

Nor Suffolks

TE:
a good deal of interest
your paper re Suffolk
and I beg a little of
ch to express my opin-
fear that both Messrs.
er, in setting forth the
n their favorite breeds,
important feature in a
s, hence, in the follow-
pon the horse entirely
ew.

ew that the ideal draft
sable, the Suffolk nor
on.

e the greatest users of
orses in the world, and
ns and in their cities
greys than of all other
atural for the Scotch-
Englishman the Shire
the Norman or Perche-
he Belgian, but the
ct breed of his own,
d settled as a natural
best filled the bill,

nd Shire will immedi-
too short, his hips too
feathered.

k or Belgian will say,
big in hock, and too
matters any of these
e of doing more draft
breeds, which distinc-
umbers in use on this
ng.
e Suffolk or Belgian
e of bone, sinews and
ertainly adds nothing

the Clyde and Shire
ving just as heavy a
in move it faster and
In fact, he is just as
in every particular,
more ambition, and

sloping hips add to,
his beauty. In the
community, I have
ams put on the horse
nvariably the Clydes
ercherons were still

e crosses on western
of the Suffolk crosses,
ht of bone and small
horse of the Suffolk
n mares nothing but

ds away the slender
d produces a neat-
bed horse, which is
ven in the city.
and features of the
bone; round, smooth
hips rather inclined
head carried high,
e eyes, and very
od action.
C. W. SHIPLEY.

Horses

ains than oats be fed
rt of oats this season,
y, also some frozen

J. L. G.

grain for horse feed-
first choice. Oats,
considered the most
s, either draft horses
re rapid pace. Not
the western states, in
xtent, in the Orient,
periments indicate
out 6 pounds of oats.
ie grain ration, but
ed before being fed.
ue about equal to
it disarranges di-
ess to the skin, but
mixed with barley
ter of the grain feed.
measures by weight
e of wheat, grinding
ne quarter less by
to feed of oats.

Suffolk Punches for Army Horses or Hunters

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Suffolk is a capital horse on the farm, but
save me from him as a saddle horse.

I once had a little active Suffolk mare to keep
for a man. She had been running a milk van, for
which she was well suited. I worked her often
beside my big Shires on the land, and she did her
share well, in fact was the strongest little animal
for her size I ever saw.

She was bred to a thoroughbred, a first-class
horse (Hunter's Improvement Society horse) and
had a fine colt. This was shown as a foal in a
hunter's class, but his mother's appearance put
him out of the running, as hunting men were the
judges, and they were right.

The owner of the horses got me to break the
colt to saddle for his own riding, but I did not
ride him further than necessary. He was a good
harness horse, though without much knee action.
Her next colt by a different Thoroughbred was
just the same class, a very good looking foal,
pretty fair also as a yearling, but at three, a use-
ful slave for light work.

If a man wants to breed hunters, he must use a
Thoroughbred, or quality Hackney for sire.
The Thoroughbred will be the best horse for the
man who gets him to ride, but the Hackney will
probably sell the best as he develops earlier.
His knee action sells him, but I think a man must
be very patriotic to try and breed army horses,
and from a life-long experience, I know how hard
it is to breed hunters, and what a lot of time it
takes to educate them.

I have done quite a bit of riding in a cavalry
saddle, once a thousand miles straight ahead, and
I think our western ponies would be about the
best mount a man could have, but one would
hardly keep him in line with the heavy shouldered
brutes poor Tommy generally has to ride.

Alta. M. M.

In order to determine a point conclusively, one
has to make several trials and it is just possible
that the little mare referred to was the worst
individual as a saddle horse that could well be
imagined in the breed—or out of it. We have
seen some easy riding grade Clydes and hard
riding Thoroughbreds, but a saddle horse of
whatever breed, and the breed itself matters very
little when utility is required, must have a long,
free stride to be an easy rider, and have close,
hard muscles to stand the work. In the one
respect, the typical Thoroughbred is unequalled,
while in the other, the typical Suffolk has a great
deal to commend him, but it does not follow that
a cross would give both or either.—Ed.

Millet Injurious to Horses

Will you please let me know how millet should be
fed? I am feeding to a mare, but I am not giv-
ing any grain with it, just the millet alone, still
she does not put on much flesh. I feed a little
potatoes, say three times a week. Should I feed
any grain, or is there enough substance in the
millet? E. J.

