

IN THE BREEDING OF HORSES USE THE BEST AVAILABLE SIRE

Dr. Standish's Most Instructive Address at the Farmers' and Dairymen's Convention--Breeders Advised to Keep Away From Fads--The Thoroughbred the Only Pure Bred Horse in Existence, All Other Classes Having Sprung From it--The Feeding and Care of Animals--Prof. Miller's Address on Forestry in Relation to Agriculture.

Continuing our report of the proceedings at the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association yesterday, the first portion of which appeared in Wednesday's Gleaner, Dr. Standish of Walkerton, Ont., gave a most instructive address on the subject of Horse Breeding. In the course of his remarks the learned doctor said that everyone would admit that in breeding animals it was most desirable to get the best available. The cost of producing a well bred animal was no more than for a mongrel, and from economic reasons it would be conceded that it was therefore cheapest to get the best.

In breeding horses the first requisite was to decide on the class of horse it was intended to keep. Farmers' needs differed; some preferred a heavy horse and others preferred light horses. It all depended on the use to which the horse was to be put. Some required a horse more for pleasure than profit. If horses were to be raised for market, it was necessary for the breeder

To Keep Away From Fads.

A farmer who thought that a low, thickset, chunky sort of horse was the only kind to breed, would find his animals a drug on the market. People preferred a big upstanding horse. Having decided upon the breed to raise, it should be kept to, and no cross-breeding should be indulged in. If the farmer owned a pure-bred mare of any kind it was the height of folly to breed her to a horse of any other breed. With a grade mare the best available horse should be used. No matter what breed or class the farmer had, attention must be paid to condition, and to attain this judicious and regular feeding is essential, to which must be added proper exercise. The speaker cautioned his hearers against over-feeding; it was no use to stuff a horse with all he would eat, the result would only be disastrous. A well-balanced ration is necessary, followed by proper periods of fasting, in order that it may be properly digested. It is a bad thing to allow a horse a large quantity of water at one time, little and often was much better. A horse which has access to water at all times

Will Never Drink More Than is Good for Him.

In addition to these matters, ventilation of the stable, and pure air without draft was most essential. There should be proper circulation of air, with the advantage of all the sunshine obtainable. A common notion was that to allow a horse to drink immediately after feeding grain would cause some of the latter to float out of the stomach undigested. This was most erroneous. No harm whatever would come to a horse from drinking a moderate supply of water after feeding grain. His own practice was to offer water before and after feeding. It was always bad to let a horse drink heavily when over-heated, but a smart drink would be beneficial. A horse might be kept on a ration of 5 quarts of grain and 14 lbs. of hay a day, but it should not be expected to do much work on that amount; neither was such a ration sufficient for a growing animal. Both foods were not good for work horses; a bran mash occasionally is beneficial but should not be given oftener than once a week.

An important matter in breeding horses was the

Proper Education of the Colt.

They should be educated just as carefully as a boy, and the younger this education was begun the more effective it was likely to be. The most undesirable method was that known as "breaking" a colt. The treatment to which colts were sometimes subjected not infrequently resulted in breaking the colt in more senses than one. A great part of the value of the horse depended upon its education; a good education added 50 per cent. to the value of an ordinary horse, and 100 per cent. to that of a high class animal. Some men require more education than a horse, although they resented being told so.

On the question of diseases, some were hereditary and others not. Of the former class were catarrh, rearing, spavin, ringbone and sometimes side-bone and curb. Other diseases were largely dietetic and curable. The most frequent disease was constipation, but most diseases could be prevented by good feeding, pure air and plenty of exercise.

The Thoroughbred.

With regard to thoroughbred horses many very foolish things had been said. Instead of denying that the thoroughbred people should remember that that breed was the only pure bred horse in existence; every other class of horse being directly traceable to the original thoroughbred stock. There was no breed of horse so potent, and it was the only breed of horse the blood of which had been kept pure. Some of these horses he had seen which were recently imported were as fine specimens as any one need desire to use, combining size, weight and bone with good blood.

A general discussion in horse matters ensued and the meeting adjourned at 5:30 till 8 p.m.

Committees Appointed.

On resuming the president announced

the appointment of the following committees:

Audit--Jas. T. Mayor, George Raymond.
Nominating--Col. H. M. Campbell, Rev. T. H. Boyd, Alex. F. Johnston, S. B. Hatheway, Bliss M. Fawcett, O. L. Smith, Thos. A. Peters.

The treasurer reported that the receipts for the year were \$62, making with the balance from last year a total of \$208.02. The expenditure amounted to \$111.84, leaving a balance in hand of \$96.18.

On motion the treasurer's report and accounts were referred to the committee on audit.

Prof. Miller's Address.

Prof. R. B. Miller of the U. N. B. then gave a most interesting address on Forestry in Relation to Agriculture. He said a knowledge of agriculture was most essential to the forester, as only thereby could a proper knowledge of the different soils be obtained. Such parts of a farm which were not suitable for growing crops should be devoted to forestry, and care should be taken that land not suitable for farming was not given out to new settlers. There was not very much difference between the farmer and the forester after all. The forester was engaged in raising a perpetual crop of wood, the farmer annual crops of grain and other foods. The speaker went on to refer to conditions under which forestry was maintained in other countries and suggested the following of similar conditions in New Brunswick. The great enemy the forester had to contend with

Was of Course Fires.

and while most people looked at the matter from the standpoint of the loss of valuable timber, the greatest damage was really to the soil, which when the land was thoroughly burned over would take from fifty to a hundred years before it could be got into a fertile condition again.

