

nicer picture by far than the other one—of course my ideas all run to light horses, ones that will haul fanning mills around. I was glad to get it, and thank you.  
MANSON CAMPBELL,  
Manufacturer of the Famous Chatham Fanning Mill.

"Enterprise."  
Hamilton, Ont., April 2, '96.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your engraving, "Canada's Glory," for which I am very much obliged. I think it reflects great credit both on your enterprise and upon the workmanship of the engraver and printers.  
S. O. GREENING,  
The B. Greening Wire Co. (Ltd.)

"Reflects Credit on All."

Toronto, April 2, 1896.

Gentlemen,—Please accept my thanks for print of large horse engraving received this morning. I think it reflects credit on all who had a hand in the making of it.  
A. W. CROIL, Prop.  
The National Electrotype Co.

"Cannot be Surpassed."

Quebec, April 7, '96.

Dear Sir,—Please accept my sincere thanks for your light horse engraving, "Canada's Glory," which I received a few days ago. It certainly cannot be surpassed as a representative group and for its artistic workmanship. It must be an incentive to good horse breeding, and it deserves the appreciation of all lovers of horses.  
J. A. COUTURE, V. S.  
49 Rue Desjardins.

"Representative of Canada."

Cargill, Ont., April 4, 1896.

Gentlemen,—We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of "Canada's Glory." It is a beautiful picture and a credit to your establishment. We are glad to see that it includes horses from nearly every Province of the Dominion, and perfect ones of their different types. We can understand how, by using such horses, Canada will become more noted still for her product.  
H. CARGILL & SON.

"Will Ornament Many Walls."

Lafayette, Ind., April 3, 1896.

Gentlemen,—I herewith acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the engraving which you sent to my address, entitled "Canada's Glory." It is an excellent engraving, and I trust will ornament many walls. Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,  
C. S. PLUMB, Director,  
Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana.

"More Than Pleased."

Guelph, 8th April, '96.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your engraving, "Canada's Glory," and I must say I was more than pleased with it, and intend to have it framed and give it a good place in my home. Thanking you kindly for sending me one, I beg to remain,  
Yours,  
THOS. GOWDY.

"Many Admirers."

Toronto, April 1, 1896.

Sirs,—Your light horse engraving duly received, for which accept my best thanks. I shall frame it and give it a prominent place in my office, and I am sure it will have a great many admirers. Many thanks.  
Yours truly,  
GEORGE KEITH, Seed Merchant.

"Certainly Superior."

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., April 8, 1896.

Dear Sir,—Thank you very much for the engraving. I am sure your enterprise should be rewarded. This is certainly superior to anything ever before issued in Canada.  
F. W. HODSON,  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

#### Horseshoers Must Qualify in Order to Practice in the Large Cities of New York.

The Senate and Assembly of New York State have enacted that no person shall practice horseshoeing as a master or journeyman horseshoer in any city of the State having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or more except he be duly registered as a master or journeyman shoer. In order to become this it is necessary that he shall have served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for at least four years, and also have successfully passed an examination set by a Board consisting of one veterinary surgeon, two master horseshoers, and two journeymen horseshoers. The Act provides that any person who has been practicing heretofore as a master or journeyman shoer in any part outside of such cities for a period of four years shall be entitled to register and practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer in such city without being examined as required by this Act.

#### Appreciation of the "Advocate."

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I think you have hit on a capital idea in getting the experience of farmers throughout the country. I have read the several letters with much pleasure in former years, and I am pleased to see that you have continued it this season.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

#### Our Illustration--A Typical Hackney Mare.

The famous breeding stud, the property of Horace N. Crossley, Sandy Bay Farm, Rosseau, Muskoka, Ont., is well represented in this issue by the noted prize-winning Hackney mare, Althorpe Duchess. She is one of a number of prize-winning females purchased in England, which are now members of the Sandy Bay stud. Althorpe Duchess (6358) E. H. S. B. (21) C. S. B. is now four years old. She was sired by Caxton (2308) by Fireaway (Triffet's) (249) by Achilles (Hairsine's) (2). Her dam was Bird in Hand (1018) by Pride (Wakefield's) (1324) by Fireaway (Wakefield's) (250). Her second, third, and fourth dams were sired by Fireaway (250), Pride of the Isle (1104), and Hero Scott (357), and trace back to Bellfounder (Jary's) (55), who is believed to have been imported into the United States by James Booth, Boston, July 11th, 1822, and to have become one of the principal progenitors of the American trotting horse.

