

public questions. The cost of the war will rest chiefly upon them, and they should see to it that they are not burdened by other obligations, assumed to bolster up financial and commercial organizations that were of questionable value at their best. At the present time it would be indiscreet to enter on a definite discussion of some of the most pressing questions, but when the time comes to talk and act we must all be ready.

Only one thing about the war seems clear, and that is that it must be fought to a finish. Military autocracy belongs to the past, and this war must relegate it to the past. Too many of the inhabitants of the earth have tasted the joy of freedom to allow absolute power to regain its loosened hold. This is just as important to Canada as to Germany, France or Russia. In taking part in this war we are doing our part in the world's work, and it will not be in vain if we avoid being carried away by military frenzy. To those who are offering their lives in support of our cause—the cause of freedom and humanity—we must not stint either aid or praise. They are the truest of heroes, because their sacrifice is voluntary. Those who are going to their death in the European shambles will die to make our future sure. They are paying our obligation to the source of our freedom, and they will leave us a heritage of courage and unbroken faith. We can prove ourselves deserving of that heritage only by safeguarding our freedom, and leaving to our children a nationality worthy of the blood of heroes.

THE HORSE.

It is reported that large numbers of horses are being bought in the United States for the British army. A recent issue of an American horse paper states that an Illinois firm of importers and breeders have received a contract from the French Government to supply 15,000 horses at once, the price ranging from \$175 to \$200. The same paper made an estimate that altogether it is expected that upwards of 100,000 horses will be contracted for in the United States for foreign governments to be used in the present war.

The season of the year is approaching when the nights are cool, sometimes even cold. We believe it is generally good practice to allow work horses to have a bite of grass when the weather is fine and they are accustomed to being turned out at night, but where the horses are being worked hard and perspire quite freely through the day some care should be taken in turning them out on cold, bleak nights, and especially should they not be sent to the fields when cold driving rains are falling. Many a horse has been practically ruined by being overheated through the day and chilled at night.

The Market Outlook.

So far the horse market, outside of that for the class of horses in demand for army remounts and transportation purposes, has not shown any great improvement as a result of the war in Europe. Some comment is now heard that the clearing out of army horses is not going to appreciably affect the market for the heavier class of animals bred on the farms in this country. We do not believe, however, that the thousands of horses which European countries are taking out of America for the fight can leave these shores without materially strengthening the market for all classes of horses. Readers will remember that at the time of the South African war no extraordinary prices were paid for army remounts, but the 10,000 horses which left Canada so cleared the country of its surplus supply that prices and demand almost unprecedented resulted. There is no great need just at this season of the year for horses outside of those required for army purposes. There is no doubt but that next spring will see a considerable stiffening in the demand for all classes of horses, as it is the spring season when the land is ready to work that usually boosts horse prices. Moreover, there is little doubt but that another year will see a larger acreage put into crops if farm labor becomes more plentiful, as it should as a result of city unemployment. No inconsiderable portion of the land now down to permanent pasture will in all probability be broken up and put into grain crops. This means that more horses will be required to work on the farms in this country. The West will make every possible effort next year to increase production, and there is little doubt but that an increased acreage will be sown. This means a need of more horses all the way round, and when the horses are required the prices cannot be kept down. Horse dealers should take an optimistic view of the situation, and should not feel discouraged if prices do not mount just as quickly as they think they should.

British Horses in the War.

The excellent work of the British cavalry in the neighborhood of Mons on August 22nd and 23rd has earned for our officers and men unstinted praise from all quarters. When the dreaded Uhlans were charged by the English cavalry they received the shock of their lives. In the aggregate, our horses have presented an appearance that has commanded the praise of every nation. And that such should be the case is but a just reward to the valiant efforts that the Board of Agriculture has made these last ten to fifteen years, to "breed up", to standardization horses that would be eminently suited for the work that lay before them, and withstand, for some months at least, the strains and rigors of a European war—the most grim and serious of any kind of war, as Lord Kitchener has reminded us. The hunter-bred horse has gone forth from England to the continent in thousands. The value of the Thoroughbred blood is thus borne home again to us. The type of horse necessary for the cavalry of the line is a deep, short-legged, short-backed, good-barrelled horse of the hunter stamp, with substance and not a little quality, true action, and he must move without brushing the joints. Light, active, well-bred horses, moving truly and well in their paces, well ribbed up, with plenty of bone and short backs, may thus be said to best represent the cavalry type. That description, after all, is one we see applied every day to the hunter as he stands in the show-ring. At four years old these cavalry horses should stand 15 hands one-half inch to 15 hands 2½ inches.

British mounted infantry regiments are to-day mounted on animals of the polo-bred type and upon cobs. These animals require to be very

tions, raise with advantage more hunter-bred stock. The ride- and-drive horse is still with us, and all the motor traction in the world cannot kill him at "war time." We have excelled ourselves on this occasion by providing our army with suitable horses. No call has gone abroad. A hundred hunters at a time have been yielded up from our leading hunt establishments, and those are the horses which have made French and Belgian officers stand and stare open-mouthed at their beautiful quality.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

LIVE STOCK.

