

and is perhaps a useful in his place as any of the others.

Now what is to be the result of the drafting of thousands of horses from the Canadian farms for war purposes? Representing, as they do, animals of various types, one can readily see that it will have an effect on the horse industry of Canada. But what will this effect be? Will it be beneficial or the reverse? In the judgment of the writer, it will be entirely beneficial. Although the remount buyers in times of peace are extremely critical and require all horses to be of a high standard, in times of war many minor points are overlooked and the general standard is lowered. The reason for this is primarily that war horse prices are comparatively low, and the animals of a high standard can not be secured in anything like sufficient numbers. The prices paid for war horses, except for an occasional one such as would do for an officer's mount, are invariably too low to secure the best animals of any of our recognized types.

Consequently, few horses that would be of use to the breeder in the constructive policy he should pursue in the building up of big drafters, showy harness horses, gaited saddlers or speedy roadsters, are taken. On the other hand, the farmer in his endeavor to breed the big drafters invariably finds that a large per cent. of his colts do not come up to a standard in size possibly, or perhaps they are lacking in quality and can not be readily disposed of as drafters. They are, in some instances, classed as farm chunks, and never under any circumstances do they command a high price. Large numbers of this kind can be disposed of during war times for fair prices, and the farmers who "turn them loose" at this time are showing good judgment. They are an undesirable class, and the more of them we can get rid of at this time the better it will be for the horse industry of Canada.

The same applies to horses of all other types. The horseman working to produce high-class saddlers or roadsters finds that large numbers never come up to expectations. They have neither sufficient speed, style nor perhaps size to make them valuable for commercial purposes. These animals make good war material. They are not particularly valuable, can only be used for ordinary drivers or for working on farms. They have no particular value for breeding purposes, they are simply a clog to the progress of breeding, and should be let go at such times as this when a fair cash price can be obtained. Such horses are a drag on the market in times of peace, so seize the opportunity, even though the price seems small and let them go.

It is useless for the farmers to mark up or ask exorbitant prices for this class of horse, as they are plentiful, in fact there are very large numbers of these misfits or horses just a trifle off type, a trifle inferior, horses that do not quite come up to the market classifications, and, consequently, are more or less unsaleable through the usual channels. This kind of horse accumulates during times of peace, and because he is unsaleable is often retained on the farm and used as a slave, often to the detriment of the horse-breeding industry of that particular district, because he is taking the place of better horses that would do the same kind of work, do more of it and do it better and at the same time command a ready sale at all times. The keeping of the latter kind of a horse, because of his usefulness and saleability, stimulates the horse-breeding industry in that particular district by inducing the farmer or breeder to use greater care and consideration in selection in an endeavor to produce a better class of horse of the desired type.

On the other hand, the man who has a lot of the farm chunk kind, finding them unsaleable under ordinary conditions, loses interest in the horse business. Consequently, the more of this kind that can be unloaded at this time the better it will be in the end for the horse business in general.

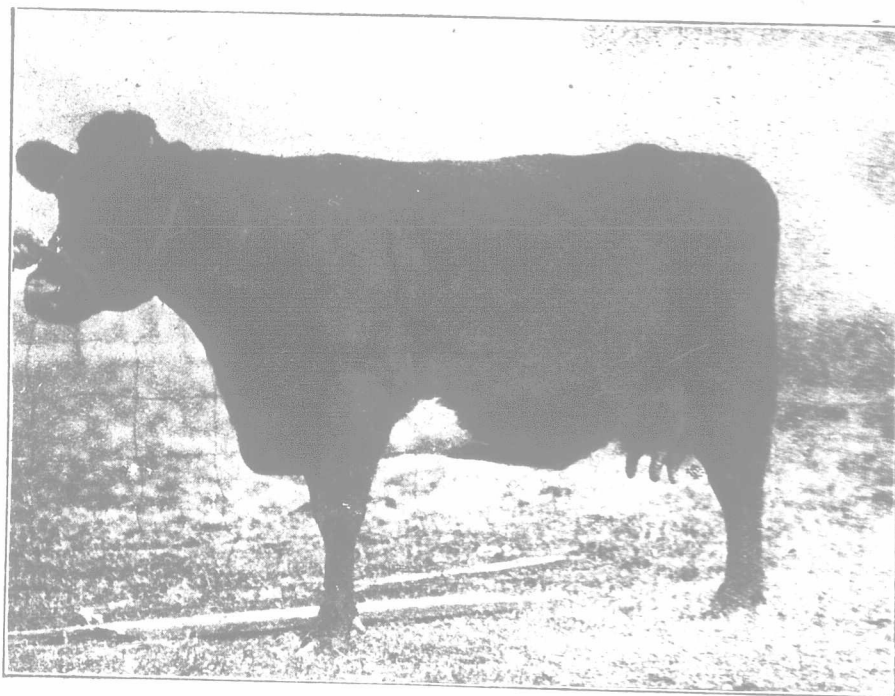
There are always some men who are carried away by any new departure in the regular routine, and from time to time we hear of persons, usually military men, advocating strongly that the farmers should breed horses of a type suitable for army remounts. Thoroughbred sires are advocated to be used on the common mares of the country with this end in view. The farmer should consider carefully before engaging in an enterprise of this kind. He must remember that the same rule that applies in the breeding of the draft and agricultural types also holds good in connection with the breeding of horses suitable for cavalry purposes. Only a certain percentage of his colts will come up to the requirements, many more of them will be too small, and being too small for saddle animals they are practically worthless for any other purpose. They can not be used profitably on the farm and must be handled at a loss in every case. He must also remember that for the good specimens he produces during the course of his breeding operations he can only get a very ordinary price as

compared with good specimens of several of the other types. Therefore, it is questionable if the breeding of remounts can be carried on successfully except under exceptional circumstances, such as raising the animals under range conditions. The average farmer should certainly not attempt to alter his principles of breeding, should not lose sight of the market classifications just because there happens to be a great demand for horses for war purposes at any particular time.

