

dolence and of all the numerous subjects that are "played up" for the reading public. Consider the estimate such a man puts upon the intelligence of his readers; also consider the estimate the publishers of such material put upon public intelligence; consider whether such an estimate is a compliment or an insult to the average mind, and treat the product of literary prostitutes and traducers accordingly.

This question of the food of the growing mind is not a matter that may be treated indifferently. True, we are living in an age when machinery saves a man much mental and physical effort and, consequently, mental and physical decline is not so strikingly apparent, but it should be remembered at what an expense of human energy every advanced step in mental progress has been attained and how easy it is, by simply neglecting, or by idle mental frivolity, to lose what has been so dearly gained. The progress of the human family is due to an evolutionary effort from within and unless that effort is continually exerted, humanity suffers. Can anyone question, then, the monetary and social importance of serious reading and thought?

Signs of Returning Markets

Men with their fingers on the pulse of the live stock trade feel convinced that the market prices for live cattle and hogs are about to rise. In the pure-bred branch of the business, some definite signs of improvement were observed at the sales in Toronto early in the month, when the record price, in Canada, for a female at auction was made on the two-year-old heifer, Pleasant Valley Jilt, which sold for \$2,500, and where averages on herd consignments went up to \$274, \$306 and \$572.

In the west, breeders report steady enquiry for thick, meaty breeding stock and among commercial cattlemen there are evidences that the trade will stand more development. We have the spectacle of packers preparing to attend the winter fair at Brandon with the object of discussing the producing feature of the business and also of one packing house taking an extensive live stock census of the whole west, preparatory to making plans for extensions and to a campaign upon general topics relating to production among farmers.

Behind these somewhat superficial signs, there is the striking fact that the world is short of stock for meat purposes, and not of stock alone, but of all food materials, with what are called "good times" fairly prevalent. These conditions, more than anything else, are what make live stock-raising profitable and the man who wants to be on the ground when a good thing happens, had better have his eye on the commercial weathercock.

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According to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, the average value of farm land for all the Provinces of Canada is \$35.70 per acre. In five Provinces it is placed under \$30, being \$27.30 in Manitoba, \$25 in Nova Scotia, \$21.40 in New Brunswick, \$20.40 in Saskatchewan, and \$18.20 in Alberta. In Prince Edward Island, the average is \$33.70 per acre, in Quebec \$41.90, in Ontario \$47.30, and in British Columbia \$76.10. The average value of horses is computed at \$46 for those under one year, \$100 for those one to under three years, and \$143 for those three years and over. Milch cows average \$34, ranging from \$29 in Prince Edward Island, to \$36 in Ontario, and \$48 in British Columbia. Swine are estimated at \$5.86 per cwt. live weight, and sheep at \$5.23 per head. The total value of farm animals in the Dominion, computed on the foregoing averages and the number of animals on the farms in June, is placed at \$530,000,000.

HORSE

The question for discussion this week is: Should farm horses be clipped before being put to the spring work on the land? Letters discussing the subject will be published in the March 10th number. The regular rules will apply, \$3.00 for the best article and \$2.00 for the second. Letters should reach us by March 3rd.

This week the letters in the competition are published in the stock department.

Shoeing Colt

Colt 2½ years old was kept in box stall mostly all the time. The heels of hind feet grew high and straight, and the toes broke off, leaving feet short and high, and he is inclined to stand and walk on his toes. To save the toes, he was taken to the shop to be shod. He was shod with high-heel calkins and no toe calkins, with shoes long behind and short in front. Was this the proper way to shoe him?

Ans:—He has been shod so as to intensify the trouble you are endeavoring to correct. This manner of shoeing sets him more than ever on his toes, and tends to cock the ankles. The heels of the feet should be rasped down as much as they will stand, but the toes must not be shortened. Then, flat shoes should be nailed on; shoes that fit the feet, not long at either toe or heel. He should be given regular exercise. If necessary, very low calkins, the same height at toe as at heel, may be added, but unless necessary on account of ice, it will be better to have no calkins. The toe must be allowed to grow a reasonable length, and the heels kept low.

