

more money, and they would produce a young horse that would sell for double the amount that a general-purpose horse does. Every farmer should try to make a specialty of breeding; it is the man who specializes who is going to succeed, and I would say, cease raising the general-purpose horse, and raise an animal of special-purpose type, if you wish to attain success. If a farmer is breeding only horses enough to supply his own demands for the working of his farm, then I say to that man, breed whatever kind of horse suits your own purpose best. I remember, one time, out in a Western Province, meeting a man on a hill with a steer and a mule hitched together, and I said to him, "Why is it that you select such a team as that?" "Well," he said, "they answer the purpose." When you are raising horses for the purpose of selling them, you have got to raise the kind of horse the buyers will buy from you, and there never was a time in the history of the horse market of Canada that there were not men going up and down the country trying to buy good draft horses and road horses, carriage horses or saddle horses.

HORSEMAN'S EXPERIENCE COMPETITION.

(Alex. Innes, Huron Co., Ont., 5th place, commended.)

I cannot but admire the great interest you take in trying to advance the horse-breeding interests of our country, which is certainly of great importance to our country's finances.

You ask for some practical experience in raising draft, saddle or carriage colts, handling vicious horses, and treating wounds. As I think the draft colt is the safest proposition for farmers generally, I will confine myself to that subject, and will give my experience willingly, if it will be of benefit to anyone.

Some three or four years ago I bought three or four good registered mares (Clydesdales), ranging in prices from \$225 to \$300, weighing 1,600 to 1,825 pounds, thoroughly sound and of good conformation and temperament. I bred them to the best Clydesdale stallion my judgment could select; I bred two the latter end of May and two in July, and in that way could do the spring's work with the ones that foaled late, and the ones which foaled early could be weaned in time for the fall work. The brood mare must have at least ordinary care during winter months, and special care near and at foaling time. I always have the stalls thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the foal arrives. A box stall with clay floor is the best by all means, as I think 75 per cent. of blemishes are caused by sprawling and slipping on slippery floors when the colt is very young. I always try to be with the mare, if possible, at foaling time. When the foal arrives I tie the navel cord tightly with a strong string, so as to shut off all circulation, then immediately use strong antiseptic on the end of the cord. I use the antiseptic three or four times daily until the cord is dried up. I am never in a hurry about letting the colts suck; I let them have the first milk, but keep them good and hungry till their bowels move freely. I am sure I have lost colts by letting them have too much milk the first few days.

I handle the colts a good deal when very young, as it tames them, and I can catch them any place when they get older. I always halter-break them while on the clay floors. Proper handling when young, I find, is the best cure for a viciously-inclined horse.

I find that I can sell all these colts from the mares referred to for \$120 to \$175, mostly the latter, at from six to eight months of age; yearlings sell at from \$225 to \$250. These colts, of course, are all registered, and are sold for breeders. The entire yearlings run with the geldings or mares that have foals without any trouble. There must, of course, be no fillies with them.

Brood mares can do all the work on an ordinary farm in winter, so that there are only about three months in the year that the mare is idle, and, in fact, she can do light jobs at any time. I think that they pay for their board the year round, so allowing, say, 25% for losses or misfits, the remainder will certainly show that raising colts is one of the best paying things on the ordinary farms.

Even good grade mares of the draft type, if properly mated with imported pure-bred Clydesdale or Shire horses, have bred good commercial foals very profitably, which sell at six to eight months old for \$75 to \$110. There are many other breeds—Percherons, Belgians, Suffolks, etc.—good individuals when kept pure, but my experience teaches me that it is best to keep the breeds pure. But there is no loss breeding grade Clyde mares to Shire horses, or grade Shire mares to Clyde horses, as there is no doubt the two types are coming closer together all the time. I find that it is not advisable to put fillies into show condition after they are started to breed, and I always breed my fillies, if well matured, at two years old, and in that way I can get quick returns.

PREMIUMS FOR THOROUGHbred HORSES.

