

with the value of pure air and sunlight, architectural designs had to be so moulded as to provide for the installation of systems of ventilation and drainage.

The farm customs of Canada have up to the present necessitated the boarding of some of the men in the house and taking the help into the family. Some people resent the idea that any other method should be suggested for which vein of thought there is no real justification. No employee in a town expects to live with his employer or invade his privacy, and there is no good reason why the farm help should expect to either. Unfortunately the help bridle at the suggestion, as being one intended to stamp them as inferior, whereas nothing of the kind is intended, but, as already hinted at, every man has a right, inherently British, to privacy in his home life. In designing farm houses in the future such ideas should be kept in view, even if the dining room or refectory is to be a common meeting ground. One of the effects of modern life is to divide people into sections or cliques, but the same principles do not underlie the movement suggested for the farmer's home. The type of help to which the farmer is too often restricted, is not always the kind he would wish to bring into his intimate family circle, consequently he should, as far as possible, provide for that help otherwise. Another need for farm architecture is shown by the extravagance manifested on some farms; it is quite common in the East to see large houses with only portions in use, regular barns in winter time, costing more than half of the total value of the farms, if placed on the market in good times. These houses are too large for the needs of the farmer, necessitate a heavy expenditure of energy to keep clean and are rarely conveniently laid out or heated throughout, as many a transient visitor knows to his or her cost and discomfort. The farmer can hardly be blamed, the architecture or planning of his house has been gleaned here and there, and is not always as convenient as it might be. Some have been forced by the exigencies of large families to build larger than the needs of later days call for, as the young ones leave the nest to build homes for themselves. Provided the ventilation supplied is adequate it is better to be a little crowded for a time, than to have vacant rooms later on.

In the planning of barns and stables there has been rather more intelligent effort put forth, and some very heavy investments made, especially when the monster bank barns erected during the latter part of the Victorian era are brought to mind. Even in stable and barn architecture there is as yet a great dearth of good plans with reliable estimates as to cost. Nearly every farmer has an idea of what he considers a suitable barn plan, or has seen a barn the plan of which could be modified to suit his requirements. The quarter section farmer, the man on the half section, or the still larger farm operator require different designs to meet their needs. A farm barn for Western Canada needs to combine shelter, convenience in feeding the animals, and for the removal of the waste products and excreta. It needs to be well ventilated and lighted and as inexpensive as possible, commensurate with the storing of a sufficiency of fodder and grain for winter feeding. In pig pens and poultry houses there is not a great deal of latitude needed or expected, but even here a careful study of plans will repay the effort.

Winter cometh on apace, and during the long evenings opportunity will be afforded to sketch out, make estimates and amplify one's ideas on this very important subject of farm architecture. The department of agriculture at Ottawa might well take up the work and before issuing a bulletin with designs and estimates as final, might submit the plans, more especially of barns and stables to some of the leading students of practical agriculture. If there lacked space to enclose within the covers of one bulletin, house and barn plans, let two be brought out, but let the work be well done and out of the short order variety.

Turn to the Gossip column and read the statements under the heading "Barley for Malting is Spoiled at the Present Time."

Field Grain Censured

The ten acre plots, for which the Canadian government offered \$25,000, for the purpose of testing the suitability of various field crops for the Canadian climate, were held and won the prize for the best of their kind only to be found that the crops were not suitable for the Canadian climate. A. J. R. and A. Knox are the winners.

HORSE

Clydesdale importations this year are far and away in advance of any previous year's operations.

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There is not the slightest hope for the lowering of work-horse prices next season, and the man who has a chance to buy this fall had better take it.

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Most of the Canadian horse importers are bringing out more Hackney stallions than ever before, but in Clydesdales there is an ever increasing importation of females.

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The first prize Clydesdale geldings in Scotland for 1905 and 1906 have been purchased by Graham Bros. of Claremont, Ont., and will be shown at eastern fairs and the International.

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The Hackney interests are to be fostered with greater care at the next International show in Chicago. Several valuable trophies have been donated, and horses will be shown in harness as well as on the line.

A Warning to Horsemen.

Mr. P. M. Bredt informs us that there is considerable ergot on the wild grasses this season and that where such are made into hay trouble can be expected to ensue with pregnant females, either bovine or equine. The farmer owning valuable mares in foal or cows with calf will do well to look over the hay, and avoid the use of ergotted stuff.

Shall the G. P. Class Be Retained at Fairs?

Just recently we chronicled a report to the effect that the horsemen have petitioned the management of one of Manitoba's larger fairs for the restoration of the general purpose class in its entirety. Those who attended the meeting in the spring of 1905 of the Manitoba Agricultural societies' delegates will also remember how strenuously some objected to the abolition of this class, said to be so useful to the farmer, and which undoubtedly has a place in farm work, if not a desirable horse from the standpoint of the big horse markets.