Though, from a chemical point of view, millet
hay should be superior to timothy for horses,
being considerably richer in albuminoids, the ex-
perience of horsemen does not seem to bear this
out. Experiments at the North Dakota Experi-
ment Station seemed to demonstrate quite thor-
oughly that millet when used entirely as a coarse
feed was injurious to horses: "First, in pro-
ducing an increased action of the kidneys; second,
in causing lameness and swelling of the joints;
third, in producing infusion of blood into the
joints; fourth, in destroying the texture of the
bone, rendering it less tenacious, so that traction
causes the ligaments and muscles to be torn
loose." Johnstone, in "The Horse Book," is
still more emphatic, declaring that millet and
Hungarian hay "is an abomination." Henry
says it is remarkable that millet, a feed used so
extensively in various countries, should fall un-
der this serious charge, and suggests that pos-
sibly hay from this plant is injurious in some
districts while harmless elsewhere, though ad-
vising horsemen to use it with caution. It should
be noted, he points out, that in the cases where the
trouble arose, millet hay was used exclusively
for roughage. In small quantities and inter-
mittently, it might, perhaps, be employed safely.
In fact, we have used it thus apparently without
bad results. Nothing unfavorable to the use of
millet hay for cattle and sheep feeding has been re-
ported. The experience of readers might throw
light on this subject.

STOCK

The Agricultural Society's Interest in Improving Live Stock

While it may not yet be claimed that Manitoba is
anything but a wheat-growing province, it is an in-
teresting fact that our live stock interests are, in
spite of the market handicaps, steadily growing, and
already amount to quite an important factor in our
annual wealth production.

To show the growth of the industry, I quote the
following figures:

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1881.....	16739	60281	6073	17358
1891.....	86735	230696	35838	54177
1901.....	163867	349886	29464	126459
1907.....	215819	521112	28975	200509
1908.....	230926	531544	29265	192489

The value of the live stock for the province, for the
year 1908, I have summed up as follows:

	Number	Per head	Value
Horses.....	230,926	\$125.00	\$28,865,750.00
Cattle, milk cows	173,546	32.00	5,553,472.00
Cattle other than milk cows....	357,988	20.00	7,159,760.00
Sheep.....	29,265	5.83	170,814.95
Swine.....	192,489	9.00	1,732,401.00
			\$43,481,997.95

This total of \$43,481,997.95 is quite a respectable
item and yet it does not begin to represent the value
of the industry to the province. Right at the outset
I want to make this statement:—Agriculture cannot
be placed on a permanently successful footing in this
province without the general introduction of live
stock on the farms.

Live stock will convert a vast amount of the by-
products of the farm, which would otherwise be
wasted, into cash-producing commodities, and leave
a residue in the shape of manure, which makes pos-
sible the preservation of the soil's fertility. There
should follow, as a natural consequence to the in-
troduction of live stock system in farming; including
crop rotation, the growing of grasses, clovers and
corn, the application of manure and the fencing of the
farms.

Large sections of this province are being overrun
(almost ruined for wheat production) with the most
noxious of weeds, with which legislation seems power-
less to cope. Live stock husbandry, under sys-
tematized methods, will overcome this threatened
calamity. The proper use of manure will hasten the
maturing of crops, thus eliminating to a very great
extent, the danger of frost. I would like to have
time to discuss more in detail:

The lessening of the cost of handling cattle by the
use of loose boxes for breeding stock, and open feed
lots for steer feeding.

The eradication of weeds by keeping sheep.

Reducing the cost of hog raising.

And the effects of manure, rightly applied, on the
maturing of crops.

Apart from the very important bearing the live
stock industry has upon the material prosperity of
the country, it has other and perhaps more important
effects. The farm, without live stock will be the farm
without boys and girls. For after all, it is the live
stock that is the main attraction about the farm for
the young people, and undoubtedly the well equipped
stock farm provides conditions for an ideal home,
and I hope we have all come to realize that we are
not here to make money alone but to make homes.

Now, is such an industry worthy of our best efforts
to encourage it? If so, can the Agricultural Society
do anything for it? I believe they can. From
what opportunity I have had for observation, I be-
lieve that the majority of agricultural societies would
accomplish greater good, if they would abandon the
summer fair altogether and concentrate their efforts
on the more definitely educational Spring Stock
Shows and Fall Seed Fairs. The former to include
classes for stallions, bulls, fat stock of all classes, and
schools for stock-judging. The latter—seed grain,
vegetables and roots, dairy and poultry products and
ladies work.

