

it bridle wise, and educate it to the harness, teaching it to walk well and draw light loads; put to reasonable work in the spring, feed well, and work until marketable age, and offer on any good market and a satisfactory price will be obtained, while considerable pleasure and profit has been enjoyed while producing the money obtained.

As to breeds, there are four recognized, viz.: The Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Belgian, and not one of them has a patent on draft characteristic, and all have good individuals and families in their breed. Therefore, it is not only the breed that requires considering, but the care, feed and education as well. One very important thing in horse-producing is the conditioning of the sires, which cannot be done unless the animal be exercised regularly. The same applies to the mare, and I like to have them worked, of course, in a reasonable manner.

MANITOBA HORSE-BREEDERS MEET.

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association, held at Brandon, February 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the annual meeting of the breeders' societies—the Dominion Clydesdale Association, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and other kindred associations—are held at different times at Toronto each year, thereby making it impossible for Western men to attend these meetings; therefore, be it resolved: That in the opinion of this Association such meetings should be held about the same time, and that we consider a suitable time would be about the time of the Winter Fair at Guelph each year."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Graham, Carberry; Vice-President, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie. Directors representing the various breeds—Clydesdales, Andrew Graham, Roland; Shires, E. A. Stout, Westbourne; Hackneys, T. Jasper, Harding; Thoroughbreds, W. W. Fraser, Winnipeg; Standard-breds, Stephen Benson, Neepawa; Shetlands, Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie. Auditors—Geo. Batho and Dr. A. G. Hopkins. Representative to Winnipeg Exhibition, Dr. S. J. Thompson; to Brandon, Will Nicoll; to Killarney, J. G. Washington; to Neepawa, H. Irwin.

The Clydesdale men passed a resolution, asking the Dominion Clydesdale Association to appoint John Graham, of Carberry, the representative on their directorate of the Manitoba breeders of Clydesdales, which was done.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the American Clydesdale Association, on motion of Mr. Houser, seconded by Mr. Clarke, Rule 4, referring to registrations, was so amended as to read: "Imported Clydesdale stallions or mares by sire and out of dam both recorded in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain, whose sires and dams are also recorded and bearing registration numbers in such Studbook," are accepted for registry in the American Clydesdale Studbook.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE-STOCK LECTURES AT OTTAWA.

We publish below a digest of the lectures on live-stock subjects delivered at the Eastern Live-stock and Poultry Show:

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.—Less than fifty people were present to hear the lectures on the sheep industry. Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph Agricultural College, spoke encouragingly upon the advantages of sheep-raising to the average farmer. He pointed out the dual product of wool and flesh, and also the inexpensive buildings and little labor required in connection with a flock of sheep. The advantages were well brought out, as well as the benefit done the soil by the tread of the golden hoof.

Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., spoke upon the prospects of the industry. He stated that it was exceedingly bright both for the raiser of mutton and the pure-bred flock for breeding purposes. At the present time practically all of the breeders of pure-breds are sold down close. Last year Mr. Miller sold to one customer \$25,000 worth of sheep, and these, he believed, have given their breeders a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent. He has during the past few weeks been compelled to refuse orders for large lots because the sheep could not be procured even at high values. Mr. Miller sees a great outlook for mutton and lamb, because both Canadians and Americans are rapidly acquiring a taste for the flesh of these animals. Butchers are learning to mature the meat on the hooks, which greatly improves its flavor and tenderness. The flesh is most wholesome, and every farmer who keeps even a small flock can have fresh meat on his own table whenever he chooses at little cost. While sheep need less care than most other farm animals, they should not be neglected. It does not do to fence in a flock of sheep in spring and leave them weeks and months without further attention, even though they have plenty of grass. They should be seen each day, and a change of pasture once in two or three weeks is very beneficial to the flock.

In answer to a listener, Mr. Miller stated that a head of sheep in a cattle pasture would do no

harm, but a large flock would injure pasture for cattle stock. He considers one breed about as good as another, as far as money-making is concerned.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's address, Mr. C. C. James, the chairman, prophesied continued high prices for all farm produce. His reason was the unusual output of gold, which, on account of its plentifulness possessed a lower purchasing power.

