

in the United States because a few Scotchmen fancied themselves the keepers of the ideals of the Clydesdale breed and shapers of its destiny. They imagined they knew more about what the Americans wanted than Americans knew themselves, and by the time they found out their mistake, if they have ever learned it yet, the most profitable horse market in the world had passed to their friends across the channel, and old country breeders had the satisfaction of knowing that Percheron horses were being imported and sold in the United States at prices such as few Clydesdales have sold for on this continent.

We verily believe that the pigheadedness of breeders in the old land, more than anything else, was responsible for the decline of interest in the Clydesdale in the United States. As between the Clyde and the Percheron difference in ruggedness, size and general usefulness is more fancied than real. It was because the breeders of the Percheron adapted their product to demand, and the Caledonians thought themselves mighty enough to shape demand for their product, that the one captured the richest purebred horse market in the new world, and the other was left to wonder how it was done.

The domain of the Clyde in Western Canada has not yet been seriously assailed. The breed is pretty well entrenched and has not yet been hard-pressed to repel invasion by other breeds. The invasion of Americans will give the breed the hardest jolt it has yet received in the Canadian West. How it will emerge depends on how well breeders have learned the necessity of shaping their breeding to what the trade requires. The importance of size will stand all the emphasizing and notice that well-wishers of the Clyde can give. This fact cannot be too frequently sounded: that size in the Clydesdale is his most important quality in meeting the present and future demand in Western Canada. Breed more of the hair off their legs; get more weight than the average of them carry; conform the horse to the ideals of the man who is going to exchange the money for him. Meet demand and the future is assured; buck it and the business is going the way it went with Americans.

EQUITANT.

Hereditary Unsoundness in Horses

Dr. S. S. Cameron, M.R.C.V.S., as a thesis for his degree (D.V.S.) at Melbourne University, Australia, recently prepared a very interesting paper regarding this important subject, and in the following table is shown an analysis of unsoundness in stallions rejected by him during the seasons 1907-8-9:—

Reason for Rejection.	Draughts (Examined 1299)		Lights (Examined 779)		Ponies (Examined 558)		Totals (Examined 2636)	
	Num-ber	Per-cent.	Num-ber	Per-cent.	Num-ber	Per-cent.	Num-ber	Per-cent.
Sidebone.....	262*	20.2	4	0.5	.....	.....	266	10.1
Ringbone.....	40	3.1	14	1.8	6	1.1	60	2.3
Spavin (Bone) ..	7	0.5	25	3.2	2	0.4	34	1.3
Curb .....	.....	.....	19	2.4	10	1.8	29	1.1
Bog Spavin and Thoroughpin	17	1.3	8	1.0	.....	.....	25	0.9
Cataract (Eye) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.2	1	0.0
Roaring .....	.....	.....	2	0.3	2	0.4	4	0.1
Totals.....	326	25.1	72	9.2	19	3.4	417	15.8

*Thirteen horses rejected for other causes also had sidebones, making a total of 275 draught horses with sidebones.

Among the conclusions to be drawn from the results set out in the above table, Dr. Cameron considers the following to be of first importance:

CONCERNING BREEDS OF HORSES.

1. That hereditary unsoundness exists in draft horses to a much greater extent than in other breeds—to two and a half times greater extent than in light horses, and eight times greater than in ponies.

2. That light horses are much less subject to hereditary unsoundness than draft horses, but much more so than ponies.

3. That ponies are, of all breeds, least subject to unsoundness of an hereditary character.

CONCERNING HEREDITARY UNSOUNDNESS.

1. As regards sidebone that:
(a) Ponies do not develop sidebone as a form of hereditary unsoundness.

(b) In light horses sidebone is so rare that it may be considered negligible.

(c) This form of unsoundness is practically confined to draft horses, and is the most common of all forms of hereditary unsoundness in draft

horses, and further, that its incidence in draft horses is practically six and a half times greater than that of any other hereditary unsoundness, either in draft horses or in any other breed.

2. As regards ringbone that:

(a) In ponies and light horses the occurrence of ringbone is rare.

(b) In draft horses ringbone is, next to sidebone, the most common form of hereditary unsoundness.

3. As regards bone spavin, that this form of unsoundness:

(a) Is practically confined to light horses.

(b) Is the most common form of hereditary unsoundness in light horses.

(c) Is so rare in ponies and in draft horses as to be regarded as practically negligible.

4. As regards Curb that:

(a) Curb may be regarded as being an hereditary unsoundness in light horses and ponies only.

(b) Curb is the most common form of hereditary unsoundness in ponies.

(c) Curb is rare in draft horses and negligible as a form of hereditary unsoundness.

5. As regards bog spavin, thoroughpin, cataract and roaring, the figures are insufficient for any reliable conclusions to be drawn.

As regards the more common unsoundness, the percentage proportion of unsoundness is least in two and three-year-olds, and increases each year until the age of maturity, at which age-period (six years and over) the greatest percentage of unsoundness is found in all breeds.

