

"that it is most susceptible to odors and germs, hence should be removed at once. As soon as possible it should be surrounded by a temperature of from 55 to 65°F. It is easier to accomplish this by using deep-setting cans than by the shallow pan method, as the cans can be immersed in cold water and a fairly low and even temperature kept. After skimming, the cream should remain in cold water for 24 hours. Every dairy should have a can large enough to hold a churning. By keeping the cream cool and occasionally stirring it, it will give butter of even flavor and body. I do not advocate any particular churn," said Mr. Mason, "but the dash churn is a thing of the past and we must have a labor-saving churn in every family. The time at which the butter comes will vary, being affected by the weather, the feed, and by the temperature of the cream. It has been demonstrated that butter can now be salted in the churn, and butter coloring, at which many good farmers' wives look askance, is nevertheless a necessity, at least during the winter months. The one-pound package is now the most popular on the market, and good butter put up in this way with neat, clean wrappings, and presented on the market by a tidy housewife will always bring a good price.

Farmers' Institute Notes.

Farmers' Institutes Are Growing. Already we have received from local Secretaries more than 15,000 names of members for 1900. This is greatly in excess of the number received up to this time last year.

Send in Lists of Members. The Superintendent would like to have all the lists of members sent in promptly by the 10th of each month. A few Secretaries have not yet sent in their membership lists that were gotten up at the Regular and Supplementary Meetings.

About the Annual Meeting. A few Institutes have not yet reported on their February business meeting. At that meeting the directors are all called upon to decide the place of the annual meeting. They were also to instruct the Secretary whether they wanted a speaker for their annual meeting. Please report at once as we wish to lay out the routes of delegates who will attend these meetings.

Supplementary Meetings in Haldimand. We are pleased to see that some of the Institutes are growing and spreading into every nook and corner of their riding. Haldimand held eight meetings in March and all were conducted by local men and addressed by local talent. This with six regular and supplementary meetings in January and February makes fourteen meetings for Haldimand since January 1st.

A Good Joint Meeting. North and

South Norfolk Institutes held a joint meeting in the town of Simcoe, March 8th and 9th. Mr. Duncan Anderson, Rugby, and Mr. J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., assisted the local talent. These Institutes are alive to the interests of their members and require no spoon feeding.

Former Ontario Workers. Last week while attending the annual meeting of the Association of Farmers' Institute Managers at Delavan, Wis., the Superintendent met Superintendent Smith of Michigan. Mr. Smith reported that Mr. J. J. Ferguson, formerly a member of our Institute staff, was doing excellent work as Assistant Professor of Agriculture at Lansing. The Superintendent also met Mr. W. L. Carlyle "one o' our own" who succeeded Professor J. A. Craig as Professor of Animal Husbandry at Madison, Wis. Professor Carlyle was making a tour of Wisconsin and Illinois with a class of 70 short course Agricultural College students. They expect to be out for ten days visiting the leading stock farms in the two States. The boys were examined in the handling and judging of live stock at each farm visited.

The "Little Red Horse."

John R. Gentry.

The horse world has heard much of the pacing stallion, John R. Gentry, who with his record of 2.00½, stands before the public as the fastest horse in the world on active list. What may be considered his official autobiography, briefly, has been written at the request of Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, by the man who bred him, Col. H. G. Toler, and it is published in the board's quarterly report for December, 1899, as follows:

He was foaled on my farm near Wichita, Kansas, May 17th, 1889, sired by Ashland Wilkes, 2.17½, and his dam was Damewood, a daughter of Wedgewood, 2.19.

When I engaged in the business of breeding horses, in 1887, I tried to buy the stallion Guy Wilkes, 2.15, by George Wilkes, then owned in California but was unable to get a price on him. I then heard of a young stallion owned by M. Beamer, near Blackburn, Mo., that was said to be a race-horse and the making of a good stock horse. So I went to Missouri to see this horse, liked him, and bought him. This was Ashland Wilkes, then a four-year-old, with a race record of 2.33½. I put him into the .30 list the next year with a record of 2.29½, which he successively reduced to 2.22½, 2.19½, and finally 2.17½, and was then retired to the stud.

In the spring of 1888 I bought two car-loads of brood-mares in Lexington, Ky., and among them was a sorrel filly, Damewood, by Wedgewood, 2.19. I bought this filly because I liked her general conformation and,

as I had seen her sire race, to my mind she would make a good cross with the Wilkes blood.

Damewood bred to Ashland Wilkes produced Myron McHenry, race record 2.15¼, as her first foal. The next season she foaled to the same sire a small, chunky, bay colt, with black points and without any white on him, which afterwards led to the name "The Little Red Horse," applied to Gentry, for this colt was Gentry, or rather, Neely Todd was what we named him, and the name was changed afterwards by James F. Ramey, who was then a trainer in my employ. Ramey broke Ashland Wilkes and wanted to own a colt by his pet stallion. So I advised him to buy Neely Todd, but he thought he would be too small. I told him he would be large enough and that he could have him at half price, or \$400. James F. Ramey and his brother Joe, and John R. Gentry, of Hughesville, Mo., finally bought him at one year old. Ramey severed his connection with our farm and took his colt to Hughesville, where the youngster received his early education, as a two-year-old. He was worked as a trotter but didn't make speed fast enough to suit the trainer, and they put the hobbles on him for a couple of times to set him to pacing, and along in the spring of his three-year-old form I began to get a letter twice a week from Jim Ramey, full of "the great young pacer," "fastest horse on earth," etc., but as I am originally from Missouri, I did not place a great deal of confidence in this talk, although I had to "acknowledge the corn" when Gentry won five straight races, and took the world's three-year-old race record pacing, and never was beaten a heat.

As a four-year-old he was laid up and not raced, and in his five-year-old form he took a record of 2.03¾, which has since been reduced to 2.00½, and it has been often said that Gentry has never been beaten in fast time; that they could beat him when he was off, but never when he was on edge. As an individual he is a perfect model, perhaps a shade over fifteen hands, a beautiful, rich red bay in color, and the best, purest gaited pacer on the turf. Gentry is not the only one of his family known to the racing public, for his full brother, Theodore Shelton, has this year taken a mark of 2.09½, and Myron McHenry, the stallion that heads our stud, has a trotting-race record of 2.15½, and twenty-six heats to his credit better than 2.30.

Shorthorns For Sale.

Mr. Frank J. Barber, Georgetown, who has rented his farm, intends holding an auction sale on April 6th next, when the whole of his Shorthorn herd will be offered for sale.

A "hair's-breadth" is one-forty-eighth of an inch.