The directors of the Ontario Jockey Club have decided to offer the sum of \$1,000 in premiums for Thoroughbred stallions, with the hope of improving the half-bred horses in the Province of Ontario. The conditions are to be as follows:

1.—Stallions to be registered in the Studbook of the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Ottawa.

2.—To be owned by Canadians.

3.—To stand for service in Ontario for mares (not Thoroughbred).

4.—Owners wishing to compete (a) must register the name of stallion, (b) the service fee, (c) where standing, and must obtain from the Secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club a service book, which book must be returned to him not later than the 1st of September of this year, stating the names and addresses of owners of mares covered. By the 1st of September of the following year—that is to say, 1909—a sworn affidavit of the number of living half-bred foals, taken before a Notary Public, must also be forwarded to the office of the Ontario Jockey Club. The Ontario Jockey Club reserves the right to verify the affidavit, when prizes will be awarded and paid in the following proportions:

1st prize	\$250.00
2nd prize	200.00
3rd prize	175.00
4th prize	150.00
5th prize	100.00
6th prize	75.00
7th prize	50.00

5.—No horse will be awarded the first prize, viz., \$250.00, two years in succession.

dual-purpose cow is becoming a certainty in the minds of farmers in widespread circles. A case in point: While travelling through Simcoe County last month, reports of many cheese factories standing idle, or in a few cases turned into creameries, were frequently heard of, and not one operated factory in all Simcoe was mentioned, though many enquiries were made along that line. Similar conditions prevail in the south part of Victoria County. Why so, is the nut to crack? To the writer the solution is easy. The dairy cow, "pure and simple," and cheesemaking, were tried and found sadly wanting in fitting in profitably with the other existing conditions. There, and in all similar localities, of which there are many in Ontario, the dual-purpose cow, which gives a fair quantity of good milk—such milk as Mr. Miller says grows the pink-skinned calves and fine babies—a milk rich in butter-fat; and the cow which will produce the profitable steer for the butcher's block, and also profitable to the man who breeds it and finishes well for the market, is the cow in demand. What of the dairy cow of Ontario? No matter where a company of dairymen gather, be it at Institute meetings or conventions, never do they fail to state that the average dairy cow yields no profit.

What is the next conclusion which we must arrive at? Simply that dairying as a whole does not pay. And yet, let us notice what is being done to foster that unprofitable industry, unprofitable according to the universal testimony of Ontario dairymen. Eighty thousand dollars in direct grants, and Senator Derbyshire exultingly stating at the Ottawa Winter Fair that an additional grant of fifteen thousand dollars had been secured; and the results are the same old 3,000-pounds-of-milk cow, a boarder, a companion, with profits nil.

