

will renown in the ancestry prove in a young bull reeking with tuberculosis?

And take that other leaf, environment. It is filled with mistakes. Tear it out and supplant it with another on which are written only correct practices. Three or four years ago the writer had a tussle with your paper over the degree of the confinement to which dairy cows might be subjected. It was a rough-and-tumble tussle, and I suppose both parties were conceited enough to claim the advantage. Well, I have this to say, that I now believe, while I had the best of the argument at the time, your contention was based on the sounder practice. It is only fair to admit that since that time I have veered more and more in the direction of giving stamina first place in our live stock breeding; that is to say. I have veered more and more in the direction of what you then contended for. But in seeking stamina by proper environment let us not go to the extreme of undue exposure. We do not need to expose our animals without food to the rigors of the range to make them hardy. In referring to range exposures, a brilliant ranchman said not long since that he had seen cattle "suffer more in a Canadian barnyard in winter than those on the range." There is one thing about that statement that staggers me. It was a canny Scotchman who made it—a man who all his life has been noted for truth-telling. No, breeders, do not seek that kind of environment to make cattle hardy.

We have reached an era in live stock breeding. We do well to heed that it is so. For good, all-round, useful males of the beef and mutton classes there will undoubtedly be a good demand for years to come. This demand is going to set men breeding them. May the work be properly begun. Let it be placed on a proper basis. Men who begin breeding cattle now have no business to begin on foundation animals that have not been tested, and those who are now breeding are not justified in bringing into the herd a bull that has not been tested for tuberculosis. Not a few of our pure-bred herds are so contaminated with this deceitful disease that to choose sires from them without testing them would be suicidal to the interests of the individual who made such a choice.

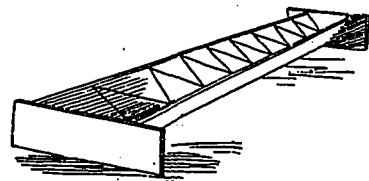
Correct type is a grand thing in breeding animals. But if type is carried to the extreme of bringing along with it delicacy, it is overdone. The sharp crops and the spare form in the dairy cow are very good in their place, but if they are sought so

far as to unduly contract the chest let us have a little less of them. The compact form and easy-keeping qualities in the improved hog are certainly desirable, but if we get these so perfected as to impair breeding qualities and weaken locomotion, let us have a hog a little longer in body, though it should take a little more food. The broad, deep and thick body in the beef animal is good, but if we secure it to the extent of engendering sluggishness, let us call a halt in this direction.

The opinion is common that pure-bred animals are less vigorous than grades, and it is just. But it should be remembered that it is defective breeding and management that have made them so. Stamina may be improved quite as much as form and performance: but in the improvement of the past this fact has been in a great measure lost sight of. In the reconstruction of the good ship of improved live-stock breeding let stamina be the frame-work make all the bolts of stamina, christen the vessel Stamina, and let "Stamina" be painted in brilliant letters on the flag she flies. Thus reconstructed this good ship will bring her cargo straight away into the harbor of success.—PROF. SHAW, IN THE *Breeder's Gazette*.

### A CONVENIENT HOG TROUGH.

An exchange gives a very useful way of fixing a hog trough so that each pig can have only his own share of the trough, and at the same time hogs cannot get into it. The wire is not in the way of feeding and prevents the trough from spreading. The trough is made by nailing together, in the usual way, two pieces of plank,



one six inches, the other eight inches wide. Now take a piece of No. 9 wire, or two lighter wires twisted together, and staple one end securely to one side of the trough about four inches from the end. Cross the wire to the opposite side and staple it at eight inches from the end, then back to the first side eight inches from where it was first stapled. This gives each hog eight inches of