

Sheep
Ont.
farmer needs
which is best
man to buy
breed to be

light and a building free from drafts. These are the best medicines a sheep can have and if cared for in this way they will do well with nine men out of ten.

Heavy Horses to the Front

Alex. F. McNiven, Elgin Co., Ont.

There are indications that the breeding of heavy draft horses will be gone into this season with more fervor than ever. The very active demand for horses of the draft type is unprecedented this year. Heavy horses of good quality sold well in the spring of '08. The demand kept up all summer and fall, notwithstanding the short crop of oats on a great many farms. It was thought by a good many that the price in the fall would drop. But the favorable conditions in the Northwest overbalanced the short crop here, and prices have kept steady.

The wheat growers of the Northwest had a good crop. It came to maturity and they got good prices. Those farmers are now here buying up or good young horses to break up more land to grow more wheat, and those same wheat growers will continue to come to us for more horses every year.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME.

There has never been a time more favorable for the Ontario farmer to pay strict attention to horse breeding, and results from raising horses of the right type will prove very profitable.

To make a success of heavy horse raising, it is well for the farmer to select good foundation stock, not necessarily pure bred dams; but get a mare with a good short back, well coupled at the back ribs, and a round rib, deep and full towards the flank; clean, hard, flinty bone, free from surplus flesh on legs, a good round hoof, with a good head and neck to match the rest of the body.

Having got your mare or mares of the breed you wish to raise your stock from, go slow; look for the best sire of the same breed. *Don't be put off; breed to the best, first, last and all the time.* It may cost you \$5, \$10 or even \$20 more for the service of the best sires; but don't stick at the last few dollars, as you will get it all back (and more too) at selling time.

THE QUESTION OF BREED.

A good many breeders ask, "Which is the best heavy breed?" Without going into detail or discussing this part of the subject, suffice it to say we have good ones in all the breeds. The man that is breeding Percherons, Shires or Clydesdales (or should aim) to breed good ones. Canadians, being largely of British origin, favor the Clydesdale horse, as recent importations of the Scottish breed are largely in excess of any other draft breed.

Clydesdales seem to be very well adapted to Canadian needs. Grade mares weighing 1,800 to 1,450 make very handy farm animals and will do all the work with ease. They will raise good foals in the summer and perform the farm work at the same time. Colts from this class of mares sell readily from \$165 to \$200 when rising three years old.

More Good Feeders Needed*

D. Drummond, Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa.

One of the greatest benefits that follows when proper records of the milk production of cows are kept, is what they teach in the matter of feeding. When proper records are kept, the effect of good and poor feeding is quickly noticeable. In Sweden and Denmark cow-testing associations have been in successful operation for many years. This helps to account for the great success the farmers in Denmark are making of their dairy operations. One of the farmers who went to Denmark

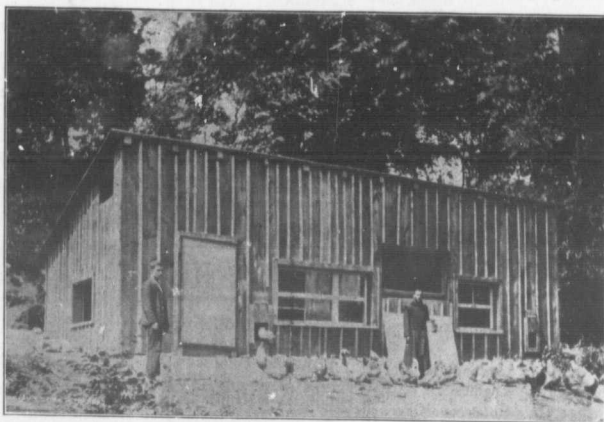
*Extract from an address delivered at the recent Ottawa Winter Fair.

last year on the same commission told me upon his return that the point which impressed him most was the fact that practically without exception the farmers of Denmark showed themselves to be good feeders. They knew how to take good care of their stock. With us the reverse is largely the case, as with our farmers good feeders are the exception, not the rule.

The success of the farmers of Holland in rais-

ing orchard. I like to get them in the corn field. It is the best place I know of for growing chicks. They follow up the cultivator as it goes through the field and when given this privilege, they seem to grow in a most astonishing way.

It is very important not to overcrowd. It is well to cull chicks as soon as possible. Allow them plenty of room at all times. They grow much better when there are not too many together. Lice



Cold Houses Appear to Be as Well Adapted to the Long Severe Winters of Quebec as of Ontario

The essentials of the modern poultry house are that it shall be dry, free from draughts and shall have no smell of hens. The cold house as illustrated is very popular with the monks at La Trappe, Que., who have been singularly successful with their poultry.

need to be given much attention.

The feed kept in the hoppers consists of (white) cracked corn, wheat, a little buckwheat and groats (hulled oats). The chicks will never eat too much mash when fed such feed from hoppers. I water the chicks morning and evening and fill the hoppers once or twice a week.

Do as Well as You Know How*

N. P. Hull, Michigan.

There are dairymen who are dairying with cows that God Almighty intended for beef cows. You had better beef them as fast as you can. What most of our dairymen need most of all is the ambition that will lead them to do as well as they know how. The cow that will put her feed into the milk pail is the one you want to tie to. Another class of cow is the one that neither puts her feed on her back nor in the milk pail, and no power on earth can find what she does with it. If cows of this class have been properly fed and cared for and given a fair chance, get rid of them if you can. Don't give them to your neighbor, unless you want to get even with him for something.

No man can make a worse mistake than to proceed to work along lines without understanding the principles underlying them. We dairymen, by not doing as well as we know how, often take two years to do what we could do in one. The farmers of Holland and Denmark secure twice the quantity of butter fat per cow that we do. They produce in one year as much as we do in two. We know of cases where certain cows produce ten times as much profit as cows standing beside them in the same stable. Unless we are testing our cows we probably have more of the poor cows than we realize. It will take us ten years to make as much profit out of each such cow as we can make in one year out of each of the best cows.

*Extract from an address at the recent convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Feed and Care of Chicks

Geo. Robertson, Carleton Co., Ont.

The first feed given is a little grit scattered in front of the nest. After that, I provide a little prepared chick feed along with some chick grit. It is not advisable to put chicks out doors too early in the spring. They need to get a little strength first.

While many bank on hard boiled eggs as the best feed for the early days of the chicks, I prefer bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry. I keep the hard boiled eggs until the chicks are two weeks old. I find the chicks much better when fed in this way. I give them five times a day at the outset, feeding a little at a time and never leaving feed lying around. Hard grain is available at all times in a litter where they can scratch for it when they wish. The practice of feeding five times a day is kept up so long as the chicks will come for it. When they get to that stage that they do not care to come for their feed, hoppers are provided where they can get feed at any time and feeding is practised only three times a day. Shortly the mash is dropped altogether and the chicks are fed entirely from the hoppers. The coops are placed for the most part in the