



Commencing Spraying Operations in "The Farmer's Advocate" Demonstration Orchard.

The owner, Mr. Poole, and his son, are doing the work. In the lower left-hand corner of the picture is the barrel of lime-sulphur, with a vinegar faucet to draw off the concentrated solution. A wagon or cart would be better for supporting the pump-barrel, but no old one was available when spraying was commenced.

bred blood? Why should Fayardo, the top-notch on the English turf last year, be worth \$300,000, that sum being refused for him; likewise, Ard Patrick and Galtee More, both purchased by the German Government to improve their lighter stock of native horses, for over \$100,000 each, and so on?

The betting end of racing is incidental to the sport, and in this country, as in every British country, the individual should have the liberty of exercising his opinion of making a wager, if he wishes to do so.

Racing, like many other sports and pleasures, can be overdone, and to some extent that condition prevailed in Ontario and British Columbia last year. But to say that, because a few selfish individuals, controlling some of the racing associations of this country, are blind to public opinion, is just and sufficient grounds for condemning the Thoroughbred and his usefulness, is to make an assertion that many people will not agree with, I amongst them. WILLIAM HENDRIE, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Clydesdale Clash.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of April 7th, "The Question of Identity Again" is touched upon by Mr. MacNeillage, and surely he must be sore over some phase of it, or he would let the matter drop. However, if he prefers carrying the war into Africa, I have no objections, and a spade will then have to be called a spade. In writing of this matter, the horse imported by Smith & Richardson will be called Sir Henry (6104) (13200), and the one in Scotland Braidie Prince (12871), so there will be no misunderstanding.

In the Scottish Farmer of March 19th Mr. MacNeillage says that action of the Canadian Clydesdale Association was "unprecedented and oppressive." This is fairly strong language, and whilst the members of the Canadian Clydesdale Board wish to be courteous to all other associations, they felt they should do right, as well, so they took the Canadian view, viz., that no Canadian importer would be safe if Mr. MacNeillage was allowed to change pedigrees at his sweet will. The stallion, Sir Henry, imported by Smith & Richardson, was photographed before he died. This is true, but was done by the orders of Smith & Richardson last July, and was taken over to Scotland by Mr. Richardson, and left with Peter Crawford, as we had nothing to hide about the horse or his pedigree. Time passes on, and does it not seem rather strange that the horse, Braidie Prince (12871) turns up at Mr. Crawford's sale of March 21st; and surely it stands to reason that Braidie Prince (12871), with his short pedigree, would be worth a great many more pounds, if, by any means, he could have the pedigree of Sir Henry (13200)? And I do say the pedigree played a most important part; or, let me put it in another way: Either horse could come to Canada in 1906, but Braidie Prince (12871) could not come in 1910, unless some change could take place, such as Mr. MacNeillage

MacNeillage means by "a comparatively short time" some few months after August, 1906, then I say his statement is false, and I am prepared to take the lie if he can prove by any means that the firm of Smith & Richardson ever heard of anything wrong until the spring of 1909. Ontario Co., Ont. WM. SMITH.

Standard-bred Registry.

1. Can a horse be registered as Standard-bred by performance, or have his ancestors to be all registered?
2. What is the address of the Standard-bred Horse Association?
3. What is Whistle Jacket's number, also his sire and dam, their numbers?
4. What is Clear Grit's number?

JOHN SPICER.

In reply to the above, at the present time the only recognized record in the world for Standard-bred horses is the American Trotting Register, located at 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. The rules of entry are as follows:

THE TROTTING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred trotter.

1. The progeny of a registered standard trotting horse and a registered standard trotting mare.
2. A stallion sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, and he himself has a trotting record of 2.30, and is the sire of three trotters with records of 2.30, from different mares.
3. A mare whose sire is a registered standard trotting horse, and whose dam and grandam were sired by registered standard trotting horses, provided she herself has a trotting record of 2.30, or is the dam of one trotter with a record of 2.30.
4. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided she is the dam of two trotters with records of 2.30.
5. A mare sired by a registered standard trotting horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered standard trotting horse.

THE PACING STANDARD.

When an animal meets these requirements, and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a standard-bred pacer.

1. The progeny of a registered standard pacing horse and a registered standard pacing mare.
2. A stallion sired by a registered standard pacing horse, provided his dam and grandam were sired by registered standard pacing horses, and he himself has a pacing record of 2.25, and is the sire of three pacers with records of 2.25, from different mares.



A Bad Case of Tree Butchery.

The owner of this orchard, which is located within three miles of "The Farmer's Advocate" Demonstration Orchard, must have been too busy to attend the Lambeth Fruit Institute, or to read agricultural journals. For lack of correct information, he has butchered his trees about as badly as we ever saw it done. The orchard is an old one, and has been sadly neglected. With commendable zeal, but exceedingly poor judgment, the owner went heroically to work this spring to prune it. About three times as much wood was taken out as should have been removed the first season, and what bearing wood is left is all at the extreme top, exposing the trunk and main branches to danger of sun-scald, endangering even their life, besides rendering it physically impossible for the trees to bear anywhere near a full crop of fruit. What does set is liable to be blown off, if it falls, it is badly bruised, and what does not fall is difficult and expensive to pick. It would take many years to get this orchard back into proper shape. The only hope now is to let some suckers run up from the lower limbs to form new branches, and practically re-form the head. An owner of a good orchard would better lose \$200 than allow an acre of his trees to be mutilated in this way.