

been doing hard service, and is more common in light than in draft horses. It does not often appear, however, in animals with strong, rugged, clean-cut knees that are well supported beneath. But animals that are cut in beneath the knee, appearing light and rounded in cannons, will usually become "sprung," whether they are roadsters or drafters, when put to hard work. A knee-sprung horse, besides being unsightly, is far less serviceable than if correct at this point. He is not safe at all as a saddler, is likely to stumble as a driver, and to slip and fall as a drafter. When the knees fall back of the normal position when the extremities are in normal place, the animal is spoken of as calf-kneed. While objectionable, this fault, unless extreme, does not depreciate the animal's usefulness nearly so much as do sprung knees.

The feet may be placed either forward of the normal position or to the rear of it. This latter position is known as "standing under," while the former is described as "camping." Camping is usually an acquired posture, taught to show animals, to lengthen the bottom line and shorten the top line of the body. Heavy-headed horses, with steep shoulders and lethargic dispositions, most frequently stand under. It is a fault most common in draft animals. Unsoundnesses, according to their nature, may, of course, cause animals to assume these positions, but their bearing is not here considered.

Beyond the placement of the limbs, their proportions must be studied. The forearm should be long, in proportion to the cannons. In draft horses this is less true than in roadsters. Relatively long cannons and short forearms are conducive to high action, and, consequently, in horses of the heavy-harness breeds, as well as the draft, the cannon has more length. The knees should be deep, broad, and clearly defined. The forearm should be muscular, and the cannons clean, flat, wide and whipcordy. There should be no marked cutting in below the knee, and no tendency to meatiness or roundness. The fetlocks should be in proportion to the rest of the limb.

Reports to the Ontario Department of Agriculture are to the effect that horses are in keener demand, and at better prices, than for twenty years past, but that it is costing more to raise them.

LIVE STOCK.

Live Stock and Fodder.

The November crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture deals as follows with live-stock, dairy and fodder conditions in the Province:

Fall pastures have been all that could be desired, and, where not overstocked, have kept grazing animals in fine condition. All classes of live stock have been remarkably free from serious diseases; in fact, there is practically a clean slate. Horses are in considerable demand, and at higher prices than formerly. Cattle did unusually well on the grass, and all ages and classes can find a ready market at better values than for many years. Young beef animals, especially, are hard to procure. There have also been too few sheep for the demand. A large and steady traffic has been done in swine. The recent drop in market values has checked sales somewhat, but the supply on hand is barely normal. All over the Province a larger number of silos than usual have been erected this year, many of them made of concrete.

Dairying.—The milk flow was well maintained by the excellent fall pastures, thus prolonging the dairy season. Butter has gained upon cheese, taking the Province as a whole. As between butter and cheese, prices have rather favored the former, and the local demand for butter appears to be increasing. The general quality of both creamery and homemade butter has been high this year. Condensed-milk factories in the Oxford district, and the shipping of cream and casein over the border along the St. Lawrence have also helped to lessen the cheese production of the Province. Shorthorns and Holsteins are about equally popular among Western Ontario dairymen, while Holsteins have a large lead in Eastern Ontario, Ayrshires and Shorthorns coming together in second place.

FODDER SUPPLIES.

Farmers face the winter with more assurance than for years, owing to the general sufficiency of all classes of fodder. There is a surplus of hay, ranging from \$8 to \$16 a ton, according to the nearness to good markets, and there is plenty of straw. The largely-increased silo accommodation, with the big corn crop, has lessened the reliance on other fodders. The abundant fall pastures and the growing of millet or Hungarian grass, have also enabled farmers to husband their regular winter fodder supplies. As usual, considerable oil cake, and bran shorts and other mill feeds, will be purchased in the coming

year than formerly, as the prices for all these commodities are high, and many farmers are now studying feeding equivalents. There has been a brisk demand for beef cattle, sheep and hogs all the season, and this has left less live stock on hand than usual. There is also the important fact that Ontario farmers, after the hard lesson of two or three years ago, have learned to feed more wisely, and there is now little waste of fodder.

