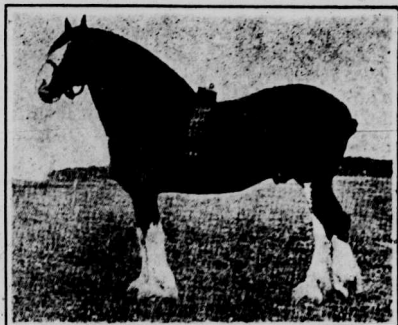




AUCTION SALE

McLEAN'S SALE STABLES

Thursday, February 19th, at 2 p.m.

OUR SIXTH ANNUAL BONSPIEL SALE 150 to 200 head of carefully selected Manitoba horses, including heavy draft, farm and delivery horses, and a few choice drivers; also one Clydesdale stallion, "Willow Creek Boy" (6498), seven years old and weighing about 1950 pounds; one

black German coach stallion, "Pirate" (2599), weighing 1500 pounds; one standard bred stallion, "Captain Sims" (51523), coming five years old and weighing about 1100 pounds. This horse is a square trotter and can show better than a twenty clip.

AUCTION SALES EVERY THURSDAY AT OUR NEW STABLES, Corner, Arlington and Alexander, south of the Stock Exchange Hotel. Take a Logan Ave. West car at corner of Logan and Main to Stock Exchange Hotel; or Arlington car at Union Bank to Arlington Street, and walk a short distance north.

E. W. McLEAN, Cor. Arlington and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg
TELEPHONE No. GARRY 3709



SEE THE O.I.C. PIG GROW INTO MONEY

If you are interested
in Hogs write:-

GLENLEA STOCK FARM

Office: 702 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG, Man.

TENTH ANNUAL Pure Bred Cattle Sale

By the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba

Brandon, Man., March 4

THE MOST FASHIONABLY BRED CONTRIBUTIONS EVER
SENT FORWARD TO THESE SALES

All Stock sold at Your Own Price

Delivered anywhere in Manitoba for \$3.00; to other points
cheap rates. Catalog now ready.

JAS. DUTHIE, President
Hartney, Man.

A. W. BELL, Secretary
Winnipeg, Man.



Pure Bred Clydesdales

STALLIONS from 2 years old up. Also a bunch of yearlings from such well-known stock-getters as "BARON'S PRIDE," "HIAWATHA," "UP-TO-TIME," and other famous Scottish sires. 45 MARES from weanlings up, all imported or from imported stock. All thoroughly acclimated. Size, quality, action and soundness. Terms to suit buyers. Farm 10 miles west of Calgary. Parties wishing to see the stock will be taken out in car. Write for particulars.

W. S. HERRON, 1202 FIRST ST. E., CALGARY, Alta.

The J C Ranch Clydesdales

One hundred and fifty head of Stallions and Mares, all ages to choose from. Home Bred and Imported. In the lot there are many choice Mares and Stallions. Prices right. Let me hear from you.

JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, Alta.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves ready for Spring service, sired by our champion bull Sir Pietertje de Elverside, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice females, due to freshen shortly, as well as stock of all ages.

MICHENER BROS.

BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.

Nature and Live Stock

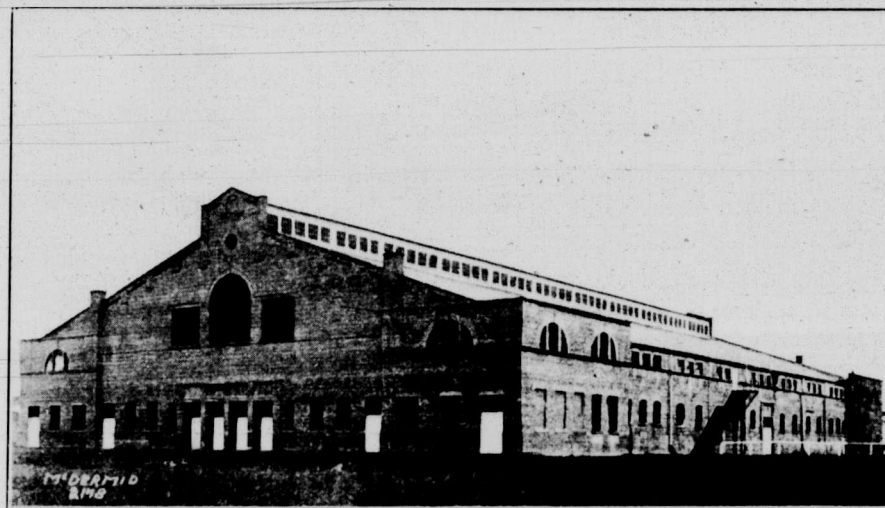
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gleaning the waste of crops which the binder has left or other farm animals have foraged upon, and supposing that the feed of the ewes is supplemented by some suitable and abundant fodder, such as green oat sheaves, harvested and stacked in adjoining fields, let us go with the shepherd and see which type of sheep is most fitting to those conditions. Imagine that it is cold and frosty winter and that there is some snow in the fields, but not deep. The ewes from early morning will have been scattered about happily employed in finding something to eat. The sleigh with the day's allowance of green oat sheaves is welcomed by the ewes with lusty noise as they gather to it. The shepherd, well knowing that exercise for the ewes is the best assurance of good luck at lambing time, and wishing to improve the cultivated land by having them upon it, keeps the team moving over it while he cuts the sheaf bands and finely scatters out the fodder. Before the feed is all out the team has travelled a mile or more and the flock, at first following the sleigh, has straggled out all long its course and are busily moving about selecting their feed with vigorous contentment. We will notice that those sheep with close wool have shaken the frost and snow from off themselves and look warm and comfortable, that those with longer, more open fleeces have some snow crusted on their backs, and that some with wool on their faces are frosted round the eyes and can hardly see. We will notice that some ewes have a much more hardy and active dis-

