

directly in front of the horses, or, rather, the stable should not be laid out in such a way, that the horses are forced to gaze, for half a day at a time, into a brilliantly-lighted window. A horse tied in such a position is liable to be blinded ultimately by the continuous glare.

To insure dryness, the walls should be constructed with a dead-air space, and the ceilings made at a good height. For flooring, there is little difference between plank and concrete. The latter is regarded by some as a "cold" material; but where the horses are kept properly bedded, no injury results from the coldness of the concrete.

In the matter of stalls, Mr. Bredt prefers the double to the single stall. In the first place, more double, than single stalls may be arranged on a given floor space. Eight feet in width is considered sufficient for a double stall, while a single one has to be at least five feet wide. Handling the horses, too, is easier where two are standing together, and there is no more danger of the animals injuring each other whilst standing together in the stable, than when running together in the pasture. In the arrangement of the fixtures of a double stall, he liked to have a salt box in the centre, and an oat box at each side. Mangers only should be used for feeding hay or fodder. Racks were handier, but there was always the danger of the horse getting foreign matter in the eyes and nostrils when feeding from them. Water in the stable, he believed, a good thing for the man attending to the horses, but did not consider watering inside any great advantage, and had never seen a horse suffering from going out into the yard to drink.

The care of the farm team came in for some consideration. Mr. Bredt advocated giving horses, when at hard work, a wash at noon with a mild salt solution. The use of this, he had found, toughened the skin. He recommended washing the horses with soap and water once a week, or once in two weeks, during the summer season. Such washing kept the animal in better health, and it was easily kept clean.

Clydesdale Association's Finances

Members of the Canadian Clydesdale association who did not receive a copy of the financial report of the association, may receive some enlightenment from a perusal of the following extracts of that report:

GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS	
New Westminster.....	\$25.00
Calgary (Dominion) not yet paid as rules have not been complied with.....	200.00
Regina.....	100.00
Brandon.....	97.00
Winnipeg.....	175.00
Canadian National (Toronto exhibition).....	200.00
Open air horse parade, Toronto.....	25.00
Ontario horse breeder's exhibition, (Toronto Winter Show).....	1300.00
Balance on hand.....	\$3236.91

* * *

Vancouver's second annual horse show will be held from April 21 to 24. A commodious new arena has been built to accommodate the show at a cost of some \$70,000.

* * *

The prize list of the Fifth Annual Winnipeg Horse Show is out. The show as usual will be held in June but this year will be held in a spacious new arena, which the association have erected. Classes have been arranged for all kinds and types of harness, saddle, hunting, commercial and military horses and ponies. No cash prizes are given but exceptionally keen interest is developing among the amateur exhibitors. Already several new purchases have been made the most notable being a trio from New York which go into Mr. Hugh Sutherland's stables. Ponies are in strong demand just now. The prize list will be sent to intending exhibitors.

* * *

The shying habit in horses is attributed by scientists to the conditions under which horses lived while they were developing from dog-sized animals into what they are today. The ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam over plains where every tuft of grass or bush might conceal an enemy waiting in ambush. In these circumstances they must have time and again saved their lives by quickly starting back, or else suddenly jumping to one side, when without warning some strange object appeared to them. The habit must have indeed been a strong one, seeing that so many years of domestication have not eradicated it.

STOCK

Comment upon Live Stock Subject Invited

The Live-stock Industry in the West

Mr. H. C. McMullen, C. P. R. live stock agent at Calgary, discussing the live stock outlook of the west, at the Saskatchewan Provincial Fair, last week, stated that prospects were never better than they are at the present time for the live stock industry in the prairie provinces. Mr. McMullen refuted the oft repeated statement that cattle cannot be fed profitably in the west. He told the stock feeders of Saskatchewan that in the district lying between Calgary and Edmonton was to be found the best winter feeding area in Western Canada. Finished cattle in that country were selling today at 5½ cents and 5½ cents per pound. Grass steers and cattle, not grain and hay fed, were worth from 3½ cents to 3½ cents per pound. The cost of winter feeding was averaging these men in Central Alberta, about \$12.00 per head.

