

Another feeder in this state prefers to buy in the spring. He feeds ten ears of corn at 5 a.m., ten ears of corn at 10 a.m., a chopped ration at noon, composed of two-fifths bran, two-fifths chopped oats and corn and one fifth oil-meal; corn again at 5 p.m., and oats or corn at 8 p.m. clean, bright hay with each grain feed, clover hay preferred if properly cured. These methods give heavy gains and materially add to the value of horses thus handled. There is no doubt whatever that it pays to properly fit horses for market and make them fat. There may be some question as to whether flesh put on in this way adds much to their serviceability, but as long as the fat horse sells best this question may safely and profitably be ignored by the producer. In other words, it pays to produce what the market demands, and these horses should be finished on the Western farms, where there is always an abundance of cheap feed. A well-known auctioneer, who was recently selling a lot of half-fed horses at a public sale, very truthfully remarked that "Corn would have brought \$10 a bushel in the shape of flesh on these horses' back." That statement applies with equal force to a great many horses and other stock that annually goes to market.



Did Not Recognize Their Own Herd Book

Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., Bomanville, Ont., exhibited his fine young Hackney stallion, Squire Rickell, at the New York Horse Show. But a most annoying and uncalled for delay occurred in getting the animal through the customs. Squire Rickell was registered in the New York Stock Book, and was bought in the United States, but was not allowed to go through the customs free of duty on the presentation of his certificate of registration. Before Mr. Beith could have the animal passed he had to pay a heavy duty. Besides, the delay caused by this uncalled for imposition prevented Mr. Beith from getting the animal to New York till four hours before he had to appear in the show ring. Still for all this he succeeded in winning second place in his class; no small honor under the circumstances.

For some time the United States authorities have not recognized Canadian herd books in the admission of breeding stock, and now it would seem that they do not recognize their own herd books, especially when animals from Canada are under consideration. Unless there has been a mistake on the part of the Customs officer, which is altogether likely, we may well ask: Where are we at? If the Americans won't recognize either our herd books or their own, in making importations, Canadian breeders will have to seek an outlet for their purebred stock elsewhere.

Mr. Henry Wade, who has just returned from New York, reports the Horse Show as a great success, and that Canadian exhibitors carried off a large number of the prizes. One Canadian sold a horse exhibited at the show for \$2,500.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Value of Small Threshing Machines.

To the Editor of FARMING:

We notice in your issue of November 1st an article regarding "The Threshing Problem," and we wish to point out some reasons why the small threshing machines are in such favor in some parts of the country.

Small threshing machines, run almost exclusively by tread powers, are in universal use throughout Canada, east of Ottawa. Among other reasons for their being so generally used, we believe are:

THEIR ECONOMY.

(a) Economy of time. They may be used in wet or stormy weather when no other work can well be accom-

plished. They can be used whenever desired, as there is no reason for waiting for the thresher man.

(b) Economy of grain. The best of these small machines have arrived at such a state of perfection that properly worked they will throw over with the straw absolutely none of the grain. A farmer in the trial of a threshing machine before purchasing it, in this part of the country, will often be seen to place a receptacle at the end of the machine where the straw is thrown out, and carefully examine the *debris* and the straw with a view to ascertaining whether there is any grain coming out at that end. If there is, he may be depended upon not to purchase the machine unless it can be adjusted to stop the waste. This is in contrast in many sections to the large threshing machines where a very considerable percentage of waste is made at this point. A farmer in purchasing one of these machines also demands that the grain comes out of the machine fit for the market, and yet that none of the grain be blown over with the chaff, and he may be seen often on his hands and knees blowing at the chaff to see that his requirements are complied with.

(c) Economy of labor. While the large threshing machine requires a great many hands to operate it the small thresher can be worked with from four to five hands; thus enabling the work to be done in most cases with the labor on the farm, and obviating the necessity of employing outside help.

THEIR SAFETY.

Where they are operated by tread powers or other similar motor there is of course the total absence of danger by fire or explosion by steam.

THEIR DURABILITY.

Where one of these machines is used by a farmer for his own threshing only they will last a life-time. There are very few parts in them to get out of repair with fair usage. In our machine we guarantee that the thresher teeth will not break from any other reason except from actual wear, no matter whether any foreign substance should go into the cylinder or not.

Besides the above reasons there are quite a number of other reasons why the smaller thresher is preferred, among them doubtless that mentioned in your article in November 1st issue, but we consider that these we have mentioned are among the most important.

We issue a catalogue giving a great deal of information regarding this kind of threshing machine, and we may say that we would be very pleased to send it to any of your readers who will take the trouble to send us their address asking for a copy to be sent them. We would be pleased to do this altogether aside from the question of whether they are likely to purchase or not.

Yours truly,

M. MOODY & SONS.

Terrebonne, Que., Nov. 13th, 1898.



The Omaha Milk and Food Test

To the Editor of FARMING:

The above test was won by the Holstein cow, Helena Burke. This cow is well known as a large producer, having an official test of over 25½ lbs. of butter in 7 days—654 lbs. milk. A large producer is invariably a cheap producer. Give me a large producer, and I will risk the cost of production every time. We want cows that are good feeders and have good digestive organs, so that the food of support does not bear too large a ratio. The degree of cheapness will be affected by several things. Full particulars are not to hand, but it is not to be expected that this cow could make in this test her best work. She has been away from home for six or seven weeks, travelling several thousand miles. That she could win under such adverse conditions shows the stamina of the cow, which is characteristic of the breed.

Yours truly,

GEO. RICE.

Curries Crossing, Ont., November 14th, 1898.