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and straighten the knees of horses that are weak-kneed and keep the strong-kneed fellows right. It is also claimed that it causes a greater secretion of saliva than when elevated mangers or racks are used. As to the force of this argument we are somewhat skeptical. When a horse is kept in a box stall we would not consider a manger or rack for hay, and except for the trouble of removing and replacing a movable box for grain, neither would we consider a fixed and elevated grain box. The only valid objection to feeding horses tied in single stalls off the floor is the danger of waste, and even in this case if he be fed only what he really requires he will soon learn to not paw it out of reach, but if fed in excess of his immediate requirements, he will no doubt render the excess unfit for the next meal. Notwithstanding the many articles by many writers that appear frequently in agricultural and other journals re over-feeding horses on either hay or grain, there are a great many cases of both chronic and acute digestive diseases (many times fatal) and chronic respiratory troubles that are the result of such. Again, many writers warn feeders that all food given to horses should be of at least fair quality and special mention is made of the danger of feeding dusty food, and especially moldy food. Notwithstanding this, many farmers continue to feed moldy silage, and partially decayed roots, but principally the former. Silage of good quality given mixed with other foods in reasonable quantity gives good results in wintering idle or partially idle horses, but in order that results may not be disastrous the silage must be of first-class quality. In this case "fair quality" is not good enough. Cattle can consume with comparative impunity silage that is not of first-class quality, but if it has not been well made, has been frozen and thawed out once or oftener, or if from any cause it be even to a slight extent moldy, it becomes very dangerous as a food for horses. It causes a disease known as cerebro spinal meningitis, the first symptom of which, in most cases, is an inability to swallow. The patient can masticate normally, but cannot swallow and the bolus of the masticated food is either quidged or impacted between the molar teeth and cheeks. In attempting to drink he goes through the normal motions and makes the normal sounds, and will continue this for a long time, but if he is being watered out of a pail or other small vessel, it will be noticed that the fluid is not being consumed. These symptoms are followed by paralysis and death. Last winter there were many fatal cases from this cause, and articles appeared in the journals concerning it, and, as stated, notwithstanding these facts, the same trouble, from the same cause, is somewhat common this winter. Under these circumstances, we must conclude that there are either many farmers who do not read agricultural journals or who pay little attention to what they read in them.

A few words re feeding grain: While a horse, whether idle or at work, requires bulky food according to his size and individuality, the amount of grain fed should be in proportion to the amount of work performed. Even an idle horse requires a little grain. In Canada we depend largely upon oats for the grain ration, and on general principles we may say that for an ordinary horse of, say from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, performing ordinary work, a gallon three times a day is sufficient, larger or smaller horses in proportion, and the amount should be lessened or increased if the animal be partially idle or doing work that demands more than ordinary exertion. In addition to the grain he should be given a couple of carrots or a mangel or turnip once daily and the grain substituted by a feed of bran on Saturday night and Sunday morning if he will have rest during the day. He should have at least two feeds of bran weekly, either as a substitute for or in addition to the oats. As to whether it is more profitable and advisable to feed the oats whole or rolled, opinions differ. The writer's opinion is that they should be rolled for horses of all ages, and for all kinds of work. We get better results by feeding rolled oats to our own horses that are used for light road work and we notice that in stables of horses used for any purposes there are fewer cases of digestive troubles than in the same stables when whole oats are used. We are aware that many will not agree with us in this, but after years of careful feeding and careful notice in an active veterinary practice we have been forced to this conclusion.

WHIP.

