

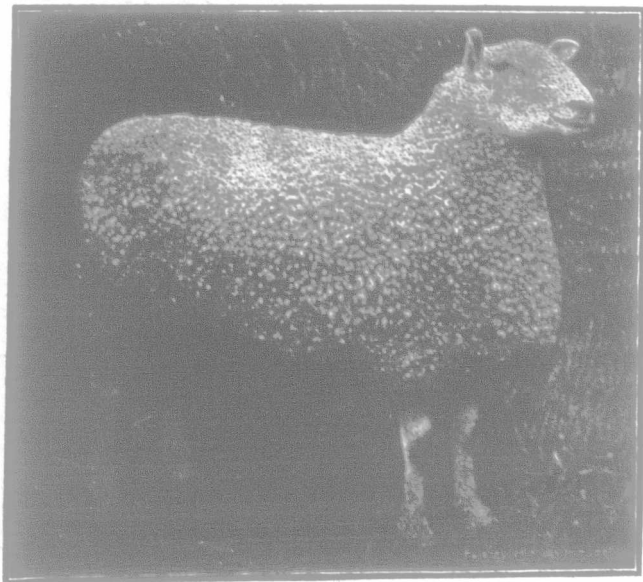
is that the trotter advances the fore foot on one side and the hind on the other at the same time, while the pacer advances the feet on the same side at the same time. The pacer in motion strikes the ground with both left or both right feet at the same time, while the trotter at full speed has no two feet on the ground at once. The pacer can cover the mile some seconds faster than the trotter, but for general use is rather less desirable. It might be mentioned here that pacers are born to the gait as well as developed to it, though it is possible with some horses to change the gait from trot to pace, or vice versa, by changing the weight of the shoe by an ounce or two either way, or lengthening or shortening the check rein.

Describing what he considered the ideal type, form and weight of the Standard-bred, Dr. Routledge, one of the foremost Canadian authorities on the breed, says:

"The Standard-bred should have good feet and legs. It is very important to have good front legs. A horse that is out-toed is a bad one for the road. In the first place he is liable to hit his ankles and shins and cause splints and become lame. We want a good shoulder, running well back. I like to see them full over the loin, and I would rather have them a little roached with a long hip. Some horses can go with a short toe, while others cannot. Some others can go with four ounces on in front, while others have to have a pound and a half. These things vary according to the horse we are handling and according to their way of going. I decidedly object to a docked tail. The longer and thicker the tail the better on a road horse, as long as he carries it up out of the way, and does not allow it to switch between his legs. Color is a matter of taste. I prefer a dark chestnut, a seal brown or a blood bay. I have no objection to a dapple gray. I do not like a faded seal, or a white horse, or a chestnut with a light tail and mane. I like extended action, not an action that is up and down as if the horse were travelling in a bushel basket. I like a horse to use its feet as well as its knees, and I like the action to come from the shoulder. The height of a road horse should be from 15.1 to 15.3, weighing from 900 to 1,100. My favorite height is 15.2, weighing from 1,050 to 1,100. I must admit that the stallions in this country are, as a rule, too small; they are recognized from 15.1 to 15.3. I have known some go as high as 16 hands, and weighing 1,200 pounds, but I would not consider that a typical road horse for this country."

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The executive officers of the states that have laws governing the licensing of stallions have formed an organization named the National Association of Stallion Registration Boards, with the object of unifying the laws of the various states, urging more careful supervision of horse registry associations, and encouraging the more general use of purebred, sound stallions by the farmers of the country.



LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES ARE TRYING TO ENCOURAGE THE RAISING OF HIGH CLASS SHEEP IN THE WEST.



SHEEP HELP TO KEEP DOWN WEEDS ON THE SUMMERFALLOW

This flock comprising over 300 head pastured on summerfallows near Indian Head on A. E. Wilson's farms. They had cleaned Joseph Williamson's field and were photographed when on the farm managed by Robt. Williamson

STOCK

Fencing in of Sheep

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read so much in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and other agricultural papers in regard to the above subject, that I take this opportunity of giving my advice in the matter. I am entirely opposed to the new patent fences for enclosing sheep, unless for newcomers, and they are not

very likely to go into sheep in haste. The man who is likely to have any idea of starting into sheep, has already a good deal of barbed wire fencing upon his land, and why should he be put to the prohibitive expense of building one of these new patent fences? Why should he not get sheep wire netting as used in Scotland and tack it on to his barbed fence. In Scotland such netting is put up in 50-yard rolls that a shepherd can shoulder when wanting to shift it from one part of a field to another. As for coyotes, I think they would sooner tackle the smooth horizontal wire of the patent fence than the angular sharper-cutting wire of the net, and then there is the barbed wire already up, which could be used for protection along the ground and at the top to keep off cattle, horses and along the center to strengthen and help generally.