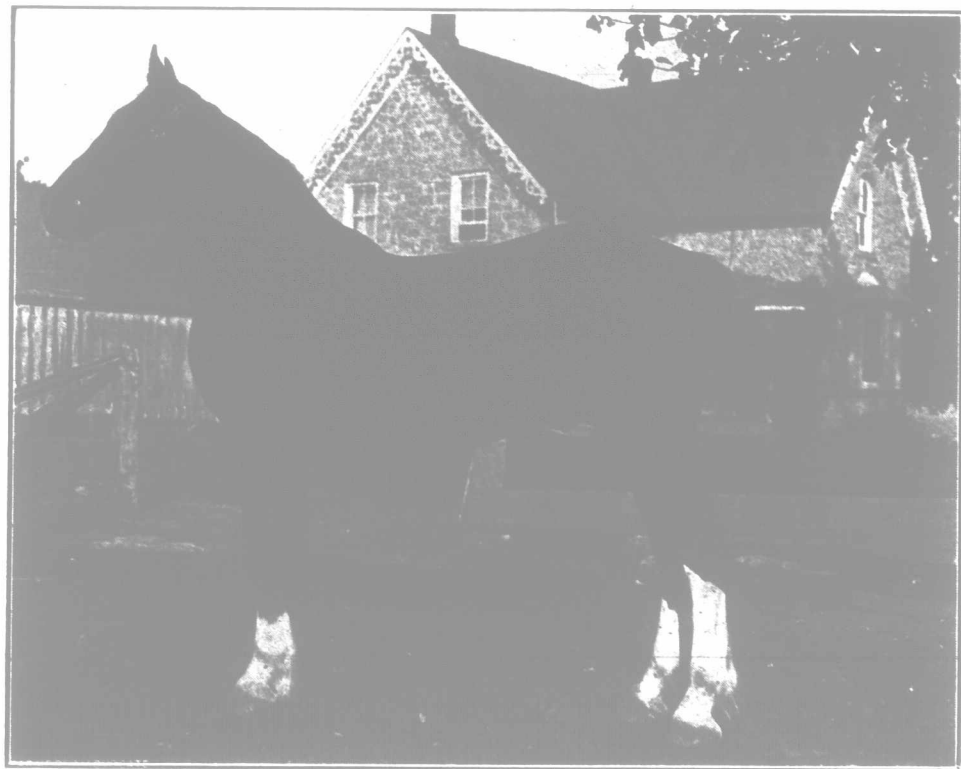
New Piggery at C. E. Farm.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa is adding to its equipment by the structure of a capacious piggery, costing about \$4,000. The building is 30 x 120 feet, the long axis lying north and south. The floors and foundation walls are of concrete, with the troughs and eleven inches of all partitions and side walls of the same material. A passage 6 feet wide runs the length of the building. Most of the pens are 10 x 12 feet; all the pens are being provided with a planked sleeping place, while the farrowing pens are also equipped with a metal guardrail, held in place by uprights set in the floor. At the center of the building, and to the east of the passageway, lies a feed-room, 26 x 26 feet, beneath which is a root cellar, and over which is a grain

published statements, the upward tendency in prices during the past few years has been checked by the cashing in of Western range stock. To be sure, this has appeared to continue a surprisingly long time, and this fall the supply of feeders on the Chicago market has still seemed fairly plentiful. Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe the supply of feeding cattle from the Western American ranges will decrease steadily in volume, and the great problem confronting corn-belt farmers is the breeding and raising of stock to fill their feed-lots. With the increasing demands for milk, cream, butter and other dairy products, and the steadily rising price of land, the economical breeding of good beef cattle in large numbers is taxing stockmen's ingenuity. For an illustration of the trend of cattle-keeping in the Eastern States, we have only to look about us in Eastern Canada, where, in county after county, farmers have turned reluctantly from beef-raising to dairying, mainly because the cows necessary to breed good feeders have exhibited a marked tendency to diminishing milk production. So it looks as though an era of cheap beef were far removed. The immediate situation, of course, has been modified somewhat by a season of cheaper corn, so that, with the number of Western feeding cattle in our stalls, some have feared that prices next spring might go sliding. The

number of Western cattle, too, has engendered misgivings. But simply shipping a lot of cattle from the Northwest to Ontario does not increase the aggregate number that will finally be marketed. The Ontario supply of good beef cattle has been steadily declining.

