

Elgin Co., Ont.

At the time of writing (May 11th), farmers in this section are employing every available means for "pushing" the work of spring seeding. Owing to the early freeze-up last fall, little and in many cases no plowing was done, which, together with the lateness of the present season, will tend to make life on the farm extremely active for some time to come. The past winter had a very disastrous effect on the local outlook for wheat, even on lands where large yields have been almost invariably secured. Where time will allow, fields on which wheat has been winter-killed are being prepared for spring grains, and in some instances will swell the acreage of hoed crops. Pastures were slow in starting, but with the coming of a few very warm days in the first week of May made very rapid growth, which will undoubtedly be welcomed, as, owing to the severe winter and the larger amount of feed required, little remained to tide the stock over a backward spring. Old clover meadows are reported badly killed out, and cannot be depended on for much as early pasture.

The farmer who is alive to his own interest will now make arrangements for sowing some soiling crop, in order that the mid-summer droughts, which seem to be one of the few things of which we can be reasonably certain, may be safely passed over. For this purpose, we sow peas and oats at intervals. They are feed par excellence for milk production, and are easily and cheaply grown. We sow three bushels of the mixture, two of oats and one of peas, as it is just as convenient to use plenty of seed and grow a good heavy crop as otherwise, and far more satisfactory.

J. H. M.

Fruit, Flowers and Honey Show.

The meeting of the representatives of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Toronto Horticultural Society, Toronto Electoral District Society, and Toronto Florists' and Gardeners' Association, held Friday, May 13th, to arrange for the combined fruit, flower and honey show to be held in Toronto next fall, proved very successful. It was decided to hold the exhibition in the Granite Rink on Church street, on November 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. The exhibition will be conducted on an extensive scale. One rink will be devoted exclusively to the exhibit of flowers, and the second rink, which immediately adjoins, to the exhibit of fruit and honey. All the exhibitions will be conducted on purely educational lines. There will be exhibits of machinery and implements used by fruit-growers and florists. These will be shown in the open space between the two rinks. In the fruit department, one of the most prominent features will be a display of packages prepared for export. An exhibit will be made by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, which will show how various varieties of fruit will be packed and marked, and the best packages to use. Under the direction of the Farmers' Institute there will be a demonstration of cooking and preparing of fruit and honey for table use. Some of the lady Institute speakers will have charge of this work, under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. G. A. Putnam. The directors of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association will look after the collection of exhibits of fruit which will be representative of their different sections of the Province. There will also be exhibits by the fruit experiment stations.

A number of meetings will be held at the time of the exhibition. The Ontario Fruit-growers' and the Ontario Beekeepers' Associations will hold their annual convention. It is also proposed to hold a convention of representatives of the various horticultural societies of the Province. Each of the organizations interested in the show have appointed representatives to act on the general committee, which will have charge of all further arrangements. The secretary of the committee will be Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, who at the request of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, will act as the representative of the Department of Agriculture, and make all the arrangements for the exhibition.

Another Canadian Promoted.