If a man wants to make the most of sheep, he will grow rape, which I have done successfully in what is known as the semi-arid belt. He will give a portion of this only to his sheep at a time, probably (with most advantage) in connection with some rough prairie. In feeding this way he requires wire netting that can be set up satisfactorily with light stakes, easily set and moved at any time, no permanent fixtures, such as heavy posts, especially heavy posts as are required for the patent wire fencing. Now, the only difficulty is the obtaining this wire netting 4-inch mesh, and 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches high at its own value. In order to do this I, for one, would take a car load. It is hardly necessary to state how incomparably well sheep do running at large as opposed to being herded all the time.

Alta.

ALEX. SHAW.

Our Scottish Letter

September is the great month for selling rams. In Scotland the rams are put with the ewes in November, and, in order to have them acclimatized to their new surroundings, it is found necessary to have the sales of rams in September. That gives about two months to get the rams into working order, to free them of superfluous wool on the under part of the body, and generally inure them to the surroundings in which they are to find themselves. Trade in the main has been brisk, although at Perth the bottom went out of the trade at the finish of the day, because of the superabundance of shearing Blackface rams provided. The highest prices and averages this year in each of the principal breeds in Scotland have been these: Blackface rams sold up to the top figure of £170, which was paid at Perth for a shearing bred by Mr. McNaughton, Creegan, Strathyre. This sheep was bought by another breeder, M. G. Hamilton, of Woolfords, Carnwath, who was himself realizing good prices. The highest average was £45, 10s., realized also by Mr. McNaughton for eight head. Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck, sold one ram at £160, and made an average of £32 8s. 6d. for 21. Five of the best of his sold for the astonishing average of £95 each. These five formed a first prize group at Lanark, and the figure is unprecedented. It is noteworthy that the sire of the £160 sheep was a ram bred at Woolfords, which, at four years old, was bought at public auction for £90. He was thought dear when purchased, but he has proved a splendid investment. The highest prices made for Border-Leicester rams have been £160, £125,

WHO'S WHO IN LIVE STOCK



A. B. POTTER, PRESIDENT OF SASKATCHEWAN SWINE BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. Potter was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, in 1855, and came West in 1881. He homesteaded in what until recently was known as the Montgomery district in Saskatchewan, now called Langbank. Brandon, in '81, was at the end of the C. P. R. steel. To reach Montgomery in those days one had to drive a matter of a few hundred miles. The original homestead and pre-emption of '82 was added to in 1889 by a second homestead, and purchases since have brought Maple Leaf farm up to 960 acres.

Mixed farming has been followed for quite a number of years, and results substantiate the claim that this type of farming is not only the most profitable under present conditions, but that it is the only system that makes for a permanent agriculture. Mr. Potter keeps from 20 to 24 Holsteins, 30 Leicester sheep and from 40 to 80 Yorkshire hogs, all purebred. He has been a successful exhibitor of these breeds for the past seventeen years, in that time exhibiting at all the principal shows from Winnipeg to New Westminster.

A. B. Potter is well known in Saskatchewan as a live stock judge at local fairs. Of recent years the department of agriculture has availed itself of his services to preach the doctrine of stock raising and mixed farming at Farmers' Institute meetings in the province. He has been closely identified with institute and livestock organization, served seventeen years as secretary-treasurer of the local school board, has been president and director of three different local agricultural societies, and councillor of the municipality. Two years ago Mr. Potter was elected president of the Provincial Swine Breeders' Association, and was re-elected to the position at the Winter Fair of 1910. He is optimistic of the future for purebred livestock in Western Canada, and holds that there is opening for the breeders of this country an era of prosperity such as some of them have hitherto not experienced. And he is giving material evidence of his faith.