While no one can forecast the market with certainty, we are by no means disposed to share the expectation of very low prices. As indicating what some men are anticipating, we note that Peter White, a wide-awake business man in the Ottawa Valley, recently refused an offer of 7½ cents for spring delivery of cattle put in to feed this fall at 5 cents. While the offer was made by a local butcher, and partly, perhaps, for advertising purposes, so that it may not necessarily be accepted as a fair criterion of prospective price levels, still, the fact that Mr. White held out for eight cents should help to steady the confidence of feeders who are uneasy about the prospects for beef prices next spring.



Ormond Duke.

Pure-bred Clydesdale yearling colt that at twelve months of age weighed 1,135 pounds. Property of T. G. McLean & Sons, Ormond, Ont. Sire Adam Bede.

and chop room. Tracks are placed so that litter, manure and feed carriers may run throughout the building. The side walls of the building above the height of the partition pens are made up almost entirely of windows, thus furnishing ample light and sunshine within the building.

The Rutherford system of ventilation has been installed during the construction. This provides for admittance of fresh air through U-shaped tubes, which run beneath the foundation and have their exterior and interior openings at practically the same height of about one foot above the level of the floor. The ceiling is made to slope slightly towards the center, and ventilator shafts furnish an exit for the foul air. The system is very simple, and undoubtedly will establish a circulation of air which can be regulated by the opening or closing of the ventilators.

Beef-cattle Situation.

Notwithstanding the fluttering hopes raised in the minds of city housewives by recent reports that meat prices were tumbling, we fail to perceive in the Canadian cattle situation anything warranting an expectation of this kind. On the contrary, it looks as though decreased consumption per capita were the only factor likely to hold prices down even to their present level, making allowance, of course, for temporary fluctuations. The ranches of the Canadian West are being fast closed out, and Pat Burns, the cattle king of Alberta, is said to have predicted that the West would soon be exporting no cattle. Of course, beef will be produced in the West as a farm proposition, but high freight rates, and the disinclination of most grain-growers to bother much with cattle, tend to relieve fears of formidable competition from that quarter at any early date. This fall, owing to crop shortage in parts of the West, there has been a heavy movement of cattle to the feeding stables of Ontario. In the United States, if we may judge by

spective price levels, still, the fact that Mr. White held out for eight cents should help to steady the confidence of feeders who are uneasy about the prospects for beef prices next spring.

THE FARM.

Likes the Tread Power.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great many farmers find it a hard problem to solve, "What kind of a power shall I use on my farm?" as a power of some kind or other is essential on every up-to-date farm. Of course, no other is equal to the windmill for pumping the water, but that is its place, and it will not do the other work satisfactorily. The average farmer wants a power to cut his straw, grind his grain, fill the silo, pulp mangels and turnips, and drive the cream separator. A great many farmers are putting in gasoline engines to do this work, and, no doubt, it will do it as nicely as any other power, but the gasoline engine costs money every minute it runs, and the first cost puts it out of reach of half us farmers, to say nothing about its getting out of order. Now, for the average farmer, or, say, the farmer who is farming 100 acres, or even 150 acres, the cheapest, most convenient, least complicated and most durable power is the three-horse tread power. Now, I imagine some who are reading this will be disappointed when they know that I am advocating the tread power. They will say, "I have seen enough of that power." Well, I know whereof I speak. We have used a three-horse tread power on our 300-acre dairy farm for nearly fifteen years. For some years now we have filled our silos, ground the grain, and cut the straw with a stationary steam engine in the butter factory, using a rope from the engine to the barn, but for a number of years we did all this work satisfactorily with the tread power.