations of the provisions of the Act shall be punished by a fine.

The successful administration of the above Act is calculated to insure to the breeders of the State:

First.—The prevention of misrepresentation regarding the breeding or registration of any stallion standing for public service.

Second.—The elimination from the breeding ranks of all horses the get of which are especially liable to be rendered unfit for useful service, on account of hereditary unsoundness or disease.

Third.—The means of determining those individuals from which, on account of their superior breeding, type or conformation, may be expected most uniformly satisfactory results.

This law represents the mature thought of many

breeders, who were controlled wholly by public-spirited motives, and it will be administered to encourage and promote the horse-breeding industry in this commonwealth. With important elements of real danger removed, and with the sources of the greatest benefits indicated, it is hoped that breeders will be helped to follow the course this Act is intended to make clear.

### MATCHING FARM TEAMS.

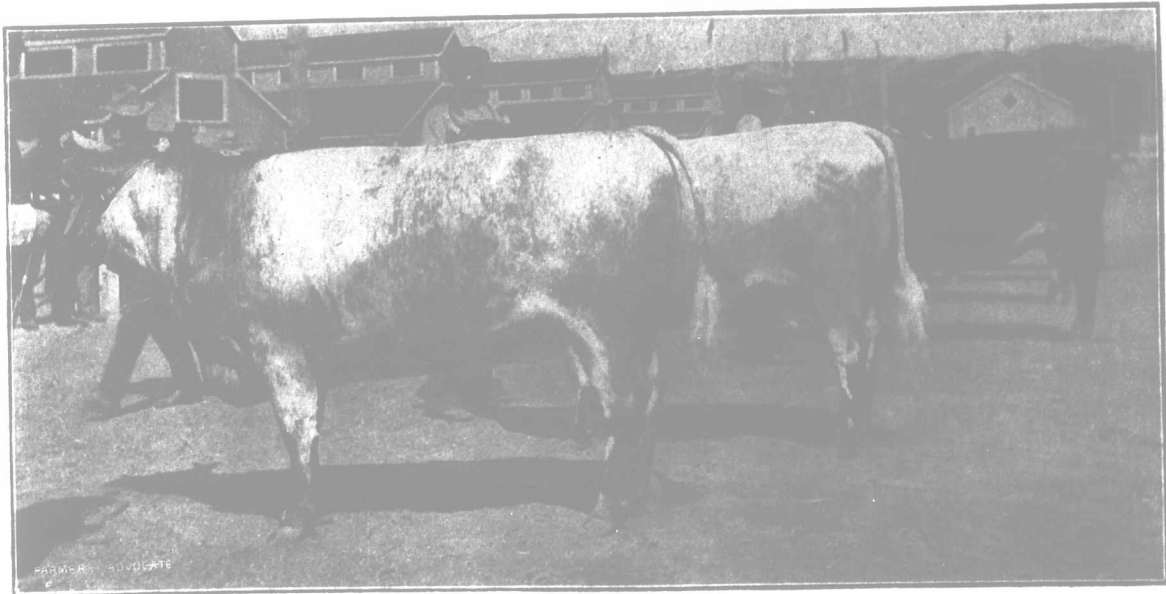
Matching horses is an art, and an art which quite a number of farmers and horsemen seem unable to master. It requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that resemble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A man has to have more than the color of the animals in mind to do this successfully. To have a team closely alike in color and markings is desirable, but it's not the whole thing, as some men seem to think.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action; strong, clean, vigorous movement of feet and legs, attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horse. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus; a team, each of which stands up to the bit in about the same way, are attractive to buyers and pleasing to the man who drives them.

In a farm team, strength and conformation might possibly be placed before action; at any rate, it should come second. A team ill-matched in regard to strength and staying powers, is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat, beneath the hide. Size, to a certain extent, may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of a hundred pounds or so in weight doesn't matter greatly when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference in size will be so clear as to detract from the value of the team. Size is important, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance. Color comes last of all in the major points to be considered. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet, strangely, some men consider it the all-important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temperament, that one's whiffletree is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one is fagged out hours before the other shows fatigue; but if the two stand about the same in height, weigh up very nearly alike, and resemble each other in color and markings, they are rated as a well-matched team. In reality, they are anything but matched.

### PREMIUM PICTURE OF BARON'S PRIDE.

A splendid photo-engraving of the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, may be obtained by any present subscriber of "The Farmer's Advocate" who will send us the name of one new yearly subscriber, accompanied by \$1.50. The engraving is 7½ x 11 inches in size, and is printed with a soft tone, combined with much clearness of detail, on a card of finest coated stock. It is a beautiful picture to frame and hang in the library or sitting-room of any horseman's home. Copies may be purchased from "The Farmer's Advocate" at 50 cents each.



The Winning Two-year-old Shorthorn Heifers at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary.

First, Roan Beauty, owned by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.

## LIVE STOCK.

### EXPERIMENTAL NOTES ON CALF-RAISING.

A comparison of skim-milk calves and sucking calves was made at the Nebraska Experiment Station, and the calves kept under observation for 147 days. In that time, the average gain of skim-milk calves was 292 pounds, and sucking calves 343 pounds. The amount of gain in this test was in favor of whole milk, but a greater economy was shown in the use of skim milk.

\* \* \*

Calves intended for dairy cows are the better for being raised on a growth-producing but comparatively non-fattening ration. A good practice is to give such calves whole milk for a fortnight or so, gradually substituting, during the next two weeks, skim milk, so that by the time the calves are a month old, their drink is entirely skim milk. Grain should be fed after they are four weeks old. Ground oats are excellent as a grain feed.

\* \* \*

At the Kansas Experimental Station tests were made in comparing the feeding value of pasteurized skim milk and fresh separator milk for calves. The results show that there is little difference in the value of these materials in calf-feeding. Calves at first may show a dislike to the cooked flavor of the pasteurized milk, but soon take to it readily. It has no ill-effects upon the digestive system; in fact, in this respect is less dangerous than skim milk that has become contaminated.

\* \* \*

Experimental results differ as to the value of hay tea in calf-rearing. At the Kansas Experimental Station this material did not prove very satisfactory in tests undertaken. In other tests, however, it has been shown that two gallons of hay tea, to which one-fourth pound each of flaxseed and wheat middlings were added, the middlings, during the two months the test was under way, being increased to one pound a day, gave gains in weight in the calves on an average of two pounds each per day.

\* \* \*

Scouring is always an indication that there is something defective in the feeding ration. A good remedy in mild cases is a tablespoonful of dried-blood meal. In serious cases, the addition of one or two raw eggs with the dried-blood has proven successful. Other remedies, such as formalin and lime-water, are advised.

### IMPROVING THE FLOCK.

The present is a favorable time to plan to found a flock of sheep or to improve an existing flock, by weeding out the inferior and unprofitable ewes, giving them the freshest pasture to improve their condition, selling them to the butcher, replacing them with a better class, and securing a first-class ram to mate with the ewes. A good class of breeding ewes can be bought at a reasonable price just now, and the temporary lull in the demand from the States for breeding stock of this class, which, like all other lines of stock, has its ups and downs, will surely be succeeded by an active demand, for the reason that sheep are scarce in the country, and lambs are steadily wanted at better-paying prices than any other class of stock, considering the cost of production. Those who buy early will have the advantage of first selections, and, as the stock in the hands of breeders of pure-bred sheep is larger than usual, owing to the falling off of the American demand, buyers will find the conditions decidedly in their favor.