* * *

A world's record was smashed on August 8, when Uhlán, one of the speediest trotters on the American track, did a mile to a wagon in 2.01 flat. This is a new mark in trotting to a wagon. It was made at Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

Merry Widow, owned by R. J. McKenzie, Winnipeg, won the 2.09 pace, in two straight heats at the Grand Circuit meeting in Detroit last week; time, 2.05½. This mare was scheduled for some sensational performances in the races in connection with the Winnipeg Industrial, but did not uncover any extra ordinary outbursts of speed here, being beaten by Bland S. The time made by the mare at Detroit was the fastest on the track, being three seconds better than the free-for-all.

* * *

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association are sending out circulars announcing the rules and conditions governing the Selkirk futurity for harness horses and the Fort Garry Derby for running horses, both races to be run in 1913, over the course of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. The Selkirk Futurity is

open to foals of 1910, from mares that at the time of foaling are owned in Canada or the Northwestern States. The race is to be trotted or paced in mile heats, best two in three, there being two divisions each with \$1,500 purses. The Fort Garry Derby is open to foals of 1910, foaled in Canada, west of the Great Lakes, raced and trained in the West. The stake is \$1,500, and the race one and one-sixteenth miles. Entries for both races close September 1, 1910.

STOCK

Chilled Meat Business

Asked for an opinion on the advisability of establishing a chilled meat export trade, Hon. Clifford Sifton says:

"The question of chilled meat industry with refrigerator car service is, without doubt, of great importance. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details to give an opinion as to the method in which this problem should be dealt with. I may say, however, that I see very serious difficulties in the way of having the matter dealt with directly by the federal government. Possibly an arrangement for subsidizing a company of semi-public character would be more effective."

Raising Goats

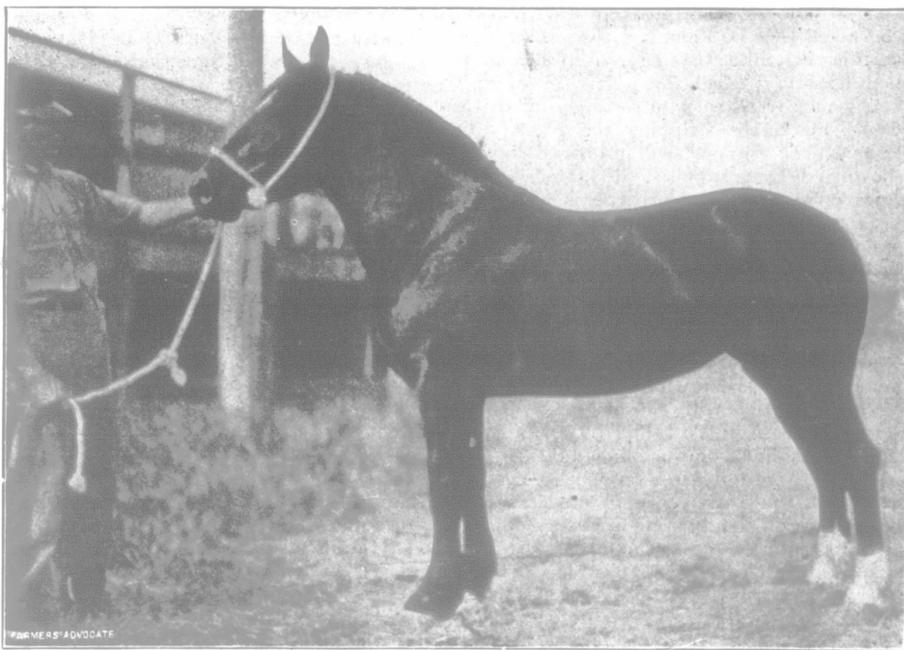
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Give me your opinion of the raising of Angora goats on a prairie farm; the method of rearing, the nearest point from which purchase could be made, and an idea of the price. Do you think them a paying investment?

A. A. McCLINTOCK.

Ans.—It is doubtful if goat raising would prove profitable. Goats are kept in this country chiefly as pets, or one or two in a sheep flock to protect it from dogs or wolves. There is no great demand for goats for breeding purposes and little demand for their products, the manufacture of mohair not being an industry with us.

Goats may be reared much the same as sheep. On the farm they would require to be protected from wolves as sheep are, and on the ranches could be run in flocks. They are less profitable than sheep, cost more to begin with, and produce smaller annual returns in wool and young. On the farm they require to be fenced in with fencing woven so close they cannot get their heads between the wires. Shelter for them is more necessary than for sheep. In an average Alberta winter they could browse outside all the time, wet snow and sleet being the elements most to be avoided. Dry cold will not hurt goats. If fed



ELLISON BROS., TWO-YEAR PERCHERON FILLY, BULAK, WINNER IN HER CLASS AT WINNIPEG