used as an implement shed. "It may be a mistake not to keep sheep any more," father observes apologetically, "but they don't seem to fit in well with dairying." The poultry house has been remodelled, fitted with a glass and curtain front, and the White Wyandottes are busy scratching in chaffy litter, except those which are on the nests depositing that once rare product, December eggs. Winding up at the horse-stable, the visitor looks in vain for a familiar form among the Clydesdales and Standard-breds. But no, this one looks rather familiar. Sure enough, it is the last foal raised by old Jess. "Looks something like her, too, but heavier."

"Well, father, you and Jim seem to be making it go pretty well. How much are you making a year?"

"Oh, I dunno. We don't keep books exactly, though we try to keep the run of things in our heads. We built that house out of the savings of a little better than three years. Besides, we've built a second silo, and have done some underdraining. Farming, you know, has its ups and downs. It's been pretty good the last few years. The times have changed considerably since you were here. We plow with three horses now, and sometimes four. Farming is more of a business than it used to be."

"One thing I wish," said the visitor, ruefully.

"What's that?" asked his father, kindly.

"I wish I had enough money to buy a farm."

DON.

The Journal for Every Farmer.

I would not be without "The Farmer's Advocate," even if it were a great many times the present price. It should be in every farmer's home.

W. BLACK.

Huron Co., Ont.

HORSES.

To confine animals to one or two kinds of feed is to diminish their possibilities. Horses kept in cities, and confined to the oat and timothy hay diet do well for a time, but when they get "run down," as the city men call it, the remedy is to get them out on the farm, where they can have a greater range of feed. Instances are common where horses had seemed to have run their course seemed worn out, were taken out on the farm, became rejuvenated, and were useful servants for a long period of years.

* * *

The report of the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba for 1909 contains the following information regarding the stallions in use in the Province. Total number, 724, of which 324 are Clydesdales, 194 grades, 71 Percherons, 49 Standard-breds, 34 Shires, 23 Hackneys, 8 Suffolks, 7 Coach, 7 Thoroughbreds, and 6 drafts. Of the 530 pure-bred stallions on the rolls, 521, or 98.3 per cent., are certified as free from the diseases and unsoundnesses named as disqualifying under the terms of Manitoba Horse-breeders' Ordinance.

Trotting or Pacing Bred.

The question was asked through "The Farmer's Advocate" not long ago, whether a filly with three crosses by Standard pacing sires and one cross by a trotting sire would be eligible for registration in the Canadian Standard-bred Record. The answer, very properly given, was that she would not be eligible, as a mare must have four crosses of trotting-bred sires to be eligible in the trotting standard, and four crosses of pacing-bred sires, to be elegible in the pacing standard.

Breeders, therefore, who are grading up with a view to qualifying the progeny of their present stock for Standard registration should be careful about mixing the crosses of pacing and trotting sires. Nor is it sufficient to know merely whether the sire one breeds to is a pacer or a trotter. It is necessary to make certain how the horse is recorded. There are horses with the pacing gait recorded in the American Trotting Register as trotters. Some of these have ancestors that were pacers. Under the rules of either the American Trotting Register or the Canadian Standard bred Record an animal will be recorded as he is bred. If he is bred of a line of stock recorded in the trotting division, he himself must be recorded, if at all, in the trotting division, and vice versa.

The Eel and Lloyd Bell are two notable examples of pacers that are trotting bred and recorded in the trotting division of the register. In grading up, therefore, to either the pacing or trotting standard, look to the registration rather than the gait of the sire you use.

You may have a handsome forty-piece Austrian China Teaset for sending in only four new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine. Turn to our announcement on page 35 and read about this and other premiums. They are all the best of value.

Horse-breeding.

Geo. M. Rommel, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., speaking on "Horse-breeding," recently, said:

"The breeding of horses in this country is improving. It's got to, because the market won't have anything to do with a horse that is not good. Our farmers have gone very largely into breeding draft horses, especially in the more level parts of the country, where there is no hill work. The cheap, light horse of 1,200 pounds or under is not wanted any more, but there is just as much demand for a good light horse as ever. The farmer has got to breed either a draft horse or a light horse, and whichever he breeds, he has got to insure a good one. There is a market only for good horses. If the farmer mixes a light and a heavy animal, he gets a lot of pluggy animals that he cannot sell. If he breeds a good big, sound draft horse of 1,600 pounds, he has no difficulty in selling him. On the other hand, if he breeds light horses, and is careful to see that they have good conformation, style and action, he has also got a salable horse for carriage and saddle purposes.