Mr. John Jackson, with a model Southdown wether on the platform, demonstrated the correct method of judging sheep. He went over the animal point by point, showing what a judge should look for. He showed the necessity of handling the body carefully, in order to be assured that the eye is not deceived by the wool trimmer's art. Mr. Jackson stated that judging at fairs is much better done than it was years ago, before judging schools were held.

THE BACON HOG.

The session devoted to the bacon industry was presided over by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who at the conclusion of each address and discussion upon a subject presented valuable deductions and observations upon the questions at issue.

The winter housing of swine was treated by Messrs. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, and Wm. Jones, of Zenda. Mr. Brethour has arrived at the conclusion that the housing of swine is a necessary evil. When one has a large number of hogs the less housing they get the better it is for their health and thrift. This winter Mr. Brethour has fifty brood sows running in the open with only an old barn with a straw loft overhead for protection. They are fed outside all the time, which demands that they take exercise, thus keeping them in

straw. This allows the escape of moisture, and provides ventilation. Cement floors, more particularly where the pigs sleep, were objected to for the reason that they are usually damp and cold. He uses sleeping platforms about four inches above the floor. These are always dry.

The chairman, at the conclusion of the discussion, made the observation that the speakers had brought out the fact that hogs required about the same general conditions as the human family if they are to do well. These requirements are comfort, wholesome food, pure air and plenty of exercise.

THE COST OF PRODUCING PORK.

Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, reviewed the results of feeding tests on farms over Ontario last year, with a view to finding out the cost of producing pork. He stated that the work was suggested by one of the large packing firms, who agreed to pay a premium of 50 cents per cwt. for all hogs for which a report was made by their owners, showing the quantities of food they had eaten from weaning time to marketing. He stated that this investigation had drawn forth much criticism, and to some extent the charge had been made that he was somehow in league with the packers in proving that pork can be raised cheaply, and further that farmers must of necessity raise more hogs to supply the packers. He made it clear that the cost of raising hogs could not influence the price paid for the finished product, which is entirely governed by the supply and demand. He explained the purpose of the investigation, and reported the results which have already been published in "The Farmer's Advocate." The audience accepted the report without much criticism or controversy, as was the case at the Winter Fair held at Guelph in December.

MORE BACON HOGS FOR EASTERN ONTARIO.

Mr. C. W. Bowman, manager of the Montreal Packing Company, was advertised to deliver an address upon the advantages to Eastern Ontario farmers of producing a large number of hogs suitable for the export bacon trade. In Mr. Bowman's absence, Mr. W. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont., spoke upon this subject. He contended that Eastern Ontario, being a dairy-farming district, possessed conditions that were not surpassed by any other for the raising of bacon hogs. He stated that hog raising and dairy-farming were twin industries, neither of which could reach its highest success without the other. Where cheese and butter are made, hogs are needed to turn into profit much that would go to waste. Taking eighteen counties east of Toronto, the speaker stated that not more than one pig per cow kept was being produced. He argued that at



Baron Columbus (imp.) [6106].

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled in 1905. Sire Baron of Buchlyvie. First in class, Ontario Horse Show, Toronto. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richards n. Columbus, Ont.

least four pigs per cow could be turned off to advantage. Eastern Ontario has half a million dairy cows, and should produce yearly two million hogs, worth, at least, twenty million dollars. Mr. McNish could see no risk of overstocking the bacon market, since the United States is not increasing her hog production as rapidly as her population, which means that less and less of their hogs will be sold to the British people. This leaves more demand for Canadian bacon. On the way to Ottawa, Mr. McNish observed a carload of hogs from the County of Essex, which were on their way to the packing-house at Hull. Eastern Ontario has a great opportunity before her, in the way of an excellent market near at hand at Hull, and Montreal, where several large packing-houses are in operation, all of which need far more hogs than they can secure.

Mr. James concluded the session in a brief speech, in which he pointed out that Eastern Ontario is raising a fairly large number of hogs, but a comparatively small number of these are of the bacon type. The wisdom of turning more attention to the bacon hog was shown in the statement that Canada has a limited home market for fat pork, with no outside demand; while our home market for bacon is large and growing, we have also practically an unlimited market for bacon in Great Britain. The hope of the Canadian hog-raiser is the production of the sort that finds favor as bacon in the large consuming centers.

BEEF RAISING.

The session devoted to beef-raising was well attended, there being about 200 persons in the lecture-room. Prof. Day outlined what he considered the most