the best methods of cultivating small holdings It is becoming clear that something definite will require to be done along these lines, or we will lose the cream of our young people, male and female. Canada is getting splendid settlers from this side, and to-day a great multitude have sailed from Glasgow, of the very class whom we would very much like to retain at home. What a friend cets is not lost, but it is suicidal for the mother country to take no steps to replenish her depleted ranks. All these educational efforts are aiming in the right direction. The development of the poultry industry will make it possible for many to live in the country who hitherto would have been tempted to wander.

EXPORT OF CLYDESDALES.

Good trices are being realized for all classes of farm produce. Horses, cattle and sheep are in excellent demand, and pigs are at famine prices To-day, about 100 head of Clydesdales have been shipped, mostly to Canada. Fillies with the pedigrees demanded in Canada are becoming rather difficult to purchase, and yet the returns of exports show double the number of horses exported during the first 34 months of 1910 that were exported during the corresponding period of 1909. The quality shipped to-day is rather good, among the stallions being a sterage brother of the noted black stallion, (airnhil +11292), which a few years ago did some notable winning in Canadian fairs. All Provinces of the Dominion are represented in the shipmend and we anteripate a continuance of the demand of 1909.

BRAIDLIE PRINCE AND SIR HENRY

Some time ago, reference was made in the edi torial columns of "The Parmer's Advocate the determination of the Clydesdale Association of Canada not to recognize the decision of the Council of the home Society regarding the identity of the horse known in Canada as Sir Henry (13200). which was in reality Brandle France (12871) since that time formal intimation has been made that the Canadian association achieves to this resolution. Those who have knowledge of all the facts can only express utter asterishment at this resolution. Nothing in connection with horse breeding can be more certain and is better estab lished than that Smith & Richardson's horse was Braidlie Frince ± 12871 , and to have made the correction and returned the erroneous certicate when the fact was first intimated to those interested in Canada, would have entailed no hardship upon an one, would have disqualified no animal bred in Canada, and would have presented a slur being cast upon the parent society in Gree Britain, which, in view of all that it has done to promote purity and the integrate of those engaged in horse business, is utterly undeserved. Knowing, as I do, the whole facts, and as I will likely be called upon in an a " al way to refer to the matter, I add not have have now. The whole affair leaves a terr bard taste in one's mouth

THE STAHAM HARBOR SALE

Some remorable prices were realized at the closing out sar of the Smah on Harbor study ast month. The average price of 77 Clydesdales, including stallions, many and tales, of all ages, except yearlines was \$117 lis led. Six stallages fit for service rade an average of \$2.5 7s. for the highest price looms 1.000 as pand by Mr. Bry don for Silver tipe 11181. Lour three-year-old stall one peads at average page of \$118 ls, the Lighest figure is no. 172 as a raid by Mr. Who. Taylor, Par. Mairs, Renfrew for a son of Harvatin 1997. Six two years life colts made an a erage of \$70 10s fel, the highest price being 110 gs - The broad mares sold an ammonly well 14 of their care under the burner, and mode as average of £112. Us. 5d. the highest price being 105 gs. Seven three years ld tilles made an aver se of £102, the highest proceeding 100 gs. Ten surpear old filles made an garage of \$61 gs. the highest frame being 105 gs. It may be worth recalling that at a former Chidesdale sale in the North of England, viz., at Carlyle, about sixteen years ago, 16 (hidesdale marks and filles made en average of \$116-19s. Sd. On that occasion the highest price ans pand for the beautiful Magregor mane. Royal Base, and her descendants have fully justified the time of which she was then Sold.

AN TESTART STIDBOOK.

Recently, the press in this country has been is well by a very extra tendent in a remote town at the extreme South of Lugland to genous either a private take of he one, sufficiently in the He of the H in the extreme South of Lingland to amnounce

te rented, and ocular proof will be furnished of action of your Department in this matter is fully more astounding than that of your Clydesdale Association with respect to Sir Henry and Braidlie To be superlatively strict in the latter Prince. case, and cast an undeserved slur upon a body of men representing a society of over 1,300 breeders of Clydesdales, who publish all their transactions to the world, and to put its stamp upon a studbook run as a purely personal venture, without responsibility to anybody, is one of the strangest inconsistencies an experience of over 30 years in these matter has ever unveiled. is urgent necessity for some overhauling of the details of registration in the National Live-stock Records Office at Ottawa.

