

and travel and a good deal more. This is all wrong. Where it is desirable to secure a first-class stallion in a neighborhood the proper thing to do is to form a company composed entirely of men who have a good class of mares and who know how to take care of them. Then select a committee of the best judges of horses in the company to visit the different breeding farms and buy a horse of the type that meets the wishes of the majority of the members of the company.

Again, a good many farmers have a greatly exaggerated notion of the value of imported horses. They assume that because a horse is imported therefore he must be of superior merit. The fact is that breeders don't import horses on their merit only, but for the profit. They are not in the business for their health. These imported horses often do not do their best the first year, because they are not acclimated. It frequently happens that for half the money a farmer could buy home-grown purebred horses, already acclimated, of equal and frequently superior value.

Again, men who buy these horses are not sufficiently careful to see that they are sound. No company should buy a horse except after it has been passed upon by a thoroughly competent and entirely disinterested veterinarian.

Another mistake the farmers make is in breeding their mares one year to one breed of draft horse and the progeny to another. There are various breeds of draft horses, prominent among which are the French horses—Percheron and the French Draft; the Belgian horses and the English horses, namely, the Shire, Clydesdale, and Suffolk Punch. These breeds all have their merits, but in order to obtain uniformity of type and color it is necessary for them to give up forever the notion of cross breeding, or more strictly speaking, the idea of grading up with different breeds of horses.

Some farmers are foolish enough to breed their draft horses to an entirely distinct type, such as the saddle horse or the standard bred trotter or running horse. This is not permissible at all. If you are going to breed drafts, breed drafts. Then, after you have selected the breed of draft horse that suits your locality, and suits the tastes and views of your neighbors and the members of the company, stick to that line.

It is entirely possible in about fifteen years to have the horse stock of the farm composed entirely of pure bred horses, at least practically pure bred, and capable of doing as good service and bringing as much money as pure bred horses, except perhaps for the breeding of stallions.

If the farmers of any one neighborhood in the west will get together and agree on the particular breed of horse that suits the majority and then employ only pure bred horses of that breed, they can add from 50 to 100 per cent. to the selling value of their colts in the course of ten or fifteen years and increase the profit 400 per cent. Moreover, the neighborhood will that adopt this policy will soon become noted in the horse breeding centres for producing the superior type of horse of that breed. This in itself will add ten or fifteen or twenty dollars to the selling price of every horse five years old or over. To pursue a policy of this kind will not cost any more money, in fact, will not cost as much as the shipshod methods prevailing at present, and the profits will be vastly increased.

## PAGE FENCING

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When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the quality of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. We use a **high carbon steel wire** which, though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest fence we make is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in our "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that others are imitating it. That is again recommended for it. Where we lead, others follow.

All of our wire is "COILED," not crimped. Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship, we give you, we furnish PAGE FENCES dipped in a



THE LOCK IN PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCES

special white paint, which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more sightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of our fencing, **one-third less posts** are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES **one-half more fence strength**, greater protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences, even though you could buy them for one-half the price of ours? But, our **cuts** cost you little if any more.

We are prepared to prove any assertion we make above.

Illustrated printed matter furnished for the asking. 407

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## The McCormick Binder

YOU want to be right on the binder question.

Don't neglect so important a matter. The time to get right is before you buy—not afterwards.

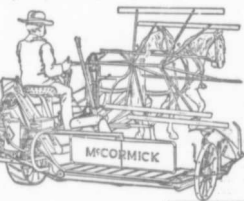
Just a little time spent investigating will save you a world of worry when you get into the field.

The McCormick binder is the machine to buy.

It does good work in any field where the condition of the grain will permit any binder to be operated.

The knottor is simple and accurate—only two moving parts.

Its binding attachment is correctly designed and very simple. It hardly ever gets out of order.



It is made in either right or left hand cut.

There is a wide range of adjustment everywhere—in reel, binding attachment and tilt.

Its divider folds up so you can drive without trouble through narrow lanes or gates and store away in small space when not in use.

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In addition to grain and corn harvesting machines the McCormick line embraces Mowers, various styles and sizes of Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers and Binder Twines.

Call on the McCormick Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Guelph, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)

### Pointers for Horsebreeders

When horses are frightened is not the best time to whip them.

As long as a farmer breeds and keeps cheap horses, he will have cheap horses to sell.

It is by exercise and hard work that horses are prepared for severe service and not by high feeding.

A few days' work when out of condition will injure a horse more than a month's usage when all right.

A moderately quick walk either under a load or when empty exhausts the animal less than the snail's pace.

It is the steady-gaited horse with staying powers that covers the greatest number of miles in a day, and does it with the least injury to himself.

### Fresh Meat on the Farm

(Continued from Page 344.)

site A's name, by which time he has used up the whole of one side of beef. The slip is then shoved up again until share No. 1 comes opposite A's name. Shares 1 to 8 contain all the cuts in one side of beef, and shares 9 to 16 contain the corresponding cuts in the other side of beef.

The table shows that A's animal dressed 441 pounds of which he has taken out 26 pounds himself. At the end of the season the figures below each man's name will show the amount of beef contributed, and the figures opposite his name the amount of beef taken out during the season. The difference can then be readily adjusted according to the plan already outlined.