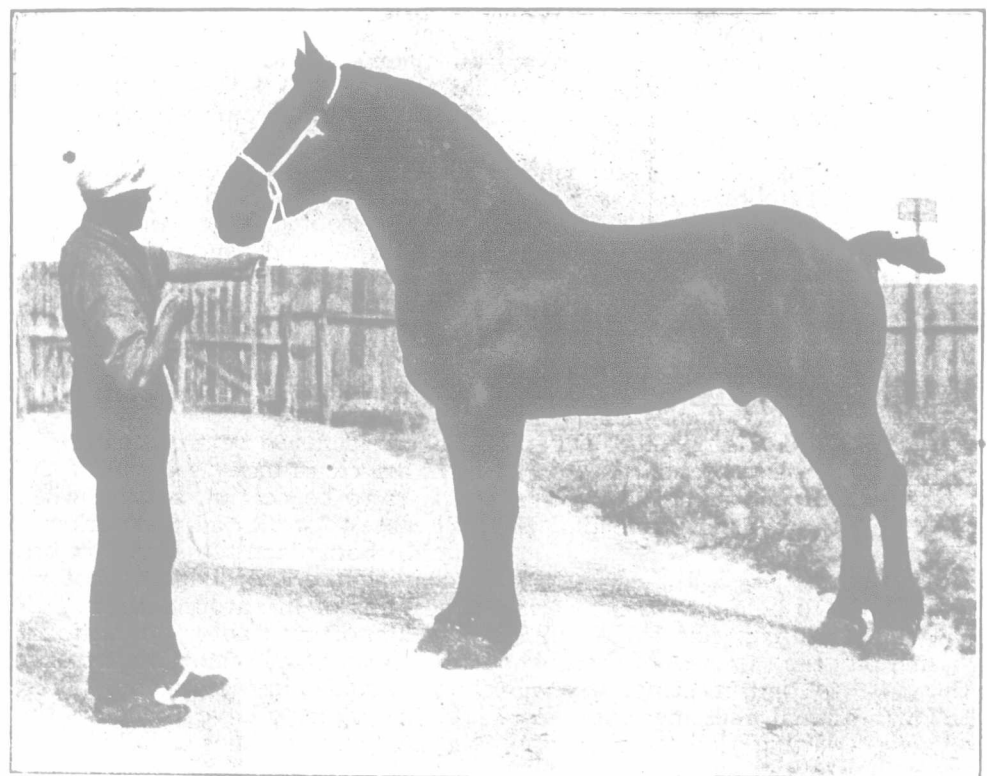
The restoration of this class cannot be successfully or satisfactorily done, however, in our opinion, at the smaller shows, particularly, unless

the two important changes are made, referred to last week, namely, the abolition of classes for carriage horses, unless purebred, and what is just as important the education of the judges as to what may be considered the nearest approximation to the general purpose type. We are prepared to admit that this class is bound to gather together diverse types and inferior animals, but the work of the judge is to sort out these inferior ones and discard them.

The great error made by most men in judging this heterogeneous class is in selecting for the prizes, and therefore it may be assumed in their eyes the horse nearest to the general purpose type, the dwarf grades begotten by draft stallions.

If the general purpose class has any justification for its continued existence, and we are inclined to think it has at the smaller shows, it is as that class in which may be gathered good-sized, upstanding, clean legged horses, fifteen to sixteen hands or taller and built in proportion, able to move along fairly well, and with weight enough to draw a fairly heavy rig, in other words a carriage or coach type of animal, but lacking the style, manners and education necessary to bring a good price in heavy leather.

In taking this stand, we are by no means to be taken as advocating any one to attempt to breed the general purpose horse, such will result often enough from attempts to breed carriage horses, either as a result of using mares of a draft ancestry, or with cold blooded or coarse stallions of the carriage breeds. In fact we have in mind a Hackney stud at the present time, where the stallions have been lacking of late years in quality and action, and the horses in that stud are to-day better general purpose horses than they are carriage horses. While however the above must be interpreted as not advocating mesalliances with a view to breeding such general purpose horses, we are very decidedly opposed to any plan by which a fair association shall provide section or class prizes for 'farm chunks' or as before termed 'dwarf grades with draft blood in their veins. Who has not seen the type? Thirteen and a half to fifteen hands in height, nine to twelve hundred pounds in weight, with hairy legs; and unfortunately for horsebreeding, the judge who has to adjudicate on the class usually has strong predilections for drafters, as the best horse for the farmer to breed, and thinks he is directing men aright, and fulfilling his role as an educator, by awarding prizes to the hairy legged dwarf, because there is some draft blood in it; while the upstanding, lighter, more active, stronger, and more valuable type is set to one side as being more of the carriage type. In this case, encouragement has been given to a type of horse that should be sternly frowned upon, and a class of horse that may be tolerated is discredited altogether. For improvement to be had, many judges need education, and the abolition of the carriage class from the local show list, and the insistence on size, soundness and good conformation in the roadster class, will do much to aid in the improvement.



IMPORTED PEACOCK STALLION MAXIM
Champion at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and owned by J. B. Horvath, Brandon, Man.