

By care-
imate and
produced,
his color,
percentage

and raising
e province
e produce.
very year.
public use.
uously. A
ition is all
about five
sold, and
ather than
horses, the
d in char-
d feeding,
ign blood,
attention
er the in-
of course,
not been
a distinct
reproduce
reasonable
en crossed
d breeding,
geny suffi-
horseman
Percheron
thstanding
essentially a
16½ hands
rare cases
edium size,
length, and
ot so broad
somewhat
too droop-
othed with
ell sprung,
at oblique;
knee strong
with an ab-
; a tuft of
d; pasterns
and strong,
rong heels;
not turning
strong and
muscle;
back to foot,
oot, except
rds slightly
er gray or

well, should
nor rolling,
action. He
keep both
gether, but
ere. When
ive, stylish
with con-
for a heavy
"WHIP."

edly asked,
garding the
So often do
used where
or instance,
look at a
ntering the
on to be a
the horse
e purebred,
ld in ignor-
rner the real
e this short

e breed that
y be applied
r) or Thor-
the breed-
red Clydes-
ney, Coach,
family, but
is the term
attle, sheep,
n are thor-
purebred if
tive stud or
les and re-
of purebred
ch time and

space to fully be gone in to, but in most cases five or seven straight crosses are sufficient for the registration of candidates for these different breeds: not so in the case of the Thoroughbred for the animal that does not trace through every channel to one or more of the forty-three mares whose records had been preserved from the early days of the Stuart Period, 1603 A.D., to the founding of Volume I of the "General Stud Book" of Great Britain. In 1727 Mr. John Cheney got together the first correct volume of Thoroughbred stock, at his death the work was taken over and resumed by Reginald Herber up to the time of his death in 1768. In 1774 Mr. James Weatherby took over the publication of the Stud Book, and it has been carried on by that family to the present time.

It is this careful breeding and preservation of records that has given the breed the right to the high standing it enjoys the world over. It needs but a glance into the history of any and all of the lighter breeds to satisfy anyone interested that the blood of the Thoroughbred has been used in the founding of them all, and in many cases has to be constantly resorted to to keep up the desired type and standard. Owing to the prepotency of the blood the breed stands without an equal for crossing with cold blooded mares in the production of hunters, carriage and all so called light horses.

Before concluding I must, for the benefit of those interested, draw attention to the fact that the American Thoroughbred is often not eligible for registration in the "General Stud Book" of Great Britain, for in America horses with five uncontaminated crosses are eligible for registration, a most deplorable fact, and one certainly not calculated to improve the breed, as it affords the introduction of cold blood. Especially are horses so bred to be avoided in the use of cross-breeding, as the unknown blood in the horse is likely to find too great an affinity in that of the mare.

It is with just pride that all lovers of the Thoroughbred point to the fact that it is the oldest and purest of all breeds. R. DALE.

Breed to the Best.

Shrewd farmers are on the lookout just now for promising young horseflesh. The opinion seems to prevail that horses must go higher before they can come down. It takes five years or more to raise marketable horses, and, as meantime the demand bids fair to crowd the supply, it requires no extraordinary business acumen to perceive the wisdom of getting a line of good draft and other colts that will come into salable age within two or three years. Our advice to horse-owners is to keep a stiff back, and breed every good mare available to the best stallion obtainable. The high prices assure that considerable breeding will be done, and many poor, unsound mares will be mated with equally poor judgment. It is always so when prices are high and the crowd begins to rush. When the demand has eased off, as it must later on, there will be a lot of nondescripts in the country, and many late starters will be execrating the horse business. About that time, the man who has mated good mares with first-class stallions of a stamp likely to nick well with the females, will have stock that will let him out easily, even in a period of slump prices, while some of his colts will have sold at a fat price, and assured him a good balance on the sum-total of his breeding operations. It always pays to breed to the best, and never more so than when prices are high, for high prices always result in the production of an inordinate lot of cheap horses which knock the bottom out of the demand for that grade.

STOCK

Some U. S. Shorthorn Sales.

