

THE HORSE.

Don't forget that the horses require salt regularly. This part of the ration is too often neglected.

Give the colt a chance to pick a little grain. It will not be long before it will be necessary to wean him. The better he is eating, the less he will miss his dam.

Give the horse a thorough grooming every day. It will keep him in much better condition on less feed than if forced to go with the pores of the skin partially or entirely closed by perspiration drying on him.

Watch your horse. If he stops feeding suddenly, or if he breathes short and quickly, or if his ears droop, he is in danger of a heat or sunstroke and needs attention at once. If a horse is overcome with the heat, get him into the shade, sponge him and give two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a pint of water. Use cold water or chopped ice on the head.

It is a too common practice for farmers to work their horses in the hay and harvest field from morning till night, watering them only at noon. The driver usually has several refreshing drinks during this time. This want of water is not only distressing, but it causes the horses to drink to excess at noon and at night, which is frequently accompanied by bad results. If you would treat your horses humanely, give them water in the forenoon and afternoon when the weather is excessively hot.

Horse Market Active in Chicago.

For some time there has been considerable dissatisfaction among Canadian horsemen because of a light market for horses. Not nearly so many as were expected were used for army purposes, and the apparent inactivity of the market led many farmers to cease breeding their mares. The following letter from Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Horse Society of America, indicates that there is not a demand, especially in the United States, for good, draft horses at very remunerative prices. Several hundreds of horses are now being shipped abroad weekly from Chicago alone, and the demand seems unlimited. This should give an upward tendency to the horse market in Canada. The following is Mr. Dinsmore's letter:

"Decided improvement in the horse market is manifest. Exports to Europe have already begun, despite very high ocean rates. Marx and Hammel have forwarded three shipments to Harve, France, part of which were billed directly to Belgium via Harve, as the port of Antwerp is not yet available. Vanlandingham, of Belgium, who formerly acted as interpreter for many Americans purchasing pure-bred horses in France and Belgium, has begun buying horses on the Chicago market and expects to ship at least 100 per week. Another firm, the identity of which has not yet been disclosed, began July 7, so that from the known arrangements of these three exporting firms, from 400 to 500 horses will be purchased and shipped abroad each week from Chicago alone. St. Louis will undoubtedly be in the game soon, so that farmers may look for a good demand for surplus drafters.

"The Marx and Hammel consignment of 200 head which left Chicago July 1 were a good useful lot of work horses, ready for immediate service. All were broken most of them right out of farm work. They ranged from 15.3 to 16.3 hands in height, and from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds in weight, in good working flesh. The majority were geldings, but mares are just as acceptable, or a little more so. The best type of draft horses are wanted, but the less desirable ones are accepted at a discount in price. Harry McNair, in commenting on this, said: 'It is easier to sell a real good drafter for \$300 than a mediocre one for \$225.' Horse row comment credited the cost price of this last lot of 200 head at \$265, average on the Chicago market, which means a cost of about \$240 each in the country. There were a number of horses in the shipment which cost over \$300 per head and a good many that did not cost over \$225, for the spread between the good ones and the medium kind is great.

"The horse that is most sought for is the one that will stand 16.3 to 17 hands, with depth of chest equal to one-half his height, and well proportioned throughout. Such a horse must be strong backed, powerful in build, deep middled and well let down in the flanks, with good underpinning, and weigh over 1,700 pounds in working flesh. Such horses will bring from \$325 to \$350 each. Short, steep pasterns, small constricted feet or crooked hocks are not wanted, and unsound horses are also declined with thanks, although a slight puff about the joints will get by if the horse is otherwise sound.

"One fact of special interest to farmers is that the exporters will take the mediocre stuff if they can not get the best. No man can afford to sell the best if he expects to improve his horses. It is therefore, good policy to cut out all of the smaller, less desirable work horses, and dispose of them as buyers appear; and they will come more and more frequently, for there is a steadily growing demand for drafters for city and construction work, as well as for export. Shrewd judges of the market predict that by 1921 good draft horses will be higher in price than ever before; and then, five years too late, there will be a frenzied stampede of farmers to breed their mares and with this will come a widespread demand for good stallions, which the pure-bred horse breeders of America must meet."