Generally speaking, the Agricultural Society's aim
should be not so much the encouragement of the
breeder of pure-bred stock as to encourage the
average farmer to use pure-bred sires. The available
prize money is not sufficient to induce the breeder to
fit his breeding and young stock for the local fair (and
a breeder who will drive a herd of wild, unaltered,
unfitted animals from the pasture field into the show
grounds, simply to scoop up a few dollars in prizes, is
not worthy of the name). Male animals are, or
should always be, in good respectable condition, and
accustomed to being handled. Therefore liberal
prizes should be offered for the pure-bred males of
the breeds most popular in the district. It is not, of
course, necessary to even mention to a body of repre-
sentatives of our agricultural societies the utter folly
of offering prizes for any but pure-bred sires. It
would be a step in the right direction to require the
name and registered number of the sire to be fur-
nished with the entry of animals in all live stock
classes.

Make the judging of live stock as much a feature
as possible; advertise the time at which the judging
will begin and begin at the time advertised. Provide
as much accommodation for the spectators and as
much information regarding the animals being
judged, as your finances will allow, and then when
the Department supplies you with a good judge make
good use of him by having him give explanations
regarding the work he is doing. Be particular about
details, when, for instance, general purpose horses are
being judged, have them hitched single, double, and
put under saddle. If pigs are under scrutiny, don't
leave them in a wagon box or in a small dark pen,
but have them walked out so they can be seen.
Agricultural Societies could encourage beef and bacon
production by offering substantial prizes for, say, the
best half dozen grain fed steers, or the best wagon
load of 6 or 8 bacon hogs, marketed in the district,
by any single farmer during the year.

Boys could be encouraged by offering prizes for the
handling of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs in the
show-ring to the best advantage, and stock-judging
competitions might easily be worked up among the
young fellows.

The societies of this province might well discuss
the premium system of hiring stallions, in order to
encourage this most important breeding industry.
The Horse Breeders' Act is good as far as it goes, but
it does not go far enough, and the time will come soon
when it should be made more comprehensive. The
soundness of the stallion should be passed upon by
qualified veterinarians, thus assuring a strict com-
pliance with this most important feature of the Act.
Societies wishing to encourage the horse industry of
the district, could offer premiums for certain breeds
of stallions travelling the district, under careful
regulations including the strictest compliance with
the Horse Breeders' Act.—Address delivered
by Mr. G. H. Grieg, Dominion Live Stock De-
partment, before the Convention of Manitoba Agri-
cultural Societies.

On Live Stock Markets

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading with a good deal of interest
the discussions in your valuable paper on the meat
question. As no remedy for existing evils has been
suggested, I will give my idea of what I think would
be a great improvement. That is to have one day
each week fixed for market day, an arrangement
which would concentrate the buyers where the seller
has stock to sell. As cattle are sold now in Winnipeg,
it is impossible for butchers to attend every day in
the week. The result is that wholesale handlers,
like Gordon and Ironsides, buy for them and make a
good profit by so doing. This, I believe, would be a
good move to make, especially now, since public
abattoirs are to be established. Then an inspector
could be put on to watch for diseased or half fed
stuff, and turn the latter of these back to the farmer
to feed. Farmers, too, if there were one market day
each week would be sure always of picking up a
car-load of feeders, or half fed stuff, and would be there
to buy them.

These half fat kind are the ones that pull down the
prices. They are called butcher cattle in the market
reports, though why I cannot understand. Another
thing about the Winnipeg market is that cows and
heifers are quoted at the same price. Now in the
old country, heifers are regularly quoted 6d. to 9d.,
per stone of 14 pounds more than steers and why
not here?

Now as to transportation: I will begin right at
home. It generally takes two days from Reston
to Winnipeg, a distance of 180 miles, which should
be done in 5 or 6 hours. If there were a one day
market, it would bring the railways to time better.
Make the market day, say, Wednesday, and have a
condition that if the railways did not get the stock in
on time they would have to keep them until next
market.

Man.

J. MILLIKEN.

Profitable Hog Raising

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to your request for my experience and
ideas with regard to the hog business, and whether I
consider it sufficiently profitable, to advise a more
general adoption of this branch of farming, I may say, I
consider the swine industry a very important one,
and have found it very remunerative. Unless the
present signs are very misleading, it does not require
a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to predict, that
in the near future, this will form one of the leading
lines of animal husbandry in Alberta.

Although I commenced breeding and handling hogs
more than twenty-five years ago, my experience in this
country covers only a period of seven years. During
this period I have raised cross-breeds and pure stock
of the leading breeds, settling down to the "Yorks"
as being the most suitable to my conditions. In
England, I handled the "Large Black," so had to
select (to me) a new breed. Whether the "York" were
really better than the other breeds, or that I happened
to get better specimens of this breed, I do not know,
but they gave me better results, and I like them,
which I think is most important, as no man will make
a success of any breed he does not like. I would,
however, strongly advise anyone taking up swine