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Read the Ads—It Pays

Horse Breeding and Environment

AT the present time there is an enormous demand for heavy work horses which cannot be adequately met with, and, as a consequence, prices are higher than they have ever been before. This condition, though chiefly caused by the use of a large number of horses for war purposes, is likely to continue for many years after the termination of the war. Nowhere is the demand keener than in Western Canada where considerable areas of arable land are available for putting into crop. The market there is an immense one. Farmers are breaking more land every year, and although large numbers of tractors are being used, many farmers prefer to use horses. New settlers continue to arrive in increasing numbers. It has always been possible to sell locally bred horses at prices altogether out of proportion to the cost of production. The country is particularly adapted to the industry, and large as are the returns from other branches of farming in Western Canada, in none are they larger than those which the farmer who engages in the raising of horses may expect.

In an article written by Mr. E. A. Davenport, of Acme, Alberta, which appeared in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" (Winnipeg) some of the advantages possessed by Western Canada as a horse raising country are pointed out. Mr. Davenport has been a successful breeder of Percheron horses in Alberta for a number of years, and writes from experience.

"We are fortunate in Western Canada that our climatic conditions are favorable for the production of healthy horses, that our soil conditions are such that the feed grown is wholesome and nourishing for the construction of a strong, perfect and enduring frame. The atmosphere is bright, bracing and pure, with the oxygen required for lung development and blood building, while abundant sunshine benefits animals and plants alike. For the development of dense, flinty bone of sufficient calibre mineral matters must abound in the food and drink of horses. Without these requisites of nourishment imperfect animals will be produced. Western Canada in regard to these requirements is eminently adapted for the breeding and rearing of horses of the highest type and quality. Her soils are rich in mineral matters; her drinking waters are strongly impregnated with minerals; her feeds are both rich in proteins and earthy materials, and especially fitted for perfect frame building. We can at all times supply our horses with nutritious feed from never-failing sources.

"Of the commercial foods bran is proving to be of particular value in the feeding of horses as it furnishes materials for the development of strong bone, dense tendons, tough hoofs and powerful muscle the essentials for which the Western horses are already famed.

"It may therefore be stated with confidence that Western Canada favors these desirable qualities which are less perfectly developed where the climate is hotter and consequently less bracing and where the character of the soil is better adapted for the production of corn and other food materials more or less deficient in frame building ingredients. We can almost better than any other section of the country produce draft horses of ideal quality and development as regards frame, vigor, stamina, constitution, action, docility and durability. There are no more important or necessary requirements than these in a horse that works hard in the city or upon the farm."

HABITS OF THE BLACK BEAR

THE black bear came shuffling down the mountain side through the fallen timber, pausing here and there to turn over a rotten log in search of grubs. It was summer and the feed was good. He was quite well satisfied with the world. He had found a very good field for investigation in the new territory he had just taken up. In the tangle of the burnt and fallen trees he was sure of staples of life, and down on the edge of the river beside the trail he often discovered rare titbits left by camping parties.

A hoarse whistle booming up from over the shoulder of the mountain on his left scarce caused him to pause for it was a section of his every day life. Ever since his youngest cub days he had heard the roar, far or close, on one side or another. Sometimes he crossed the steel bars on which the roaring monsters slid down or rolled up out and into Field. He was a British Columbia bear, and the Canadian Pacific main line was as much a part of his life as the mountains were.

He drifted down further, and spied a tent. It looked tempting and he snuffed close. There was no one around, and he thrust an inquisitive nose within. Strange sights and wonderful smells greeted him. He made a tentative sweep at a bag with one armed paw and a snowy mass of sugar rolled out. He ate. Then he tried the bacon and found it good, he searched for a dessert and found a tin. This was held firmly in his paws while he bit at the top. It came off, and the contents looked red and delicious. Being a cautious bear he investigated further by thrusting his nose into the opening and sniffing deep. Instantly he coughed violently and a cloud of particles arose from the can and filled his eyes and mouth. With a strangled roar he raced blindly about. He tore up blankets, he wallowed against the camp stove, he ripped the tent walls with his frantic paws and finally brought all down upon him in a ruined wreck. Fighting madly he worked free and dashed to the river where he plunged madly into the flood just as Jim Simpson, a guide and hunter, rounded the trail and saw the ruin wrought.