The Collar.

The Boston Work Horse Relief Association is doing a good work in giving information regarding the proper care and treatment of the work horse, and in endeavoring to see that he is treated right when in the harness and out of it. The following paragraphs discussing the fitting of the collar are timely. Some teamsters are very careless regarding the fitting of the collar and hames and as a result their teams labor under the distressing handicap of sore shoulders.

"The collar should be just large enough to permit a man's hand to pass inside the collar between the lower end of the collar and the neck or breast of the horse. If the collar is too loose it will cause friction; if too tight it will choke the horse, and cause sore withers. Test the fitting of the collar by lifting up the horse's head.

"The hames should fit the collar; if too long, they will probably be buckled too tight at the top, and in this way the collar will be made to pinch the horse at the top. Sores thus produced begin by a pimple or very small boil, often overlooked because the mane covers it.

"Examine your horse continually, and if there is any sore spot, adjust the collar so that it will not touch that spot. If the skin is merely wrinkled, bathe it with witchhazel or diluted vinegar. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean water, containing a little salt.

"If the collar 'rides up', it can be kept down by a martingale running to the girth, or by an extra girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

"The best collar for a mature horse, whose weight does not vary much throughout the year, is the leather collar. But for most horses, the best collar is one stuffed with hair, and cover with ticking. With this collar, if the horse's shoulder becomes sore at any point, the lining of the collar can easily be ripped, and the hair removed or pushed aside at that point, so that no pressure will come on the sore place.



A Good Span of General-purpose Horses.

Owned by a Haldimand County farmer.

"Collar pads are much used, but they quickly become dirty, cannot easily be cleaned, and thus cause many sores. Still a pad that makes the collar fit is better than an ill-fitting collar without a pad.

"By all means, clean the inside of the collar every night. If you wait until the next morning, you are likely to forget it. Of course you will clean the horse's shoulders as soon as the collar is removed. The salt sweat drying on the skin is what does the mischief."

LIVE STOCK.

Sunshine and exercise make strong pigs.

A community live-stock breeding association furnishes an excellent means of getting acquainted with one's neighbors and of acquiring information relative to the breeding and handling of live stock. Have you such an association in your neighborhood?

An auction sale of 172 head of Shorthorns bringing \$378,505 is a new world's record. This was the price which Messrs. Carpenter and Ross received the last week of June for their offering of high-quality Shorthorns. A considerable number of the cows and heifers were of the Maxwalton strain. A large number of both cows and bulls were imported. The top price was \$19,500 for the yearling bull, Imported Cudham Dreadnought, which went to the bid of Haylands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill. The bulls averaged \$3,483. The females averaged \$1,845, with Maxwalton Gloster 7th, a six-year-old cow with heifer calf at foot, topping the sale at \$6,000. These prices indicate a demand for Shorthorns.

Live Stock News From England.

We are now in full swing with our county shows, which are being attended by hundred of Canadian soldiers still in the Kingdom and lucky enough to be situated nearby these functions. Colonials from everywhere visited the Royal Norfolk Show at Norwich and feasted their eyes and their respective judgments upon the cattle, sheep and pigs of that part of the country. Red Poll cattle, the dual-purpose native bovines of East Anglia, made a fair display, and Lord and Lady Graham, T. Brown & Sons, and Major Astley were the chief winners. Among Large Black pigs, Stanley Stimpson and Beverley Ringer took the lion's share of

first prizes, and H. E. Smith was the most successful exhibitor of Suffolk sheep, other awards going to W. F. Paul and Chivers. The champion Shire stallion was the Norfolk Shire Horse Society's 2,500-guinea purchase at Newmarket—Lincoln John—by Marden John. The champion female Shire was H. M. King George's yearling, a daughter of Friar Tuck. A. T. Pratt & Captain Raymond Catchpole were the chief winners in Suffolk horses, and C. F. Kenyon, H. C. Callaby, J. Chivers, and B. W. Mills won in Hackneys.

