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THE HORSE.

Accustom the colt to regularity—feeding, wa-
tering and exercising at the same time each day.

More colts are injured by not getting enough
exercise than from over-exercising and yet we
would not favor allowing the colt to run in the
barnyard all winter with only the straw stack as
shelter and feed.

Did you ever work until quite warmed up and
then have someone come along and talk until you
are chilled through? Imagine then how the
horse worked or driven until quite warm feels
when left unblanketed, exposed to biting blasts
or even in the meagre shelter of an open shed.

Early winter is the time to begin exercising
precautions with the in-foal mare. Very often
there is more ice bare than later on. The
mare must have exercise, so it is necessary to
keep her sharp shod, at least in front, if turned
out. A hard fall almost invariably means an
abortion.

Give the colts just in from grass a turnip or
two each once a day. Carrots, if available, are
much relished by horses, and mangels are readily
eaten. A few roots aid digestion, help to relax
the bowels and keep the system in tone, while
the change from grass to dry feed is working on
the animals' constitutions.

On most farms during the winter months there
is not work for all the horses to do. Very of-
ten one team is used to do all that is required.
This has its advantages, but very often it is ad-
visable, especially where young horses compose
one or more of the teams, to give them light
work from time to time to keep them accustomed
to what work means. Of course with such horses
not regularly worked care must be taken not to
overlead or overexert them.

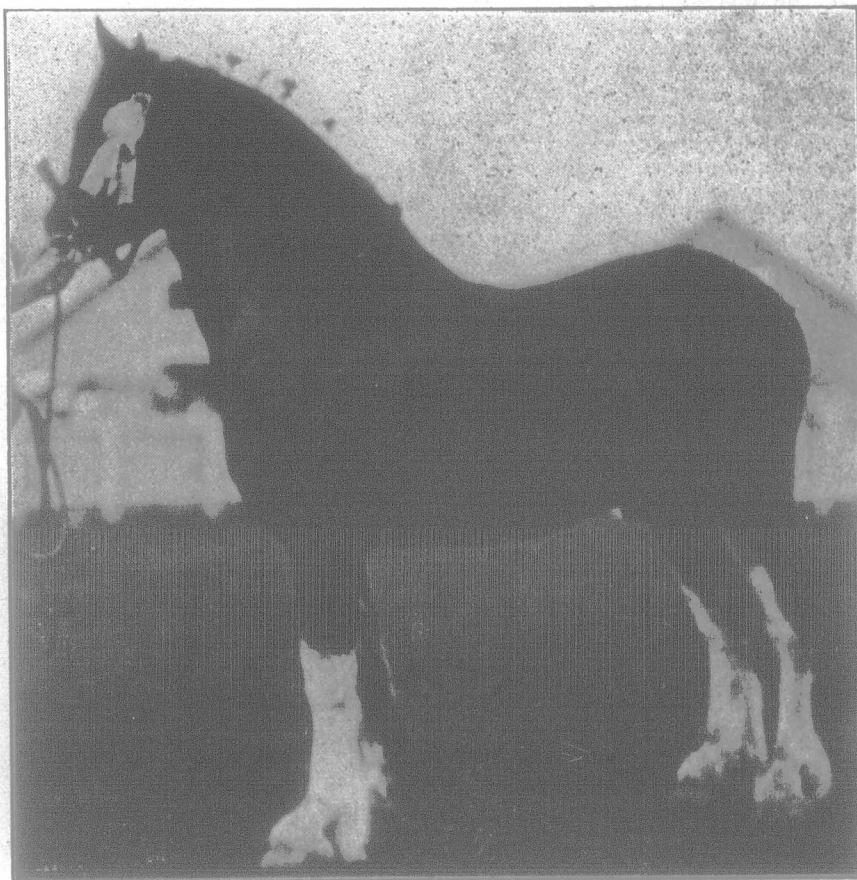
Our attention was recently drawn to a big
Clydesdale stallion then working in a three-horse
team beside two Clydesdale mares on a riding
plow. He was working quietly and steadily, was
in good flesh and his limbs were sound and clean.
This horse has stood in the same district for
seven years and still gets over 100 mares per
season. This is a first-class indication of his
breeding value, much of which is no doubt due
to the fact that he gets regular and sufficient
exercise when the breeding season is over, doing
all kinds of work on the farm. His owner says
that work has solved the exercising problem for
him and that his horse is healthy, sound and sure.
More stallions could be made earn their keep by
regular work during the off season. This horse,
according to his owner, pays for care and feed
in work done. The stallion would be better in
harness every day with a good working ration
than standing idle in a stall restless and very
often under-exercised and lacking in stamina
sometimes to the point of impotency.

The Value of the Brood Mare.

Many good business men operate on the basis
of selling anything they have when assured of
making a reasonable profit. This is often a
good policy to follow, and yet in horse breeding
it is not always the wisest thing to do. The
writer remembers a grey mare of grade, Clydes-
dale breeding which was purchased some years
ago at a price a little below one hundred dollars.
After this price of horses advanced and time and
again the old mare might have been sold for
more money than she cost. It might have ap-
peared at some time as though it would have
paid to have sold her. Yet she returned big
profits for her owner. She did not breed every
year and while horses remained low in price she
was bred to and got with foal by a light horse.
These colts were sold at \$167 for the two. After
this the price of horses stiffened and the demand
became stronger. The first heavy colt sold at
two years old for \$120 and the second when ma-
ture at \$200. These were geldings. Her fifth
colt was a filly and sold for \$290 when mature.
Her sixth colt was also a filly and \$300 could
have been taken for her, but she, due to a little
mismanagement, contracted acute indigestion,
which developed into inflammation, from which she
died. These colts, as soon as old enough to
work, were made to earn their keep. Total the
figures up and it shows the profit of keeping the
old mare, which was made to earn her feed and
more besides, as well as raising the six colts.
It paid to keep this mare. There are thousands
of good-breeding mares in the country which it
would pay their owners to keep. If any horses
must be sold let the geldings go.