It is the production and sale of those false types sometimes among our pedigreed animals which tends to destroy the faith of the ordinary farmer in good breeding. Such so-called improved stock is produced in a short time by generous care under unnatural conditions, but the production of a true improved type is a matter of generations and it is not compassed alone by the importation of high class stock, but by subjecting all animals to the most natural conditions consistent with the chosen methods of agriculture and, while losing none of their natural properties, improving them thru selection and proper feeding until the compromise is effected in their conformation which will render them at the same time most conformable to the most healthful conditions, most easily fed and attended and most profitable for ultimate use.

Dairy Cattle

If, with the same purpose in view, we consider the dairy cow we will find that rather unfortunate animal tied in a stall in winter in an atmosphere warmed and made comparatively humid by her exhalations. Nature is not always kind in her outside conditions, but her changes are seldom so sudden that animals under natural conditions cannot overcome a feeling of discomfort by exercising their normal resistance. The sudden changes from comparative warmth to cold which the dairy cow is generally subjected to is a condition of things which no animal was ever created to withstand, much less the sensitive



New Live-Stock Building at Edmonton Exhibition Grounds

position than others and that they are equipped with evident fitness for those particular conditions. They are comfortably woolled to the ears and round the throat and on the forehead and down to their knees and hocks and they have well-developed feet and strong, straight legs, and perhaps one ewe in particular, which the shepherd knows raises the best pair of twins every year is quite leggy, with a long, smooth body, long neck, very fine bone and a face showing remarkable active intelligence. Then there may be a few other ewes which have been brought by mail order from another farm. They are so-called extra good ones because they have broad-backed, deep-ribbed mutton conformation. But they have small undeveloped feet and legs and a disposition spoiled by unnatural upbringing. As the sleigh returns along the line of feed those sheep look round and bleat in a melancholy way, and truly those and the sheep which can hardly see are at a disadvantage among their better equipped, active companions.

It would appear from these observations that a hardy, intelligent disposition, a natural development of feet and legs, and a suitable wool covering, in other words fitness for the natural conditions belonging to this particular mode of farming is the first essential for profit on such a farm, and that a sheep used for breeding purposes deficient in those fundamental qualifications, although desirable to the butcher at the block, is a false type and unprofitable.

dairy cow. The keeping of her tied and the air of her stable at an equable temperature, notwithstanding the hourly changes of temperature outside, tends to weaken her natural function of resistance which, every time the door is opened, she is called upon so unnaturally to employ. Under such conditions, even when her barn is well lighted and furnished with the most sanitary fittings, the dairy cow will become subject to the disease to which she is most prone.

Suppose we give her conditions natural to a cow by letting her move about in a clean strawed loose stable, the door of which is never closed, giving her access to a sheltered yard and allowing her to be subject to the diurnal changes of temperature, a type can be developed suitable to those natural conditions—a long-lived, large-bodied cow and a profitable milker, and is not the selection of cows in keeping with such convenient, clean and healthful natural conditions a more likely way to improve them for our use than the importation of an indiscriminate choice of breeds with no other consideration than their performance at the pail. Here again fitness of type to natural conditions is the first consideration in ultimate profit and with the dairy cow, as with other live stock, if we cannot raise for ourselves our most profitable types we cannot sustain the benefits derived from importations.

Housing vs. Open Air

An intelligent system of subjecting our live stock to natural conditions is