

The Livery Horse.

If there is a domesticated animal which is deserving of good treatment, it is the horse, and, of all horses, none are more faithful, considering the usage they get, than are livery horses, yet none receive so much bad treatment and abuse, not from their owners, but from their drivers. Submitted to all kinds of treatment, to be driven by people that do not display ordinary horse-sense in the handling of horses, who, in fact, know little or nothing about riding or driving, the livery horse does his best to give his driver his money's worth. Seldom, indeed, is it that he receives due recognition for his services at the driver's hands. "He is only a livery horse." "He can stand it." "It won't hurt him." "He is used to it," are common epithets applied, along with the whip, abuse and all manner of bad usage to the unfortunate horse which is forced to do livery-stable duty. It is a shame and disgrace to abuse any horse. The livery animal has feeling just as pronounced as the pet of the fancy breeder's stable. Yet, you would never think there was any comparison from the difference in treatment given. Livery horses must bear the slashes, the jerkings, the unnecessary furious driving, scant feeds and all other conceivable cruel practices which all kinds of humanity see fit to force upon them. Spite against owners often arouses anger, which is vented on the helpless equines which belong to them. If the horse and rig is not just as "classy" as the patron thinks it should be, the poor animal must receive the punishment for a crime for which he is not responsible. It is a crime to give such human "beasts" a poor horse. It would be a worse one to give them a good animal, and they are not fit to drive anything which has feeling. Such people should drive some form of inanimate motive power, which, if injured, the expense of such injury would settle upon their own shoulders, and not upon an innocent horse. Every grouch in the mind of the disinterested driver who has no feeling for dumb brutes is satisfied by "taking it out of the horse." Such a venal spirit can scarcely be conceived when we think of it, yet it exists, and exists abundantly. Every horse that faithfully does his best to serve the driver whom he benefits is worthy of as kind treatment as that received by the fancy-blooded champion of the world's largest exhibition. Think of this when next you drive or ride.

LIVE STOCK

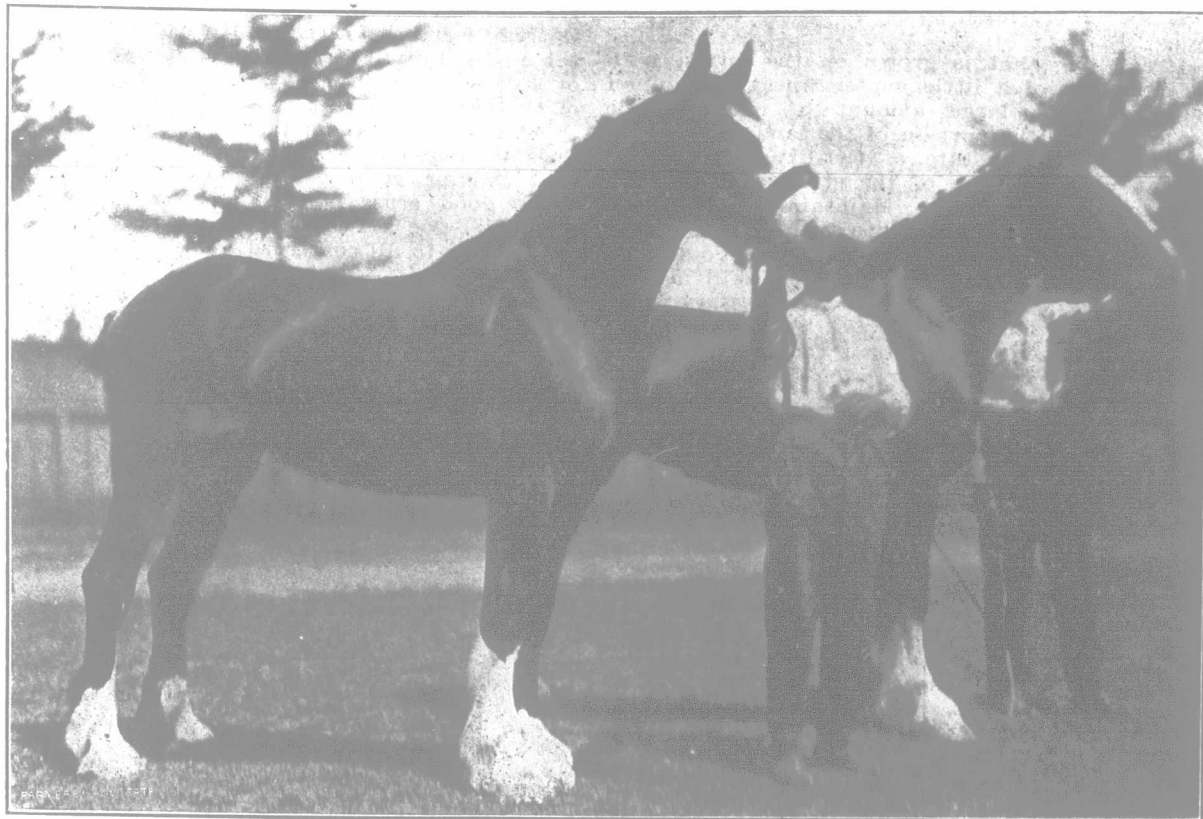
Pork from Pasture.

