

this particular spider, but not to the burrow laid on it. A store of food to feed on. The first system of food laid the mouth over so that the rest of the regular routine purpose, but they drag the burrow, down it carry it to down the burrow again, and a performance which is done term an in-behaviour to that it shows made with intelligence as Wasp left the burrow and ran it to a times the wasp brought it ninth time it dragged it owing that it used its usual with condi-

use of tools of the habits usual was seen and use it to ce to its bur-

## Potatoes.

can well re- the advent of orator, long- ness of drying ed or quart- ills and rods forgotten forgotten paration of mon. The and efficient mes, and re- the apple, so- le length of in a con- try, too, has le of apples. ies from the es are now gh moisture y, and it is ain. Such ably intro-

of potatoes largely of m place to ng that out pounds are ink of how and fro in the move- ings for the remarkable- shipment never been e precipita-

someone con- Since n Germany now the ght at any atoes com- water, but d flaking it is elimin- and mean an potato crop, r to year, ing waste.

ot experi- ye in the ental work e the "hot ont a com- ont drying is into cold eamed for to a cur- centigrade, atoes will This sys- with other

In the current issues of the Weekly Bulletin, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, this process of drying potatoes is being discussed, chiefly from information gained in Germany during recent years. As stated in these bulletins, the cost of flaking naturally depends upon the size of the plant, price of coal or other materials, value of potatoes and rate of wages. For a small plant it is considered from German calculations that 110 pounds of raw potatoes can be flaked for 8 to 10 cents. Assuming that the bituminous coal could be procured for \$4.81 per ton, wages per man to be 60 cents per day, and that the potatoes used contained on an average 18.22 per cent. starch, that the degree of wetness of the flakes average about 15 per cent. water, and that the plant operate for 150 days the total cost of production for 110 pounds of raw potatoes would be, for small plants, in connection with other undertakings, from 8 to 10 cents, and for independent plants operating day and night 6 to 8 cents. Some of the items of expense mentioned are very different of course from what would obtain in Canada, yet it is altogether likely that a cheap grade of labor could be employed in the preparation of potatoes, thus reducing the cost considerably.

This manufactured article in Germany has many uses. It is employed in the manufacture of yeast, glue, substitutes for flour, mixed with flour in bread making, in distilleries and food for cattle, and it is reported that the last use is especially successful. An inferior quality of raw potatoes may be used in making flakes for stock food. After the process they are light and easily digested. The dry potato does not possess the sharp qualities of the raw and, therefore, does not have injurious effects upon the digestive system.

## THE HORSE.

The lowest service fee is often dearest in the end.

Stallions are plentiful, but good sires are not too numerous.

There is no reason why a cull horse should ever be used in breeding.

Return mares to the horse regularly if you would have success with breeding operations.

It is well to pull the shoes off the horses turned out for a few weeks or months on pasture.

A feed box for the suckling colt will ensure a better colt, provided it is kept clean and a few oats and a little bran supplied once or twice daily.

It might be better to postpone breeding the two-year-old filly until fall. If she is not well developed do not breed.

The good horse is a moneymaker even in times of high-priced feed, but the poor individual is always a losing proposition.

Never allow the colt to run in the field with a working dam. Both the colt and the mother give trouble under the circumstances.

Sore backs and sore necks often come with working on the cultivator, mower, binder and other tongued implements and machines. Keep collars and harness clean, and treat threatening sores early.

