

he 1906 Indust-

TESTS.

the average 30 days ending 1k and 22.8 lbs. idual yield is 4.8. ssociation has same period of lbs. fat. The ere is 880 lbs.

Culloden, Ont., is 759 lbs. milk period ending eral individual lbs. milk, the esting 3.2. Spring Creek lbs. milk and idividual cows s. mark, one s. milk, testing ing 1st May. rage test is the Ont.; namely, ut the average t and 19.0 lbs ction of any esting 3.1. om 161 cows, l 18.8 lbs. fat. cows, has an milk and 272.

nized associa- members send- osite samples o weeks much ; than above

's BRANCH.

DRASTIC

the Chicago s at the arbi- rs in serving onday, May extended one ould not buy ject to post- condemned sses on basis ankage only. l that while ll cows and ame as here- must hold re remitting of the post- ice from the was received Wednesday President of immediately omposed of the leading committee the packing to induce on, but the o secure an re carrying The com- sted against ng out the lling cattle ent to the g shippers' has always ash market rided them- shippers on kward step y be detri- tered here, that cows acted alive inspectors, l any that uberculosis s oyer the

low at the he above o the mar- will oppose bility. It ckers suc- tion here i at other

tested in en served ts by rep- packers; ris & Co.; l Packing

Company; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; Libby, McNeil, & Libby; G. H. Ham- mond company and the Western Pack- ing company—that on and after Mon- day, May 27, 1907, they will refuse to purchase cows or heifers except subject to post-mortem inspection, and if con- demned settlement for such carcasses to be made upon packers' valuation of hides and tankage only; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That it is the unani- mous sense of the live stock commission- merchants (members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange) doing business at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, that the proposed joint action of the packers named is unlawful, arbitrary, unjust to the producer and detrimental to the best interests of the trade; that if forced upon the sellers of live stock it will inevitably result in disorder, con- fusion and delay; that it will work a hardship and damage upon every pro- ducer and shipper of cattle; that it is unfair discrimination against every other buying interest and unjust to the butchers, speculators, eastern shippers, order buyers and small packers whose competition is needed on this market and whom we feel are entitled to equal rights with the combination of packers referred to; that it will tend to restrict competition, and, if submitted to, prove the entering wedge for more unreason- able demands later.

"THEREFORE, While we welcome and heartily support a rigid inspection for the protection of the public yet, for the reasons above given, we the undersigned, hereby bind and pledge ourselves to absolutely refuse to sell any live stock subject to post-mortem inspection (except under the restric- tions and regulations now in force and imposed by the regularly constituted authorities of the city, state and na- tional Governments), to solicit the co-op- eration of other markets equally inter- ested and to resist as one man any attempt to force upon the trade that which we know to be prejudicial to its best interests."—Live Stock Report.

It is held that the packers and con- sumers should stand the brunt of the expense, as they are the people who stand to profit entirely by the results of the inspection of meats, especially the packers.

ENDORSES THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

The *Hartney Star* endorses in the following words a bill passed at the last session of Parliament: "The act to provide for the inspection of canned food products, including meats and fish, passed at last session of Dominion Parliament, will come into force on August 1st next and the Government will appoint forty-five inspectors at a salary of \$1,200 per year to act under Dr. Rutherford, Inspector-General. It will cost \$75,000 to enforce the act for one year, but without doubt, the new regulations will save the lives of many people and afford comfort to many more who have in the past always eaten canned food, when obliged to do so, with a fear that their days were not long in the land of the living."

ANOTHER BREED OF HOGS.

A breed association has been organ- ized and a herd book started for a new breed of hogs. This new addition to the porcine aristocracy is called the Lincolnshire Curly Coated pig. The home of this breed, as the name implies, is in Lincolnshire, England.

The hon. secretary of the association, Mr. C. E. Williams, gives an interesting review of the Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pig, and the steps which led up to the formation of the society. From it we make the following extracts:—

"Although the breed is one that has been in existence for a very long period certainly over a century and a-half, yet, owing to the lax method of record adopted by our forefathers, much that would be of interest and of value to the present day breeder has unfortunately been lost.

"In Youatt's time, midway in the nineteenth century, this pig was well-known, and was one of the established breeds of the country, and it is singular that no effort has been made until now by those who breed the pigs to place their undeniable merit before the buyers and breeders in other districts and abroad.