C. R. Barns, writing in the University Farm Press News, shows the distinct advantage of pasturing hogs. The rich pasturage from clover or alfalfa needs only to be supplemented by a small proportion of corn or other grain to afford such a ration as to enable the hog luxuriating therein to make rapid progress toward the fulfilment of his destiny. Experimental work not only showed that the progress was more rapid and less expensive, but the quality of the pork was bettered, and the animals were far less liable to disease than when fed in confinement.

On the acre basis, it would seem that the keeping of swine will compare very favorably, in returns, with the raising of grain crops. It is not uncommon for a skilled hog-raiser to secure 575 pounds of pork per acre of clover pasture, supplemented by a little grain. One recent feeding test showed that the hogs paid 98 cents a bushel for the corn thus fed, the pork realizing six cents a pound. Wheat at 80 cents on the farm compares poorly with this. Still more poorly does it compare—allowing even twenty bushels to the acre, fetching \$16—with a gross return of \$34.50 from 575 pounds of pork per acre, marketed at 6 cents.

It is difficult to conceive of any other method of feeding hogs which will afford results quite as satisfactory as those from feeding on a rich pasture during four or five months of the year—supplementing the grasses, if need be, with rape and late-sown rye—and "finishing off" on grain and various soiling crops.

The profits made were good, and it will be noted that the price, six cents per pound, is low, compared with prices which commonly rule in this country. There is no doubt but that the greatest profits from hog-raising are made during the summer months, when there is an abundance of grass or clover, preferably the latter, to form the bulk of the ration, supplemented by milk, of which the flow is greatest in summer, and a small quantity of grain.



Belle of the Ball and Lady Howes.

First and third in the open class for Clydesdale mare, any age, at the Galt Horse Show; also second for agricultural team. Owned by John Brown, Galt. Sires Celtic Clan and Baron Howes. Age three years.

Where Beef Raising Is Profitable.

In these days we hear much of the decline of the beef industry and the advance of dairying. We are told that beef-raising is no longer profitable, as compared with the dairy business. Dairy products have been high in price, thus having a tendency to encourage their production, while beef cattle did not command a correspondingly high value. It is only necessary to visit a few good feeders in a district well suited to cattle fattening to have all doubts dispelled and be convinced that, under proper management, there is still a profit in beef.

In Moore Township, in the southern part of Lambton County, many farms are devoted entirely to steer-feeding, and among them are those of James and J. A. McBean. These two farms comprise 450 acres, and 300 acres of pasture land is rented, in addition to this acreage. Approximately 125 head of heavy steers are turned off from these farms annually, the lot the present season comprising 124 head of extra-choice steers of an average weight of about 1,400 pounds, and several of which would easily weigh 1,500 pounds. A choicer lot of cattle is seldom seen in any district.

The system followed is one well suited to the district. The cattle are purchased during the early summer, or as soon as possible after the finished animals have been disposed of, and are placed on the pastures on which the former season's purchase have been finished. The bulk of the cattle are two years old when purchased, although a pen of three-year-olds are sometimes put in. The cattle are grade Shorthorns or a Hereford-Shorthorn cross from pure-bred Hereford bulls and Shorthorn cows. The weight of these steers when purchased is usually from ten to

twelve hundred pounds, or an average of about eleven hundredweight, and, one year with another, they cost about fifty dollars. The cattle are grazed as late in the fall as possible, it often being December 1st before they are stabled. They are then put in the stalls, some running loose and others tied, and fed on clover hay, silage and a little grain. All the hay that the steers will eat is fed at the noon feed, and beginning at about two pounds and gradually increasing to four pounds per day, mixed chop, barley and oats is fed at the same time. The morning and evening feed consists of half a bushel of mixed cut straw and silage, or about twenty pounds of silage per day. The steers are allowed out in the yard from two to three hours per day in the winter, unless the weather is very severe. This, Mr. McBean believes to be important, as the fresh air and exercise are essential for cattle to be finished on grass, keeping their appetites keen during the entire season of stabling. All the cattle are dehorned before being stabled, and those running in the loose box stalls seem to do just a little better than the tied steers.

The tenth of May all the cattle are turned out to pasture, which consists of a permanent blue-grass seeding, and they are kept on this until they are shipped, which is usually some time in June. The cattle make an average gain of about 300 pounds each during the feeding period, are well finished on the flush of the grass, and are prime when marketed. The few three-year-olds handled do not make as large gains as the two-year-olds, but they finish just a little easier, owing to their maturity. One year with another, a good profit is made on an average spread in price between buying and selling of one and one-half cents per pound. It requires three acres of good grass to carry a steer, and up to five acres where the grass is not a good stand. On the two farms, together



The Kind of Heads Which Denote Good Breeding Qualities.

A few of the 124 head of steers in pasture on the farms of J. A. & J. McBean, Lambton Co., Ont.