

formance repeated frequently if vitality is to be preserved, and atrophy (wasting) avoided. Work necessitating physical exertion is needed for all the muscles of the body, from the heart down, if a steady stream of blood is to be supplied the reproductive organs, and virility is to be maintained. It is important, in maintaining size, to avoid the sacrifice of quality for roughness or coarseness; quality and ability to wear well are inseparably mated. A. G. HOPKINS.
Saskatchewan.

The Money-making Clydesdale.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

In your issue of April 22nd was an article entitled, "Improving the Clydesdale." With your permission, I wish to take exception to some arguments brought forth.

At the Dominion Fair, at Calgary, last summer, were several horses in the aged class (Clydesdale), weighing over 1,900 pounds, which is getting somewhere near the draft-horse scale. The article mentioned above spoke of four objections which the Americans had to the Clydesdale, as compared with the Percheron, viz.: Lack of weight, excess of hair, white markings, lack of crest and carriage.

I will treat of these objections in order. Regarding lack of weight, it is true some Clydesdales have won in recent years which lacked weight, but the only reason they did win was on account of excessive quality, not merely in legs and feet, but in all-round conformation, and we have all seen draft horses weighing around 1,400 which could outlast and outwork horses weighing 1,600 pounds and over, but lacking draft-horse conformation. Scottish breeders in Scotland were among the first and largest exporters of draft horses to the colonies, and they found that a medium-sized, active drafter was more serviceable in colonial work than a heavier horse with a loggy gait.

The second objection is not worth considering. The feathering of a Clydesdale is an ornament to any drafter, and much as some men say they don't care for a showy team, I notice, when a bunch is corralled on a horse ranch for home-steaders' and draying companies' inspection, the horses with white faces and white feet, with lots of feather, are invariably selected first.

The last objection is only the creation of a morbid imagination. The great horse, Baron's Pride, is typical of what the Scottish breeder is aiming at. Of course, all Clydesdales are not what Clydesdale breeders consider nearly perfection, but the majority of winning Clydesdales have a good, high crest, with a high, proud outlook, and, taking the article in question all around, I am afraid that the writer has become rather alarmed (unnecessarily) regarding his favorite breed, possibly from hearing considerable "hot air" from some American neighbor regarding the Percheron horse. The Percheron is a good draft horse, and he is becoming more rangy and lighter in the middle than he was some years ago, but some Americans out here can't see that, and make a person tired talking of "down in the States." If the Americans want Percheron horses so badly, by all means let them have them, but I have talked with several who are now breeding Percheron mares which they brought with them to Clydesdale stallions, in preference to Percheron sires. The best and final test of any breed of horses is how they sell, and the way the Clydesdale horse is selling, even to Americans, who excuse themselves by saying they wish they could get Percherons, is sufficient demonstration of his popularity and serviceability as a draft horse. Alta. "RANCHER."

Some Good Unregistered Stock-Getters.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I am very much amused at some of the writers who write re entire-horse legislation. I do firmly believe that the Ontario Government is wise enough to let such matters alone. It is always some fellow who is interested in getting some good-for-nothing, registered or imported horse that he owns himself a greater share of the trade than he is entitled to, that does the shouting in this case, or some big importer who has been making money so fast these last few years that he thinks he can get legislation to suit himself. Ontario people will not abide such a compulsory law. Ours is a free country, and free and intelligent people, not a mixed people, such as are in some sections of the West, where they will abide by almost any law. We also have all classes of people, from the Indian, to what is called by some the English "lord" or "high much a muck." Well, they all own and drive horses, and we want for them just the kind of horse they want, and I think we have them for them. We have here, in East Simcoe, around Elmville, and to the north, I believe, as fine a lot of entire horses as there is in Canada. Take the Clydesdale, the Hackney, the Standard-bred, the French horses, and the Coach; and some that are not registered that do

business at a straight price, and are leaving grand stock. We have had some horses that have been in our country that were not registered, yet, were they only back to-day, they would do a fine trade. Now, it would certainly be a shame to castrate such horses to please some of those who are in the business that are endeavoring to get some kind of legislation to suit themselves, so that they may enrich themselves, by making the people come to them. Those men who handle the cheap stallions to-day, and who peddle into every farmer's barnyard, are having a hard time, and they can't make it pay. It costs almost as much to keep a poor horse as a good one, and the people are finding it out. Now, if the Government wishes to do anything along this line of legislation, if they would take a few thousand dollars of their money, and give to the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," and send those fellows who breed to those cheap horses some good reading matter, and stop those others shouting about castration, license fee and Government inspection, things would adjust themselves shortly. JOHN STEWART.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

[Note.—A system of stallion license or stallion enrollment would not necessarily exclude sound grade stallions that had proven themselves good stock-getters.—Editor.]