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WHIP.

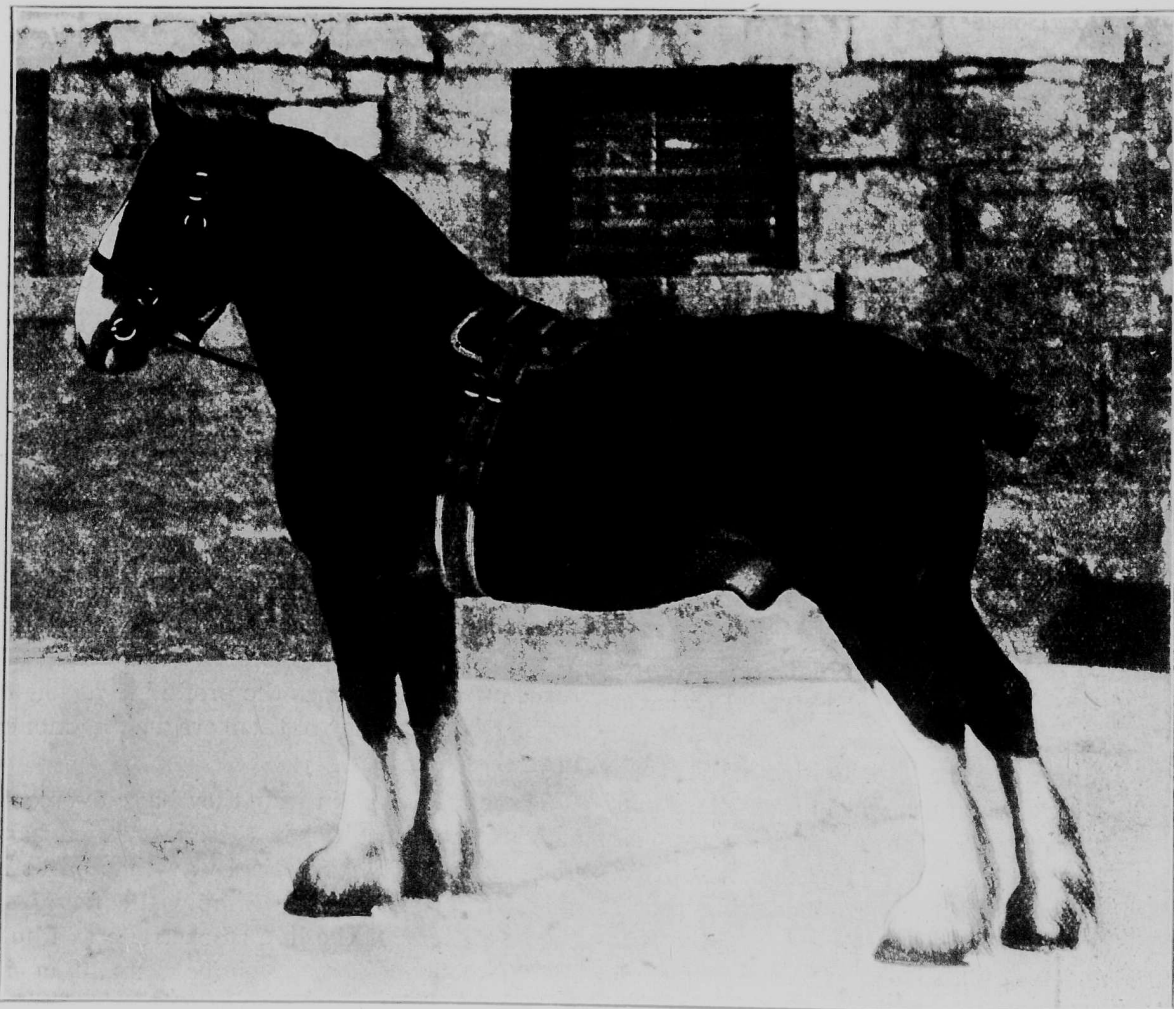
Clydesdale Registration and Import Regulations

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your issue of January 7th contains a contribution from your Scottish correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in which comment is made on the regulation regarding free custom entry into Canada of horses for the improvement of stock. The condition of free entry is a simple matter. In the case of Clydesdale horses, to which your correspondent refers, Canadian certificate of registration is required for presentation to customs authorities at the port of entry. In the event of Canadian certificates not being presented, duty has to be paid whether the horse is eligible or not eligible for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Registration in the Canadian book and free custom entry are synonymous in so far as the subject under discussion is concerned.

