

out; if not required for work, should be tied in a stall, or placed in a box stall, at considerable distance, probably better if they be out of hearing. The mare should be taken to the colt three times daily for a few days (say a week) and left for 15 or 20 minutes each time. The second week twice daily will be sufficient, and the third week once daily, and this continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to be separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of the milk that would otherwise be wasted. It also obviates danger of mammitis in the mare, and the gland gradually becomes inactive. In the meantime, the young thing should be given about all the nice, well-saved clover hay and chopped oats he will eat. I like finely chopped oats, and consider it good practice to steam them by pouring boiling water on them in a pail, covering the pail with a rubber sheet to prevent the escape of steam, allowing it to stand for a few hours, and then feeding. A mess of this kind night and morning, and a few whole oats with a carrot at noon, in addition to hay and a feed of bran about twice weekly, has given good satisfaction. Where practicable the addition of cow's milk gives excellent results, but this is not often easily obtainable. After the colt has ceased looking for his dam he should be allowed to take exercise daily in the yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed every few weeks. Usually the wear is not equal to the growth in these cases, and if not attended to the feet will be an abnormal size and shape, which may permanently injure him; hence, they should be trimmed to the natural shape as occasion demands. "WHIP."

Cleaning the Horse.

The currycomb is used more frequently and to a greater extent than is at all necessary. Brushing a horse's skin is better than scraping it—better for the health and appearance of the animal. A good brush, in the hands of a good groom, thoroughly removes all dust and dirt, stimulates the skin and imparts a gloss to the coat. The currycomb may be used on rough-coated horses in the winter, but it should always be used lightly, and on no account should the teeth be sharp or more than one-eighth of an inch long. A water-brush may be used to wash all mud and dirt from the feet and legs of the horse, and stains from its quarters. Or, when mud has dried on, it can be nearly all removed with a hard corncomb, and the rest is easily brushed away. A corncomb is an implement not to be despised in stable work; it can be used to advantage on the hocks and other sensitive parts which some horses cannot bear to have curried. But, as we have hinted, the currycomb might well be laid away. In summer it is absolutely objectionable, and in these days of clipping and singeing, it is almost as unnecessary in the winter.—[American Horse-owner.]

Start a Balky Horse.

"For the benefit of those who have been caused a great deal of anxiety by a balky horse, lost trains as well as tempers, and even sometimes ruined the horse," says a correspondent in the *Horseshoers' Journal*, "I will give your readers a remedy which, no matter how bad he is, will start such a horse 99 times out of 100. Of course it may fail one time in a hundred. When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand in his ears; don't use a rope on his forelegs or even burn straw under him. Quietly go and pat him on the head a moment; take a hammer or even pick up a stone in the street; tell the driver to sit still, take his lines, hold them quietly, while you lift up either front foot; give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog; drop the foot quickly, and then chirp to him to go. In 99 cases out of 100 the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. I am a firm believer that with kindness and proper treatment a horse can be driven with a string."

It will Never Displace the Horse.

A city exchange has the following to say regarding an incident in which two automobiles figured:

"The cussedness of an automobile was fully illustrated by an occurrence on Main street on Saturday. A machine stopped near the depot, and an expert was sent for to fix it. He came in another auto, and soon had the balky one running. It was only for a short time, though, for it stopped twice before reaching William avenue. Here the expert made his third attempt, and when his work was over he got into his own machine, but it also refused to work."

The Farmer's Horse.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is intensely alive to the interests of the farmers of his country, has recently had some things to say about the breeding of horses that applies with a good deal of force to conditions in this country, and bears out the observations of "Whip" in a recent issue of the *Farmer's Advocate*. In his opinion the draft horse is about the most profitable horse that the farmer can breed. He says:

"The draft colt can be bred with less risk and liability to accident than those of the lighter classes. This is partially due to the fact that the draft-bred colt is usually a quieter animal than those of the lighter classes, and thus less liable to injure itself through spirited exercise or playfulness. Furthermore, small bunches and blemishes which detract so seriously from the value of the harness or the saddle horse are not considered to be so objectionable in the draft horse; and another consideration, his education can be completed on the farm; thus the farmer who breeds him can secure his real market value. In the case of the coach or the saddle horse, the middleman who educates him usually reaps a much greater profit than the man who produced him. This is not true of the draft horse."