As a prize winner, Althorpe Duchess has few equals. In England she won in 1892, first at Althorpe, Belton, Scunthorpe; second at Burringham, Caistor; and third at Brigg. In 1893 she won first at Eastorf, Scotter, Scunthorpe, and Winter-ton. She is, as the illustration shows, a particularly sweet and handsome mare, while her all-round action is what might be expected from such progenitors as she is descended from. In 1894 she won third at the Toronto Industrial, and in 1895, at Montreal, in dog cart class, second, and second in the driving class for Hackneys at the Canadian Spring Horse Show, and second in three-year-old mare class; also second in dog cart class; and at the Philadelphia Horse Show she captured second, and at Ottawa first as best three-year-old Hackney filly. We understand that Mr. Crossley has decided to part with this valuable mare, so that she is likely to appear among the offerings at the great sale of high-class Hackneys, etc., at the close of the Horse Show in Toronto.

This model mare is one of many equally good and as well bred, kept in Mr. Crossley's stud. The sensational chestnut mare, Lady Cocking, previously illustrated in the ADVOCATE, has bred a number of prize winners, and is still doing good service in that capacity. At the recent London (Eng.) Hackney Show her grandson, Duke of York, was commended by the judges in a class of forty competitors. The mares Lady Bird and Althorpe Countess have been noted prize winners and now have places in the stud.

At the head of the stud is Fireworks, E. H. S. B. (3602), C. H. S. B. (15), a horse too well-known to require description at this date. His winnings have been as follows: Third as a three-year-old at the World's Columbian, third at Toronto Industrial in 1893, first at the London Western the same year, and other valuable premiums in '94 and '95, including V. H. C. at New York, 1895. As a getter of goers he has a remarkable record. By reason of sheer intrinsic merit, and without any booming process, the Hackney continues to grow in popularity with the lovers of good light horses.

Mr. Crossley is also a breeder of English Shires, representatives of which annually carry off good premiums at the larger Canadian Exhibitions. Among these may be mentioned Rosseau Vanity, Rosseau Duchess, Mignonette, Surefoot, Headon Duchess, and Headon Bannerette. We would especially refer to the last named, an imported horse of much quality, and an excellent breeder. Pearl, one of his get, won first as a foal at the Toronto Industrial.

There are also to be found at Sandy Bay Stock Farm, Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine, and Shropshire sheep, all of which go to give this farm the distinguished position among the high-class breeding establishments of the Dominion.

#### New Legislation in Ontario.

Another session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario has been completed, and the formal prorogation by the Lieut.-Governor took place on Tuesday, April 7th. The session was of only moderate length, but the number of Acts finally passed was extraordinarily large, and some of them are of extreme importance. Our readers will be interested in having laid before them the principal points of a few of these that particularly concern the agricultural industry.

*The Veterinary College.*—All Ontario diplomas, entitling the possessor to practice as a veterinary surgeon, were formerly issued by the Agriculture and Arts Association. As this Association ceased to exist on January 1st, 1896, it was necessary to provide for the issuance of diplomas in future. Until April 1st, 1897, the former President of the A. and A. Association is authorized to sign the

diplomas of the Ontario Veterinary College. This has been done in order to allow Dr. Smith to complete his plan of affiliation with Toronto University, the consideration of which plan is now in the hands of a committee of the Toronto University Senate.

