

with the other two prairie provinces? This seems to be due largely to the fact that for some reason or other the impression has gone abroad that Manitoba, being the older province, has not satisfactory lands available for homesteading. Many, too, are induced to go further west because they can purchase land near the homestead at a lower figure per acre.

Without at all discrediting Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is only fair to suggest that Manitoba lands deserve greater attention at the hands of homesteaders. There are yet thousands of choice homesteads available. It would seem that some steps should be taken by those in charge to see that prospective homesteaders know particulars about Manitoba as well as about sister provinces to the west.

MY OPINION ON SOME MATTERS NUMBER 11

I SEE SOME FARM GARDENS THAT MAKE ME THINK OF EASTERN HOMES

As I have gone about this last few weeks I cannot but feel sorry for the hundreds of farmers in all parts of the Canadian West who have been satisfied with their lot without a nice garden to which they might go every day and get something fresh, appetizing and healthful for the table spread. I realize that a hard-working man wants substantial food rather than delicacies that so often ruin the systems of town and city folk. However, I have yet to run across the hard-worked man who did not relish a variety of home-grown vegetables. It is only natural that he should, and his system demands them. Those who have studied the animal make-up know that a variety in diet is essential to keeping the system of man or beast in proper order.

I recognize the fact that in order to grow a great variety of vegetables and fruits a windbreak is needed—or, better, a shelter belt. But I have seen choice vegetables and some fruits where no shelter of any kind, not even a fence, was provided. The soil simply can't help giving a crop if it is given half a chance. Think of the fancy dishes of radish, lettuce, onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbage and cucumbers that can be grown on a plot of ground 40 feet square. Double that area and the return will be enough to supply table needs for an ordinary family for a great part of the year. Plant a windbreak, add manure and take four times this area and you will be surprised at the tasty messes provided.

The trouble is that few take the trouble to leave a small area free from grain. No provision is made for garden until it is near time a start was made at planting, and then there is something else to do. Overcome this within the next six weeks by putting up a fence, or at least setting stakes. Then get busy and add a good coat of manure and plow. If seed is put in with any degree of intelligence next spring you will not be sorry for your pains.

There are others who would have a garden if it required no attention. They are satisfied to put in seed, but they object to fighting weeds with a hoe or by hand pulling. They have spent too many years growing wheat and other crops where hoes are not called into requisition and where hand pulling is of little avail. If there are children of ten years or over in the home this is easily overcome. Nature has so constructed the youngsters that they delight in doing this kind of work. If older people do not spoil them in their early years they will do most of the weeding, because it is a pleasure to them. I know there is much work on the farm for all who are of a working age, but the man who cannot allow his children freedom from other duties in order to have his garden in good

shape deserves a diet of bread and water with some salt pork for dinners.

By all means have a garden in 1911. I have seen many good ones this year under adverse conditions. Every family should have vegetables in their own garden.

"AIRCHIE McCCLURE."

HORSE

Do We Need Laws Regulating The Public Service of Stallions?

Do you consider that the present laws governing the licensing of stallions for public service are stringent enough? Would it be advisable to have laws disqualifying for public service stallions with hereditary unsoundnesses, making it compulsory for stallion owners to have their horses examined each year, and requiring that a certificate, good for one year, describing the stallion's breeding and testifying as to his soundness, be issued by the provincial departments of agriculture, without which certificate or license no stallion could stand for public service?

This question will be discussed in these columns during the next few months, and in the mean-

time to follow the wrong policy. This is one reason we oppose the introduction of dash races for trotters. Our trotters have been developed under the severe endurance test of heat races, with the result that they can both go fast and stay. Let them be bred to go short distances, and one of their most useful, and consequently most valuable, characteristics will be sacrificed to mere speed. Their physical structure will slowly change, and their usefulness off the track will diminish. Bottom is as valuable as speed—more valuable to most people who use horses.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

