

ingly large fill at market is not desired, as it will detract from the selling price.

The shrinkage of cattle was found to vary in direct proportion to their live weight when conditions were the same and all other factors were equal.

The shrinkage during the first 24 hours is greater proportionately than for any succeeding period of the same duration. The shrinkage on cattle is proportionately smaller for each 12 hours they are in transit after the first 24-hour period is passed.

The difference between the shrinkage of cows and steers is not as great as is ordinarily supposed. Steers will usually shrink somewhat less than cows of the same weight.

The shrinkage on calves seems small, but under normal conditions it holds about the same proportion to their weight as is found with grown cattle.

The shrinkage of range cattle in transit over 70 hours during a normal year is from 5 to 6 per cent of their live weight. They are in transit 36 hours or less the shrinkage will range from 3 to 4 per cent of their live weight.

The shrinkage of fed cattle does not differ greatly from that of range cattle for equal periods of time. Cattle fed on silage have a large gross shrinkage but usually fill so well at market that the net shrinkage is small. Pulp-fed cattle shrink more in transit than any other class of cattle, and also present a greater net shrinkage.

For a long journey the common method of unloading for feed, water and rest is to be preferred to the use of "feed and water" cars.

Cattle should be weighed before being loaded wherever practicable, since a comparison of this weight with the sale weight will show the net shrinkage. Moreover, this weight at point of origin may be of material benefit to the shipper in case of a wreck or a very poor run to market.

There is no way of entirely preventing shrinkage in the shipping of cattle, but by judicious care in handling and feeding the cattle just previous to shipping, the shrinkage may be lessened. If cattle are to be in transit for 24 hours or longer it is a good plan to feed about two bales of nice bright hay for each carload a few hours before loading. An excessive fill of water or green fodder or grass just before loading is not good for cattle, as it may cause them to scour in transit; then, too, they will not stand up as well in the cars.

Pure-bred Male Animals will be Distributed

Realizing that inability to secure the use of well-bred male animals is at the present time one of the greatest difficulties standing in the way of live stock development in many parts of Canada, particularly in the newly settled districts, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the livestock Branch, is this year undertaking a wide-spread distribution of pure-bred stallions, bulls, rams and boars. The original cost of the animals will be borne by the Department, and they will be placed in the hands of such local organizations as agree to the conditions governing the distribution. In a word, these sires will remain the property of the Department, but the local associations will be responsible for their proper maintenance and management under the general supervision of officers of the Live Stock Branch. In the case of stallions, the members of the associations will also be required to pay a fee covering an annual insurance premium.

All animals distributed will be bought from home breeders and will be Canadian bred. As far as possible, they will be purchased in the province in which they are to be placed. In this way Canadian breeders will receive encouragement, and their market will be increased not only directly, but also indirectly through

Choked for Air. Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

the emphasis given throughout the country to the value of pure-bred sires. It may be added that it is not the intention to place the animals in districts where suitable male animals of the same class are already owned by private individuals. The aim is rather to aid sections where pure-bred sires are lacking, and as well to encourage new communities in following a proper and intelligent system in breeding.

All bulls distributed will be purchased subject to the tuberculin test, and only stallions which have passed a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness will be selected.

In order to take advantage of this form of assistance, it will be necessary for interested parties, in any section, to undertake the organization of a local association, in whose hands such sires as are required may be placed. Complete information regarding the rules and regulations governing the distribution may be made upon application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa. Whenever possible, an officer of the branch will render assistance in the perfecting of the necessary local organization.

Early Potatoes

A practice that has been carried on for a long time by the Old Country growers is to place the early potatoes in boxes or flats, as they are called, and expose them to full sunlight. To all of us who are anxious to get the early crop

this practice has much to recommend it. Take the quantity of potatoes you want to plant and place them in boxes, the eyes uppermost. Place them as close together as possible; it is surprising how many you can put in one fair-sized shallow box or flat. Place the box in full sunlight, where there is no danger of freezing. Once a week they would be the better of a sprinkling of water to prevent shrivelling.

If you have a well-lighted room to spare it would pay to spread out a quantity of potatoes on the floor. Instead of the long white sickly sprouts they will have very short, plump sprouts, and will produce a great many more potatoes than if taken straight from the cellar to the field or garden. These potatoes will also stand the handling better than the ones from the cellar at planting time, and every time a sprout is broken from a potato is so much vitality gone. A cool room is better than a close, warm room, for the potatoes.

Anyone who has not tried this method should give it a fair trial, and will be surprised at results obtained. It also has the advantage of keeping late potatoes in better shape for planting in June, and a great many do not plant their main crop until then. Of course this takes a little extra labor, but it will be found well spent. In boxing potatoes for sprouting, those of an average size should be chosen. Medium sized ones are best and planted whole.