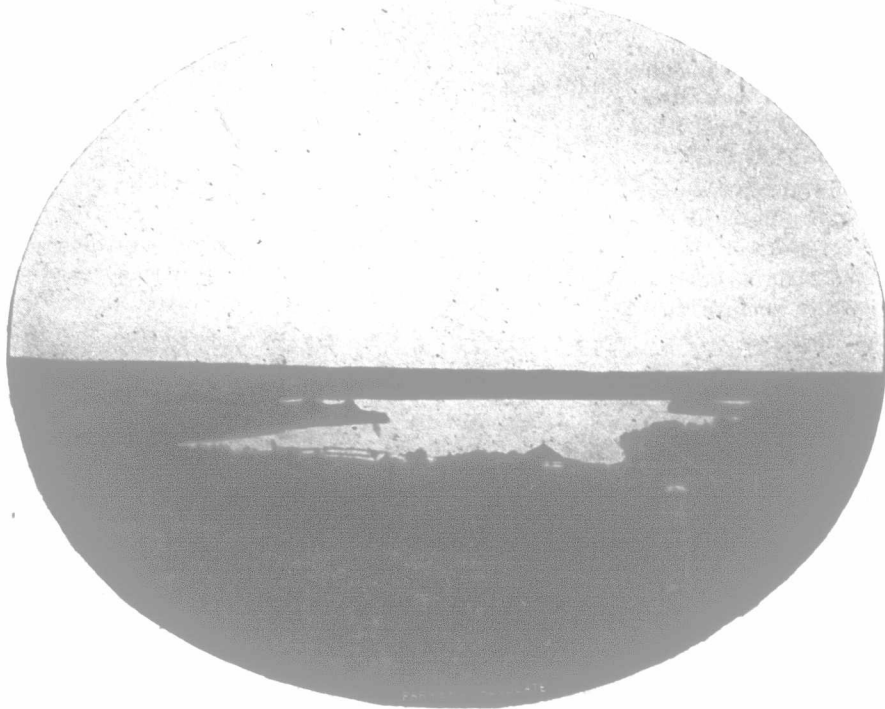
At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College, Professor W. J. Rutherford, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, was made Acting Head of the Department, and Acting Chief of the Animal Husbandry Section of Iowa Experiment Station during the absence of Professor Kennedy, who was granted a year's leave of absence to study livestock conditions in European countries, and make a report of same for the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Rutherford has also been appointed Expert in Animal Husbandry by the United States Department of Agriculture, and given direct supervision over the co-operative range sheep-breeding experiments. He came to Iowa one year ago from the Ontario Agricultural College, of which he is a graduate, and has won the respect and admiration of all who have come in contact with him, either in the classroom or elsewhere.

Canadian Bacon Ranks High.

When speaking to a leading produce firm, I asked one of them what they were doing in Canadian bacon, and he named two firms from whom they were buying very largely. He stated that the goods he had received from these firms were better than anything he could purchase from Great Britain or the United States. He stated that the cases came even, beautifully packed and cured, and that for high-class goods nothing came into this market to be compared with them, so far as

his trade was concerned. The general feeling on the subject of our hams and bacon is that Canada is advancing very much, and as time goes on, if they continue to keep up the fine quality, there will be practically no end to the business to be done in this country.

P. B. BALL,  
Commercial Agent to Birmingham.



An Alberta Landscape—North End of Pine Lake, Alta.

Food Values.

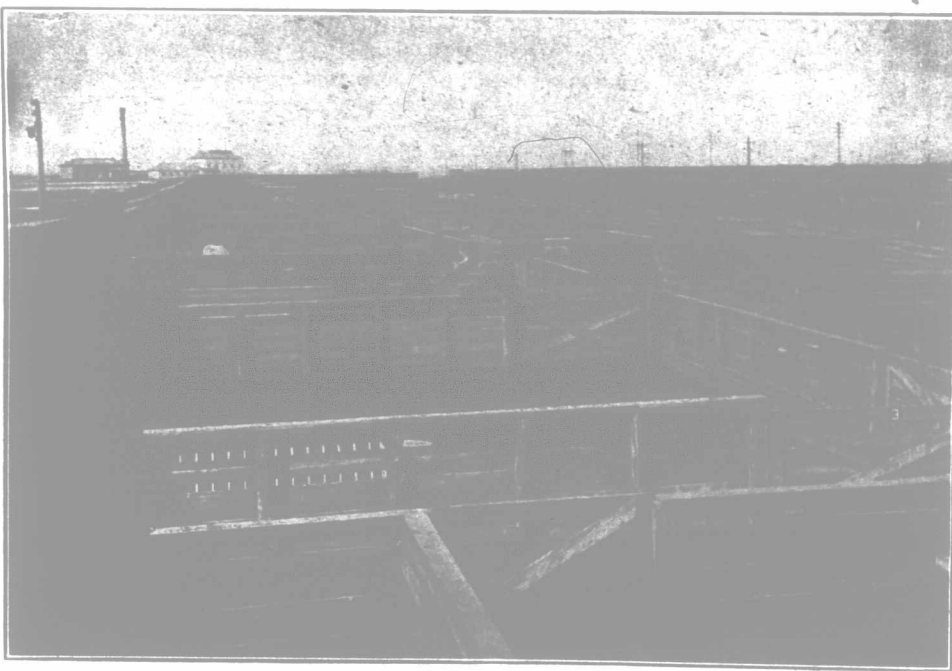
With bran at \$1.00 per cwt., what are red carrots worth for feeding cows? F. H.