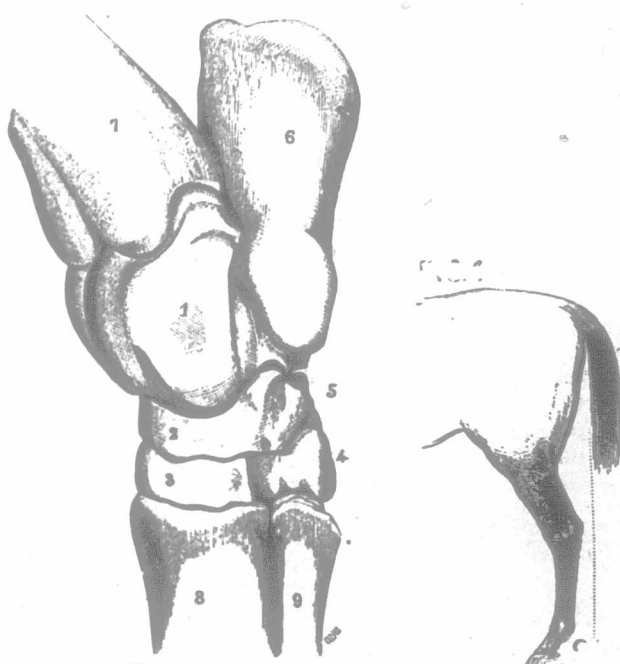
The Stallion Enrolment Act of Manitoba is different from that of any other Province in that it permits only pure-bred stallions to be enrolled or stand for service.

We have it from inside information that any dissatisfied Canadian farmers may procure farm land at reasonable prices in Mexico at the present time.

The Hock.

Whether the horse be destined for the race track or the plough, for the stylish chaise or the team wagon, it is necessary that the limbs be so disposed that they will stand the strain of work and not give way to many of the ills that bones are heir to. Much of the power is generated in the hind limbs and transmitted to the

FIG. 1

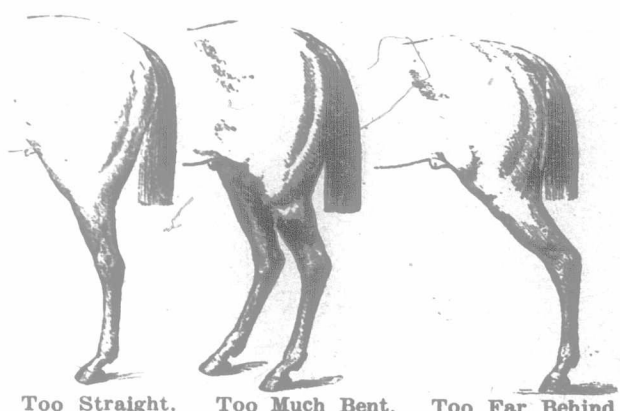


Hock Bones.

Fig. 2.—Best Position.

collar through the muscular developments of the back. In the hind limbs the hock is the most sensitive and most liable to disease or injury and no good horse judge will overlook an ill-formed hock, whether in the show-ring or sales stable.

The hock joint consists of six bones, but the two most important are those marked 1 and 7 in figure 1. No. 1 is known as the astragalus and



Too Straight. Too Much Bent. Too Far Behind.

No. 7 the tibia, which is the bone extending from the stifle joint to the hock. The bones of the hock should always be large and prominent, the outlines of the joint being clean and well-defined. One should not confuse the size of the bone in this case with puffiness, meatiness or flesh. These are characteristics of a weak hock, whereas a development wide in front and wide from front to

back when viewed from the side, clean and fine, indicates a hock of exceptional strength. While pointing out that the hock, viewed sideways, should be wide, there must be a corresponding width in the metatarsal or shank bone, for if this latter is lacking in this particular, there is much more liability to curb, owing to the extra strain thrown on the ligaments passing downwards, the animal being known as "tied in below the hocks."

It has been claimed by one authority that in the draft horses the measurement below the hock should be one inch, at least, greater than below the knee, according to the size and weight of the animal, but measurements should not be taken seriously in horses of any kind. The practiced eye is a better judge than string or tape, for there is a uniformity or a symmetry about an animal which must be carried out and which no measurement will depict.

The leg from the point of the hock downwards should incline slightly under the body, forming neither too small nor too great an angle at the joint, for in the first case we have a hock that is too straight and on which the concussion would be excessive, resulting in spavin, bog-spavin, or thoroughpin, while if over-much bent the hock is weak and subject to curb. If the leg inclines backward, there will be a decided lack of propelling power, as well as a predisposition to spavin, as well as bog-spavin and thoroughpin. The conformation pointed out in figure 2 will be found best adapted for jumping or speed and it allows the hind legs to be brought well forward, while in draft horses it affords the leverage necessary for starting and moving heavy loads. Finally, the hocks should be placed directly under the centre of gravity, any deviation from the perpendicular line being a source of weakness, as when they are inclined to bow too much out, the horse being described as spreading or going wide behind, or when they incline too much towards each other, when the horse is said to be "cow-hocked."

