

Finally the trade was organized and under the control of a central body. Then prices began to rise. Consumption increased and this was used as an excuse to raise the price still higher. The newly settled districts of the west had to have lumber and during an era of rapidly increasing land values, lumber prices were protested against, but trade increased. From the coast, strangely enough, during this time came reports of over-stocked mills, with lumber that cost so much to produce that the owners were going bankrupt. The department of the industry that cut the logs in the woods and delivered them over to the mills soon realized that as the trade was organized, prices for bush work could be raised to double their ordinary height. Hence the mill men were being swept by their own hurricane. Finally relief came from a most unexpected source. The market on the prairies slumped, no more lumber was wanted, no money was available, consequently no more logs were wanted from the woods. But men must live, and in the face of starvation the bushmen were willing to accept living wages. Now we have lumber constantly dropping, the last reduction on the wholesale list being five dollars per M. on the first of August.

Accompanying this scurry in the lumber trade was a general disorganization of the lumber combine, so that now each company is apparently acting upon its own responsibility in making sales. The example of the dissolution of the lumber trust in the west is an interesting lesson in "trust busting" for our legislators. Legislative evils are not remedied by committing further legislative blunders in the hope of hitting upon a saving measure, but when the free play of natural forces in trade is allowed to operate untrammelled by tariffs, bounties, and freight discriminations, oppression from trusts is not likely to become of serious consequence, and regulating measures will be unnecessary.

HORSE

Matching Farm Teams

Matching horses is an art, and an art which quite a number of farmers and horsemen seem unable to master. It requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that resemble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A man has to have more than the color of the animals in mind to do this successfully. To have a team closely alike in color and markings is desirable, but it's not the whole thing as some men seem to think.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action, strong, clean, vigorous, movement of feet and legs attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horse. A snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus, a team, each of which stands up to the bit in about the same way, are attractive to buyers and pleasing to the man who drives them.

In a farm team strength and conformation might possibly be placed before action, at any rate it should come second. A team ill matched in regard to strength and staying powers is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat beneath the hide. Size to a certain extent may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of a hundred pounds or so in weight doesn't matter much when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference in size will be too clear and detract from the value of the team. Size is important, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance. Color comes last of all in the major points to be considered. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet strangely, some men consider it the all important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temperament, that one's whippetree is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one is fagged out hours before

the other shows fatigue; but if the two stand about the same in height, weight up very nearly alike, and resemble each other in color and markings, they are rated as a well matched team. In reality they are anything but matched.

Care of Horses During the Harvest season.

Horses during harvesting go up against a stiffer proposition in the way of hard work than they do at any other season, or at any other farm operation, and they require to be fed more carefully and to receive better attention than at any other time. A bunch of horses hung out in front of a binder and crowded every working hour of the day for every ounce of energy they are capable of generating, have no sinecure as horse labor goes, and need feed and care of the right kind to keep them up to the top-notch in performance.

It should always be remembered that a horse cannot gulp down great quantities of grain and fodder in a short time like an ox can. He needs more time to feed. A horse working on a binder requires from an hour and a half to two hours to take in sufficient food to sustain him at work until meal time comes around again. Some farmers in the harvesting excitement forget these things and end up generally with a badly emaciated, if not seriously shattered, outfit of horses. Others again gorge their horses with grain during the hard work time and end up in about the same condition. Following either of these practices is simply laying out ground for trouble. And after all, the time a fellow saves by this kind of hustling, if it's saved at all, doesn't total up during harvest time to more than the working hours of a single day. It simply doesn't pay.

Attention to the horses at this season includes nothing more than the attention they should receive at all times when working and it certainly should not be any less. Sore necks and blistered shoulders are the two commonest troubles one is called upon to deal with. These can be largely prevented by using collars that fit snug about the animal's shoulders and by seeing that the collars fit all the time the horses are at work. A horse that's unaccustomed to work, as some are that are crowded on to machinery at this season, is liable to burn up quite a bit of tissue during the first day or two he's on the job, and a collar that fitted perfectly at the start would soon be in good order to chafe the neck or gall the shoulders. This can be prevented by slipping in a sweat pad if the horse gaunts down from the work. Whatever else is done, the shoulders should be well washed at nights, and at noon also if it is possible to do so. A good strong brine wash is excellent for toning up the shoulders after a hard day's pull. A horse is better for being washed off completely once in a while, but in the harvest season with the nights becoming rather cold some injury may result unless he's dried off and the stable's warm.

A reader says he bred two mares to a horse last year, the one to be insured with foal and the other to be bred but the once. The first mare died in November and the service fee of the other is not yet paid. The question is can the stallion man collect since the one mare died?