The speaker illustrated his remarks by lantern slides which conveyed a much clearer idea of what he desired to convey than would otherwise have been the case. In conclusion, he said he would be glad to afford any information in his power to any farmers. Desiring to improve their wood lots if they would send in their names to him. Mr. N. W. Doherty of Sussex followed and congratulated the meeting upon the treat they had enjoyed in listening to Prof. Miller on the most important subject of forestry, than which there was no subject requiring more attention on the part of those having the interests of the province at heart. It was not an uncommon belief, he said, among a certain section of the people that the lumber resources of the country are inexhaustible. No greater mistake was ever made. The waste caused by the lumbermen, the devastation of fires, each tended to decimate the forests, and it was most essential in order to maintain an adequate supply of lumber that the greatest care should be taken to properly conserve our forest wealth. This was essential from every point of view--not only from the standpoint of agriculture, but also in the interests of the manufacturing industries. It had been shown that the clearing of the forests lessened the volume of streams and thereby

Destroyed the Usefulness of These Streams.

Again, the question of sporting was to be considered, a matter which contributed largely to the revenue of the province. Then again there was the aesthetic side of the question to be considered. No one could deny that the destruction of standing timber tended to destroy the beauty of scenery. He referred to the carelessness of campers, who often do not take proper precautions to see that any fires they may have lighted are properly extinguished before breaking camp, and suggested that the failure to do this should be made a criminal offence. The speaker advocated the expenditure of more money for the purpose of more efficient protection. It was admitted, he said, that this province had

The Best Laws for the Protection of Forests From Fire

of any province in the Dominion, but the laws were not fully enforced. On the question of the exportation of pulpwood this country supplied seven-tenths of all the pulpwood used in the United States, and as that country used every year 3,000,000 cords of such wood, it would readily be seen that the country was suffering. The speaker very strongly advocated the prohibition of the export of pulpwood, the value of such wood in its raw state being but \$8 a cord, whereas when manufactured into paper it was worth \$40. By restricting the exportation of pulpwood, its manufacture would have to be undertaken in this country, which would materially benefit the inhabitants. He recommended the adoption of a resolution by the association to memorialize the government to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood from Crown lands.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Prof. Miller and Mr. Doherty for their addresses.

Mr. W. H. Moore, of Scotch Lake, then read his paper on

Birds in Relation to the Farms.

It is not the purpose at this time to take up an account with all the birds that have at one time or another had a direct bearing in relation to the farm. If it were, there would be a vast amount of statistics and information to be given in connection with our many breeds of poultry and poultry products, either as eggs or meat for our consumption. The poultry business is a great branch of farming in itself.

We might also deal at some length with sea birds of the equatorial Pacific ocean and their valuable fertilizing product known as guano; a fertilizer we shall know no more.

Perhaps many of the younger members of the audience have not heard of this by-product of the wild birds. Perhaps many of the older members knew little of its origin even when it was on our market here between 30 and 40 years ago.

For the information of all I will say that guano was voidings of sea fowl dropped upon their roosting places on rocky islands in the Pacific ocean. Under the rays of the tropical sun the moisture soon dried, and very little if any of the fertilizing constituents wasted in evaporation. When these banks of bird manure were first discovered they were many feet in depth--90 to 100 on some islands. This manure was carried in shiploads to civilized countries and there sold at a good figure, and it well repaid both the shipper and the farmer.

New Brunswick Birds.

Our subject at this time has more to do with our New Brunswick birds in relation to our New Brunswick farmers, and it is a subject well worthy of our consideration.

In considering whether a plant or animal is beneficial or injurious to man, we must make up our minds to deal with the question in an unprejudiced manner. If we consider a plant we try to find out if the plant is of direct benefit to us. If it should be beneficial, it is possible also that it may in some way be more harmful than the benefit is worth. A plant may be of some little use as a fodder, and yet be injurious in removing moisture and fertility from the soil. The same rule applies to a bird or mammal. A bird or mammal may destroy injurious insects or plants, and yet do more injury in some manner than its benefits amount to.

So in considering our birds in relation to the farm we must study both sides of the question and weigh them in a true balance with unprejudiced mind.

Their Food Supply.

Is the food they consume anything that would be highly beneficial to the farmer, or is it a material that is more or less injurious to the welfare of the farmers. In dealing with our birds and their habits it must be done briefly with the short time at our disposal. Let us divide the birds into groups. In the first group we will place the permanent residents, for as they are with us the year around it may be possible that they do either more good or more harm than a group that is with us for a short period.

In the second group we will place the summer residents, or those coming here to rear their broods of young during the summer season, when our supply of injurious insects and weeds are generally abundant. In the third group we will place the migrants that breed with us and pass the winter season south of us, thus passing through our fields and woods twice a year. In spring, when the insects are becoming active and in autumn, when many insect eggs are to be found and when weed seeds are plentiful. Group four contains the winter visitors, being those that breed further north in the summer and pass the winter in our section. The speaker then proceeded to describe in detail the habits and customs of the birds comprising these different groups and succeeded in impressing (Continued on Page 3.)

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Mrs. D. A. Francisco, Roseland, B.C., writes: "I was suffering from stomach trouble of the worst kind for about four years. Everything I ate seemed a burden to carry. I always arose in the morning with a sickening and feverish taste in my mouth and was also troubled with swellings in my hands and feet, which my physician said was due to the disordered state of my stomach. I tried everything that was purchasable, and also consulted two or three physicians, but could find no relief until one of my neighbors told me of a wonderful cure by Barlock Blood Bitters. I used altogether ten bottles and am now perfectly cured. I wish to recommend B.B.B. to anyone who may be so unfortunate as I was.

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Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick for an Act to incorporate a Railway Company with authority to build and operate a line of railway from the City of Saint John in said Province along the Valley of the St. John River to Centerville in the County of Carleton or to some point at or near Grand Falls or Edmundston with authority to use Electric Power. Dated at Fredericton this 12th day of February, A. D. 1909.

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