"It is harder to breed light horses. Let a carriage horse have a blemish or a scratch, and he will be turned down by the big dealers. What made the Americans go into the breeding of big draft horses was largely the increase in the size of farming implements and machinery. The farmer is using bigger plows. Where he used to use a single plow, he now uses a double one, and where he used to employ a walking plow, he now rides. Then, he has taken to big, three-horse plows. Besides, pulling conditions in the cities have created a demand for the big draft horses produced on the farm."

The Spring Foal.

American Percheron Registration

As readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" are already aware, the new United States import regulations, that come into force January 1st, 1911, authorize the Bureau of Animal Industry to issue import certificates to pure-bred animals on the strength of registration in specified European and Canadian records, but not on the strength of registration in the several books kept by the various American Registry Associations.

An illuminating side-light on the reason for this apparently anomalous action is afforded by certain history that has transpired in connection with the relations of two of the Percheron registry associations in the United States. The American Percheron Studbook, which is the only one of the several American Percheron books recognized by the Canadian National Records, has contained a number of inferior pedigrees—pedigrees with duplicate numbers and other errors. As the result of an attack upon the Society which controls this record by the Percheron Registry Company, of Columbus, Ohio, which is said to be owned by the McLaughlins, the American Percheron Society began to clean up its records, submitting to the French Secretary two successive lists of doubtful pedigrees. Volume 12 of the American Percheron Studbook will have, it is said, three lists of pedigrees. First, a clean list; second, a cancelled list; and third, a list of suspended pedigrees, which will be restored to the clean list on proof being supplied as to their validity.

In revising its records, the American Society has gone on the assumption that all the horses which came from the district of Perche, in France, prior to 1885, were pure-bred, but importations of horses made since then are not accepted unless provided with registration papers.

The imputations cast upon each other's records by these rival Percheron record associations placed the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in a very delicate position, as it was very difficult to decide what records were entitled to recognition. It is said that the result of this quarrel was to cause the United States Government, in issuing its new regulations, not to recognize registration in any of the American books of record for any class of stock as qualifying an animal for an import certificate. It should perhaps be added, in connection with the criticisms of the pedigrees in the American Percheron Studbook, that in the newly-established Canadian Percheron Record no horse has been recorded without an investigation of its pedigree, so that our Percheron record is in good standing.

LIVE STOCK.

Snapshots from Rural Australia.

The feat of Dan Cooper, of shearing 316 sheep in a Queensland shed in a little over eight hours, has again aroused the question as to who is the world's swiftest cutter.

* * *

Horse certification is making headway in Australia. The Sydney Royal Show committee have decided to admit only certificated mares to the show-ring, as well as stallions. But the South Australian Agricultural Bureau have asked that the Government make certification compulsory for all horse offerings to the public. At present the qualification is only required in the show-ring, and horses known to be unsound are kept out. Thus, the unfit stallions are not reduced in numbers, though they may be in prestige.

* * *

The hog industry has received a great impetus in Australia and New Zealand through the demand by Great Britain for pork and bacon. Agents who are buying are promising an almost unlimited demand. During the past few years the industry had gone out of fashion, because it paid the dairymen better to rear calves than pigs, but the increased price is a temptation.

* * *

Most of the Australian States have in practice now a very complete system of agricultural education. In the public instruction department there are four grades, all working independent of each other. In the ordinary day schools, the children conduct both indoor and outdoor experiments in the germination of seeds, keep records of results, and also receive lessons on the culture of crops. The second stage is the agricultural High Schools. Their object is not to turn out accomplished farmers, but to train students to think and act. The mind is broadened, so that the youth is able to take an intelligent interest in the raising and marketing of products. The work comprises chemistry, physics, carpentering, plowing, subsoiling, tile-draining and building concrete. The next step takes the pupil to the colleges. Here he is taught the practical side of all the land industries, and those displaying a taste for scientific branches are specially trained. At the universities, there are Chairs of Agriculture and Veterinary Science. On the other hand, the farmers have the instruction and advice offered by the State farms, situated in typical districts, so as to cover the various climates and altitudes; and, in addition, farmers' bureaus are being founded, so that the practical producers may meet, for their mutual benefit. In New South Wales and South Australia these bureaus are subsidized by the Central Government to organize lectures and demonstrations. The experts, too, are always at the command of any farmer who has a problem to solve, a silo to build, or wants advice about the class of products his land is fitted to produce.

* * *

In order to beat the peach aphis, an officer in the Department of Agriculture in Victoria has patented a device. It consists of two metal flanges, to be placed around the tree and clasped together. The space between the tree and the flanges is filled with some easily-removable composition, and around the surface rim is a reservoir for water and kerosene. The aphides, of course, spend the winter below ground, and climb to carry on their campaign of destruction at the first sign of spring. The device keeps them off