

THE CANADIAN BREEDER

AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

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S. BEATTY, MANAGER.

Toronto, Friday, May 22nd, 1885.

Advertisements of an objectionable or questionable character will not be received for insertion in this paper.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

"BRILLIANT."

This horse was personally selected in France by Mr. E. D. Morse, proprietor of the Morse Stock Farm, Kewanna, Indiana.

Recorded with full pedigree in Stud-Book of France, No. 132, also Percheron Stud-Book of America No. 3,165 and National Norman Horse Register No. 2,622.

Black grey; 16½ hands; weight, 1,800 lbs.; foaled 1881; 3 years old; sired by Coco; dam, Rosette; bred by Louis Gautier, department of the Orne district of la Perche, France.

This colt has wonderfully fine style and action and plenty of spirit; short back; well ribbed and good barrel; and is grandly bred. He is the making of an extra fine horse, and would please anybody in want of a horse for any purpose.

FEEDING HORSES.

Ignorance of the anatomy of the horse leads horsemen into some very grievous mistakes in the matter of feeding. Some people feed their horses as if they thought the animal had no such organ as a stomach, but that all the vacant space to be found in both chest and abdomen after the heart, lungs, and a few more such little conveniences had been provided for was designed for the reception of food. The capacity of an ordinary horse's stomach is about sixteen quarts, yet many farmers will not hesitate to administer eight quarts of oats at a dose, and then immediately supplement this with all the good fresh hay he can induce the horse to swallow. Such feeding can only result one way. The grain, the best part of the horse's feed, is forced out of the stomach before it is half digested and its place is taken by the less nutritious portion of his diet. A horse treated in this way, if he happen to have a good strong appetite, is apt to be reckoned a "glutton," and "a horse whose feed appears to do him no good." He is not allowed time to digest his food, and of course it cannot do him much good. Through

irregular work and overwork his digestive organs in time become seriously impaired, and what we have quoted above becomes true of him, but with proper feeding such a misfortune would never have befallen him. Had he been allowed time to digest his grain before the hay was given him he would have received the full benefit of the eight quarts of oats, and at the proper time the hay would have been useful instead of detrimental to him.

Another serious blunder which farmers often make in feeding their horses is that of crowding the hay rack or manger full of hay every time the horse is to be fed. By this practice the hay becomes impregnated with the horse's breath, and consequently unwholesome and uneatable.

Another mistake is to feed a horse heavily when he is fatigued. Most people think that no matter how tired a horse happens to be he may be fed a liberal ration of grain, so long as he is not too warm. This is a very grave error, and results in the almost total destruction of many valuable animals every year. A tired horse is no more fit to digest a heavy feed of grain than a warm one.

A SUGGESTION FOR LIVE STOCK EXHIBITIONS.

Dairy farmers in Scotland appear to have at length become thoroughly alive to the value of milking and butter-making tests as a guide to the distribution of prizes among dairy cattle. In times now happily passing away it has been the fashion to judge Ayrshires almost wholly by their external appearance. Judging in show-yards in recent years has turned on fanciful hinges. That is to say, that the particular position of an udder, or of the teats, has carried almost everything before it in the Ayrshire cow classes. The value of the Ayrshire is in her milk product, and Mr. Howatson, a wealthy and intelligent Scotchman, recognizing this fact, has taken the very best method of developing and fixing the deep and rich milking properties of this valuable breed of dairy cows by the offering of prizes for milking tests.

Hitherto in judging these cattle the practice has been to notice only those points which were supposed to indicate the best milking qualities, and though these points were doubtless of value to the Ayrshire, the best evidence of the inadequacy of the system is found in the fact that Ayrshires, good dairy cows as they are, have not improved as they should have done. Tested by the milk pail and the churn these cows cannot fail to improve, as the milk and butter yields of the various families becoming matters of permanent record, the breeder and fancier will quickly learn how to improve his herd with a degree of certainty that will compare most favorably with the guess-work system of selecting scions of families by what may have been said concerning some individual representative.

The milk test should be introduced at our fairs.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Breeders of good draught horses are always sure of a market, which will not be over-stocked for years to come. Good quality will always command good prices.

SCALPER AMISS.

Ill luck seems to follow the plucky and enterprising proprietors of the Richmond Stable. Scalper, the splendid five-year-old son of War Dance and Ella Brickenridge, has had one of his fore legs fail. In consequence he has been thrown out of training and is offered for sale or to rent as a stallion. It is to be hoped that such a horse as Scalper will not be allowed to go out of the country, as besides being royally bred he is a horse that combines great size and substance with excellent conformation. He is a bright chestnut, liberally marked with white, stands more than 16 hands high, and would weigh in stallion condition over 1,200 lbs. He was a fast horse on the flat and over hurdles or across country there was not a horse in the country that gave better promise. He is five years old by War Dance, 1st dam Ella Breckenridge b Colossus, 2nd dam Zingara by Star Davis, 3d dam Zenobia by imported Zinganee, &c. From War Dance he receives the blood of Boston through Lexington, and that of imported Glencoe through Peel. From Ella Breckenridge he receives the blood of Emilius through Sovereign and Colossus, and another cross of Glencoe through Zingara and Star Davis.

Such breeding, combined with his performances, should give reasonable hope that Scalper might turn out a successful sire of race horses, but such breeding, size, and bone, as he possesses should prove of well nigh inestimable value for a thoroughbred cross upon the common mares throughout the country. On a horse ranch in Alberta, such a horse as Scalper ought to be worth a small fortune.

"THE CANADIAN BREEDER" IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The following passage occurs in a private letter from one of the most successful and prominent ranchmen in the Canadian North-West to a friend of his in this city:—

"Will you go and see Mr. Beatty, of THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW, and try and get him to come up here during the summer to see the stock and the country. It is the only good and practical farming or breeding journal I have ever seen published in Canada, and it is quite up to the standard of the best American papers of that class. He has a fair idea of this country, and all the first-class people here will be only too glad to do all they can to promote the interests of his excellent paper. He must come and see us. The article on making the Indians stockmen is a practical one, and I believe that is the only sensible way to improve their condition. There are Indians in the American North-West who have from 6,000 to 10,000 head of cattle and horses. There ought to be ten good stallions on every Indian Reserve the size of the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, and Sarcees. To give this country a fair show Mr. Beatty must come out and see it for himself.

"Everything is going on well here. This has been a splendid spring. The grass is now (May 6th) fine and green. There is no danger of the Indians, everythi g is quiet."