

work as any other the right way. To frequently resulted in too hasty action and forest management for the county officials made of their waste. They can, by a of land it is advisable to be paid, how much each year, and the planting and sub-

that the expenditure returned with profit to raise the money on the work. The are this reclamation assessments running very few cases will acres of waste land usually be bought for. In the American isable to limit the station purposes to re. Minnesota is now tution of the State -15 of a mill on the or buying waste land of the land to be This is too low for nsylvania, Vermont, and other States, are g, and have the price

it will, in the mat will not be necessary es. As a rule, one- ste areas are covered es which will thrive rom fire and cattle. g will be distributed ch year's expenditure opriation of \$2,000 irection of Provincial ade; and if the ap- nt, it would not be es in the work would value. Half the ap- uying each year, and d mean the buying of and planting the half ch that all required operations slower and ars of this policy, the 0 acres of young tim- ears, or sooner, as e land was covered of buying, the thin- ould produce a rev- 5 years or more, the rned, with interest, ntly going up; in- the country are find- secure timber needed fair to suppose that. expert Canadian man- results in the settled been secured in Ger- here lands under per- gement pay the State e of two dollars and

d under the system ighout the Province. value as demonstra- ith poor land. Their op will tend to raise lected wood-lot, and tive factor may be ill, from their situa- as profitable. These e protecting a water- e soil. With density sing danger of pollu- is now strikingly seldom does a season wn or city does not ore. Where the con- it possible, the England of buying up ater-shed of the town timber. The result water, the growth of ing washed into the affords a return from now followed by the ls supplying water to cities, notably Fall ew Haven, Conn. timber on loose soil o loose or light but will succeed upon it. l, the trees bind the wind from reaching, ce of profit and pro- nicipal forestry in this t it is bound to come conditions will force t will be those who



Mack.

Winner of Covert Cup at Cobourg Show, for best Roadster foaled in Northumberland or Durham Counties. Property of Joseph McMillan, Cobourg, Ont.

HORSES.

Fall Colt Competition.

The question of the advisability of producing fall foals has been frequently discussed by various breeders and many contributors at different times. It is not a question to which an arbitrary answer can be given, and feeling, from the bulk of evidence presented from time to time, that there is much to be said in favor of the practice under certain limitations (as there is also much to be said against it), the topic was presented to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," calling for a discussion based upon practical experience. The nominal premium of five dollars was offered for the best of the papers presented.

In all, fourteen contributions have been received, all of which are valuable in their treatment of the subject, and a number of them cover it very fairly from all sides. A number of these treatises are presented below, the one to which first prize was awarded being that of George Crawford, although Mr. Lacey's is almost equally as valuable a contribution.

EXPERIENCE WITH FALL FOALS.

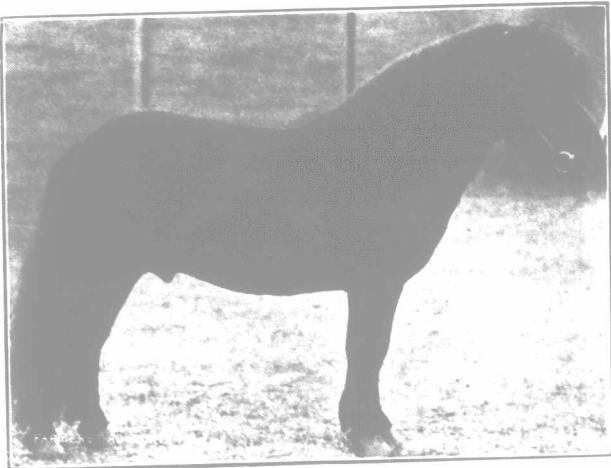
How often we hear the question asked, "How do fall foals compare with those foaled in the spring?" This is an important question, and one that should receive consideration.