LIVE STOCK.

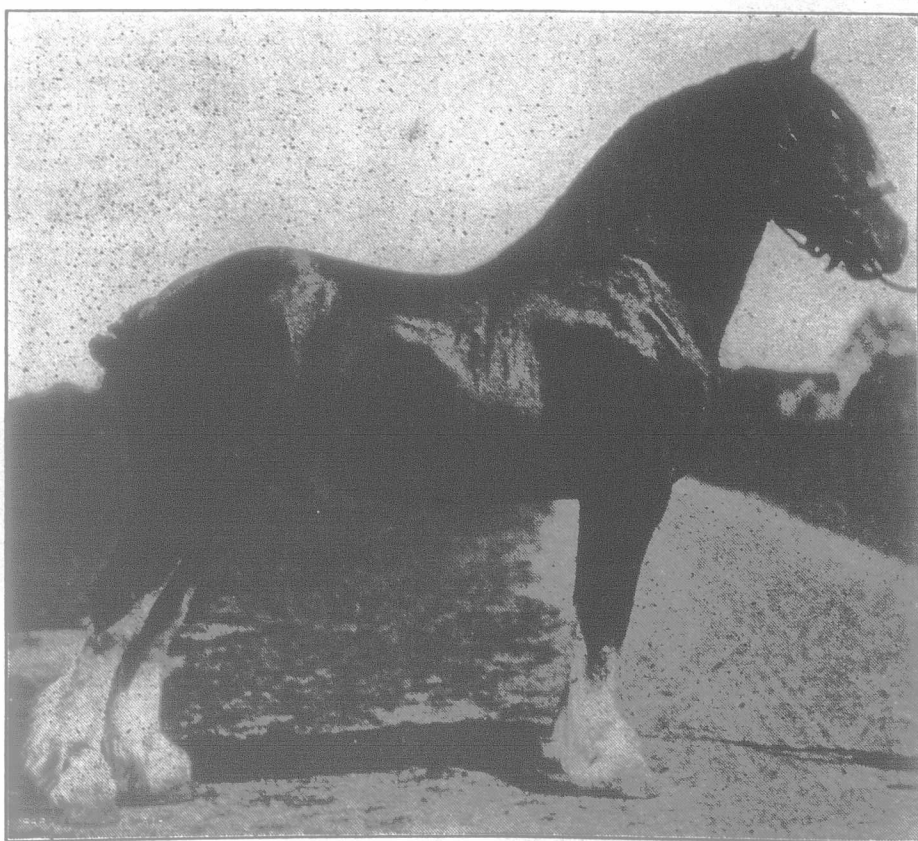
Market Organization and Proper Feeding Racks Essential in Wool Production

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The spirit of indifference which has characterized the sheep industry up to the present time is fast disappearing. Farmers are looking forward to the production of more mutton at better prices. In the new turn of events the production of wool is likely to be overlooked and insufficient consideration given to the production of a superior quality of wool. The removal of the tariff on wool entering the United States will provide a wider market at advanced prices. A large market is at our door if we will produce wool of the required quality. With us it is not so much a question of producing wool of quality as of wool that is free of dirt and other ingredients. It was my pleasure recently to examine the various grades of wool used in manufacture at one of our largest woollen mills. There was no objection against Canadian wool on the score of quality of fibre. Clean wools of all grades were used as readily as those produced elsewhere,

but the percentage of dirty and rejected fleeces was appalling; so many were rejected that large quantities of wool were imported from the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

We produce more first-class wool, however, than we get credit for, but our method of marketing is such that the best wool is mixed in with the poorer grades and in many cases spoiled during transportation. It is impossible for a manufacturing company to buy any one grade of Canadian wool in bulk. All wool is sold at a flat rate, regardless of fineness or length of staple, the result being that a consignment of Canadian wool may contain all grades, hence if one grade is desired it must be purchased on another market. The fact that our Canadian mills are forced to do this continually and that all our com-



A Good Type of Clydesdale.