*Inspection of Fruit Trees.*—The *Yellows and Black Knot Act of 1893* made provision for the appointment of inspectors by the council of any city, town, township, or incorporated village. This amending Act allows a county council to appoint an inspector for a whole county. Where the local municipalities also have inspectors, the county inspector is to work in co-operation with them.

*Meat and Milk Inspection.*—This Act gives the municipal council of every city or town the power to pass a by-law to establish public slaughter-houses or abattoirs, which shall be under the control and direction of the local Board of Health. The regulations in connection with these shall be approved by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The same Act provides that the local Board of Health of every city or town may also examine into the sanitary condition of all places from which milk is brought for public supplies. The tuberculin test may be used by a registered veterinary surgeon, and the cows so tested may be dealt with according to regulations of the Provincial Board of Health. Meat-packing establishments also are subject to the same inspection as slaughter-houses.

*Tree-planting Act.*—This Act is, in the main, a re-enactment of the old Tree-planting Act. By this new Act the paying of a bonus by the Legislature is done away with, but the municipality may pass a by-law to pay a bonus of not more than 25 cents for every tree planted on the highway or along the boundary lines of farms. This Act makes all trees planted on the highways the property of the owners of the land adjacent to the highways. Every municipal council may pass by-laws to prohibit or to regulate the planting of trees, or to provide for the removal of trees planted contrary to the by-laws. Under the old Act (R. S. O., Chap. 201) the trees belonged to the owners of the adjacent land in cities, towns, and villages only where a by-law to that effect had been passed. The new Act takes out this restriction and makes its application universal.

*Agricultural Societies.*—The principal change effected by this Act is in regard to the division of the grant among the branch societies. Heretofore \$420 was divisible among these branches on the basis of the membership returned on September 1st. Hereafter the money will be divided in proportion to the total number of paid-up members of the previous year. As before, \$140 is the maximum grant. Not more than 140 members are to be counted for any one society. The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association and the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association are incorporated under this new Act. Where two or more societies unite to hold a fair, the board of directors shall form the joint board, and shall have the power to make by-laws and elect officers of the union society. Provision is made for the dissolution of a society, also for giving agricultural and similar societies not incorporated under the Act the same powers as to "keeping the peace" as are given to societies organized under the Act. Provision is made whereby the district societies of Ottawa, London, Hamilton, and Kingston may become horticultural societies if desired. Toronto was omitted, as the charter of the Toronto Industrial makes provision for representation on its Board of representatives of both a district and a horticultural society.

Last year the Ontario Department of Agriculture published a handy pamphlet containing all the Provincial Acts of direct bearing upon the agricultural industry. Some of the Acts above referred to as being recently amended are contained in that pamphlet. We suggest that a supplement to that pamphlet be now issued, containing the agricultural Acts of the past session.

#### NEW LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

Among the many votes of supplies made by the Legislature at its recent session, there are a few grants that will be of interest to our readers. The following are new votes: Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, \$1,500; Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, \$2,000; Highway Commissioner, salary \$1,500, expenses \$500; Registrar of Live Stock, \$1,500. We notice, on the supplementary estimates, \$10,000 to rebuild the chemical laboratory at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and grants for carrying on the dairy work at Guelph, Strathroy, and Kingston. The size of the latter vote and its reading "salaries and maintenance" would appear to indicate that the Ontario Department of Agriculture will assume full control of the Kingston Dairy School. There is a vote for further work at the Pioneer Dairy Farm, Wabigoon Lake, in Western Algoma. The vote for Experimental Fruit Stations has been increased from \$2,000 to \$2,600, owing to the addition of new stations, and the very practical work of instruction in spraying is to be continued this year. We understand Mr. A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, is again in charge—a most excellent choice. There is a small increase in the Farmers' Institute vote, also in the grant for printing and distributing bulletins and reports.

The first issue of *Horticulture*, a little monthly journal, upon fruits, flowers, and plants, says that "sweet peas can scarcely be planted too early in the spring. They should be planted four inches below the surface of the ground, and covered two inches deep at the time. Fill in the remaining two inches gradually after the peas are up."