If seed has any scab on them it is well to soak them in "formalin" using a solution of half a pint of formalin to fifteen gallons of water. The potatoes should be soaked in this for two hours, and the best time for doing it is when bringing them out of the cellar to start sprouting. The second week in May is early enough for planting these sprouted potatoes.

Gems of Thought

If you would be happy, you must obey Nature's laws.

If you cannot strike while the iron is hot, make it hot by striking.

If we all lived beautiful lives, what a beautiful world this would be.

You are not fit to govern your child if you cannot govern yourself.

Do not fill your day with regrets, postponements, omissions, idle talk and idle silence.

Our culture is not measured by our great knowledge, but by the nicety of our expression.

We have a right to air our convictions, but we should respect the opinions of others.

How can a man praise his wife's sunny disposition when she makes it warm for him whenever he goes near her?

That day is indeed beautiful wherein we have done our duty not only to ourselves but to our fellowmen.

No man is perfect, but he comes nearest to it who leaves no trail of regrets for the days that are past.

If you make a comrade of your boy, the chances are that he will not care to seek company at questionable places.

You and I have only to-day; yesterday belonged to the ages and to-morrow may belong to our heirs and assignees.

Remember the influences you throw around the child contribute to form the character of the child and will endure through life.

There is nothing in this world that

more than double, and feed bill goes down to more. As soon as my birds run on alfalfa pasture every one can make that much profit with S.C. White Leghorns, if they are handled right.

J. P. Funk, Winkler.

Breeding Horses for Market

Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Missouri.

The standard classes in the main are draft, carriage, roadster and saddler. The other classes consist of those which do not fill the four above-named specifications. Observation of quotations will show the really high prices are received only for the high-class drafter, carriage roadster or saddle horses. If breeders of horses are producing horses for their own use, they should be able to discover the type that best suits their needs.

To the country horseman in the Union stock yards at Chicago, one of the most noticeable things is the condition in which the draft horses are kept. These teams which haul the wagons for the packing houses and extensive transfer firms are in higher condition, so far as flesh is concerned, than the average farm horse. Here weight is of the utmost importance where horses are to be worked over comparatively smooth pavements. On such streets a horse's greatest ability to pull comes from his own weight, because of the fact that he has no opportunity to get a good, firm footing and exert his muscles. Those



An Alberta Herd of Fine Cattle

goes so far to make a perfect man or woman of a normal child as environment. Surround your children with beautiful things, and teach them beautiful lessons by precept and examples.—Scalopo, the Scribe.

A 31 Days' Record of 120 S.C. White Leghorn Pullets from Jan. 1 to 31, 1915

I have a poultry house 14 x 22. The west and north sides and roof are covered with straw, over half of the south side is glass. When the sun shines I open the cotton sash to let fresh air in. At cold nights the thermometer drops down to 10 below, but by day time when the sun shines the house is fair warm.

I have 120 S.C. White Leghorn pullets in that house; 20 of them are late hatched and do not lay yet. These 120 S.C. White Leghorn pullets lay from Jan. 1st to 31st 1,347 eggs, or 112 doz. Over 43 eggs per day. I sold those eggs to private places in Winnipeg at \$5.00 per 12 doz. crate. I got \$46.45 for those eggs.

The feed cost in the 31 days is as follows:

13 bus. oats, at 50 cents per bus.	\$6.50
9 bus. barley, at 55 cents per bus.	4.95
300 lbs. shorts and wheat bran	3.75
Dry bone	1.00
Oyster shell and grit	30
	\$16.50

Gross \$46.45, cost of feed \$16.50, net profit \$29.95.

Now I may say I have experience with this breed for a number of years, and I am sure that those 120 pullets will average that much profit for 10 months up to Nov. 1st, although I do not forget that the egg price drops down to half. But I know that egg yield increases to

horses which stand the wear and tear best, and have been in service longest are those with good feet and legs. With the great weight necessary and the hardness of the streets, a good set of feet and legs is absolutely essential to longevity of service in draft horses.

The same general conditions apply to light horses in the cities. They are of a comparatively uniform size and type. They possess an ability to get over the ground at a reasonable speed, are well broken, and possess a conformation, showing constitution and vigor, and most desirable feet and legs.

Soundness is a factor even more important among city horses than farm horses, because horses used for city work yield their only income through the work which they perform. Any unsoundness which hinders the service they can render greatly decreases their value. Farm horses which possess some unsoundness can still do much farm work, and in the case of mares can be used for breeding purposes. I do not argue that the use of unsound mares is advisable, yet surprisingly large numbers of mares will be found performing just this function on the average farm.

Follow Market Classes Closely.

It is highly advisable to give the matter of markets a close consideration. The high-class drafter is the horse with size, substance, constitution, quality, action and ability to haul heavy loads over hard streets or roads. High-class carriage horses possess smooth, evenly turned, symmetrical conformation with ample quality and true high action both in front and behind. Excessive speed is not necessary. Beauty and symmetry are of particular importance. Size is required up to the point of being able to haul the average carriage or other pleasure vehicle.