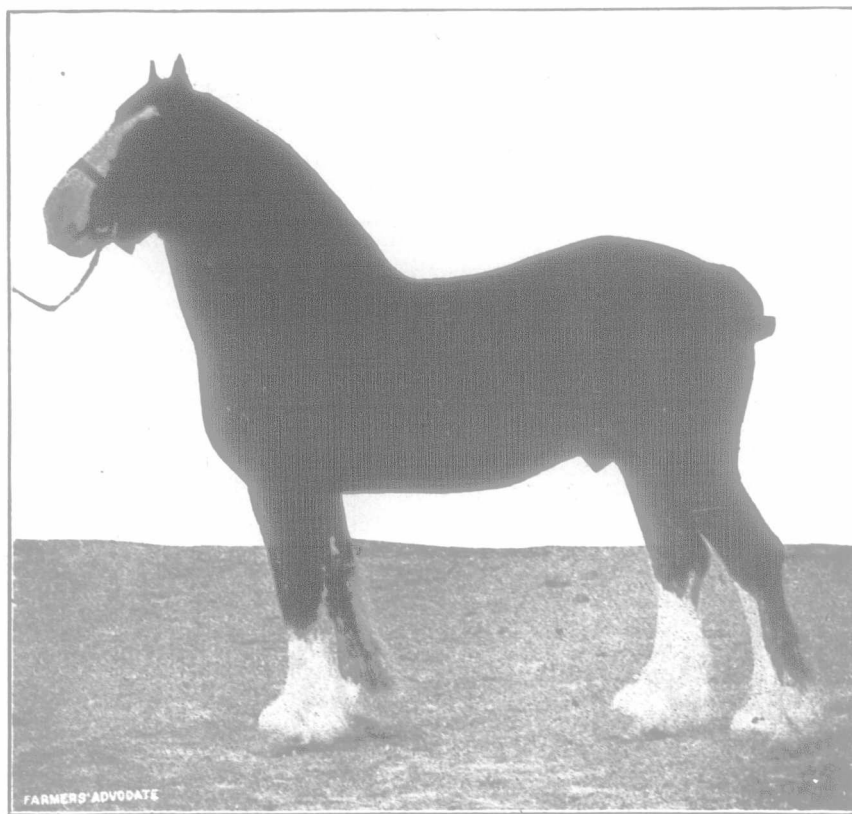
Shoeing for Corns

A reader has a horse troubled with corns and wants to know how to shoe to get rid of the corns without interfering with the work of the horse.

A British veterinary surgeon and horse shoer writing recently in one of our old country exchanges, has this to say of shoeing for corns:

Corns are caused by bruising of the membrane which secretes the horny sole which covers the ground surface of the horses' foot. Some feet are so formed that corns occur without the animal having been shod. I have seen them in unshod horses, but the feet have had a conformation which specially predisposed them to corns. It is often said that corns are never cured.

This again is not my experience. I once had a horse of my own that I failed to cure, but a great many have quite outgrown the trouble when shod to relieve the parts from all pressure. Some swear by the three-quarter shoe, and others swear at it. The former mean a shoe that falls short of being a three-quarter, but is carried so far round on the sound side as to give a safe foothold, while relieving the corn of all pressure, unless by a loose stone being picked up. Many horses under observation of the writer have quite outgrown corns when so shod, but it has been regularly done, and the shoes never left on long enough to be grown over by the hoof, or allowed to wear thin. If the corn has been pared down until a drop of blood shows, the



PRIZE CLYDESDALE STALLION TROJAN, OWNED BY PAUL M. BREDT & SONS

time it is requested that those interested in horse breeding and in the use of sound, pure-bred sires, as well as those who believe our present laws adequate, will contribute their opinions as a basis on which public sentiment may be gauged. Write down what you think and send it in.

Do Our Thoroughbreds Lack Stamina?

An English turf authority asserts that the Thoroughbreds of America lack stamina and are unable to compete with English horses in long-distance races. Lack of ability to stay is to be expected in the American Thoroughbred. If it has not come, it will come as a natural and inevitable result of our system of testing these horses in races. Our Thoroughbreds are raced over short distances, most races less than a mile and a few over that. Turf supremacy here means ability to go fast over a short course, and the policy is to breed to the winners. Ultimately the breed will be adapted to the purpose for which it is most useful, and the racing policy pursued must result in a breed of horses that are built to run fast for a short distance, rather than to stay. When our public tests called for heat races, and often heats of more than a mile, our Thoroughbreds were more useful than they are today. Breeding for sprinters will never produce stayers, and our racing compels breeders

shoe then put on and the animal sent at once to work there is every opportunity afforded of grit getting in and a festering or suppuration following. The seat of the corn should in each case be painted with spirit of tar, or a few drops of butyr of antimony, or compound tincture of myrrh applied, and a day or two allowed for a film of new horn to form. If the parts can be left exposed to the air the new horn grows of a healthier character and harder than if covered, and we have then a choice of evils between the greater risk of bruising by a loose stone on the road, or by balling on clay soils; or, on the other hand, of covering up with a leather which will protect from outside injury while hindering that evaporation which makes for hardness and healthy horn. Under a leather we can put a pledget of tow dipped in tar ointment. It needs more frequent renewal than most horse owners are willing to afford. With a corn on the inside of the foot and the horse a close goer who would brush if allowed a shoe that was the least over, we cannot do as we would with a wide-chested animal with feet well apart. With the latter we may keep outside to some extent and ensure weight bearing solely upon the crust for a longer time, if seated out and the shoe is stout enough not to bend, but this is what a laid-off shoe generally does do. It gets down on the parts it is meant to have no bearing on.