The Colt and His Feet.

Careful attention must be given to the feet of the young colt. The feet should attain a regular and even growth, and should be perfectly matched in pairs. Great importance attaches to the angle at which the feet grow, the proper inclina-



Cow Stable at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Showing feed passage, mangers, drinking fountains, and control tank at end of passage.

tion of which should be similar to that of the pasterns when standing on level ground. Colts reared on hilly ground are very liable to irregular and uneven growth of feet, and if this defect is neglected, the foot and the joints above it become permanently deformed, and the horse is practically ruined.

To avoid this, regular attention must be paid to the state of the feet, and the horseman should remember to keep the toes at a uniform length and breadth, at the same time letting the heels down with a rasp, in order to encourage frog pressure. The first shoes must not be fitted to a young colt until he has been educated to "give" his feet in proper order. A loud, bullying tone must never be used on a young horse, but he should be treated with every indulgence until he learns that he is not to be hurt. Any sign of obstinacy must, however, be repressed.

The butchers' boycott on unwarranted cattle has come into force throughout England, with varying results in different sections, though in the majority of markets the boycott proved a failure. In London a compromise has been effected, and the vendors have agreed to pay one shilling to an insurance fund for every bullock or heifer purchased for slaughter within ten days. Bulls and cows are excluded from the agreement. At Liverpool the dealers refused any warranty, and in no case was one given. At Worcester the auctioneers sold without any warranty. At Cocker-mouth a new insurance scheme agreed to by farmers and butchers came into force. At the Salford (Manchester) market—one of the largest in the kingdom—no warranties were given, and business proceeded as usual.

LIVE STOCK.

Well-equipped Cattle Stable.

In many particulars, the cattle barns at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are models that can be used to advantage in planning for smaller and less-pretentious stables. Every precaution has been taken to provide perfect ventilation, and to insure cleanly conditions throughout. In all quarters, too, necessary conveniences to facilitate every operation are installed.

The floors are of cement. The main passage in the cow barn, in the bull barn, and in the steer barn, as well as in the feed room, are all on the same level. The stands or stalls, also, slopes neglected, show about the same height as the main passage, etc., above the ground line. The feed passages between rows of cows are six inches higher than the main passage, while the manure passages are about four inches lower. The manger bottoms are about one inch higher than the highest part of the stand or stall floor. The divisions between the mangers and the stands are of cement, six inches high next the manger, seven inches high next the stall, and six inches wide. The gutters are eight inches deep next the cattle, and six inches deep next the passage.

The feed passages are about one inch higher in the center than next the mangers, so facilitating cleaning, and preventing any water lying thereon. The passages behind the cows are about one and one-half inches higher in the center than next the gutters, thus insuring any liquid manure running back to the gutters at once. The stands fall from

the front to rear at the rate of about one inch in four feet. The mangers have a fall of about three inches in their entire length of thirty-five feet, permitting easy washing or flushing out. The gutters, besides being slightly lower on the side next the passage, have a fall of about two inches in their entire length, so permitting of more easily handling the liquid part of the manure, as well as helping keep the cows clean. The sides of the gutters are vertical.

The main passages are about seven feet wide, and feed and manure passages are uniformly six feet in width. The mangers are twenty-one inches

wide, with rounded bottoms, while the gutters are eighteen inches wide, with smooth, plain bottom. The stands vary in length, one stand compared with another, the longest stand being about six feet four inches from gutter to stanchion bed, the shortest showing scarcely more than four feet between the two similar points. Each stand varies in length from end to end of the row; for instance, the longest stand is five feet nine inches at one end, and six feet four inches at the other end of the row, while the shortest stand is four feet six inches at one end, and only four feet at the other. All cement floors whereon cattle are supposed to walk or stand, are given as rough finish as possible.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

Windows as large as possible, and as frequent as strength would allow, occur in three sides of the stable. The windows on the south-east, the exposure on which the doors open, reach from the ceiling to within three feet of the floor, and are practically continuous, even the doors being glass in the upper parts. The main barn will accommodate about 90 head, and is lighted by 450 square feet of glass, practically every foot of which admits the direct rays of the sun for a longer or shorter period every sunny day. This shows about five square feet of glass or light per head, which helps render things bright, cheerful and sanitary.

Fresh air is admitted at the floor level by means of air ducts bringing the fresh air from intakes just outside the walls. The openings total 15 feet in area, or about 24 square inches per head. The outlets are three in number, situated near the middle of the stable, when con-