

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA AND N.-W. T.

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column will be found a contrast in the way of sending out grain to the farmers with a view to improvement of the output of the country. The North Dakota men seem to have the large view, and conduct their work with an aim to making an impression on the merchantable products of their country. In Canada it looks (if we except bacon and cheese) as if the work was done when an experiment was finished, the application of such experiments being altogether immaterial.

### The Farmers' Fair at Brandon.

The annual show held by the W. A.-A. A. at the Wheat City has been claimed as the "Farmers' Fair" of Manitoba, and with some reason; and it is hoped that August 1st to 4th of this year will see no reason to change the name. The proximity of the Experimental Farm, then at the annual zenith of its attractiveness, gives opportunity to get education as well as amusement in the same week. Fireworks and attractions are listed at the Wheat City fair, and you will feel repaid by a visit there.

Be patriotic, and when you do insure your life, remember that institutions working under the British flag are the safest to put your savings in. The Equitable mess should be a warning to Canadians that they have better and safer companies at home in which to place their hard-earned shekels.

After all, country life would always be the true ideal; to pass one's days peacefully on one's own land, whose produce would suffice for simple, wholesome food, to allow the style of one's own dress to be regulated by one's own artistic taste and regard for health and comfort rather than by the dictates of fashion, and undisturbed by the bustle and noise of the crowd.—[Carmen Sylva.]

### Stock-raising in Asia.

As a result of the present war between Japan and Russia we shall see a new Asia spring into existence, with new customs, habits and manners. The demand for meat and other animal products from Canada is bound to increase in Japan. Her soldiers are learning the meat-eating habit, which will become national. Already we have sent pure-bred stock for breeding purposes to the little Island Empire. China is bound to follow Japan in adopting Western ideas.

There should be a rapidly-increasing demand for our pure-bred live stock from Japan. In consequence of the friendly attitude of the British Empire towards her, she will be naturally disposed to patronize Canada in such purchases, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture should put forth every reasonable effort to facilitate and encourage the development of a trade in pure-bred stock, as well as in all farm and animal products in that quarter of the globe.

United States Vice-Consul (Cloud, writing from Hangshan, states that up to the present time the Chinese seem to have had little or no appreciation of the economic value of the vast areas of their verdant hill and mountain regions other than to use the scrubby trees as lumber or the brushwood as fuel. Apparently, the idea of using these vast areas of pasturage for grazing cattle, sheep or horses has never occurred to them, or, if it has, they have never put it into execution. In Chekiang province alone there are thousands of acres of hill land covered over the year round with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, enough to feed and fatten almost countless cattle and sheep. Yet all this vast storehouse of wealth has been allowed to waste since the early days of the race. The fact that these hills and valleys abound in many varieties of deer, wild pig and various other wild animals is proof of the nutritious qualities of the flora of the region. The teachings of Buddha against meat-eating are now being unheeded, and now all classes of Chinese eat meat when they can get it, so that the supply is painfully inadequate, and prices so high as to make it almost prohibitory except to the well-to-do classes. Pork is the mainstay, with mutton a good second, and then beef in any form. Thus far desultory attempts at importing foreign cattle into China have been made, yet these attempts have been attended with most satisfactory results wherever they have been made. The German colony in Shantung has imported a number of heifers into that region, and farmers who are giving the matter serious attention are realizing most handsomely on their venture. Indeed, their profits are much greater relatively than they would be on the same amount of labor and capital employed at home.

There is an excellent opportunity for several enterprising stock-growers and dairymen to establish a most profitable business in the fertile and ideal grazing region adjoining Shanghai, the growing foreign metropolis. The stock-raiser would soon find a growing market for his breeders and meat cattle, while the dairyman would find an eager demand for all of his dairy products.

### Economical in Spots.

A few weeks ago the Postmaster-General, some private members of Parliament and a lot of newspaper organs were rolling up their eyes in a fine spasm of economy when it was resolved to turn down the proposal to give the farmer free rural mail delivery. Such ruinous extravagance was not to be thought of for one moment, but the scene changed with lightning rapidity when a huge salary grab came to be rushed through in the dying hours of Parliament. It was a case of "Help ourselves, there's money to burn," and friends and foes (politically) joined in a generous saw-off, but the farmer was not in it. He comes in handy to grow the crops that foot the bills, but if he doesn't want to walk six miles three days a week for his mail after a harder day's work than most M. P.'s perform, he can hitch up the old gray mare to the buckboard.

