

are made up. He pointed out that while the horse shoe was undoubtedly doing good work, it is a question whether it is doing all that should be done for the horse industry of the province. It was worth while considering whether the time was not now ripe for legislation looking to the regulation of stallions travelling in the country. It might be possible that legislation now in force in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta might be introduced into Ontario with good effect. While he recognized that Toronto is the centre of the province, the shows held here were not largely attended by the farmers throughout the province. His experience with local horse shows outside of Toronto was that not enough attention was given to the breeding classes. He expressed a desire to know the views of the delegation upon the advisability of passing further legislation with a view to regulating the horse breeding industry.

The delegates did not seem prepared to discuss the matter and in deference to the Minister's wish decided to call a special meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association early in January to discuss the whole matter. It is thought better to do this than wait for the annual meeting in February, as it would give the Minister an opportunity to prepare a bill for the next session of the legislature, providing it were deemed advisable.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who was present, suggested that the delegation state their views as to the advisability of making grants to shows outside of Toronto through the association or through the Department direct.

The Bacon Pig

Bacon hogs ready for the market should possess long, deep bodies with straight or slightly arching top and straight underlines.

The shoulders should be fairly upright, joined closely to the body and rounded nicely over the top from side to side. The bodies should not, however, be any thicker through the shoulders at points more than half way up from the underline to the top line than through points at a similar height situated between the shoulder and the ham.

The crop should slope but slightly from the loin to the root of the tail. It should be of good length and should maintain its width throughout, which width should be the same as that of the body and shoulders.

In short, a straightedge laid against the side from the shoulder point to the tail should touch at every point.

The ribs should spring out well from the spinal column but should fall in fairly vertical lines once their greatest curvature is attained, thus making a deep-bodied rather than a round-bodied animal.

The body should be carried on good, stout, clean, straight-boned legs, free from weakness at the pasterns and with square set hocks.

The feet should be strong and compact, the animal standing right up on its toes.

The neck should be of medium thickness with no tendency to coarseness.

The head should be clean-cut and free from flabbiness at the jaw.—J. H. Grisdale, in Bulletin 51.

A Good Word.—In the old South it was customary for slaves who could neither read nor write to ask some member of their master's family to do their correspondence. One morning Aunt Chloe approached her young mistress and requested her to write a

love-letter to Uncle Billy, an aged suitor. "What shall I say, Aunt Chloe?" the young lady inquired. "D'law! Miss Annie! write it jes lak

you was er writin' to one er your own beaus; but I tink notwithstanding is er mighty purty word. Jes put dat in som'er."



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