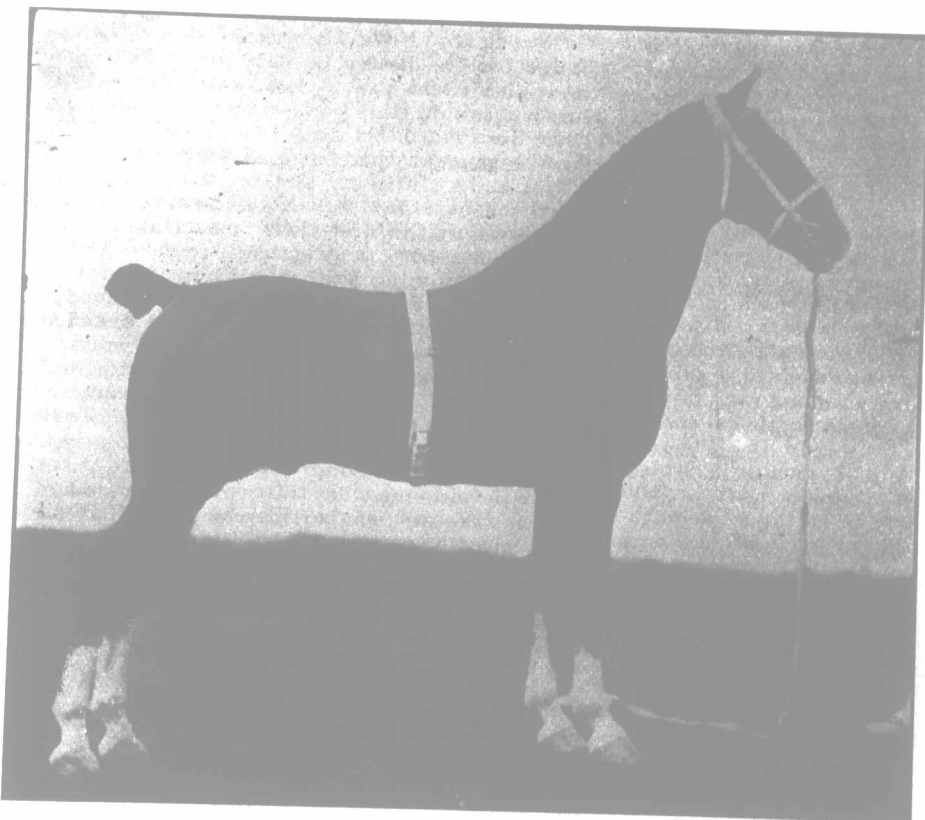
Why that lavish expenditure of public funds in one direction, while practically very little aid is given by our Provincial Government to other and extremely profitable lines of live-stock husbandry? The undue fostering of the dairy industry has caused untold loss to the beef-making industry in Ontario the past twenty years. Go where we will, into the mixed-farming sections where stall-feeding and grazing are important factors, and the complaint is general, of bullocks to buy, being not so good by long odds as a decade or two ago. The Government promoting of the one and the continued neglect of the other are the apparent causes.

Last December, at Rochester, being with New York breeders in convention, the very gratifying statement was made that in that noted dairying

State the standard milk production of the average dairy cow has been raised of late years, from 3,000 to 4,500 lbs. annually, and that altogether resulting from individual effort, without their Government fostering one line of industry at the expense of another.

When our Government is so liberal in promoting dairying, why does not the sheep industry receive some attention?—a business that for years is yielding a clear profit of one hundred per cent. per annum. We cannot even get protection from the multitudes of more than worthless curs which curse our country. Were we outside spectators, what would we think of a people protecting in their midst animals of which not one in a gross had any value; animals which, because of the want of restraint, drove many of the inhabitants from having on their farms another kind of an animal which contributed very largely to their comfort and was very profitable? Such is a picture of Ontario conditions at present, so far as sheep and dogs are concerned.

How long are we, the breeders and feeders of the meat-making animals in Ontario, to continue satisfied with the apathy of those concerned? How long are we to be content with the powers that be, leaving nothing undone to promote one line of live-stock industry, while all that is done for all other lines of live-stock interests is but a drop in the bucket? Why should the unprofitable line be so fostered, while the profitable ones are practically neglected? These are questions that at present demand the "most serious consideration"



Rudstone Prince (8630).

Hackney stallion; chestnut; foaled 1902. Winner of numerous prizes at leading English shows. Sire Rosador 4964; dam by Garton Duke of Connaught.

LIVE STOCK.

IS DAIRYING UNDULY FOSTERED?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Critics and friends of the Shorthorns have been giving the wants and failures on the one hand, and the redeeming features of the breed on the other, in your columns of late. That good will result is beyond doubt, as breeders of the "red, white and roan" from the discussion will not lose any faith in the goodness and profit of their favorites, while the public, who so generally read "The Farmer's Advocate," will realize more clearly than ever the leading position occupied by the Shorthorn and its grades as the producers of high-class beef, and the dual-purpose cow, which is growing so rapidly in favor in the sections where mixed farming of the better class is carried on.

To realize what breed is in general favor, we have only to consult the reports of auction sales of the best herds of the different breeds in order to understand that the Shorthorns have a strong lead, and 'tis the same when Shorthorn grades with those of other lines of grading are exposed for sale in sections where no special attention is paid to any kind in particular. There, again, the dual-purpose grade, got by the Shorthorn sire, is the money-getter for the seller nine times out of ten.

Year by year the wisdom of sticking to the