

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Farm and Dairy readers would find it interesting if they were to pick up any agricultural paper that may come into their homes as well as other papers, and catalogue a list of the medical, electric belt, liquor and other questionable advertisements that appear in the columns of each paper. A comparison of the lists thus made will show Farm and Dairy to be the only agricultural paper in Canada that refuses all such advertising, and which gives a guarantee concerning its advertisers.

The policy of rejecting medical and questionable advertisements costs Farm and Dairy considerable loss of immediate revenue each year. Our advertisers appreciate this policy, however, and we know that our readers approve of a paper such as Farm and Dairy, the advertising in which they know to be reliable, and quite fit and proper to lay before anyone in their homes. They further know that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of their reliability.

The Senses of the Horse

If the nature of the horse were better understood he could be more easily trained and accidents would be of less frequent occurrence. John S. Rarey, the celebrated horse trainer and tamer, said: "Of the five senses of the horse, the worst is that of sight, better is that of taste, still better that of touch, that of hearing is excellent, and most excellent is that of smell."

Considering this subject in the same sequence, beginning with the sense of sight and ending with that of smell, it will be shown that Rarey was mistaken. The construction of the eye of the horse demonstrates that it is a distinct in reality the development of the senses. A peculiarity of the horse's eye is the location of the sensitive retina (that oblong spot in the eye) which reflects in a special manner objects lying on the ground. The organ is capable of receiving more rays of light at one time than that of man or of most animals. The horse sees in the darkest night. It is an old story that asserts that the belated and bewildered traveler throws his reins upon his horse's neck or loosens them and trusts to his ability to find his way home; and the horse has been known to jump ditches or avoid holes or obstacles in the road that were undistinguishable to his rider or driver.

Observing persons may see horses grazing when at pasture during the hours of darkness, while cattle and sheep, which perchance are in the same pasture, are lying down either sleeping or chewing their cuds. Wonderful, indeed, is the horse's eye and sight is not the worst of his five senses, Mr. Rarey to the contrary notwithstanding.

The sense of taste is not so highly developed as that of some of the other senses, for while musty hay or fermented grain is not relished, it is a well-known fact that in sections where noxious and poisonous berries are often eaten, and who shall say that the sense of smell has not as much, if not more to do, with the rejection of bad food as that of taste.

Regarding the sense of touch or feeling, it must be borne in mind that almost the entire surface of the horse's body is endowed with corrugating muscles. The twitching of the skin all over the body to shake off stinging insects, flies and the like, proves this conclusively. Man has these corrugated muscles only in the forehead, which enable him to frown—possibly at this statement.

The upper lip of the horse has growing, from nerve centres, long hairs or feelers, which enable him to

know when his nose is within an inch or two from the ground; thus the lip, the forehead and the tongue form a partial substitute for hands. Indian ponies on the Western plains have been seen to place one forefoot upon the green cotton-wood sticks, thus holding them down while they tore the bark off with their teeth and devoured it.

In the horse the sense of hearing is quite wonderful. Each ear can be turned exactly half way around. The right or off ear turns to the right, the left or near ear to the left. The retrohears muscle turns the ear backward, the atrehears muscle forward; the atolems muscle lifts the ear up. Thus it is shown that the horse can hear in a circle when his head is in a stationary position.

Many horsemen believe that the sense of smell is the most highly developed of all in the horse. The horse belongs to that class of animals which are endowed with "scent." Undoubtedly this faculty aids the animal in finding his way in the dark. A totally blind horse driven singly was known always to leave the highway at the correct spot which led to the stable. The horse is very susceptible to the smell of blood. A horse knows if a man fears him by the "fear scent" emanating from the man, and acts accordingly. An energetic, fearless man has no trouble where a timid person fails to manage a vicious animal.—J. W. Dixon, in Rider and Driver.

Results of O.A.C. Exams.

The medals, scholarships and prizes awarded April 1910, at the Ontario Agricultural College are as follows:

Governor-General's silver medal, the Geo. Chapman Scholarship, prizes \$10 in books—First in general proficiency, first and second year work, all three won by P. O. Van Sickle, Trinity, Ont.

Barton-Hamer medal (awarded December, 1909), O. C. White, Ashburn, Ont.

Valedictory prizeman—R. Macdonald, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Scholarships awarded on first year work, theory and practice, \$20 in cash—Agriculture, L. J. Hextall, Calgary, Alta.; biological science, P. S. D. Harding, Lacombe, Alberta; mathematics, J. Miller, Mt. Elgin; physical science, G. W. Stanley, Granton.

Special prizes in English—Third year, J. Spry; second year, F. T. S. Powell.

The following is a list, in order of proficiency, of the first 20 students in each of the first, second and third years:

First year (maximum 2,400)—1, Stanley, 1935; 2, Hopkins, 1912; 3, Hextall, 1889; 4, Stark, 1851; 5, Britton, 1820; 6, Y. A. 1820; 7, Tisdale, 1805; 8, Henry, 1804; 9, Grange, 1753; 10, Kay, 1749; 11, King, 1680; 12, Nixon, 1688; 13, Krennlich, 1680; 14, Reed, 1680; 15, Harding, 1673; 16, Tregillas, 1670; 17, Miller, 1642; 18, Stairs, 1600; 19, Miller, 1594; 20, Davis, 1578.

Second year (maximum 3000)—1, McElhann, 2317; 2, Van Sickle, 2290; 3, Palmer, 2244; 4, Reboas, 2232; 5, Knapp, 2210; 6, Davison, 2149; 7, Kollay, 2104; 8, Weir, 2080; 9, McRostie, 2049; 10, Phillips, 2044; 11, McTaggart, 2024; 12, Dawson, 2023; 13, Fraser, 1995; 14, Reeves, 1972; 15, Bosman, 1966; 16, Stevenson, 1966; 17, Fay, 1951; 18, McCullough, 1946; 19, Green, 1936; 20, White, 1924.

Third year (maximum 2100)—1, Webster, 1716; 2, Galbraith, A. J., 1659; 3, Toole, W. 1654; 4, Landale, 1634; 5, Longley, 1581; 6, Baker, A. C., 1578; 7, Smith, 1574; 8, Toole, A. A., 1530; 9, Bess, 1521; 10, Clement, 1503; 11, Emerson, 1501; 12, Kay, 1478; 13, Porter, 1470; 14, Dorrance, 1469; 15, Gandier, 1468; 16, Hopkins, 1458; 17, Galbraith, C. A., 1448; 18, King, 1436; 19, Dempsey, 1432; 20, Newhall, 1428.



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in Skimming, Durability, and ease of Operation

Competitors Know it
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THIS USEFUL FOOD CHOPPER GIVEN AWAY

CHOPS EVERY VARIETY OF FOOD

Meats	Vegetables	GRATES
Fruits	Nuts	Horseradish
PULVERIZES		Cocoanuts
Crackers	Stale Bread	Chocolate
Spices	Etc.	Etc.



Save Yourself Work This Summer

Send us Three New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy, at \$1.00 each, and we will send you Free, this excellent Food Cutter, complete.

DESCRIPTION.—It has only two parts, the case and the roll, and can be taken apart for cleaning.

Four knives are supplied with each machine: to cut coarse, to cut fine, to pulverize, and to make nut butter. Substitution of one for another can be made without taking the cutter apart. Any particle of food which can be cut with a chopping knife, can be minced with this machine more quickly, quietly and thoroughly. Working against the steel disk the knives sharpen themselves. The cutters are nickel-plated; all other parts of the machine heavy-tinned. Constant use keeps the cutters sharp.

Address—Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.