Thousands of horses have been sold as remounts, thousands more will no doubt be sold if the war continues. The effect of this will not be detrimental. It will prove to be a boon to the country. The fact that certain districts may have a shortage of work horses for next spring is entirely offset by the removal of these thousands of what may be termed undesirables, which, simply by their presence in large numbers, constitute a hindrance to the rapid advancement of the horse-breeding industry.

By the removal of these we will find that the demand for good horses of the various types will increase, and the breeders who continue to strive, as many of them have been striving in the past, to produce the good ones of the various market types, particularly the great big, quality drafters, will undoubtedly reap a rich reward. We will always have a large supply of animals suitable for war purposes, good, tough, hardy horses, capable of standing a lot of hardship and furnishing a target for shot and shell, without trying to breed them.

Now is an opportune time to increase the business of breeding good horses. Use care in the selection of your brood mares. Breed them preferably to a draft stallion, the best to be found in your district; use common sense in the management of your business, and let the war horse take care of himself.—A. M. Shaw, B.S.A., in "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.



Gipsy Lady 2nd =52080=.

Milking Shorthorn cow which gave in 11 months and 14 days 11,578 lbs. milk, 530 lbs. fat; average per cent. fat, 4.57. Owned by Miss C. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

A Way to More Live Stock.

A peculiar circumstance relative to the shortage of live stock in Canada compared with the United States is the inability of some farmers to raise more cattle, sheep or swine as they increase their help. The amount of stock the average farm will maintain does not depend upon the soil at all. This statement is made understanding the farm in question to be similar in character and soil fertility to the average Ontario or Canadian farm. With this premise it may further be said that the number of live stock reared and finished on the one-hundred or one-hundred-and-fifty acres depends upon the labor expended on that area. In passing it should be admitted that the supply of farm labor has decreased in the last ten years, but there are farms without that have been well manned. Farmers have secured help, while others have been assisted by husky, growing boys. The onus of increasing Canada's visible supply of meat products should not be cast upon the shoulders of the growing lads, but when they are given some interest in the stock and made to feel that it is increasing in quality and numbers, they will become attached to it in such a way that they will be more valuable assistants than the hired man. There is something about animals that appeals to youth, and the work connected with them will not

be burdensome to the boy. We first require a live-stock enthusiasm and then there will be advances made in the greatest of agricultural pursuits, namely, live stock husbandry.

Some farms will, house and feed between twenty-five and thirty head of cattle, while others of similar size will winter nearer fifty. The man not the farm is the explanation of the difference. Large areas cannot be devoted to old, run-out, dried-up pasture. Legumes must be grown for hay instead of timothy or wire grass. Corn must form an important part of the field crop, and roots must not be neglected. If we wish to intensify still further the stock may be confined to the stable or paddock during the greater part of the time, and fed from small areas of soiling crops augmented by a summer silo. This spells labor, but it means one-third more cattle on the farm if it is carried to the extent of its possibilities. Complete soilage is still a radical move and most farmers are loath to adopt it, while on the other hand partial soilage could and should be practiced on every farm. It would tide the milking herd over the dry period in summer, it would augment the grass of the store or feeder steers, in fact it would serve to stretch out the grain and grass with all kinds of stock, yet when all has been said about its advantages there is the labor to be considered.

In one respect partial soilage is superior to a complete housing of the stock. When the animals are allowed access to the open air and fields at night or in the cool of the day, they will be superior in health and vigor to those permanently confined. Theoretically a stable may be kept sanitary and the stock free from disease, yet it is born in animal kind to be out of doors and there they will thrive best and enjoy most immunity from infection of all kinds.

We are not recommending that stockmen should soil their cattle. True, it is a commendable practice, yet we cite it here only to show the possibilities in live stock husbandry, and that the cattle, sheep and swine upon a farm depends not so much upon the size of the holding as upon the labor expended on it.

The difference in food constituents between a crop of corn and a crop of wheat is about equal to the food constituents contained in one ton of timothy hay. One thousand bushels of turnips, which might be grown on one acre of land, would contain as much protein as is found in 197 bushels of oats, as much carbohydrates as would be found in 290 bushels of oats and as much fats as are contained in 82 bushels. This is an indication of how the food supply might be increased and more stock maintained on the farm. There is also a great saving when the hay is from legumes

rather than from timothy or common grasses. Putting all these differences side by side and by choosing the crop that returns the greatest amount of fodder stockmen can increase their own herd and Canada's live stock to a very large extent.

English Live Stock News.

The milk records of the Shorthorn and Jersey herds belonging to Lord Rothschild, at Tring Park, show that during the year the high level of production of former years was maintained in the case of the Shorthorns, though there was a slight reduction in the Jersey average. The average for the eighteen Jerseys that were in the herd throughout the year was 5,637 lbs. compared with 7,060 for seventeen in the previous year. The animals sold yielded an estimated average of 4,749 lbs., and those brought in an estimated average of 7,442 lbs. of milk. The average for the seventy-one Shorthorns in the herd the full year was 6,259 lbs.; and the newcomers are credited with an estimated average of 7,518 lbs. against 3,447 lbs. by those they superseded. The highest individual yield by a Shorthorn was 10,711 lbs. in 342 days, and three others exceeded 10,000 lbs. The best Jersey record was 9,993 lbs.

John Evens, Burton, Lincoln, has published the milk records of the cows in his herd of Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns that calved during 1913. The average for fifty three head was 8-