The beef industry in this country, the speaker described as being in the transition period. This is the time of the breaking up of the cattle ranges into farms of the extension of the barbed wire fence. Wheat farming is taking the place of cattle raising on one hand, and on the other in some districts cattle are beginning to supplant wheat as the main crop of the farm. The transition time, the changing from the ranch herd to the farm bunch, will probably diminish the number of cattle for a while, but ultimately the numbers produced will be greatly increased. The days of the thirty dollar and forty dollar finished steers, Mr. McMullen, believes are past, never to return, providing the right kind of steers are produced to supply what the market demands, high quality animals, not cat hammed things, without meat on their carcasses.

Discussing the sheep business, Mr. McMullen, stated that the prairie provinces were importing four-fifths of the mutton they consumed. Thousands of sheep are brought in every year from Australia and New Zealand. They are brought into the country from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. He could not understand why sheep were not kept in larger numbers in this country.

The same thing was true of the hog business. Alberta and Saskatchewan between them, shipped 60,000 hogs in the year just closed, yet every meat shop in any town of importance in the two provinces was filled with American hams and bacon. Why that should be so he could not understand. It was difficult to see how the American hog producer, with no cheaper hog feeds than we have here, was able to beat us in our own markets.

Our other branch of live stock industry, viz., horse raising was in the most satisfactory condition of any. Western Saskatchewan and Alberta, shipped last year, somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 horses. No kick of any kind had been registered by the buyers against the stock we sold them, and the sellers were equally satisfied with the returns from this line. Horse breeding, Mr. McMullen believed, was one of the surest lines of stock raising the farmers of the west could engage in. There was absolutely no danger of the horse being driven out of use by any motor or engine yet devised. Those who expect soon to see the passing of the horse will have to wait a long time yet before their expectations are realized. Horse raising is the most stable of our live stock industries. In addition to the farm and commercial demands for horses, we have every assurance in this country now, that ere long the Imperial government will be heavy purchasers of cavalry horses, and army horses generally. A scheme was already on foot for the sending of Thoroughbred stallions into districts, where good representatives of this breed are not already for service, and it was expected that in a short time a steady market would be found for a class of horse we are now only beginning to breed in any numbers.

Another Report Upon the Live-Stock and Meat Industries

The full report of "The Chilled Meat Committee" has been published in bulletin form, and is being circulated. Our readers will remember that this is a commission that assumed their duties last summer as a result of a meeting at the Calgary fair. The members of the committee are Frank Whiteside,

President of the Alberta Stock Growers' Association; Jas. Walters, President of the Alberta Stock Breeders' Association; R. G. Mathews, Secretary Western Stock Growers' Association; E. J. Fream, Secretary United Farmers' of Alberta Association; E. G. Palmer, Cold-storage Expert, and E. J. Greenstreet, Secretary of the commission, all from Alberta. The committee undertook to assemble a mass of data upon the problems of raising and marketing live stock, and have submitted their findings and recommendations to Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, for Canada. The report covers 34 pages, 5x9, and discusses the subject, from the following standpoints: The need for a better market for live stock; the failure of existing methods of disposing of stock; a review of the methods adopted by other countries for disposing of their surplus meat; an examination as to how far the best methods of other countries can be applied to Canada; recommendations for adoption in Canada; approximate cost and benefits to the producer and country generally.

The report is most exhaustive in its range of discussion, and, of course, favors a scheme of government assistance to the industry of slaughtering, storing, marketing and transporting.

PROPOSED LINES UPON WHICH TO FINANCE THE UNDERTAKING.