It is practically impossible to give equal money values to the constituents of different foods, or to compare these values in dollars and cents, for the reason that every food has a characteristic effect upon the animal economy not explainable upon a knowledge of its chemical composition. The effect of supply and demand and the cost of production are generally more potent factors in fixing market values than is the chemical composition. The comparative composition of bran and carrots is:

	Carbohydrates			
	Dry Matter.	Protein.	(or Starch).	Fat.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bran .....	88.5	12.2	39.2	2.7
Carrots .....	11.4	0.87	7.8	0.2

Fertilizing Constituents in 1,000 Pounds.

	Phosphoric		
	Nitrogen.	Acid.	Potash.
Bran .....	26.7	28.9	16.1
Carrots .....	1.5	0.9	5.1



A Corner in Winnipeg's New Stock-yards.

By these figures it will be seen that barn contains about eight times as much dry matter as carrots, of which nearly one-third is protein, the most valuable constituent of fodders, while the dry matter of carrots is largely of a starchy nature—a comparatively cheap ingredient. Taking the fertilizing constituents as a criterion, bran also has a great advantage over most other foods. Carrots and other roots, however, are valuable for their toning effect upon the system, and may be considered a good investment for feeding at about two dollars per ton.

the Norfolk. In the district lying between Market Weighton and York and Market Weighton, Selby and Hull, many farmers used to breed carriage horses from light legged cart mares with the Hackney sires. They hoped to get them into the Book, but when they found they could not they seemed to be discouraged, and gave up the breeding of a very useful class of horse, and to some extent the Book has done harm in this direction. Since Shires began to boom they have used Shire stallions, but then from the light-legged mares they don't get sufficient weight, and get nothing better than railway parcel

Orchard Notes.

Arrangements have been made to hold a series of model orchard meetings at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, this week, to be conducted by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dr. Fletcher, Prof. Shutt, and Inspectors A. McNeill and F. L. Dery. These meetings will demonstrate the most approved methods of orchard management, pruning, grafting, spraying, cultivation, and so on, not merely for the information of those who may attend, but to serve as a guide to all instructors. In this way it is hoped to secure the adaption of uniform instruction which will eventually lead to uniform methods of growing, packing and marketing.

Mr. John Brown, Inspector for the Department of Agriculture at Glasgow, reports to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, that the Wagner apple is much esteemed by some in the trade there, and if the fruit is of good size it is readily bought by certain of the best buyers. Others, again, will not look at this variety if they can get Spies or Baldwins, and class it next to Ben Davis. Its color and appearance are its redeeming points, as it lacks the flavor and juiciness of the two above mentioned varieties. Some dealers say it is a mistake to

ship Wagners after the month of December, as they take on scald very easily.

An Englishman's Opinion as to the Mission of the Hackney.

The following is Mr. Whitworth's opinion on the thorny question of what ought to be the mission of the Hackney, according to the Farmer and Stock-breeder:

"I certainly think the Hackney ought to be a ride-and-drive horse; that is, a double-purpose horse. No man would, of course, choose a Hackney as a riding horse solely, but as a double purpose horse there is nothing to equal him. As a harness horse he is supreme, for high-class harness horses cannot be bred without Hackney blood. One must have it for action.

"Some maintain that the Hackney should be bred for harness alone. Well, I think it should be for both. It is merely a question of shoulders. They should be well laid back, and then, though the action is high, you will have a horse that rides well. A straight-shouldered horse never gives a good feel when ridden.

"The Hackney proper should be a 15.1h. horse. Horses standing 15.3h., with size and action, are certainly sought after. When they get bigger, however, they lose type and have not the same action. Generally speaking, all the great show horses have been 15h. to 15.1h., or not much over. We will always have big and little ones, however.

"How would you breed the 16h. to 16.2h. carriage horses so much in demand in the West End of big towns?"

"I would use the Hackney sire on a Yorkshire coaching mare to get a carriage horse. You get good shape from the dam, and, if fortunate, the sharp action from the sire."

"To the question of the infusion of more blood into pedigree Hackneys, Mr. Whitworth said: 'I should allow more blood. It is undoubtedly this that has given the Yorkshire Hackney the pull over

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