"There is, however, any amount of evidence to be obtained from amongst the records of the history of the old yeoman families of Lincolnshire who have tilled the soil of that county for generations, son succeeding father and grandfather in many of the holdings. All through this long period of time indisputable evidence shows that the occupiers of the different farms in the county have always had swine of high merit. Our Fennmen and Marshmen are by far the largest breeders of pigs; many have bought other pure or cross bred pigs to fatten, but all finally and emphatically declare that Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pigs pay the best. They are frequently fed in the marshes in the open in herds of 100 or more, with no other shelter than that afforded by mustard and other straw stacks, and it is the opinion of all who adopt this method of feeding that the animals are far better and healthier than when they are kept in warm, covered yards. They come early to market as porkers or as large bacon pigs, and being a general purpose pig are practically fit for slaughter at any age

"Looking through the particulars afforded by the pedigrees of the various animals entered in this volume, the claim that the breed has a long record of pure breeding is fully justified, and were it possible to unearth the records it is known that many of the present day breeders could give, with reference to the breeding of the pigs of their fathers and grandfathers, the compiler is sure that few, if any, have a longer history of pure breeding than the Lincolnshire Curly Coated breed

"A point that is of the greatest impor- tance to the Lincolnshire Curly Coated pig is this, that it is a breed which has been pure not for a few years, but for over a century. This means that it is able to transmit its valuable character- istics and merits to its progeny, with a degree of certainty that would not be the case were it recently evolved.

"These pigs are generally farrowed in March and April; those not kept for breeding are fed, and at nine to twelve months weight weigh up to 30 st. (14 lb. to the stone). The sows are prolific, make very good mothers, and are usu- ally fed after having had one litter, and at twenty months old weigh 40 st. and upwards. In Lincolnshire—owing to the fact that so much pork is allowed to foremen, shepherds, herdsmen, and horsemen in lieu of wages—there is a good demand for large, fat pigs. The laborer who also feeds a pig for his own consumption invariably chooses this breed to any other.

"As regards the points of the typical Lincoln Curly-Coated pig the animal should be white and coated with white curly or wavy hair (odd blue spots are not infrequently found upon the skin). Head not too long, nose straight and not dished, ears thick and pendant, but not falling over the eyes, with a fair distance between them, jowl heavy, shoulders deep and wide at heart, ribs well sprung, back straight and long, tail well set; the sides are deep, reaching nearly to the ground, belly parts thick, and the whole carcass well supplied with lean flesh, hams well filled to hocks, and standing "on" short, straight legs, with plenty of bone

"At the County Show held at Gran- tham, 1905, several breeders discussed the advisability of starting a Herd Book for the Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pigs, but it was not until January and February, 1906, that the matter was finally settled at a meeting held at Boston. A com- mittee was elected, and it was resolved to form an association and to establish a Herd Book for Lincolnshire Curly-

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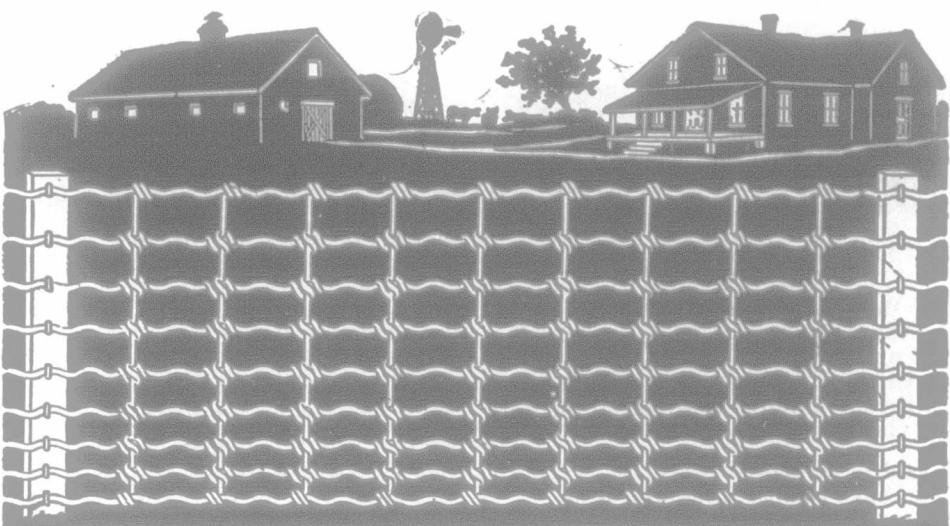
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