reasonable manner.

at Guelph each year."

which was done.

and work until marketable age, and offer on any

good market and a satisfactory price will be ob-

tained, while considerable pleasure and profit

has been enjoyed while producing the money ob-

As to breeds, there are four recognized, viz.

The Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Belgian, and

not one of them has a patent on draft character-

istic, 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 exer-

cised regularly. The same applies to the mare,

and I like to have them worked, of course, in a

MANITOBA HORSE-BREEDERS MEET.

breeders' Association, held at Brandon, February 20th,

eties-the Dominion Clydesdale Association, Shorthorn

Breeders' Association, and other kindred associations-

are held at different times at Toronto each year, there-

by 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 suit-

able time would be about the time of the Winter Fair

The election of officers resulted as follows: Presi-

dent, 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,

Dominion Clydesdale Association to appoint John

Graham, of Carberry, the representative on their

directorate of the Manitoba breeders of Clydesdales,

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

At a 'recent meeting of the directors of the Amer-

ican Clydesdale Association, on motion of Mr. Houser,

seconded by Mr. Clarke, Rule 4, referring to registra-

tions, 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.

The Clydesdale men passed a resolution, asking the

the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse-

Whereas the annual meeting of the breeders' soci-

INDEL 1866

females and well should ive suffihe foal. of food rge poras could water ss it is

ts, carwater. r, only

ould receive griculturist, d such high so scarce in als are ances, but bewer in all

t advisable whether it. es. And I horses, beand other than other ate a draft walk well. , they are

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mall blem-

y are not refore, the mals, and. self famitake the est prices excellence. hich one the highstay with procureher and nd of the ire breedmilies of Keep the eful manwill fol-

r, with t, to be ne oats laxseed; roots,

make

flock. answer to a listener. Mr. Miller stated that a

it bridle wise, and educate it to the harness. teaching it to walk well and draw light loads; stock. He considers one breed about as good as anput to reasonable work in the spring, feed well,

other, 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 unuual 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

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

harm, but a large flock would injure pasture for cattle 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.

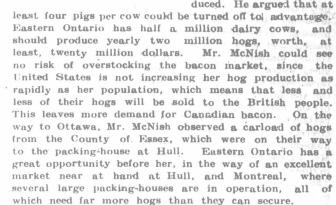
THE COST OF PRODUCING PORK.

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 withdemands that they take exercise, thus keeping them in out much criticism or controversy, as was the case at the Winter Fair held at

Guelph in December.

MORE BACON HOGS FOR EASTERN ON-TARIO.

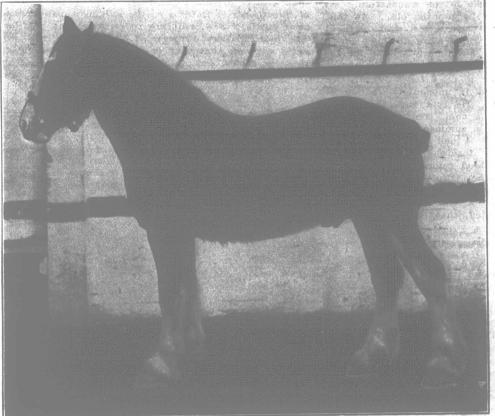
Mr. C. W. Bowman, manager of the Montreal Packing Company, was advertised to deliver an address upon the advantages to Eastern Ontario farmers of producing a large numher of hogs suitable for the export bacon trade. In Mr. Bowman's absence, Mr. W. H. Mc-Nish, Lyn, Ont., spoke upon this subject. He contended that Eastern Ontario, being a dairying district, possessed conditions that were not surpassed by any other for the raising of bacon hogs. He stated that hog raising and dairywere twin industries, neither of which could reach its highest success without the Where cheese other. 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



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 lectureroom. Prof. Day outlined what he considered the most



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.

LIVE-STOCK LECTURES AT OTTAWA

LIVE STOCK.

We publish below a digest of the lectures on livestock 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 les care than most other farm animals, they should her he neglected. It does not do to fence in a flock teep in spring and leave them weeks and months we have further attention, even though they have plenty They should be seen each day, and a change sture once in two or three weeks is very beneficial

fine vigor. He never has lameness nor digestive derangements when the hogs take liberal exercise in the open air. The litters are now coming vigorous and strong, and have abundance of milk; these conditions being considered a direct result of the open-air life of

Mr. Brethour considers the movable cabin the ideal house for wintering swine. He would have them warmly constructed and free from drafts, but the doors so arranged that the pigs can go out and in at will. He would have them portable if possible. Pigs do very well in these cabins after they are three months old. Pigs being finished for market are better housed more closely, as in this way gains are more cheaply made. Farrowing sows should be kept separate from other pigs, and a stable where cattle are kept is an ideal spot for both sow and litter.

In answer to a question about cooking food, Mr Brethour stated that he feeds all feed steamed and warm, but he did not consider it profitable to spend much on steaming food for only a few head. All his hogs are fed warm feed the winter through. He finds no difficulty from getting sows too fat when they have plenty of exercise in the open air which keeps them active and hardy. Exercise, fresh air and generous feeding is Mr. Brethour's motto.

Mr. Jones agreed with Mr. Brethour in regard to the importance of exercise and outdoor life. He considers the simplest pen constructed with regard to the teachings of common sense the most satisfactory. Pens should be as dry as possible, and a wooden pen was considered the best. He advocated a ceiling with ead of sheep in a cattle pasture would do no spaces between the boards, and the loft filled with