Simpson looked at the damage and swore, he pulled the canvas from the tangled mass of camp paraphanalia and disturbed a fine dust. He sneezed. He looked further. Red particles arose in little clouds when he moved any article. He picked up the can which caused the trouble, and he laughed. It was cayenne pepper.

But he thought the bear was proving a nuisance, so he rode ten miles to his winter camp and brought back a huge-jawed bear trap. And he set the grim mass of metal in the thick of the tastiest-looking pile of rotten logs on the edge of the down timber; for he knew the habits of bears. When the next dawn painted the peaks he started out with his rifle and his kodak. Men who hunt in the Canadian Pacific Rockies for their livings have realized that the camera-eye is as much of a money-getter as the bullet. When the bright morning sun peered warmly and cheerfully over the low shoulder that reached out into the broad valley of the Bow he was looking down from a mass of jumbled timber on the trapped bear; and the latter was looking at him. Its paw was clamped in the jagged teeth of the trap and the latter was fixed immoveably in the tangled logs.

The camera clicked on the living animal just about thirty seconds before the rifle mechanism slid a big cartridge from magazine to barrel. Then another camp vandal had gone "over the mountains." L. V. K.

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ISSUED WEDNESDAYS.

We are at all times pleased to receive news items. Send or bring in a item, we'll do the rest. The coming and going of Haldimand and adjoining people are always welcome items of news.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reasonable rates on application to publisher.

Reading Notices.—No reading notice of any entertainment or matter from which money is to be made by societies or classes will be inserted without charge, except the publication work for the same is worth, the Record Job Department will be glad to quote the price for the insertion of such announcements in any quantity desired, time each insertion.

Notice to Advertisers.—Changes of contract advertisements must be in the hands of the printers by Monday noon, at the latest, each week. It is impossible at all times to do justice to accommodate patrons who post copy to them and insist on a strict enforcement of this rule.

Official and Government notices—Eight cents per line for the first insertion and four cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Miscellaneous Condensed advertisements of such nature as "Lost," "Situation Wanted," "To Rent," "For Sale," etc., not exceeding six lines, 10c per insertion; 5 insertions $1.00.

Advertisements ordered for insertion without written instructions will be continued until written orders are received for their discontinuance.

Subscriptions—One dollar per year strictly in advance; if not paid in advance a dollar and a half will be charged. United States papers 50c extra, strictly in advance.

If you wish your address changed, give old as well as new address.

MRS. ELVA RODGERS,

Publisher.

BOILED THEM TO DEATH.

How Poisoners Were Punished in the Good Old Days.

Our forefathers deemed hanging too good for people who went about deliberately poisoning other people. They substituted for that punishment boiling to death, the first to suffer this penalty being Richard Rose, cook to the bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry VIII.

In medieval times in Europe poisoners when detected were usually broken alive upon the wheel after having first been given a taste of the rack while in prison awaiting execution as a sort of gentle reminder of what they had presently got to go through.

For wholesale poisoners, however, even this dreadful death was not deemed sufficiently painful, and new and special modes of punishment were invented. Thus Louise Mabre, a Parisian baby farmer, who in 1763 was proved to have done to death no fewer than sixty-two infants by administering to them carefully graduated doses of white arsenic mingled with powdered glass, was sentenced to be shut up in an iron cage with sixteen wild cats and suspended over a slow fire.

This was done, with the result that when the cats became infuriated with heat and pain they turned their rage upon her "and after thirty-five minutes of the most horrible sufferings put an end to her existence, the whole of the cats dying at the same time or within a few minutes after."—London Mail.

A Live Flagstaff.

A tree of the eucalyptus family that is apparently as slender as a reed rises to the height of sixty-five feet in the center of Los Angeles, Cal., and carries at the top, just beneath its tuft of foliage, an American flag. This natural flagstaff is as smooth as a planed and painted pole and is less than a foot in diameter at the base.—Tree Talk.