

stitute some
good laying
layer more

ports believe
ount of care
e, that small
ossible, and
uld be put
resent time,
ese sugges-

IV.
e Provinces
h's mainly
ern Quebec
les the ad-

s generally
ario, or to
een a line
st shore of
e south of
mainly by
coniferous
ure, stand
ome of the
urally find
over con-
he district
which ap-

st-marked:
a and pre-
icates, is
deciduous
Ironwood,

characteristic
the great
flowers in
t, Dutch-
s-tongue,
pper-root,
eek and
lapped to
develop-
the trees
the light,
erground
ot-stock,
flowers in
umn the
g plants,
rk under
lapped is
fern of
oscope a
e a very
ne green

he most
grow on

s forest,
s, wood-
l-beetles
he trees,
ees and
s in the
oodland

of many
its nest
undant,
e by its
s dome-
Wood-
der in-
the de-
quietly
pillars
ed-eyed
es from
trunks
y takes
n some
ms like
reasted
Wood
species
es, and

Maple-
ndhog,
and the
com-
all large
ereas-
numi-
of the
mal is
e still
e one
unless
hears
ers of
lized.

A Visit to the City.

BY SANDY FRASER.

For two or three years back my niece Jennie has been at me to pay a visit to the city. "You're like a wee kitten, Uncle Sandy," says she, "ye need to get yer eyes opened, and the city's the place to have it done."

She lives in New York, Jennie does, an' I wisna' over anxious tae be riskin' mysel' in a city where I've heard them say the Deil wis born an' brought up. But the auld wumman says, "Go on Sandy," says she, "ye're gettin' auld an' it's maybe yer last chance. I'll see that the bottom doesna' fall oot o' the place while ye're awa'. You need a change and sae do I, sae go ahead."

That settled it, sae I hunted up my auld carpet-bag and Jean packed it full o' a lot o' things that she said I'd need before I got back. "Remember it's not on the farm ye'll be," says she, pittin' in aboot a dozen white collars. "Not muckle danger o' me forgettin' it, if I've got tae pit all those on wi'oot help before I get back," I replied. "n case anything happens," I went on, "ye'll find my Insurance Policy an' the Victory Bonds in the upper lang drawer o' the dresser along wi' the rest o' the papers." "Hoot Sandy," says Jean, "Dinna be sae foolish. It's no' to France ye're gaein'. Ye'll be safe enough in New York if ye let them tak' yer money." "I heard Jennie say that they're great for makin' ye pay 'tips' doon there," I said. "I'm goin' tae tell them that I'm one o' these 'conscientious objectors' that dinna believe in gaein' to war an' so on, an' that my principles are against 'tips' in ony shape or form." "Weel," says Jean, "I wish ye luck wi' yer 'objections,' but I dinna think they'll dae ye muckle guid."

Well I finally got started after a lot o' trouble fillin' oot an' signin' papers sae that I could cross the lines intae Uncle Sam's country. Ye've got to get a permit frae the Government noo-a-days if ye want to leave Canada, so I'm thinkin' we may juist as weel quit braggin' aboot livin' in a free country till after the war's over, anyway.

There's no' muckle difference in the looks o' the two countries, sae far as I could see, until ye get within aboot a hundred miles o' New York. Then ye run into what they call the Jersey Mountains. I dinna ken how they ever had the courage tae build a railroad through sic a quarry o' granite as that. But they did it, even to the blazin' oot of the holes for the telegraph poles. I've heard it said that there isn't anything on earth that can't be done if there's money enough behind it, and I guess there's something in it. When a man wi' money finds a man wi' brains who can find a man wi' muscle to carry out his plans, you have a combination that's hard to beat. An' it wis when I finally got intae the city that I began tae understand how muckle truth there was in that same. Ye can say what ye like aboot the Yankees but they've certainly got a thing or twa on us when it comes tae buildin' a toon that will hold a lot o' people on a small piece o' ground. They're that short o' room there that they run their street cars under groond as weel as on tracks that are elevated aboot twenty feet in the air. But the first thing I saw, as a matter o' coorse, wis the Grand Central Station. It's lucky Jennie cam' tae meet me or I might be wanderin' around there yet. They tell me that it covers seventy-nine acres o' ground wi' its tracks an' switches an' all, an' I can well believe it. I didna' see it all anyway, so I'll have to take their word for it. However, Jennie didna' gie me lang tae look around. She hustled me over to the "subway" an' we took a car tae the hotel. I had to step pretty lively when we got up on the street, I can tell ye. Everybody seems tae be tryin' tae run ye doon, an' I thought I would be gettin' cross-eyed tryin' tae look both ways at once so that I wouldna' get rin over by an automobile when I wis dodgin' a coal wagon. There's not many horses in New York, however. They say that in five years frae noo, if ye want tae see a horse, ye'll have tae go to the park where they keep all kinds o' wild animals shut up in cages. But I wis goin' to tell ye aboot the hotel that Jennie took me to. It would no' hae made a bad excuse for a city in itsel'. Ony thing ye think ye want, within reason at all, ye can get it wi'oot goin' beyond its four walls. There's a telephone in ilka room an' Jennie says when she wis leavin' me, "If ye want yer breakfast in bed, Uncle Sandy, juist gie the waiter a call." I laughed at her but the next mornin' I heard the chap in the room alongside mine talkin' over the telephone an' tellin' somebody what kind o' a breakfast to bring him, an' to "be sure an' have it hot." "My boy," says I tae mysel', "it wad dae ye good tae hae to get up aboot half-past four on some o' these winter mornings an' dae chores for a couple o' hours around the barn before ye got yer cornflakes. I'm thinkin' ye'd be orderin' a plate o' porridge instead."