As the "Cold Storage Act" would not meet requirements of so comprehensive a scheme, the following are the lines upon which it is proposed to finance the undertaking with government control, in such a way that the necessary capital can be readily obtained, and the interests of the producer adequately protected:

1. The capital to be \$8,000,000.
2. The capital to be divided into 12,000 (a) bonds of \$500 each, and \$20,000; (b) bonds of \$100 each.
3. Every \$100 represented by either (a) or (b) bonds to be entitled to one vote.
4. The (a) bonds to carry, say, 4 per cent. interest, and to be guaranteed by the Dominion Government.
5. The (b) bonds to be treated as ordinary share capital, and to be entitled to eight per cent., and this interest to be cumulative.
6. In the allotment of (b) bonds, the producer to be given preference.
7. Any further profits available after payment of interest as aforesaid, to be divided equally between the producer and (b) bond-holders.
8. Each producer to participate pro-rata to the value of his stock supplied to the works.
9. The working of the organization to be vested in a Central Board of Directors, having headquarters in Montreal, and the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to (if possible) act as chairman of such Board. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to be ex-officio director.
10. The Advisory Boards to be formed in each Province. The Provincial Minister of Agriculture to be chairman of the Board in his particular Province, and the Live Stock Commissioners to be ex-officio directors. The other members of each Board to consist of not less than five (5) men, representing the live stock industry.
11. The Dominion Government to have the right of redeeming the (a) bonds at any time at par by giving twelve months notice of their intention to do so.
12. An equitable through-rate from slaughtering to sale in Great Britain to be arranged, and approved of by the Dominion Government, and which any owner would be at liberty to take advantage of and ship on his own account if he so desired, instead of selling out-right at the works.
13. Provision to be made at all depots for the storage of all kinds of perishable products, in addition to that required in connection with the general chilling and packing-house business.
14. All stock to be subject to an anti and post-mortem inspection by duly qualified Government inspectors, and all produce to bear the official stamp of the Government.
15. All books and vouchers to be open to inspection by duly authorized Government officials at all times.

This would in the first place enable the necessary capital to be readily obtained.

It gives such measure of Government control that the interests of the producer are protected for all time.

It further provides by the power to redeem (a) bonds for complete and entire Government control should it be found necessary or deemed advisable at any time.

All danger of the undertaking being controlled by trusts or monopolies, to the detriment of the producer is avoided by this power to secure control on the part of the Government.

The (b) bonds are in smaller amounts, in order to give the small capitalist or producer an opportunity to secure a financial interest in the undertaking.

The co-operative principle is introduced, as the producer, in addition to obtaining the full market price for his stock upon delivery at the works, further participates in all profits derived from the manufacture of the produce, after the stipulated interest on capital invested has been paid, thus giving him an interest in the concern, and a fair share of the benefits to be derived from the establishment and development of this industry in the country.

April 7, 1909

Pork is by nature designed to be the ideal meat for farm use. It can be grown almost universally, is cheap of production, palatable both in the last assertion can truthfully lie its real value, that it seasons of the year, sum furnish a tasty and season. It was the "stand by" of meat was so readily available might very wisely and pr today, in much larger n



THE HAM AND

proper cutting and curing of every farmer's knowledge of this article to this subject, which it is and value to those independent make it a part of their family table is well so nutritious meats at all se.

COOLING TH

It is highly essential to cutting, that a carcass be is moreover necessary to the meat. Most of the encountered, may be att cooling of the carcass, wi mal heat. In case of he able to split the carcass, thus facilitating the cooli to be disparaged, because the meat cells, and prev tration of the brine.

CUTTING UP T

If the carcass has not E not necessary to do this, divide it into the four m shoulders, middle, and E off about an inch and a h the ears, which will unjo The shoulder is removed fifth ribs, and the hams, or at the point where it pending on whether a lai salted meat is desired.

TRIMMING

The head should be tl through the centre, the lower jaw separated fro through the lower jaw-bone should be cut again able for the kettle, and t cut just in front of the eyes and ears are remov cooked until it falls from headcheese. The cheek off, and used for sausage,

TRIMMING TH

There are two ways of the one giving what is shoulder, the other the p butt. In both cases the removed, by cutting ber them from the shoulder. table use by cutting acro separating the vertebrae legs, also are removed, s and the toes clipped off licious pickled pigs' feet.