I might say we have had foals arrive in every month of the year, except December, January and February, and the strongest and most successful were among those foaled in the fall. Two reasons may account for this: First, the mares were worked from the commencement of seeding until a few days before foaling, thus receiving sufficient exercise, which is so necessary for in-foal mares; second, service of the stallion was secured at a season when he was not overtaxed.

In the fall of 1907 we had two foals, one October 19th, and the other November 6th, both strong and vigorous. Each mare and foal was given a well-ventilated box stall, and was allowed to run out on fine days. As soon as the foals were old enough to eat, they were fed on well-cured clover hay. Their morning and noon feed of grain consisted of a mixture of oats, bran and oil cake. At night they were given a mixture of boiled oats, bran, oil cake, and a pinch of salt, and, in addition to this, a turnip or sugar beet every day. They were let run with their dams until April, when they were weaned. The colts were then put together in a box stall, with a partition in the center, to keep them from quarrelling when feeding. As soon as there was grass, they were turned out in the day time, but taken in at night and fed, care always being taken not to feed grain on a full stomach of grass. When grass became plentiful we ceased to take them in for a time, but as soon as the hot weather came and the flies grew troublesome, we kept them in during the day and fed them noon and evening. If colts at this age were supplied with good pasture, water and shade, it would not be necessary to bring them in and feed them. But my object was to show them in the yearling class, and see how they would compare with colts six or seven months older. We exhibited these colts at three fall fairs and won three firsts with one, and two second with the other. During the second winter they were well cared for, and we sold one when she was twenty months old. The other was shown at two shows in the two-year-old class when he was twenty-two months old, and won two first prizes. He was at three years old next November, and

now weighs about 1,400 pounds, and has done a lot of work the past spring and summer.

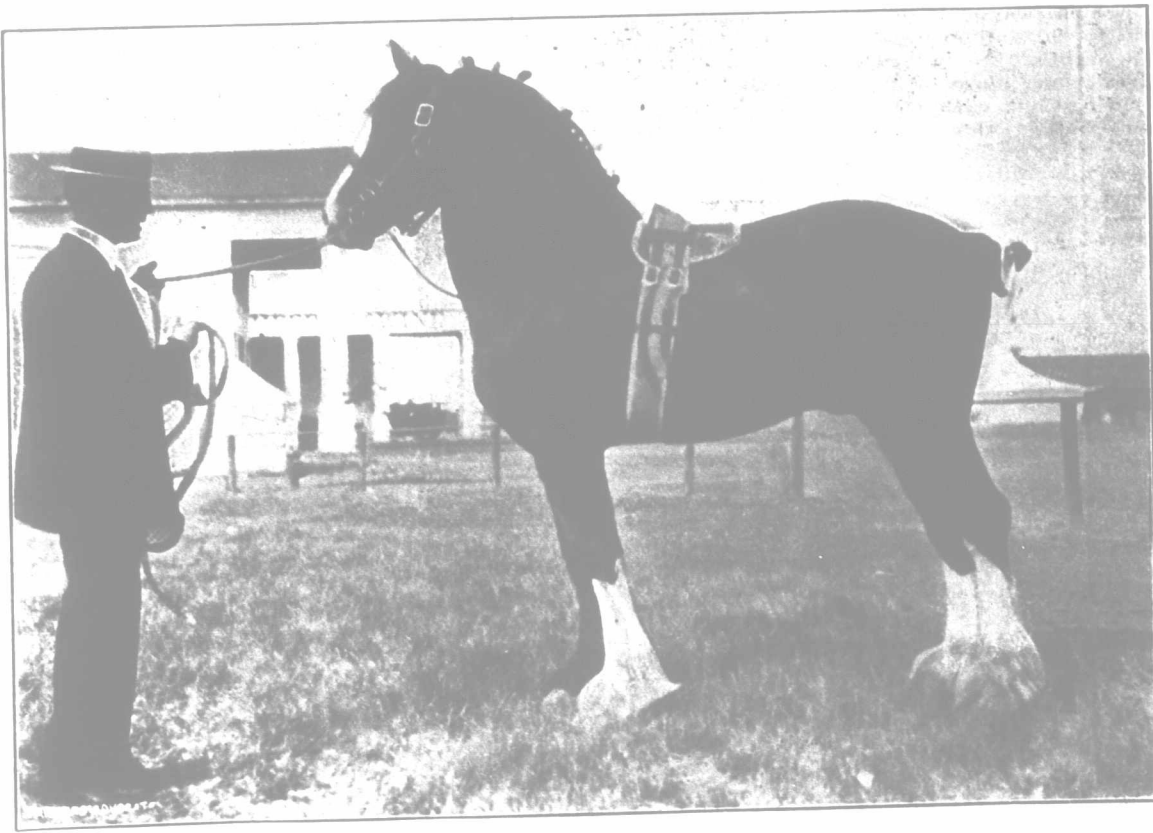
We had a carriage mare that foaled in September, 1908, and again in September, 1909, both foals being strong, and right every way. The oldest was allowed to run with its dam until it



