

tion should not be lost sight of, for as much value is bound to come from the practical side as from the scientific training and the technical education of the farmer. The mission of an agricultural college should be to inculcate efficiently and economically the science of agriculture, besides materially benefitting the progress of the agricultural industry and the continued prosperity of the province, and not to embellish some aspiring village, or to direct a few dollars annually into the pockets of some active supporter of the government. All parochialism should be eliminated for such considerations prove detrimental to the welfare of any institution.

### Saving Horse Flesh

Turning horses to pasture at night to roam the prairies and fight mosquitoes is a practice not calculated to induce working ability in the animals. Grass makes softer tissue than dry feed, tissue that "burns" up more quickly while the animals are at work, while the mosquitoes, during a part of the season, make the night rest of horses at pasture extremely light in nature. A horse needs rest to recuperate from the effects of toil as much as man does, and in no way can rest be more effectively secured than in well ventilated stables, that are either screened on the windows and doors or smudged out during the evening, for the Culex are not discriminative in their blood sucking and insert the proboscis into horse flesh as torturingly as they do into any other kind. The average farm horse of the prairie country furnishes sustenance for a sufficient number of these pests during his day's work without being required to fight off more than cannot be prevented of the nocturnal hordes of the same genus.

It costs more to keep a horse per year than the average farmer thinks but it costs no more to keep one that can be depended on for maximum performance than it does one that is out of condition half the time and not sufficiently spirited to come up to the scratch the other half. Measured in the amount of work performed the properly fed and well cared for horse, doing a reasonable amount of work per day will net more for his owner in the course of a year than will the improperly fed, carelessly handled one working close to the limit of endurance every day. But it is difficult to convince some men that such is the case.

## HORSE

The Eel, a seven-year-old pacing stallion, owned by F. W. Entricken, Tavistock, Ont., has been doing some sensational racing this season on the American Grand Circuit. The other day at Kalamazoo, Mich., he paced off the fastest heats that have been made up to the present this season, equalling the best time made by Minor Heir last season; time 2.02½.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of Scotland have presented Nelson Morris Company, Chicago, with a gold medal in recognition of the services rendered the breed by the exhibition in Europe and America of the champion six-horse team. The Old World tour of this now famous outfit is recognized as having given wider publicity to the Clydesdale than any kind of advertising attempted in recent years.

At a county fair in Minnesota this fall a class has been provided for stallions weighing 1,500 pounds or over which have served as many as 50 mares during the season. A prize of \$100 by the fair association together with a like amount from the owners of each horse goes to the winner. Horses will be shown without shoes so as to indicate to the best advantage the quality of hoofs. Individual excellence as judged by appearances will count 50 points; a timed walk of half a mile in single harness will count 25 points, and a pulling test with a weighed load on a stone boat will count 25 points. In case of a tie the horses will be moved at a trot to decide the final winner. The class is likely to prove popular among both stallion and mare owners. It is a utility test to demonstrate the usefulness of sires at the work their colts are intended to do.

### Feeding Draft Foals

In horse raising it is well to remember that a colt makes very nearly half his growth the first year. The more growth that can be gained during the first twelve months the greater chance there is of the colt coming up to required draft size when he reaches maturity. To make the most rapid progress a colt should have grain right from the time he is old enough to use it, not a handful now and then when it is handy to give it, but regularly all the time he is on the dam, and all he will eat up clean.

After weaning the foal should have particular care and should not be allowed to get thin. A colt that loses his foal flesh loses something that has cost money to put on and which is extremely difficult to make up for afterwards. The treatment of the first year determines largely what the colt is to become, and there is no class of live stock at present, that is more certain than draft foals to return profit on the grain consumed. There is no danger of growing them larger than the market requires, and little chance of injuring them from over-feeding providing they have an opportunity to exercise at will, as growing colts should.

### Watering in Harvest

More farmers each year are learning that it pays to water horses in the field during work; that horses work with more vim and better courage if they have been permitted to quench their thirst once at least during the long, hot half days. Horses are slaughtered every year in our harvest fields by being pushed beyond the limits of endurance; are worked into such condition of fatigue that they can neither rest nor feed properly at nights, and on the whole are more worn down during the few weeks of harvest than they are by doing the work required of them the remainder of the year.

The horse was not functioned by nature to work long hours without water. Had he been, his stomach would have resembled a camel's. He has been forced into the habit of drinking at half-day periods to suit the convenience of man. Drinking three times a day may be sufficient on cool days and in ordinary circumstances, but in hot weather, and at heavy work, hauling a binder for example, watering three times a day is not sufficient. Watch a horse at heavy work on a hot afternoon, if you wish to be satisfied of the correctness of this assertion. Until four o'clock, or a little after, he works in a vigorous and hearty sort of way. A whip is not required to keep him in place. But after that time he lags more and more, and needs more encouragement from the whip to keep him up to scratch. At night the horse is lank, and so thirsty that he drinks more water than is good for him if given access to an unlimited supply.

It is a good plan to have an old buggy, or a democrat, to drive to the field in, carrying your own drinking water, twine and oil. One of the binder outfits can be hitched in to haul the rig. A milk can filled with fresh water, or a barrel partly filled and covered with a blanket, will hold sufficient to give each horse from three to four gallons about the middle of the half day. Half an hour spent watering the horses each morning and afternoon will bring good returns in additional work accomplished, and in the satisfaction of knowing that the horses are not suffering from thirst.

### Percheron Pedigrees

A pamphlet recently distributed by the Percheron Registry Co., of Columbus, Ohio, of which Charles Glenn is the secretary, contains names and numbers of several animals recorded or bearing alleged Percheron certificates of pedigree that the company does not recognize. It was deemed necessary to investigate the pedigrees of all horses as they appeared in other Percheron records. As a result of the scrutiny of the stud-book of the Percheron Society of America, large numbers of animals were found recorded that were not recorded in the Stud-book Percheron de France. In addition many American-bred animals traced in their pedigrees to these animals. A list of those recorded as imported animals was sent to the secretary of the Society Hippique Percheronne de France for verification. The report returned agreed with the findings of the Percheron Registry Company in every particular.

A list of the animals unduly recorded has been prepared in booklet form so that intending purchasers can guard against buying animals that are not pure-bred. The investigation into irregularities is not concluded, but the list already is lengthy.

### Shying and Other Vices

A shying horse is very annoying to some, and the habit is attributed to all sorts of things, but never to the right one. I should be the last to say that all shying was from one cause, being fully aware that there are several causes, the two causes which produce the most shying being (a) fear, and (b) exuberance actuated by fear. A horse darts away from real or imaginary danger, sometimes moving in a desperate manner. Of course this class of shying is easily cured by plenty of work, and all shying is minimized, if not wholly cured, by hard labor. If a horse shies find him another job; provide an outlet for his spare energies, and he will shy no more. If you are on a journey with a shying horse, go much faster and he will soon desist.

But there are other faults of manner. If a horse is addicted to rearing in harness the driver must so manage the reins that the horse does not turn at right angles to the shafts, but comes down parallel with the shafts; if not, one shaft comes on the horse's back, and if the belly band be tight the shaft is broken beyond repair.

Some horses are so impetuous that they will not wait for the driver and others to get into the conveyance. This is a nuisance, especially for ladies, children, and decrepit old men, but such horses are easily steadied by keeping their faces to the wall during the time of attaching them to the conveyance until all passengers are ready to start. HORSEMAN.



WINNERS IN CLYDESDALE AGED STALLIONS AT CALGARY EXHIBITION. BARON KERR, MOUNT CLIFTON AND ROYAL BLACON.