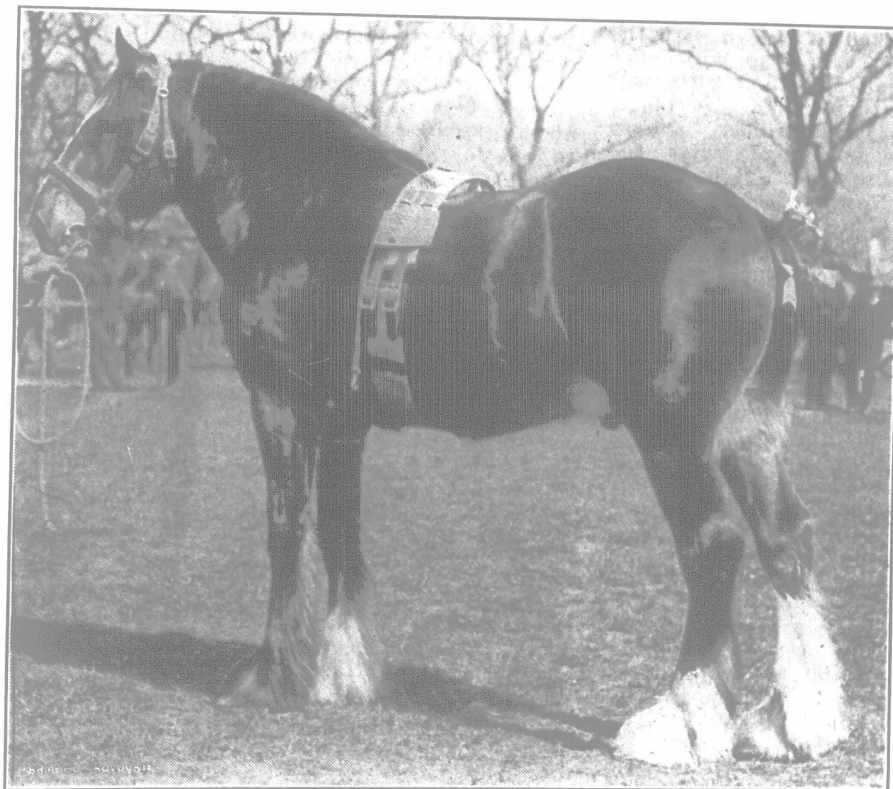
### Never Neglect Handling.

Too much cannot be said in favor of handling colts at an early age. Many a horse grows obstinate and almost uncontrollable largely because of lack of handling when young and frequency of training as years go by. A writer in "The Farmer and Stockbreeder" recently described a horse as a bundle of nerves plus a wonderful memory, and goes on to say that in spite of what poets and sentimentalists have to say about him, his intelligence is not of a high order. If it were he would probably never let men obtain any kind of mastery over him. Perhaps his most marked characteristic is his memory of locality. For some reason or other he never seems to forget a place he has once been at or a road he has once travelled over. And if a horse is accustomed to answer certain signals, and if he knows that by answering those signals he will find safety with the minimum of discomfort, he will answer them at once and without trouble under any ordinary circumstances. The reason why horses misbehave is that they have not been sufficiently handled in their earlier days to give them

sufficient confidence in men to answer the ordinary signals with which the driver, rider or leader gives them at once and without hesitation.

An enormous amount of waste is brought about by negligence in handling young horses. This applies to all breeds, but is most marked in the light breeds, because in them there is more nervous energy. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that their nerves are more highly strung. In many places the light horse, till he comes to work, is looked upon as a kind of encumbrance. Farm men, even good ones, have a prejudice against light horses. My experience is that unless a breeder has a sufficient number of light horses to employ a man to look after them and do practically nothing else, he must look after them himself, or he will find them neglected. One of the first things that gets neglected is the handling of the young horse. He should be handled, and handled practically, every day from the time that he is a foal. If the handling is done daily it only occupies some few minutes, and if it is begun when the foal is but a few days old, and is carefully and intelligently done, he grows up in the habit of doing what is wanted from sheer ignorance of any other course of conduct. He should lead perfectly when he is six weeks old, and in a few more weeks he should learn to show himself, to stand properly, and to run out properly without swinging back or rushing forward and in front of the man who is leading him.

I have been told, when advocating such a plan as this, that it is all very well, but that there is a great deal of work to do on a farm, and there is not time to do such fancy jobs. When I was a young man on a farm, if I said I had not time I was told to get up an hour earlier. There



Dunure Freshful.