AYRSHIRES, JUDGING AND RECORDS Ayrshires are coming in for a deal of attention these days. To day (April 16th), at the Kilmarnock Show, a notable thing happened. The female championship went, after a tie, to the firstprize two-year-old heifer, an ideal animal of what is called the "yeld stock" kind, in preference to the first-prize cow in calf, one of the erstwhile fashionaide, tight-vesseled, small-teated brigade. The decision is all the more significant that it was made by a gentleman usually identified with the milk stock," as edistinguished from the yeldstock kind. Opinion is tending strongly in the direction of making the show-yard the test of conformation and style only, and relying upon the Milk Records publicly established as evidence of milk yield. The numerous foreign buyers who at present overrum our dairying districts make it plann that they will have cattle of sound constitutions, good style and size, and approved milkers They eschew the fancy animal whose sole qualities tions are a tight vessel and corky teats. As a meatter of fact, they do not go to look at such if they know of it. The wors of the late Mi Spair is telling, and to day the Milk Record Ayr. shire commands the market. But there are milk records and rails records, and a good deal of harm has been done to the cause by the exaggerated Lures that have been published. These exagreratains are due to two causes, the failure to declare the length of the lactation period, and the system of reducing all figures, giving the natural yield of milk to a uniform standard of three per cent. To take the last birst, it is clear that if a cox gives a natural recent during the normal by two period of time or ten months, of 650 gallors, at an average of 4 per cent, butter-fat, and these figures be expressed on a basis of 3 per cent, butter-lat, the yield will appear much larger than it actually is and the boyer who purchases on the returns quoted will in practice and it far short. be said that the basis of calculation is well known but his sind so, and, in commerce, nothing should be quoted but the toures which represent the actual yeld during a normal lactation period The Varlure to specify the lactation period is a From dodge, and dishonest. When a seller quotea 1,000 gallons record, no one supposes he means anothing else than that this is the record for nor and period If a boyer lack that it meant period of 15 or 18 marchs, he would estimate the Cas's tuber at a very different tours. Happelhes are rare, but until the sestem of the instituted. The field is the control of the cont most plant Arrshires, says he would not trust more than half a dozen broaders to are absolut is reliable will records, if these very to be taken The termitation to overest mate of mp after referring the person coursel somet here the insersting real of an popular reach Man. 1.1 re-erd some as pro more actional cont Soulard now, and the frures of their accents, reasonable more unresented in their accents, reasonable more unresented in their accents. can to sold to the dealer always to begin a the transfer to the standard of the standard o

the one server at the cost a sales of Arman are such as a first the cost, of these samples. THE KHMARNOCK SHOW

Perigs I should not close without a ? notes on the kilgarnon. Slow to day. In the Cheshie rices it was a day of timeph Farron of Published 11260. He was she of the first scarling colt, and the tast and scientists declared. for ale chargion. The other successful sires of sound store, were there a 18118, and Sect h the 12182. All time land the and seed he the 12182. All time land land, not discovered the time time. The land the seed of the time. He has true at the H. & A. S. and Allow to the time. The seed has now the transfer and he time. The first and Seed to the time.

W. Montgomery. The first and third are sons of Baron's Pride, and the second is his grandson. In their cases, at least, prize horses of the first rank are breeding prize stock. The champion stallion to-day was declared to be Messrs. Montgomery's first-prize three-year-old, Mendel (14763). by Rozelle (10638), another son of Baron's Pride The first-prize two-year-old was a big, handsome, dark-brown horse, owned by William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and got by Sir Hugo (10924). while his dam was by Baronson (10981), the sire of Oyama. The female classes were exceptionally well filled in respect of merit, but there were few new faces among the older animals. Maid of Threave, by the noted Benedict (10315), was first two-year-old. Thelma III., by Baron's Pride, was first three-year-old, and the first yeld mare and brood mare were both daughters of Hiawatha 10067), and owned by Stephen Mitchell, of Fo. quhan, who also owned the first three-year-old. Maid of Threave is owned by H. B. Marshall, or Rachan, Broughton, the President of the Clydesday Horse Society. She is a very true specimen or " SCOTLAND YET the breed.

Feeding the Pig.

"For maximum and most economical prodtion, it seems absolutely becessary for the young and growing pig to have an abundance of ex-Such is the statement in a circular of the filmois Station, giving results of experiments in Feeding the Pig." These experiments have been continued for years, and the claim is made that , method of feeding has been developed by which a to per cent, greater gain in live weight was prodieed than when the old reeding standards and pollowed. Exercise is insisted on. If pigs are loved from lots where they have an abundance of exercise to those where they have less, the cod ought to be reduced. The gains will be less and usingly more expensive. The lack of exercise is eas reain reason why the tail ps. does not thrive o well as his spring-born brother who usually gets a rim on grass. The grass is certainly in uself wholesome, but the benefit derived from er, rig is attributed largely to the needed exercise received, which stimulates the ranations of the so that a larger amount of food is used to could advantage by the growing (ags. This stress upon exercise is presumably emphasized as apply ing to the thick, fat land breeds common in the corn belt. With Yor shines at is not so imperatively needed, though any pies, to grew an! do well, should have some

The second requirement specially emph. ized is utaiest supply of water. Young pigs need a Erger quantity, in proportion to wealth, than these older. The best results have been obtained by feeding the bulk of the water after the test of the feed has been eaten, using enough water to wet the dry feeds, and enough feed in the water to make it palatable.

The third point to which attention is drawn is give the pig free access to a variety of mineral distances, so that he can supply according to his affective, whatever is lacking of these minerals in b. food At the Station farm, purs were supplied with salt, charcoal, air-slaked lone, bone meal.

The Lincoln Sheep.

The His Lee With the numbers of the sleep industry, the Tylification with a constant area my demand for matten, with per to prace for wood, and an eser increasing depostd from the Western range breeding stors, a new words in reference to that grand old breed the Lincoln, which is held in the ranchers, and which socia hagh taxay to or manding such high prices both in England and Officiality, and not be sent of place. The Lincoln is the largest of the deterent breeds of sheep. guntly weighing 150 to 500 pounds each in show They organized in the rich lowlands of I nelated and of supposed to be a cross between the native sheet and sheep brought to England ros, Holland or Normands about the time of W. on the Compteror - They have been bred for eral hadred fears such as we now see them. d they are recognized as one of the oldest of the pure breeds, the names of Smith, Swallow Kirkham, Dudding, Pears, Dean, Caswell, Cartaricus, bixon, Wright, and others, being among the limbsh troders who have done much to ber

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