There's not much use o' me tryin' tae tell ye aboot half o' the things I saw an' heard in the four or five days I wis in New York. Ye'd juist better go there yersel' an' get Jennie tae show ye afoond. I'll guarantee ye'll not miss much. She kept me on the trot day an' night. She took me tae the top o' what they call the Woolworth Building, which is seven hundred and fifty feet high if ye can believe them. However, judgin' by the looks o' the people on the sidewalk below I guess they're no far astray. They reminded me o' a lot o' flies runnin' around on a kitchen table. "Tak' care ye dinna' fall," says Jennie, "ye might hurt one o' them."

Another place we went that same day wis to a chap's by the name o' Tiffany. "It's a place where ye can get bargains in jewelry," says Jennie, "Ye might buy a ring or something to take home to auntie, if ye like. Price that one," she said, pointin' tae one wi' quite a chunk o' a diamond in it, though it might hae been a

piece o' glass for all I could tell. Anyway I went up tae the chap behind the counter an' says I to him, "What'll ye tak' for that ring there wi' the white stane in it?" "Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars," he says wi'oot winkin' an' eye. "It canna' be the real thing at that price," I said, turning away an' walkin' over tae where Jennie had been standing an' watching me oot o' the corner o' her eye. "Did ye get auntie's ring?" she inquired. "No," I replied, "I dinna think she'd care for it. She never was much for rings anyway. Let's get oot o' this," says I.

But I see I canna' tak' the time noo tae tell ye o' ony o' the ither scrapes I got intae before I was safe hame again. If I get a spare hour next week I'll tell ye the rest.

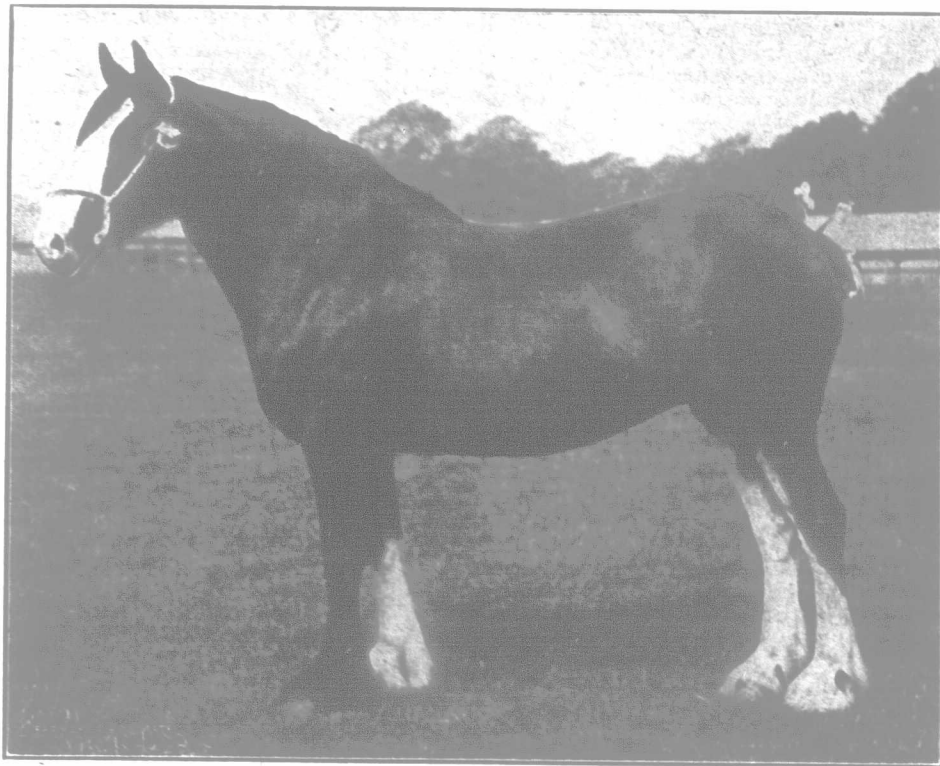
THE HORSE.

Selecting a Sound Horse.

The soundness of a horse should be as much the first consideration of a buyer as it should be that of a breeder. This is a sound maxim, and it has been followed out by the issue of some very useful hints bearing on it by the Bureau of Animal Industry. In these it is pointed out that if the animal is not sufficiently sound to withstand the use for which he is intended, the proper time to learn of this is before the purchase, and the selection should be based primarily on a thorough systematic examination, and this examination should be again based on a clear knowledge of desirable and undesirable qualities.