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion at the Ayr Show, Scotland, 1915.

is time for it; it is all a matter of system. "A business man is never busy," was Tom Green's smart reply to a cross-examining counsel who asked him if he was not too busy on a certain occasion to attend to some important matters. The longer handling is put off, the more it will cost, and the more difficult the work will be to do.

The breeder may rest assured of one thing—that by neglecting to handle his young horses he very materially limits his market. Where one man will buy a raw, wild, easily-scared animal ready to plunge or kick or rear at the slightest provocation, or without any provocation at all, there are a dozen ready and anxious to buy a handy horse. For the horse that has been properly handled is half broken. I say properly handled advisedly, because horses may be handled and in a great measure spoiled. A young horse should never be teased or played with. "Never play with a horse or a loaded gun" is a sound maxim. The greatest kindness should be used, but he should be made to understand that he is not the master, that he has to do as whoever is in charge of him wishes him to do. Obedience then comes as a matter of habit, and prompt obedience in a horse to the wish of his rider or driver saves many a nasty accident. There is one thing which it is as well to provide for if possible, and it always should be possible when two or three men are about. The man who handles the young horses should be relieved every now and again, so that they may learn to look on all men with equal confidence. It will be found that a little trouble in the way of handling young horses will come back fourfold.

## Keep up the Standard of Canadian Horses.

Some horsemen have recently been heard to remark that owing to the fact that few, if any, stallions and mares for breeding purposes will be available from Europe for some years after the war is over, some difficulty will be experienced in maintaining and improving the draft horse stock of this country. With this few horsemen agree. A large number of good sires have been imported during recent years, and these will be useful for several years to come. Besides, these good sires used on the best of the imported mares already in the country and the best of the Canadian-bred mares should produce just as good stock as much of that ordinarily brought out from the Old Land. A Western horseman says of the situation: "I think we will be able to improve our draft horses during the next 10 years. We have more good mares than we had 10 years ago, and although we will not have so many great breeding imported stallions we will have their Canadian-bred descendants, many of them fine, big horses and splendid breeders. It needs a much better horse or mare to win in our Canadian-bred classes than it did 10 years ago, and it has been getting harder every year. We take an especial pride in our Canadian-bred classes, and are slowly doing away with two separate classes. One open class for imported and Canadian-bred with more and larger prizes will soon be all we need."

It is not generally believed that as high a percentage of the extra high-class quality of horses can be raised in Canada as in Europe, because not so many good breeding horses are to be found in this country, and fewer of the best

class of mares are available, these being widely scattered. European breeders may come to America to replenish their depleted studs, but if they are to find the class of horses here which they desire breeders must put forth an extra effort to improve the standard of our draft horses. This is no time to practice indiscriminate breeding. Every mating should be made with a definite object in view. Out-crossing must not be tolerated. Matings for size, substance and quality must be made, and the best possible use made of the good mares and outstanding stallions already in this country. In a time like this no legislation should be necessary to drive the grade and the scrub pure-bred off the road. Canada has an excellent opportunity to make a name as a horse-breeding country, and the onus of the situation is on our horsemen, particularly the mares to nothing but the right kind of stallion, one which will nick well with them and throw a desirable colt. The good stallion should do a big season; the scrubs should go to work in harness. Mare owners hold the key to the situation. Canada can produce good horses from the best stock already in this country if the best methods are followed in breeding.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Little Live Stock Leaves England.

Of sinister importance to the live-stock industry in America is the report of animals leaving England during the four months ended April 30, 1915. During that time 239 cattle with a value of £17,091 were exported against 939, valued at £81,130, in the corresponding period last year. Of sheep 332 left the country against 466 in the same period in 1914. Only 241 horses as compared with 21,199 in 1914 left the English shores, the values being £54,475 against £459,395.

A man in Wisconsin invested \$75 in a pure-bred heifer, and in nine years he was offered \$12,000 for the cow and the herd which she had brought him. Not a bad investment; much better than mining stock or unproductive town lots.