

1 a first-rate  
B. Marshall,  
yeld mare,  
the property  
nrose.

attention in  
arnock was  
conditions,  
the exhibi-  
st seen for a  
pe is coming  
l results are  
vor of milk  
of Ayrshire,  
ublish for a  
ish in Ayr-  
ntry of cows  
hentic milk  
e down to  
lication of  
on of 1906  
tful subject.

nd a cow is  
t must be  
ury, and an  
records are  
npion Ayr-  
Mr. James  
y fine cattle  
lister, who  
Ardaym, in

connection  
introduced  
utter. The  
ns, but its  
a proposal  
lled milk-  
e moisture  
that pure  
ot contain  
e man who  
Colonial or  
4 per cent.  
is business  
d butter  
Board of  
rmed no  
posed to  
emned it.  
esented by  
in opinion,  
nobbled"  
, and the  
e engaged  
moisture is  
er pound!  
sty in the  
his butter  
d little is  
lp in pro-  
We don't  
is evident  
country.

YET.

etter were  
ere of the  
a held in  
of which

ment the  
ding my  
lions are  
idsbury,  
ttled the  
d horses,  
lions are  
\$100 to  
ment is  
showing  
bject of  
farmers  
allioners  
d make  
are just  
nd that  
stallions.  
ect the  
protect  
rposes.  
oo; we

charge \$12.00 to insure a foal, but we can hardly get any mares because there are so many scrub stallions around here for which they only charge from \$3.00 to \$7.00 for a sure colt, and as the farmers want to save money and the scrub stallions have certificates from the Department as well as the purebreds, they prefer to take the cheaper class.

Alta.

KLAAS PETERS.

#### Wants Percheron Records

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see in your issue of May 8th, page 693, an article on Percheron registry, signed G. H. Greig. We are very much interested in this matter and it has been our intention for some time to take hold of it. We would favor two associations, one for the West and one for the East, but the registration to be done at Ottawa under the Dominion Registration Office. We have several head to register at present, which we will hold back if there is a prospect of getting a record shortly. We will look for a reply from you or Mr. Greig.

Calgary.

E. J. Wigle.

Mr. G. H. Greig is the Deputy Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and concerns himself chiefly for the interests of breeders of purebred stock in the West. We think there is no doubt but what a Canadian record for Percherons will be established, but as it would take some time to organize an association and arrange to compile pedigrees, we should not advise any one to neglect registering eligible horses in the American books, as it is probable that a Canadian registry would have to be compiled largely from records of horses registered in the States. If the Percheron breeders and dealers in Canada want a record it is their duty to agitate for it through the press and with the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch.

#### Fitting Horses for the Spring Market or Spring Show.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to fitting horses, no attempt will be made in this article, to make any observations regarding the fitting of stallions, but rather to the preparation of heavy and light horses for the spring market or spring show. That the early spring market is a good one is evinced by the good prices which are obtained at that season of the year, owing to the opening up of building enterprises in towns and cities, the seeding operations of the farmer, and the unfit condition of the range horses at that particular time.

The result to be attained is to have the horses well broken and well mannered, in good flesh, with sleek coats and high spirits, and at the same time preserve that good quality of feet and flat, flinty bone and clean locks which are characteristic of show-yard winners. In order to accomplish this result they should be thoroughly broken the summer preceeding. Then the fitting may be divided into two parts: The first, the fattening period—in which the animal spends much of his time running out for exercise in a sheltered enclosure; the second, the finishing period, in which he may be more closely confined in a comfortable stable to shed his coat.

During the fattening period they may run in a paddock, where they are sheltered from the wind. It is better still to have a shed in which to lie in a dry place when it is wet or snowy without. It is the experience of many that even when such shelter is provided, the horses will not go in of their own accord no matter how rough the weather may be. If they are put in, it is important to see that their quarters are cool enough to avoid sweating, as very unfavorable results would follow when put out into the cold again. By thus letting them run out almost continuously, they will thrive well, and may be fed liberally so as to fatten quickly without danger of doing injury to their legs, or causing indigestion. Green oat sheaves well cured are of the cheapest of feeds, and from one and a half to two sheaves per day, with all the chopped oats and good hay they clean-up well, give good results. It is important to water regularly and never less frequently than twice per day. With this treatment from the 1st of November they should be in fair condition by January, when they may be put into the stable for finishing at the first cold snap in the New Year.

Now comes the critical period, and it is here where the horseman's skill is put to a test. Just how best to balance the amount and quality of

exercise, feed and confinement in order to keep them thrifty, is more a matter of the animals' individuality than of a hard and fast rule. Suffice it to say that bran and flax seed as a part of the ration aid in keeping them healthful and thus encourage early shedding and a sleek coat. In order to have the coat shed as early as possible a warm stable and constant blanketing is necessary. Regular grooming promotes cleanliness, and a vigorous circulation in the skin. A severe curry comb should never be used, as it irritates the skin so as to produce a harsh coat. Every precaution must be taken to prevent over-feeding, indicated by loss of appetite and swelling of the legs. It is preferable to exercise in harness, as it trains the animal to perform in the best manner, accustoms him to usage, and the legs may be kept free from mud and filth.

If the horse is kept healthful and thrifty, and kept blanketed in warm quarters, he should come from his stable in April sleek and glossy-prancing with over-flowing energy, and in splendid condition for the duties he is expected to perform.

Key Ranch Alta.

E. C. HALLMAN.

#### King's Plate.

Kelvin, a 100 to 1 chance won the great Canadian classic, the King's Plate, at Toronto on the 19th of May. He is owned by a Toronto man named Woods and was bought at the Hendrie sale last fall for \$105. Half a Crown, Seagram's entry, won second.