The advice given may be summarised somewhat as we give it here. Not only the presence of unsoundness, but also the condition or seriousness of the unsoundness, should be carefully noted. Temporary unfitness should be distinguished from permanent unsoundness. When these two matters are considered it will easily be seen that a hurried examination is likely to prove a disappointment. In the examination itself quite a number of points must be kept well in mind. Blemishes, vice, faulty conformation, unsoundness, and general characteristics must all be observed and noted. Common blemishes are scars from old wounds, poll evil, scratches, shoe boils, and small ruptures.

Common vices are halter pulling, cribbing, kicking, stall walking, weaving, and biting. Common faults of conformation are straight shoulders, crooked, weak, or improperly set legs, ewe neck, long, weak back and drooping croup. Common unsoundnesses are splints, thoroughpin, spavin, curb, extreme fistula, ringbone, side bones, extreme atrophy of muscles, contracted tendons, and broken wind. General characteristics include fleshing, temperament, quality, color, and age. After all these matters have been looked for the final selection must be made by weighing the good qualities against the defects.



A Good Type of Mare to Work and Breed.

Farm work is not too heavy for brood mares, and brood mares make the most profitable work horses.

The mere enumeration of these points to be observed shows how great must be the knowledge of a horse to anyone who would be perfect as a purchaser. This is well brought out in the general conclusions arrived at on the whole subject. In this we are told that "experience gained by examining large numbers of horses will aid in quickening the eye and judgment, thereby making it possible to perceive readily any unusual condition; but it should be remembered that a hurried examination is likely to prove a disappointment, consequently plenty of time should be taken in making the examination, because time is much cheaper than money tied up in an unsatisfactory horse. In some cases nine days are allowed by law to the purchaser in which to learn the serious forms of unsoundness or vice in a horse, so that it would seem fair to allow a day at least

for a fair trial when practicable. If possible, get a history of the animal from the person having it for sale. So many defects may be covered up by such unfair methods as drugging that it is a good plan to make purchases only from those with good reputations."—Live Stock Journal.

Brood Mares Pay on the Farm.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has time and again published articles drawing attention to the double chance which a farmer has who uses brood mares to do the work on the farm. As a general thing it pays better to sell the big geldings and keep the brood mares. When it becomes necessary to buy horses for the farm, we would favor draft mares and the heavier the better provided they have the quality with the weight. The light horse has not been in brisk demand since automobiles have been perfected to their present high state. Moreover, the light horse is not as easy to raise on the farm as is the heavier, more docile Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron or Belgian. Heavy colts are also of more value in doing farm work at an early age than are colts of the light breeds.

We recently visited a farm where the owner plans to do his farm work, in so far as possible, with brood mares, and to keep them raising colts where such does not interfere with the farm work to such an extent as to make the breeding dangerous. We asked him if he found that it paid better to depend on brood mares for his farm teams than to use geldings. He cited one particular case in reply. In 1911 he bought a three-year-old, pure-bred Clydesdale filly for \$250. This young mare was bred the same season and the next year raised a foal which, unfortunately, got trampled upon when a day or two old and permanently injured. However, the colt sold when at workable age for \$100. While in his possession this same mare raised two other foals, both fillies, and each of which sold for \$200 before being broken to harness. A buyer came along and purchased the mare for \$225, being \$25 less than the purchase price. It will be seen that this particular mare proved fairly profitable to the owner, even though horses have not been moving rapidly during recent years. In all, \$500 worth of colts were sold in the few years in which she was in the possession of the farmer, and the mare herself brought almost as much money as was paid for her in the beginning. Her owner figures that he was considerably over \$400 ahead on the deal because the mare was worked while raising the foals and was of considerable value in the production of farm crops as well as increased horse flesh. Of course it cost something to raise the colts, but they were run on pasture throughout the summer season and in the winter were fed principally on first-class clover hay, a few turnips and a very small oat ration. All the feed they got was grown on the farm and the bulk of it was roughage which was marketed to better advantage through the colts that it could have been had the colts not been on

the farm. Moreover, they were a sort of insurance against loss of the work horses. If one of the work mares had sickened and died a colt would have been coming on to take her place, which is sometimes very important because, after all, the best class of horses are not easy to pick up in the country.

There is another point that we might emphasize right here and that is quality. The dam of these colts was a big mare of good quality and was each time bred to a first-class stallion of the breed. Her colts met a fairly ready sale, even on a draggy market. It costs no more to feed a good horse than it does a poor one and the chances for financial returns are much better.

At the same time the mare previously spoken of was purchased a grade mare was also bought for \$160. This latter mare

was not of as high quality as the first, but it was said of her that had her papers been kept up she would have registered. However, she passed as a grade. She was bred to one of the best stallions in the country and produced a filly foal, which sold the past fall for \$200. The colt was of excellent type and conformation possessing not quite as much quality as the foals from the first-mentioned mare. However, this mare did a heavier share of the farm work and did not breed so regularly. The price received for her foal was \$40 more than paid for the mare and she is in foal again and worth more to-day than she was when first purchased. She has been one of the main farm team and has more than paid her way in work done, has raised a colt to meet her original cost and is in a fair way to repeat the performance. There is a point