"A draft horse without good feet is worthless on any market, hence good feet are the very first essential of a draft horse; or, in fact, any class of horse. The hoofs should be large; round and wide at the heel. They should have width, but not be too deep or shallow. The horn should be of good quality, as indicated by its denseness. The wall must be strong and not inclined to be flat. The legs should be well set under the body and possess plenty of substance, as indicated by the quality and amount of bone and the development of the muscles on the forearms and gaskins. The body should be deep, wide and strongly coupled, as indicated by shortness of back and the muscling of the loin. Good action is essential, as indicated by the length of stride, quickness of step and straight-away movements."

The Two-Minute Trotter.

In spite of all the prophecies to the contrary, accompanied by figures to show the impossibility of a horse trotting a mile in two minutes, the feat has been accomplished, and Lou Dillon, with a record of just two minutes, is now the holder of the world's trotting record. Her quarters in 30½, 30½, 30½ and 29 seconds could not have been better rated in order to admit of a mile in two minutes. Almost all horsemen expected to see Lou Dillon beat Cresceus' record of 2:02½ the first time she started under favorable conditions, but it is safe to say that few among those who saw her performance at Readville really looked to see a mile as fast as two minutes, although there were some who thought she would eventually trot that fast. Now that she has done the trick, there are not a few who are of the opinion that she has not yet reached her limit, basing their reason on the fact that she is but five years old, and can, therefore, be expected to improve with another year or two of added age. By her performance at Readville, Lou Dillon has put an end to the long continued discussion as to the possibility of a trotter ever being able to cover a mile in two minutes. She may be the reigning queen for years, and another wonder may develop as quickly and as unexpectedly as she herself did. The fact that one trotter has accomplished what until within a few years was looked upon as an impossibility, furnishes pretty good grounds for believing that eventually her equal, and perhaps her superior, will appear and keep her company in the two-minute list.—[Horse World.]

Good, But Need Pushing.

The popularity of breeds, too, depends to a considerable extent on the breeders. Not half of those in this country are known extensively in other countries, and, indeed, many are little known outside their own neighborhood. There are breeds, as there are articles, that may force their way to the front, but nothing has yet been produced that will not get there sooner, and remain there longer, through pushing. We often hear the praises of obscure breeds sung by ardent admirers, and the lack of support they get bewailed. What is claimed for them has generally a good deal of truth in it, but merit alone is not sufficient in these days of keen competition.

How far we are from the perfect animal is realized when, looking at all these breeds, it may truthfully be said that few, if any of them, will not in certain circumstances show points of superiority over all others. An animal to stand supreme in all conditions is the dream of the idealist, and we must still be content to single out the breed that seems to fit our conditions the best. So we are adapted to circumstances, less widely prevalent elsewhere, and to attempt an improvement along other lines runs the danger of meeting stronger opposition and less ground to

another direction. If the best tendencies are encouraged and developed, no breed will go to the wall so long as climate and other conditions remain.—[Farmer and Stock-breeder.]

Stock.

Our Western Office.

Owing to the unprecedented growth of the subscription and general business of the *Farmer's Advocate* in the Northwest Territories, and because of the great distance from Winnipeg, making it difficult for our staff in this city to personally visit the farmers, stockmen, ranchers and businessmen, particularly throughout Alberta, as often as we should desire, it has been found necessary to open a branch office in Calgary. This has been placed in charge of Mr. M. D. Geddes, one of our experienced assistant editors, whose time and energies will be devoted exclusively to the securing of information of special value to our readers, and otherwise promoting Western interests. Mr. Geddes has secured comfortable office quarters in the Alberta Block, Calgary, where he or an assistant will be found by our patrons and friends. The many callers whom he has already received and the cordial welcome extended him on all sides are indicative of the popularity which the *Farmer's Advocate* has always enjoyed in the Territories from its earliest pioneering days. Any courtesies extended Mr. Geddes in his efforts will be duly appreciated, and he will be glad at all times to receive information, either by letter or personally, in regard to agricultural or live-stock subjects of interest to Territorial readers.