This question serves to illustrate into what abuses the stallion business has fallen. A large number of men seem to have got the idea that they are not supposed to pay the stallion fee unless they get a live colt, no matter on what term they bred their mares. They apparently, put no limit upon the risk the stallion owner should take. And in this the stallion owner is, perhaps, as much to blame as the owners of the mares. Slack business methods are almost always associated with undesirable stallions, and conversely, the man who buys a good horse in the regular way has to practice careful business methods to make anything out of him.

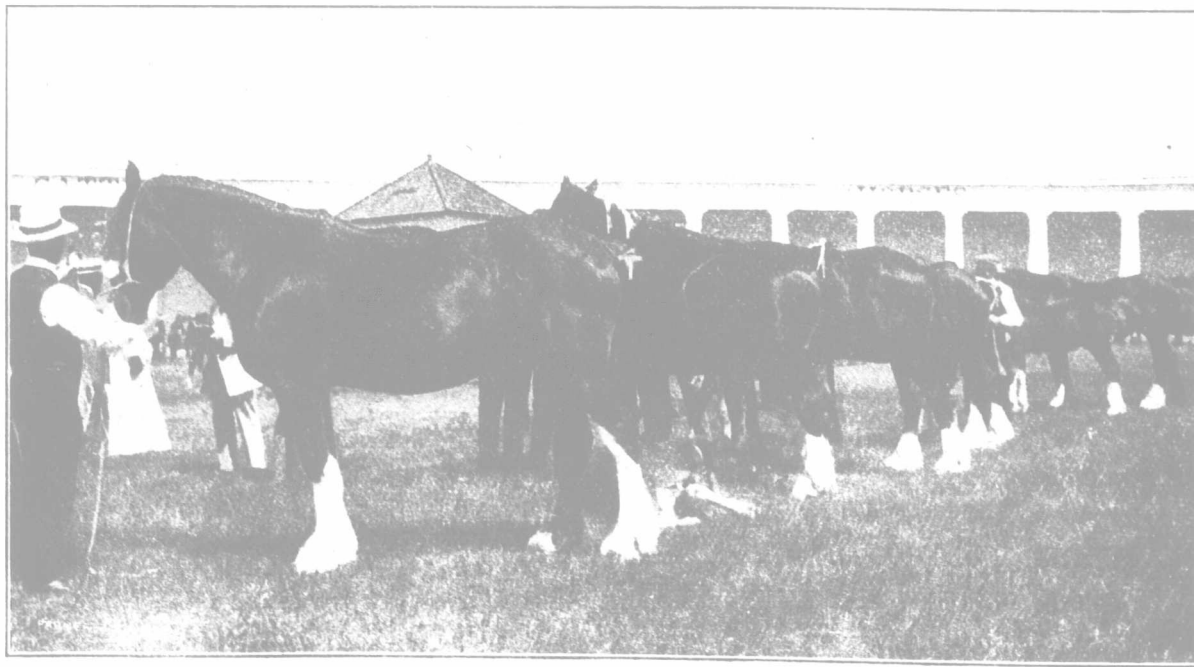
In this particular case the owner of the mares should pay for the service of both.

Naming Animals.

Although not a breeder of Clydesdales, nor especially affected by the proposals respecting the naming of that class of animals recently discussed in your columns, I have had considerable experience in naming for registration members of other varieties of stock, and I have, therefore, been interested in the discussion, and have been led to offer some suggestions on the general subject of nomenclature. Where one has yearly many animals to name for record, it is no easy matter to choose suitable names for all, and he is liable to find himself in the quandary of the little woman who had so many daughters and no sons that she was unable to decide on a satisfactory name for the latest arrival, when her spouse suggested the appellation "Sufficient." Some breeders display little skill or good taste in the selection of names, and many, where the rules do not exclude duplicate names, copy names selected by others, leading to confusion and perplexity, even though numbered differently.

From my experience, I must say I prefer the rule of permitting but one name for one horse, or other animal of a breed, and I favor names of one word or at most two or three, for when free license is allowed, there is the danger that, as in the case of some of our Holstein-Friesian friends, the attempt may be made to include one-half or more of the pedigree of the baby in its nomenclature, a load which it is surprising that they can carry and live, and which is only explainable on the theory of "vitality," claimed for the milk of their mothers.

The system of numbering consecutively the members of each family in the female line, in the order of date of birth, appears at first sight to have merit, but experience has taught that numbers are even more difficult to remember than names, and when the numbers run into the hundreds it becomes very complicated and unsatisfactory, especially when the animals change hands, as they are all liable to do sooner or later. As a ready means of distinguishing family lines or branches a good plan is to fix upon an initial letter for each family or branch of a family, and choose names for each member of the family commencing with the same letter. This system, adopted by some of the British breeders of Shorthorn cattle, has proven very satisfactory, and though it requires some ingenuity to select suitable names beginning with the same letter, it is good mental exercise, and worth all the effort it costs. A good plan is to keep a memorandum in one's



CLYDESDALE BROOD MARES AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.
Baroness of Hillcrest, Baroness, Miss Dee, Lady Star.