Champion Shetland Pony.

was six months old, but the other was not so fortunate, its dam being sold when it was three and one-half months old. We gave it cow's milk and plenty of nutritious and laxative food, and it grew very rapidly. The latter colt is running out on pasture all this summer, and both are growing and doing well.

In July, 1909, we had two mares foaled. Both



The Bruce.

Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old. Champion at Winnipeg and Regina. Imported and shown by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Now owned by R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask. Sire Revelanta.

were strong, and one of them, now thirteen months old, will weigh almost 1,200 pounds. This one is kept in a box stall during the day, but is out to pasture at night. The other is out to pasture constantly, and is making good growth. In every case the dams were worked from the commencement of seeding up till nearly due to foal.

During the first winter the feet of the fall foal require special attention, and should be regularly attended to. All the trimming should be done from the lower surface or bottom of the hoof.

The best time to have the foals arrive would depend greatly on the circumstances. If the mare was to be depended on for constant work for the summer, then I would say March, early in April, or November. November foals can be weaned in the spring, and the mares are then in good shape for seeding. But if we would all aim to have our mares foal in these particular months, and no other, we would often be disappointed, and very often have no foals at all. The system we follow, and the one we find to pay the best, is to have them foal just whenever we can get them, but as yet we have not made a practice of breeding our mares later than the end of December, nor earlier than the middle of April.

One disadvantage with having fall foals is that the mares are not in the best shape to work on a binder or any other implement where such short singletrees are used, and the foals do not receive any grass during the first six months of their life, nor do they receive the same amount of exercise as if spring-born. As to growthiness, if the dam is to be worked for the summer, I think the fall foal will be just as well on at any stage of its life, and it will not cost as much to raise it for the first year as the spring foal, because, when it is six or seven months old it can be turned out to pasture, whereas the spring foal should be in the stable every day its dam is at work, and after it is weaned in the fall it is still in the stable for the winter, hence must be more trouble and expense than the late fall foal; and, what is more disagreeable than to have to work a mare all through seeding, and her heavy with foal, or with a very young foal in the stable fretting for its dam, and her for it? GEO. CRAWFORD.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you have requested a detailed account of experience with fall foals, I herewith contribute mine, hoping it may help those concerned to settle some doubts or delusions in regard to this matter. The principal reason which prompted me to have my mare foal in the fall was because we had at one time lost a mare heavy in foal by working her too hard in the spring; and I could give a number of similar instances which have occurred in our neighborhood. Now, a loss of this nature goes a long way to discourage one from running the risk of breeding his mare at all, especially if he is paying for his farm, and cannot afford to run any risks. Of course, this question relates only to those who have to work their brood mare, and, as mine was a valuable mare, I found it much safer and more satisfactory to delay the time of foaling. I know many will say a mare is better for doing light work at any time. While that may be so, the fact remains, if you take a heavy mare, heavy in foal, and use her day after day on land under conditions usually met with in