It would seem that in addition to your correspondent not understanding the present Canadian custom regulation, which came into force on July 1st, 1908, he is not clear on the conditions under which Clydesdale horses are admitted to registration in the Canadian Studbook. To take effect on July 1st, 1907, a regulation, well known to many of your readers, was enacted by the Clydesdale Horse Association, providing that an animal, imported from Great Britain, to be eligible for entry in our Studbook had to be recorded and numbered in the Scottish book, as well as his sire and dam and his grandsires and grandams.

When the Canadian book was established in 1886, it was thought best to make it complete in itself, by recording all ancestors of imported animals back to foundation, as recorded in the Scottish book. From that time until July 1st, 1907, the Scottish book was accepted in its entirety, and when the new standard for imported animals was made there was no occasion to discontinue the recording of ancestors; recording in the Canadian book means the numbering as well as the publishing of the pedigree. It may not be known to Canadians generally that numerous pedigrees appear in the Scottish book with a cross of part Shire breeding. These Shire crosses are on record in the Scottish book, but are not numbered. In the Canadian book these Shire crosses are on record numbered, but merely as ancestors, no certificates, under any circumstances, being issued. The Shire cross appears in the Canadian Studbook printed in italics to avoid any misunderstanding as to breeding.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION DIADEM (12550).
Sire MacRaith, dam Hecuba by Baron's Pride six years old, property of B. Rothwell, Hillsdale farm, Ottawa.

The importation to refers was a mare and Seaham Harbor Stud Man. The mare, Miss crosses; the first four by a son of Darnley (6) and the sixth Clydesdale two recorded dams. Minto eligible and entered the Shire cross would which the authorities of see fit to do, although "Cliftes," is on record (Vol. 22, p. 65). Canada with its free custom entry refused, she having the and dams. The stater in this particular is entered was not demanded or certificate being in the Steamship Company, in hand. We understand people that Mr. Sprout the foal. The fact of was why fees were not dam, as well as other recorded and numbered stated. The absence of Miss Minto, to which the reason why free entry.

Your correspondent states that Canadians who recently for importation Canadian registration of between the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association think he is in error regarding statement, or that he may were not familiar with which may have been the importers who were in regulation came into effect believe these gentlemen the regulation; what the some inconvenience at the relationship between and the Clydesdale Association known to Canadians here is not necessary.

Letters written to us, Neilage, Secretary of the to believe that a great breeder in Scotland would understand the Canadian wrote Mr. MacNeilage, a animals intended for examined in his office, with eligibility for our record we had been compelled consequence of which was paid to get entry into Canada when enquiries WERE formed to our regulation given full particulars. I of the Scottish Farmer, and over again written regulations, pointing out samples and illustrations are not eligible for our record is done, men who ought to what is said and written eligible horses. It is to Canadian importers who articles in the Scottish Old Country.

Writing to us of the reply to Miss Minto, the Scottish Letter, Mr. MacNeilage seem that cases of this kind way of teaching the of the Canadian regulation.

It will thus appear that oughly understands the Canadian is doing all he can to prevent to Canada that will not "Scotland Yet" has even Mr. MacNeilage's articles Farmer, for he evidently when an animal is eligible book, or that Canadian custom entry to foreign horses.

In connection with the question arises whether it for the Clydesdale Horse to pass a regulation requiring import certificate be presented authorities showing the ancestors. If this were understood could be possible eligibility or free custom entry.