Friesian cattle are still soaring in prices over here. A six-year-old cow (imported) Terling Jeltje 31st, now yielding eight gallons a day, was put in the biddings at Lord Rayleigh's sale in Terling, Witham, Essex, on June 16, at 3,000 guineas and rose to 5,300 guineas before she was secured by Mrs. Putnam, who exhibits Hackneys in harness. One of the two-year-old bulls, Lavenham Janus, made 3,600 guineas to Lady Charles Fitzroy, while a yearling bull fetched 2,600 guineas and a three-months-old 2,200 guineas. The eighty-two lots realized £30,019 10s., of which the four bulls contributed £6,825 and averaged £1,706 each. The seventy-eight cows and heifers averaged £297 7s. 7d.

ALBION.

England's Seventy-Eighth Royal Show.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The 78th annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at Cardiff, South Wales, from June 24 to 28, and, as well as receiving an excellent entry of pedigreed stock, the exhibition was notable for the extraordinary number of colonial and foreign visitors, soldier and civilian alike, all potential buyers let us hope of foundation stock, but all nevertheless keenly interested in the diverse breeds. Some 350 Canadian soldiers, interested in agriculture, visited the show, and were piloted round the stalls by experts who explained to them the points and merits of the respective breeds. They were specially welcomed by the President of the Show, Sir John Bowen-Jones, Bart. The educational and demonstration side of this year's show was very marked, a contrast to other years, and other times, when sideshows, regimental bands, etc., were the things considered to "pull" the mob to the show. We are endeavoring to make our shows much more practical in the future. The Prince of Wales visited the show on the second day, and both he and his Royal father, the King, were exhibitors of many different breeds, for the Prince has a large stock farm at Stoke Climsland, in the Duchy of Cornwall. This is the third visit of the Royal Show to Cardiff, but a comparison betwixt this year's exhibition and even that of 1902, the second, would not be fair, for pedigreed stock breeding has considerably extended its ramifications in the meantime. The entries secured for this show numbered as follows:

Stock	Prizes Offered	No. of Entries
Horses.....	£3,420	569
Cattle.....	2,990	867
Sheep.....	2,020	586
Goats.....	120	91
Pigs.....	1,057	389
Poultry.....	458	1,383

Dissecting the classification, Shire horses attracted 72 entries, Suffolks 60, Clydesdales 22, Percherons 40, Welsh ponies 47, and Hunters 118, while Hackneys and ponies of that type aggregated 38. Shorthorns (beef) were 117 strong; milking Shorthorns 95; Herefords 111; Red Polls 45; Friesians 79; Jerseys 98, and Guernseys 71. Among sheep, Southdowns numbered 57; Shropshires 64; Romneys 61; and Ryelands 43. Large black pigs were 121 strong; large whites 75; middle whites 40; and Gloster old spots 62.

The King was an exhibitor in several classes of live stock, but was not quite so successful as in some former years. The Windsor contingent consisted of two each of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons, and the only first prize was for the Devon bull, Windsor Famous, which also championed his breed. The other tickets included a third for a Shorthorn bull and the same for a Hereford bull. From Sandringham there were shown—a first-prize Red Poll bull, a second-prize Red Poll heifer, and three third-prize pens of Southdown sheep.

The Prince of Wales won the first prize for the Shorthorn yearling bull, Christian King, and also obtained a first prize for a Dartmoor ram.

The cattle classes have sometimes been stronger in numbers. Both the sheep and the pig sections were of high merit.

The champion stallion was a weighty young horse from the Bramhope Stud, near Leeds, shown by Denby Collins, Fenny Emperor by name. He is two years old, and defeated Sir Walpole Greenwell's Marden Dictator, placed before him at Newmarket. The reserved champion was E. W. Headington's Monks Green Friar, a three-year-old full of size and substance. The winning yearling stallion was John Measure's Maryshall Majestic.

The pick of the female Shire stock came from the Pendley Stock Farms Company, whose exhibits won all the firsts, and, therefore, include the champion as well as the runner-up.

In Clydesdales, Captain Montgomery, Castle Douglas, and James Kilpatrick, Kilmarneck, won the stallion classes.

Among females, the best was a Lancashire owned one,