



will convey a good idea of his type. He stands 18 in. 2½ in. and girths 7 ft. 3 in. and weighs now in low condition 900 lbs. His measurement round forearm 1½ in. above knees is 16 in., round corresponding place above hock 18 in. His bone below the knee measures 10 in., and below the hock 12 in. I do not know that I can add anything further that may be of benefit for the purpose of this paper. The photographs and measurements are by far the most effective criticism and description. A careful study of these will leave everybody well informed regarding the type of horse that is winning in Scotland to-day.

More About the Hog

(Continued from page 48.)

the matter all the worse, for they are the more likely to arouse feelings of distrust and confusion in the minds of the majority of farmers, which is very easily done at the present time, owing to so many investigations being carried in. That the line of discussion we are being started on has not been, nor is going to be, productive of any real benefit to our bacon industry, must now be apparent to any unprejudiced mind. That it is unfortunate the matter was ever taken up, few will dispute. It is only driving the packer and farmer farther apart every day, just the very thing we do not want, and if as pretended this discussion is for the benefit of the farmer, especially those interested in hog raising, then I say by all means stop it at once, and give us something of some use. We don't care which side has gained or lost the point, we will grant you the intentions of both were good.

What we want now is a free exchange of opinions between packer and farmer. They must have a certain amount of confidence in each other, their interests so far as hog raising is concerned being identical. What better medium have we got to bring this about than the press, but if the press keeps on telling us that packers are combined to crush us, then where goes the confidence, so it should come over and once if it cannot, as evidently it cannot form a combine, and work for unity. If they create much more confusion and then attempt to work for co-operation, will the farmer not be justified in asserting that this wicked combine of packers has bought the press over also, and then the good of this medium will be lost. On the whole, I think most farmers will be satisfied for the press to drop it. We believe that with the removing of the bonding privilege in Jan. 1st that a new era dawned on the hog raising industry in Canada.

Our markets will no longer be controlled by prices in the United States, our packers must depend entirely on the Canadian farmer for his supply, consequently, as business men who have their money invested, I feel they can be depended on to deal reasonably fair with us in order to get what they must have, and we must be credited with reason enough not to suppose that they are in business simply for our accommodation. We know they depend on us more now, than ever before, and I believe we are justified in looking for better things, and I hope everything possible will be done to stimulate a feeling of confidence between us, and that our bacon trade will not be retarded by the men who profess to represent the farmers. These men should be very careful what they cause to be put in print. They should study conditions carefully from all sides, and give us plain facts.

We are glad indeed that hereafter bacon cured in Canada is also fed in Canada, and delighted to see that the Wm. Davies Co. state that less than 20 per cent. of the hogs received at their packing houses last year were unsuitable for first-class bacon. I think this speaks volumes for the energy and enterprise of our farmers, and I believe that within five years even this can be reduced to 5 per cent. by simply culling out unsuitable hogs at buying points, and accepting them only at 25c to 30c per hundred pounds less than the regular market price.

Then again I see that some one who should know better suggests that the packer be asked to pay a uniform price the year around. Well, for my part, am sure I wish they would, but none of us will ever live to see them do it; oh, no! Ask the packer and farmer to do what is reasonable, for they will have to do pretty near that any way. The packer wants to get as nearly as he can an even run of pigs the year around, and to create this supply he must calculate to pay about \$1. per hundred pounds more for hogs raised in winter than those raised in summer. It costs quite that much more to raise them, and if there is no better price for fall than spring litters, then you may expect to see in future, as in the past, a rush of hogs in the fall months and a decline in supply in spring and early summer, and I am sure except the former finds that this rule in buying hogs for the next few years is pretty well adhered to, that they will not raise many winter hogs. The more the mat-

ter is studied the more we will find that summer is the time to grow hogs cheaply, and the difference must be made up in the market price. In closing, I wish to compliment FARMING WORLD on the fair stand it has taken on this subject, and hoping you will call on other of your readers to come forward who can more ably express views on this subject. Many of them I am sure will join you in championing the hog industry, and in condemning the wordy war that has been waged, and which may lead to great harm, while productive of no earthly good. Yours truly,

Huron Co. SUBSCRIBER.

Dairymen Meet at Peterboro

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was held at Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 10-12. There was a good attendance of representative dairymen from all parts of Eastern Ontario. The new opera house where the convention was held was splendidly adapted for the purpose.

The convention opened at 10 a.m. on January 10th, when President Derbyshire gave his annual address. He stated that both in the aggregate production and the returns realized, 1905 has been a banner year. He estimated the value of the cheese exports at \$22,000,000, butter at \$9,000,000, bacon at \$15,000,000, and placing the value of milk used in home consumption at \$20,000,000 (this seems too high—Ed. F.W.) gives a total of \$96,000,000 to the credit of the dairy industry for the past year. Twenty-six instructors had been employed during the year and had done good work. He referred to the Surveys of Agriculture, fitted up with cold storage at London, as being of great importance to Canada. Our goods are taken from the ships and immediately placed in these docks. After his usual annual compliments to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and to the dairy schools the President closed a very comprehensive address.

Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, Ottawa, gave an address upon the improvement of the dairy herd. There was, in his opinion, great room for improvement in this direction. Upon charts he presented tables showing what different herds of cows had given in milk and fat in a series of 30-day tests. He pointed out that it was necessary that every individual cow in a herd should return a profit. He thought the raise of the average cow might be doubled.

NO BUTTER
LOST THIS
WAY

WHICH?

Which way do you skim your milk?
It is hard sometimes to realize just how great the loss of cream is with cracks and pans. Some people may not believe that a

NO BUTTER
LOST
THIS
WAY

U. S.

CREAM SEPARATOR

skims enough closer than the old way to increase their butter yield one-fourth or more. But it does. Users say so. Here's an every-day example—

"The U. S. Separator beats them all for ease of handling and clean skimming. When we got the No. 7 we were making 60 lbs. of butter per week with pans. The first week that we run the Separator we made 60 lbs. and with less work.—KELLY BROS."

For additional proofs write for our interesting free catalogue

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
Solely and centrally located warehouses in United States and Canada