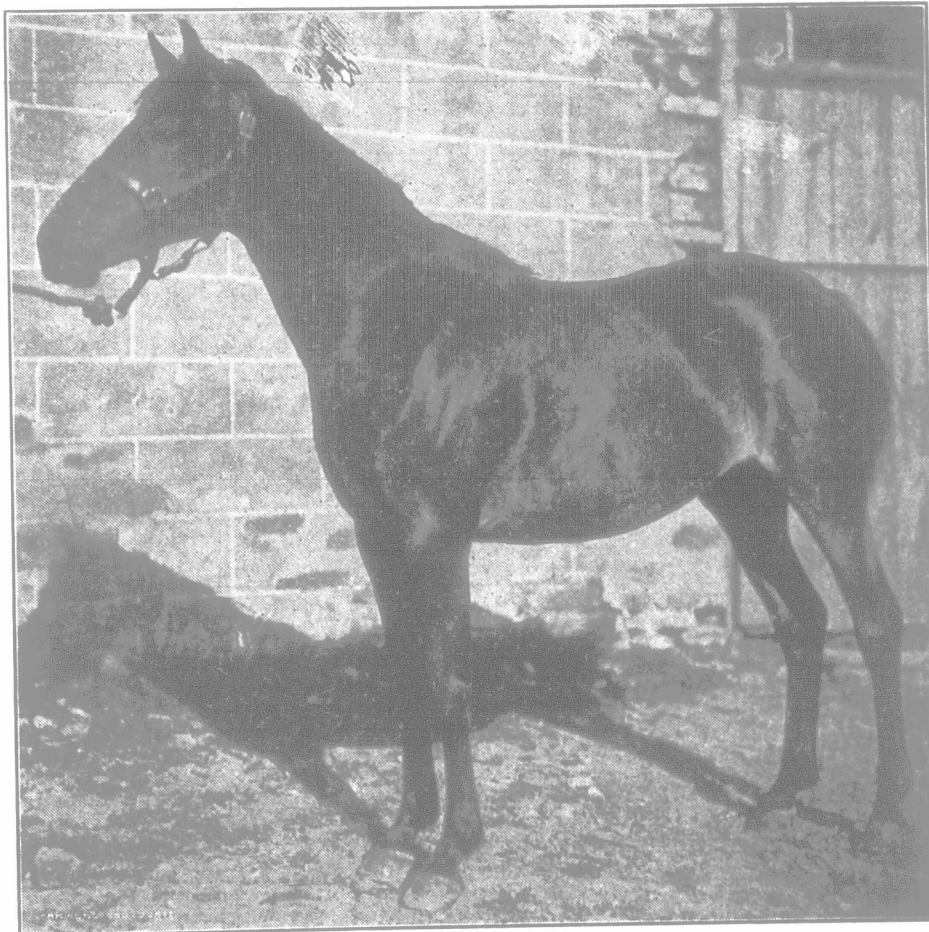
Fencing and Feeding Arrangements for Hogs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the past thirty years I have made several kinds of hog fences, but have settled down to one as being the best, namely, woven wire and barbed wire combined. I begin by setting my corner posts very deeply and filling in around with broken rock. A little cement can be used here with good results. I want my posts eight feet long and not less than six inches in diameter, and the holes dug about twenty inches across. It means something to make a corner like this. There are usually only four corners to a pasture and the whole fence largely depends upon these corner posts, hence the necessity of doing this work well. This should be done in the fall of the year by all means. Then stretch a barbed wire close to the ground all around and draw tightly.

This wire is to remain, as no hog pasture fence is complete without a barbed wire, close to the bottom to keep pigs from crawling under and older hogs from rooting under. This should not be omitted with the intention that it will be put on later. In the first place it is needed now to make a line to set the intermediate posts by, and it can never as easily be put there after the woven wire is stretched. If the hogs are turned in before this bottom wire is on they will root holes and then the pigs will always cause trouble by crawling under. The barbed wire should be put there to begin with while the ground is even and level.

I do not like the intermediate posts to be set farther than a rod apart for hogs. These too should be set in the fall, letting them freeze in the ground, and then next spring, while the ground is



A Canadian Pony.

Note the clean limbs and smooth conformation.

active and able to gallop fast over a short distance of ground. They, however, stand somewhere in the neighborhood of 14 hands 2 inches to 15 hands at five years of age. Over-height cast-offs from polo-breeding establishments should be of great value in future in this department of the service. Here again, the merit of Thoroughbred and pony blood comes out uppermost, and every effort should be made in future years to give all the Government aid that is possible to the ancient breeds of ponies that are in Great Britain, and are of extreme usefulness in the production of neat, nimble and hard-wearing, small war horses. That the Germans should come into the market as buyers of Welsh cobs has surprised a few people. Before it is too late—if this war be not Armageddon—Britons must preserve their New Forest, Fell and Dale, and Highland as well as Welsh ponies.

The Royal Field Artillery type is a horse that can gallop, and appears for all the world as though he would be a useful hunter. He must be deep through the heart, stand on the best of short legs, and possess the strongest of shoulders. Here, again, we see the value of the weight-carrying hunter, for every horse in this part of field work should be able to take his place in the gun team in an emergency.

Britons beyond the seas can, for future genera-

still frozen, on some warm, sunny day go out and put on the woven wire and every post will be as firm as can be. The stretcher can be hooked on anywhere without bracing the posts, and the fence can be drawn as tightly as desired without loosening the posts. The wire can be stretched twice as tight and in one-fourth the time that it would take if the posts were set in the spring in loose earth. When once the fence is up and stapled, the strain comes on all the posts. In tightening, one is very likely to loosen the corners, and then the fence is always lopping about. By setting as I have mentioned, and letting them freeze in, it is not an easy matter to loosen them. One fall I set nearly a mile of posts and put wire on the next spring. I had not, however, set enough, and I had to set about forty more posts. It took me as long to get that forty rods of fence up tight as it did to make the mile where the posts were set in the fall previous, and then I did not have as good a job with all my painstaking.

The spring of the year is the time to set a true, but a post that is to be used in building woven wire fence should by all means be set in the fall. I do not like fencing that is less than thirty inches high. I prefer it to be about three feet high. Two-foot fencing will hold hogs when everything is quiet, but let an old sow get