## STOCK

(Contributions Invited. Discussions Welcomed.)

#### Cultivating Crops: "Chilled Beef"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to this discussion upon the cultivating of growing crops, I might say that it has not been practised very extensively in this district, but what has been done, I am of the opinion it destroyed as much wheat as weeds. I started to harrow some, but it made a sorry-looking sight, so I quit. I like to kill all the weeds I can and do all the cultivating before putting in the seed; afterwards keep the harrows off the land especially this late spring. Also keep the stock off and I think you will have as much grain to the acre.

I notice on page 646 of your May 1st issue an article headed "Natural Shelter the Best of Stables", and signed by Wm. Grayston, in which he severely scores me for comments in my last letter on this subject. He says that I made special reference to an opinion expressed by him through your paper last winter. Now I am very sorry if I have offended Mr. Grayston and will here say that I did not see his article, neither did I happen to see my own which he refers to, because I was too busy lifting cows by the tails that have been raised from calves outside in Manitoba. (Remember these are not the same cattle referred to in my last letter.) Now I should like to ask Mr. G. if these steers that he refers to as weighing 1,475 lbs. each were raised from calves outside or did he buy them and just simply feed them a couple of months? A big, strong, healthy steer can stand a winter or even two if he is well fed, but fancy leaving a little calf or yearling outside last winter or two or three winters and then expect it to make 1,475 lbs. My advice to new settlers is put up comfortable quarters for your cattle and then you will have trouble enough. I fail to see what the cow takes into her system out of a 20 to 40 below zero climate that produces beef. It will certainly be what we read about occasionally—"chilled beef." I think with the experience this Western country has had this last winter it will be hard for Mr. G. to get many to agree with him.

D. E. COLLISON.

Ochre River Municipality, Man.

#### An Experiment in Live Stock Breeding.

Some years ago Mossom Boyd of Bobcaygeon, Ont., carried on some rather interesting experiments in crossing the buffalo and domesticated bovine, results from which were, if we remember rightly, exhibited at the Winter Fair at Guelph, December, 1901. Since that time further experiments have been made with a view to breeding polled Herefords. At the beginning an Aberdeen Angus bull was bred to fifteen Hereford cows,

and as a polled bull calf resulted it was bred to the Hereford cows and another generation of polled stock resulted. This herd was disposed of to a neighbor, but the prepotency of the A-A blood was evidenced by the fact that while the white face and red coat persisted, the cattle were minus horns, in a few cases with movable scurs. The polled cross so bred are termed single standard. Since then (1903), Mr. Boyd procured a polled Hereford bull (a sport) in the United States, and although this bull has been bred to Hereford cows, the polled tendency has been powerful enough to prevent the growth of horns in many cases. At Mr. Boyd's sale in Calgary, of a draft of cattle from the herd at Prince Albert, Sask., some of the polled progeny, purebred Herefords, were exposed for sale and were bid for readily. The prepotency of sports in breeding has been questioned by many scientists, but judging from the Mossom Boyd experiments there is no question as to the impressiveness of such when occurring in live stock.

#### The Outside Feeding of Cattle for Beef.

In the issue of May 15th, p. 724, reference was made to the work being successfully carried on in beef making outdoors at Newdale. As the question of cost is worthy of consideration, it may be stated that at the Cook farm the ninety head were furnished three loads of straw per day, which kept one man employed constantly. On Sundays one load of hay was substituted for straw. Mr. Cook superintends the grain feeding which is done in long, wide, shallow troughs raised some two to three feet from the ground. At the feeding ground, which is adjacent to the ravine in which are the springs and watering place, is a cheap building in which the grain to be fed is stored against feeding time, several loads being held there in reserve. At the Young farm, straw is drawn into a large yard around which are the troughs for grain feeding and salting. The manure thus made is of the best quality and is well tramped and in a convenient spot for removal when deemed necessary. Plenty of straw is furnished, so that the cattle being well bedded are comfortable and can thus be expected to thrive and make gains for the food supplied. Water is supplied by means of a windmill, which pumps the water into a long trough in a big open shed accessible at all times to the cattle. When cattle can be handled according to the Cook, Grayston and Young method, as described, in a winter such as has been experienced, it augurs well for the success of attempts by other farmers in Manitoba and Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

#### 1906 in the U. S. Stock Markets.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"No nation that does not throw its intensest interest and expend the bulk of its force upon the cultivation of the soil can become or remain permanently great." Mr. J. J. Hill's prophetic address at the Minnesota State Fair, from which the above is a quotation, receives significant if unintended witness to its truth in the recent annual report of the Union Stock-yard and Transit Company, of Chicago. Discussing the future of American agriculture, Mr. Hill, with the vision of a seer, drew attention to the rapid disappearance of arable public land, and to the probable increase in the next few decades of the country's population, and confronted his audience with the problem of the world's food supply. In a masterly way he compelled a consideration of the importance of agriculture in its foremost place among the nation's industries, and into the realm of an imperative national duty he relegated the problem of the sustenance of the people yet to be, which might find its sole solution in the attention given now to the productive development of intensive agriculture.

Chicago is the greatest live stock market of the American continent, and probably the greatest transportation center of the world. In 1906 there were recorded receipts of nearly 16,000,000 animals, with a total valuation of over \$317,000,000. The shipments of cattle were 40.6 per cent. of total receipts; of hogs, 24.0 per cent., and of sheep, 28.0 per cent. The size of the market, with its consequent influence upon or even control of most of the other larger markets place it in a position to very actively reflect the status of the live stock industry of the United States, or even of the American continent. Very briefly, then, may we give a digest of the substance of the Chicago Live Stock Company's report, with a further word or two upon its comments upon the general live stock situation.