The Sennissippi herd, Oregon, Ill., had a big Shorthorn sale recently at which the following figures were made:

34 females	sold at \$15,710; av. \$462.17
7 young bulls	sold at 1,730; av. 247.15
41 head	sold at 71,440; av. 425.36

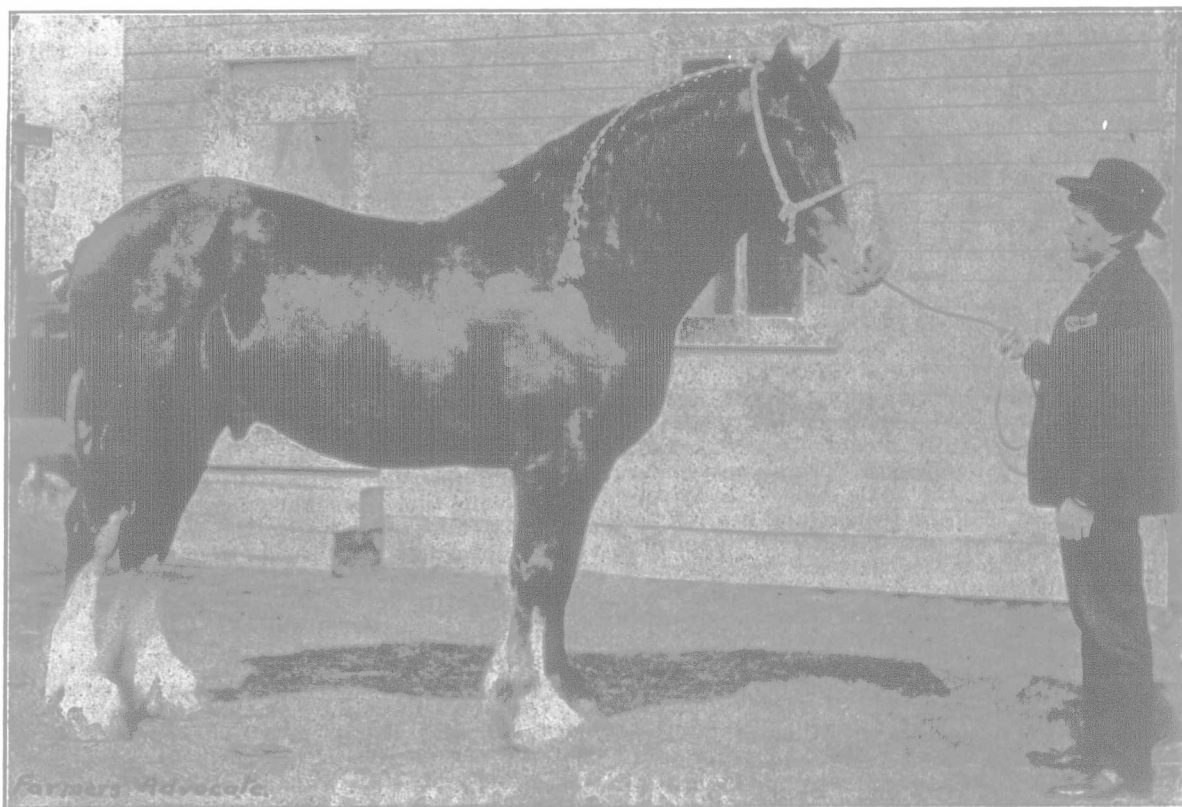
Pine Grove Mildred bred at Rockland brought \$1053, Sittyton Rosebud bred by Jas. I. Davidson brought \$380, while Eden Prince bred by Jno. Dryden made \$350, this bull was first prize yearling at Toronto in 1904. Chrystal's sale at Marshall, Mich., gave averages as follows:

41 females	sold at \$8,510; av. \$212.45
7 bulls	sold at 1,215; av. 175.00
48 head	sold at 9,725; av. 202.60

Daisy 7th bred by Redmond of Millbrook brought \$170, Burnbrae Nettie from Robt. Miller's herd brought \$180, the Glenfoyle stuff went cheap, breeding considered.

The Pepper and Salt of a Hog's Dietary.