There is another point in this. The mare
was a drafty individual. Bred to a roadster
stallion she produced good colts of their type,
but neither was anything but a general-purpose
animal. They sold at good prices for the kind
at that time, but they did not reach anywhere
near the price obtained for the colts from the
Clydesdale stallions sold afterwards. Of course
horses advanced in price, but not nearly enough
to account for the difference. It cost no more
to raise the drafters than it did the general-pur-
pose colts. At the present time the buyer of
horses is even more partial to the big, draft
colts.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has always stood
for retaining all the best breeding females of all
classes of live stock on the farm. Let the other
fellow have the culls if you have any and if
horses must be sold because of there being too
many for the work to be done, price only the
geldings and nondescript fillies. Bank on it that
the good mare is just as valuable in your own
stable as in that of anyone else. She might just
as well be used to establish a reputation for her
present owner as a horse breeder as to make
fame for new owners. Horses are being fed up
for sale during the winter. Some must go. De-
cide before commencing heavy feeding to keep the
brood mare. She can do your work, reproduce
her kind and earn you money from two sources.



Kirkcudbright.

Clydesdale stallion; second in a strong class of three-year-olds at Toronto.
Owned by Goodfellow Bros., Bolton, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Feed the calves well.

Do not house the sheep too closely.

The box stall is the place for the calves.

Start the lambs on a few pulped roots and
chop.

Watch carefully for lice on the stock. Begin
the war on them early.

Don't expect the sheep, especially the lambs,
to clean up long, coarse timothy hay. Give
them clover.

Give stock plenty of water at this season.
Dry feed, even though the weather may be cold,
induces thirst.

The brood sow wintering out doors should
not get too much water or sloppy feed. Give
roots and dry chop.

Feed all stock carefully when first stabled.
This is when much "stalling" from overfeeding
on strong, dry feed occurs.

The brood sow will do well out in the barn-
yard if judiciously fed and allowed to burrow in
the straw around the stack for shelter.

Better Finish.

There has always been a vast difference in the
finish of our Canadian cattle and that of the
corn-fed offerings on the United States markets.
Now that the harrier is removed, conditions sug-
gest that we feed more liberally and finish more
completely in order that the prices on both sides
of the line be nearer the same level. Not only
that, but the feeder has a larger choice of mar-
kets when his stock is well finished. If Toronto
or Buffalo, not essentially finished markets, were
low in bids Chicago still remains, but in order
to do business there the shipper over long dis-
tances must offer well-finished stuff, and finish on
the Chicago market has a different meaning than
it has in Toronto or Buffalo.

The liberal corn feeding through Iowa, In-
diana, Wisconsin and neighboring States of the
corn belt sets a standard hard to beat, but many
places in Canada will produce 100 bushels of corn
per acre, which is equal and above that of the
exhausted corn-belt land. With this and clover
and alfalfa Canadian feeders should put out an
article good enough to offer at any yards. The
fault or defect in finish cannot always be laid at
the door of the steer feeder, but too often the
raiser of the animal is blameable. Finished
yearlings appear at the Chicago yards and sell
for prices equal to that of choice, heavy stock,
and oftentimes they top
the market. Does this
not suggest to Canadian
stockmen the practice
of growing beef, not
making it?

Too often the young
stock goes from the
farm. The fall wheat is
sold off at 80 to 82
cents and oats from 82
to 84 cents per bushel.
There is emphatically no
profit in growing oats
to sell at that price,
and wheat at 82 cents
per bushel is no money
maker, but it is a crop
that economizes labor
and will be grown for
some time. Fifteen
years ago hogs sold for
\$3.50 per cwt., and
wheat for \$1.15 per
bushel. Now wheat is
worth only two-thirds as
much, but hogs, if sold
in September, will bring
from nine to ten dollars,
or more than two and
one-half times as much
as in former years, and
still many a farmer sells
grain and no hogs.
Wheat to feed is worth
more per bushel than it
ever sold for on the mar-
ket in modern times, and
wise is he who sells his
wheat in the form of cat-
tle, sheep and hogs.
There are practices that
must establish themselves
throughout the coun-
try before the live-stock industry will be placed
on a basis warranted by conditions, and that is
the growth of such crops that will yield most
feed per acre, which will be fed to the stock and
sold in that way. Previously feeders have been
"picking up" their stock in the autumn for win-
ter feeding at a margin of two and one-half
cents. This margin has gradually decreased un-
til the feeder and finished animal sell approxi-
mately the same. In consequence of this newly-
established condition feeders will have to pro-
duce their own young stock, and being experi-
enced in care of animals, there will be a tend-
ency to finish them at a younger age and place
them on the market. This will lead to a larger
percentage of breeders amongst the farmers, and
when they cease to buy, as they must of neces-
sity, for their breeding stock will replace the
bullock in the stall, then other breeders must
finish their own stock. Where corn can be grown
it should constitute as large a proportion as the
system of rotation and amount of farm labor
will permit. Then should follow liberal and in-
telligent feeding and early maturing of stock.
Young animals make more economical gains than
older stock, and at the same time this system of
early maturing will allow the farmer to keep
more breeding cows.

The most practicable, economical and profit-
able method will be to finish young and finish
well. Grow crops to feed, not to sell and buy
rather than sell field products of the farm. This
system of farming in Canada will place the live-
stock industry on a higher plane of profitable
and economical production.

Give the bull exercise in the paddock.