

"Get a Sleigh you can
rely on"



A Sturdy Sleigh for Heavy Work

Here is a Sleigh of sound and solid construction, built for U.G.G. to U.G.G. standards of strength. It will carry four heavy loads—it will stand hard bumps when sleighing gets bad—you can rely on it. Its builders expected it to get heavy service and it will stand the test.

Pole and Runners are selected oak; Bunks, selected maple.

	Wpg.	Regina	Sask.	Calgary
V-130.—2-inch Steel Shoes, with Pole. Weight 400 pounds.	\$37.50	\$38.50	\$38.50	\$40.00
V-131.—2½-inch Steel Shoes, with Pole. Weight 475 pounds.	42.50	44.50	44.50	45.35
V-132.—2-inch Cast Shoes, with Pole. Weight 525 pounds.	41.95	43.40	43.40	45.35
V-133.—2½-inch Cast Shoes, with Pole. Weight 575 pounds.	45.30	47.00	47.00	49.10

The best value in Cutters this year is found in the U.G.G. Cutters, either open or closed. Get descriptive circular. Have your sleighs and cutters when the snow comes.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. We always have some good stallions on hand and our prices are reasonable. We sell more than twice as many stallions as any other dealer in Canada and our customers do our advertising.

VANSTONE & ROGERS - NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply pure-bred shearing rams and high-grade ewes, one to four years of age, to Saskatchewan farmers on following terms:

Rams on quarter cash basis.	Balance payable July, 1919, and December, 1919, with interest at six per cent.
\$400 worth of Ewes on quarter cash basis.	
\$1,000 worth of Ewes on half cash basis.	

These Ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk Rams. Can furnish Ewes, bred or not, as desired.

For particulars apply to

A. M. SHAW, Livestock Commissioner, REGINA, Sask.



1st Prize Ram at Vancouver, Helena, Spokane, Yakima and Salem. Sold to Dom. Ex. Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

OXFORDS for SALE

I have for immediate sale a number of high-class-bred Ewes, different ages; also some Ewe Lambs and Shearling Rams. These will be sold at reasonable prices.

H.S. CURRIE, Willow Ridge Farm
CASTOR, ALBERTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A Long String of Forkers Turning Coarse Feeds into Concentrated Food Products for the Allied Armies.

good hay to pick at. Of course, after the flies come, we take the colts up in the daytime, give them their full allowance of feed three times and then turn them out at night. At twelve months old they are weighing 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. If there is good grass they will weigh upwards of 1,600 pounds by late fall. The feeding plan for the second winter is substantially the same as for the first.

Good pastures have a greater significance in draft horse production than many seem to believe. No kind is so fine as bluegrass well cared for. Only half of the pasture should be top-dressed with manure and lime at the same time, so that the horses can feed on the other half until rains come to relieve the odor and soak the manure into the soil. Bluegrass, no matter how well taken care of, will dry up with the blazing August sun, and to provide for pasturage shortage at that time of the year we plan to have alfalfa or a clover-timothy mixture. We find Sudan grass an excellent fall feed for fleshing purposes.

We keep the yearlings, mares and foals and work horses in three separate pastures. Since successful draft horse production is directly dependent on the kind and quantity of roughage provided for horses, I am just as careful in growing luxuriant pastures and good hayfields as I am in raising any other crop on the farm.—George Frerichs, in Breeders' Gazette.

Rheumatism

Q.—Some time ago I bought a horse in British Columbia and brought it down to Alberta. It was affected, so the local veterinarians say, with rheumatism. At first it held its right hind leg off the ground while standing, and when in motion did not place its foot down level and firmly. About three or four weeks ago the trouble shifted to the left hind leg. Apparently, the horse suffers pain and when lying down always lies on the good side and holds the lame leg up off the ground. No soreness is in evidence.—J. F., Alta.

A.—Rheumatism is of comparatively rare occurrence in the horse and is supposed to depend upon the accumulation in the body of some product of nutritive derangement, probably Lactic Acid. The administration of medicines for this condition is of doubtful value, but the treatment usually recommended in such cases is a tablespoonful of a powder consisting of Bicarbonate of Potash, six ounces, and Sodium Salicylate, two ounces; given in the drinking water each morning and evening for a week. This may be repeated at intervals if required.

If swellings appear they should be blistered with a liniment composed of Pulverized Cantharides one dram, Olive Oil one ounce. Shake well and apply with smart friction.—W. A. Shoults, V.S.

Choosing a Breed

"Why did I choose this particular breed? Well, it was this way: I figured that in order to make the business profitable I had to keep in mind a market for surplus stock and I am satisfied that there is a greater demand, in the district, for cattle of this breed, than any of the other breeds. My neighbors, most of them, were already keeping this breed, and it occurred to me that if I were to choose some other I would have difficulty in disposing of my young stuff." This argument presented to the writer not long ago, in response to the question above, is sound. Compare it with the views of another man I have in mind. This farmer, and by the way he was a successful man too, had a nice herd of cattle of a certain breed that were common in his locality and yet he declared he was considering changing to another breed. With the exception of one small herd there wasn't an animal of the breed he mentioned within 400 miles of him.

The selection of a breed is a question that confronts quite a number of men at some time in their lives. In not a few cases the decision is based on personal preference. That is to say, they have always had a liking for some particular breed, possibly at some time in their younger days animals of this breed were maintained at home and they acquired a knowledge of and a fondness for them, or it may be they have been attracted by a line-up of this breed at some fairs. At all events, when the time arrived that they were in a position to establish a herd of their own the choice of a breed was already settled. Under such circumstances, one cannot go very far wrong, provided, at the same time, the question of an outlet for breeding stock is kept in view. It is a great advantage for all breeders in one district, or as many as possibly can, to be breeding the same breed of stock. Buyers are frequently looking for car load lots, or even several car lots of breeding stock, and from experience they know these can be more easily and cheaply secured in such districts than when only one or two men possess the same breed. In the former case if one farmer hasn't what they are looking for, several others in that locality will. It isn't worth their while going 200 or 300 miles out of their way to inspect one herd. In other words, with a minimum of time and expense the one or two car lots that are wanted can be found. There are many communities in Canada that are famous for the cattle they produce and enjoy an enviable reputation and a keen demand for their stock, and this has been developed because they have realized the value of co-operation in their breeding operations.

The exchange of sires and being in a position to utilize the services of sires



A Choice Flock on the Farm of J. A. Vapre, Swan River, Man. Sheep are increasing rapidly in numbers in Manitoba.

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