The practical pig breeder and feeder has found that hogs closely confined and highly fed require a corrective of some kind to maintain the digestive system in a normal condition of health, and the fatter the pig the greater the necessity. When the digestive organs become clogged with fat, their ability to digest and assimilate is weakened. When a hog is running at large, he does not root up the pasture from pure love of exercise nor does he do it from innate cussedness. He roots to obtain something for which his system craves. It is this craving that causes a confined pig to gnaw and tear at the trough and the sides of the pen. The cause of this unnatural craving is not well understood. It may be due in part to a lack of ash in the food; for as has already been stated a hog may be getting all the grain he can eat and yet be partially starved, because certain requirements of the system are insufficiently supplied. It has been attributed by some to the presence of intestinal worms; and by others to some form of indigestion. Whatever may be the part played in the animal economy by these substances, one thing is clear, that, when such are supplied, hogs are heartier, eat better, thrive better and, consequently, pay better.



CLYDESDALE STALLION SHOW KING.
Property of the Napinka Association. See Gossip.

Charcoal is probably one of the best correctives; and, when it can be readily obtained, it will pay to keep a supply in some place where the hogs can get at it whenever they wish. The following preparation was that used by the late Theodore Louis, one of the most successful hog feeders in the United States, and found to be an excellent tonic:—

Take six bushels of corncob charcoal, or three bushels of common charcoal; eight pounds of salt; two quarts of air-slaked lime; one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal well down, with a shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix; then take one and one quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve it in hot water. With an ordinary watering pot sprinkle this over the whole mass and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into the self feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of the contents at pleasure.

Charcoal furnishes the required mineral matter which may have been lacking in the food, and is also an excellent corrective for digestive troubles, while the copperas, sulphate of iron, is a valuable tonic and stomachic.

If charcoal is at all hard to get, its place is taken almost as well by sods of earth rich in humus. It is questionable indeed, if there is anything better than sods or vegetable mould

taken from the wood lot. If a small quantity be thrown in each pen daily, it is astonishing to see how much of it the hogs will consume; and the improved health and thrift of the animals will be a revelation to the feeder who has never before tried it. In fact the wise pig breeder will, during the summer store up a supply of sods for winter consumption.

The Farmer on Expensive Land Wants the Dual Purpose Cow.

"The conditions of cattle raising are undergoing a great change. Free ranges are rapidly becoming a thing of the past. In the future, the Mississippi valley and other like farming regions will more and more raise, as well as feed, cattle. This is due to two causes: First, the passing away of free ranges before noted; and, second, the necessity of doing this if we are not to impair the fertility of our soil. The farmer who constantly raises grain and sells it is consuming his principal.

If I am right in this, the cattle which the farmer will demand must combine two qualities, the beef-producing quality and the dairy quality. It also follows that early-maturing cattle will be the most profitable, because upon our high-priced lands we must push the calf from its birth until its sale. We should not forget that the ultimate test of the breeding cattle we produce must be ability to get results on the ordinary, every-day farm. Hence, the average farmer of to-morrow, on our rich, expensive farms, will have cattle of good milking quality and producing at the same time, good beef. He cannot afford

to specialize on the purely beef cattle, or the purely dairy cattle. The type, therefore, for which I am aiming, is the low, smooth, blocky animal possessing a good milking strain."—Sinnissippi Sale Lore.

He gets what he needs in the Shorthorn!

Growing and Breeding Pigs Need Exercise.

That the above statement will be let go undisputed is beyond doubt, but while that may be so the average farmer has to find means by which it may be made possible to give the required exercise and avoid a lot of bother from having to chase pigs out of gardens, small fruit orchards etc., about the farm. The various woven wire fences now on the market render it comparatively easy providing for such contingencies. The height of the wire fence will depend on the pocket, three or four feet with a barbed wire a foot above the top of the woven wire will make a fence pig proof, and one that will turn horses and cattle. To stiffen the fence, if it is considered necessary, the lower strand in the fence midway between the posts should be securely stapled to a small post or stake. This is to prevent pigs from working their way under the fence, or a barb wire could be run close to the ground. In building a wire fence