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Horses.

#### Manners Make the Man: Also the Horse.

The "Looker-on" says, in Mark Lane Express: "We are, or were, a nation of horse-men, though I rather fear we are now beginning to live on our reputation; yet, how seldom do we see a horse with manners, or that is properly balanced and taught to do his work, not only in the easiest way to himself, but in the way which looks the best! The two are synonymous, whatever some utilitarians may say."

Even in the show-ring, what exhibitions do we not see? Hacks that cannot or will not walk; harness horses that lean upon their driver's hand in a way which should exclude them from all chance of winning a prize; hunters that pull and throw themselves about without the slightest attempt at balancing themselves; cart horses that slouch from side to side as if it did not matter how they take their feet up or where they put them down again.

And if this is the case in the show-ring, how much more is it the case in the roads, in the fields, and on the streets? Yet, very little pains would improve matters; for a horse has a good memory, and if he easily learns bad habits, he is quite as ready in learning good ones. And when a horse has manners he does his work with ease. Just watch a couple of teams at plow, one driven by a good horseman who loves his horses and loves to see them going together as they ought to do, and the other driven by a man whose sole object is getting to the other end of the field and back again, and that not in a very great hurry. The one team not only looks a picture, but it does its work more easily, it does it better, and it does more of it. It is certainly one of those things which are not easily explained, that we, a professed nation of horsemen, should allow so much of our riding and drawing to be done by 'rule of thumb.'

#### Attend to Your Horse's Teeth.

The average horse owner does not appreciate the necessity, or, at all events, the advisability of frequently examining his horse's mouth to ascertain the condition of the teeth. Of course, it requires some knowledge and skill to examine a horse's mouth, but any person who wishes can readily acquire this. In the first place he must become conversant with the normal condition of the teeth, in order that he may be able to recognize an abnormal state, or one that requires attention. The ability to rectify abnormal conditions is not so easily acquired. In order to do this a man must have expensive instruments, as a mouth speculum, tooth rasps of different patterns, tooth forceps of different kinds, tooth shears, etc., and he must by practice acquire skill in using them. The knowledge of what to remove, either by shears or rasp, is very important, as it is quite possible to remove too much, and instead of improving the case matters may be made worse. It is usually wise and profitable to take a horse whose teeth require dressing to a qualified veterinarian, rather than to some "handy man" who may own a tooth rasp, or to some so-called veterinary dentist, who may have an elaborate set of instruments but does not know how to use them properly.

Colts or horses of mostly any age may require attention. Horses that are not eating well, or possibly consuming sufficient food but not thriving, are often dosed with medicines of one kind or another without effect, when a little attention to the teeth is all that is needed. A colt when born has twelve molar or grinding teeth, three in each row. Between two and a half and three years of age the first and second in each row are shed and replaced by permanent ones, and between three and a half and four years the third tooth in each row is shed and replaced by a permanent one. When the permanent tooth is growing the fangs or roots of the temporary one become absorbed, and the crown forced out by the permanent one, and when the latter has passed through the gum all that is left of the temporary tooth drops off. In some cases the fangs do not all absorb, but sufficient remain to prevent the crown dropping off, and the permanent one forces it out until it projects above or below the wearing surfaces of its fellows, according to whether it be in the lower or upper row. When this condition exists the colt cannot masticate well, hence fails to eat sufficient, and does not thoroughly masticate what he consumes, hence he is unthrifty, fails in flesh, and becomes more or less weak. When colts of these ages are noticed to be dull and unthrifty their molars should be examined, and if there be any projecting crowns they should be removed with a pair of forceps, which is easily done, as there is usually very little holding them in place. At four years old a horse should have a full set of permanent molars, hence trouble from molar crowns no longer exists. At the same time, the teeth frequently require attention. The space between the rows of molars in the upper jaw is considerably wider than that between those of the lower, hence the process of mastication has a

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