Early Maturity in Sheep.

At the annual International Conference of Sheep Breeders, held in London, England, June 22nd, 1903, Mr. Ernest Prentice, a breeder of Suffolk sheep, speaking of the improvement effected in bringing about early maturity in sheep in these latter days, said that one hundred years ago the average killing age of wether sheep was about three years. He thought that about fifty years ago it would have been found to be about two years; and twenty-five years ago it was, to his knowledge, about a year and a half. He thought that he should be safe in saying that at the present time the average killing age of a good many breeds was not over twelve months. We saw in our markets now what was not seen at all twenty years ago, namely, sheep of the year, or "hoggets," coming to market before Christmas. Last year, as early as the beginning of September sheep were ripe and fit for the butcher. Many breeders entirely cleared their stock of wether sheep by the first day of the following year. He had found in the records of the Smithfield Club that it was only in 1875 that classes were provided for lambs, and it was seven or eight years after that before lambs took the championship of the show; and it was only last Christmas twelve months that in the National Scottish Show at Edinburgh the championship of the year was carried off by lambs for the first time. With regard to what was said about early maturity, and the question of whether the improved conditions of feeding had much to do with it, he might state that the champion mutton carcass at Smithfield last Christmas was admittedly one of the finest carcasses ever seen at Smithfield. The breeder was now present, and he could bear out the statement that in that case it was not a question of artificial food having perfected the carcass, for absolutely no linseed or other cake had been used. The animal was fed wholly on natural food, kale and kohl rabi; the latter, he believed, were cut for the animal, and instead of cake, the animal had good old British beans ad lib.

Enclosing Sheep on the Range.

Some of the sheep breeders of the Territories are awakening to the needs of having their flocks enclosed with coyote-proof wire fencing. The cost of such laid down at their respective railway stations is exceedingly high, largely owing to transportation, and they are wondering if the Government could not be induced to assist somewhat, along similar lines to the present pure-bred live-stock regulations.

Poultry keepers have the same complaint to offer, and this important branch of farm husbandry would receive a considerable impetus should the Government act in accordance with their wishes on this matter.

This plan would do away entirely with the present trouble between the cattle, horse and sheep ranchmen, as it would stop the sheep from injuring the feeding grounds of the others, and necessitate that the sheepmen either own the land or else have it leased for a considerable length of time. We would be glad to publish the opinion of sheep or cattle men upon this matter.

Malarial F

This is a disease of the parts of Manitoba during the summer months in the lower River Valley. Many farmers, a few remarks circulating "F" esting if not in the districts with a residence of many the capacity of many opportunities disease, and it I will base the

Malarial fever military horses tricts of India, conducted by seen been fully demon by specific ger through food a

As it is common fever is prevalent of the horse by ous fever, pern I will mention disease, which v I have had the first symptom i may or may no is more or less dull, its gait sh frequently hang usually much in to be 50 to 60 temperature 103 may be manifest the animal usual in fact, appears twenty-four at The intermittent able throughout from one to five advances the an swellings appear more limbs; th of a yellowish accompanied with Partial paralysis legs and an uns In the latter st pear; this is breathing and a has in every ca

The treatment cases, very unsa proper remedies disease has ma advise every far malarial fever d ical thermometer temperature of times a week, a Fahr., the anim its temperature or three days. proach 103°, no veterinary aid, be rounded up a any of them are condition which readily observe separated from ters for treatme infected animals of the disease, a much larger p the result. "A a pound of cure prevent this disea hygienics and sa Manitoba are, un the equine race ventilated, suffic ceilings and insu mon objections. it is not surpri vitiated, their s quence, an invit de tructive prog aware that lack farmers and oth their horses wit but I also kno be made along tary outlay, by labor. For ins old or dilapidat could be thoro whitewashed twi which is a work drain to receive most cases an i three windows a cording to the s at small cost. water ing animal stable into whic