

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE  
is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely  
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most  
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-  
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication  
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
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LONDON, CANADA.

It is questionable whether any of the crops  
named can be profitably used for pasturage,  
though the mixed grains may to some extent. But  
a safe provision for pasturage for hogs, sheep and  
young cattle is rape, which may be sown to ad-  
vantage any time in June, or even late in July,  
on a finely-prepared seed-bed, sown broadcast on  
clean land, or, preferably, in drills, to be culti-  
vated. One of the advantages of this crop is  
that the seed is cheap; another, that it may, in  
favorable weather, be sown on barley or hay  
stubble, plowed immediately after harvest, and  
wrought into a fine tilth. Rape is undoubtedly the  
most profitable catch crop for pasturage purposes  
known, as it will stand much drouth, and im-  
proves with age, being enjoyed by stock, and  
keeping fresh right up to winter, its feeding value  
being about twice that of green clover, and it  
will usually grow nearly twice as much per acre.  
An article in our last week's issue dealt with the  
soil preparation, seeding and cultivation of this  
crop.

### RAILWAY TAXATION.

In keeping with the advanced policy of Western  
Provinces, in regard to the public ownership of  
telephones and similar issues, the Saskatchewan  
Government has adopted the following resolution  
on the taxation of railways, introduced by Pro-  
vincial Treasurer Calder:

Resolved, that it is expedient that every rail-  
way company at present owning or operating, or  
which may hereafter own or operate any line or  
lines of railway situated or partly situated with-  
in Saskatchewan, shall, during the year 1908, and  
annually thereafter, pay to the Crown in the  
Province such part or portion of its gross earn-  
ings as may be determined by the Lieutenant-  
Governor-in-Council, not to exceed the following:

(a) In respect to that part of the railway or  
branch of railway in operation for seven years or  
more, three per cent. of the gross earnings de-  
rived from the operation of such line of railway  
within Saskatchewan.

(b) In the case of a railway or branch of rail-

way in operation over five years or more, and less  
than seven years, one and one-half per cent. of  
such gross earnings, provided that no tax shall  
be payable hereunder on the gross earnings of  
any line of railway, until such line has been in  
operation for five years.

Mr. Haultain pointed out that the effect of this  
move would be to secure a test case on the gen-  
eral question of Canadian Pacific exemption, and  
the line of that company was the only one which  
had been in operation for five years. He thought  
the Government was taking an unnecessary round-  
about way of securing the test case.

Government members questioned the advis-  
ability of placing a tax at this time, because it  
might retard the operations of companies in  
building new lines at a time when the people of  
the country were in urgent need of railway compe-  
tition.

The first minister declined to make any definite  
statement of policy, but indicated that steps  
might be taken to secure a guarantee of bonds or  
other inducement to railways to construct.

### MEASURE YOURSELF BY LARGE STANDARDS.

Have you ever noticed, in a family or commu-  
nity of small stature, how, when a tall, well-set-  
up specimen of manhood comes among them, there  
is an instinctive tendency to spruce up? Height  
increases an inch or so, shoulders and chins are  
drawn back, and chests expanded. It is the in-  
fluence of example, the effect of comparison with  
a new and larger standard. The influence may  
be observed in many other instances. A pace-  
maker is employed to get the last notch of speed  
out of a trotting-horse. A young business man,  
who leaves his native village for a time, and gets  
into competitive contact with first-class business  
men of experience, generally develops greatly in a  
few years, if he keeps himself straight. The lad  
who wishes to become a farmer will make a bet-  
ter, broader and more successful one if able to  
apprentice himself to an enterprising, intelligent  
man; an if privileged to work for a time in di-  
verse localities, acquainting himself with new  
methods of husbandry, and coming in touch with  
the most successful farmers of each district, so  
much the better.

A young man owes it to himself to exercise  
vigilant precautions to keep out of neighborhood  
grooves, and to derive impulse and inspiration  
from the very best men in his particular occupa-  
tion. While few of us can travel so much as we  
would like, everybody who reads has one potent  
means of self-stimulus within his reach. The  
agricultural press, especially those papers of na-  
tional or inter-provincial circulation, bring to his  
attention the thought and practice of the best  
farmers of the whole country, as well as the lat-  
est findings from public research and experiment  
stations. Familiarity with the methods of other  
farmers, and their results, is the best insurance  
against bigoted adherence to one's own practice,  
on the one hand, or visionary exaggeration of pre-  
scribed theories on the other. It is important to  
understand one's own farm well; it is desirable  
to be conversant with conditions and methods in  
the home neighborhood and county, but it is also  
important to think beyond county or provincial  
boundaries, and keep in touch with the larger ag-  
ricultural life of the nation, and of the world be-  
yond. It is the prime safeguard against mental  
habits of narrowness, pettiness, conceit, and that  
undue conservatism which ever has been one of  
the greatest banes of agriculture, the more pro-  
nounced because farmers live lives of comparative  
isolation. Personal contact with competitors is  
a grand thing; the next best is communication  
through the columns of a high-class agricultural  
journal, wherein fellow farmers all over the coun-  
try meet weekly to discuss problems, methods and  
difficulties, and where accounts (somewhat gener-  
alized, it may be, but valuable, nevertheless) may  
be read of what the country's best farmers are  
thinking and doing. No farmer lives wholly a  
narrow life whose outlook is thus broadened.

Beware of the misfortune of dropping into a  
neighborhood rut. Become conversant with the  
practice and conditions prevailing in other dis-  
tricts, other provinces, and other countries. Ac-  
quaint yourself in a broad way with the general  
agricultural outlook of the Commonwealth. En-  
deavor to compare notes not only with the best

farmers in your own locality, but with the best  
in the country. Cultivate worthy and generous  
ideals. Measure yourself by large standards.  
Aim high.

## HORSES.

### OUR SCOTTISH LETTER.

I have no idea what sort of weather you may  
recently have been favored with in Canada, but  
in Scotland we have been having a wonderful  
variety of samples. The most wintry weather of  
the whole season, 1907-8, was experienced in the  
end of April, when snow fell heavily in the north  
and east of the country, and all round the atmos-  
phere was more like February than April. May  
is always a fickle month. So far, it is half gone,  
and the samples have been various. Some days  
the sun has shone brilliantly, and made us forget  
our sorrows. On others we have had cold  
weather which has made some of us squirm, and  
on others rain has fallen in a deluge. It gives  
zest to life when the variety is so great, but the  
tendency to contracting colds is considerable.

### THE HORSE TRADE.

Recent shows and sales of horses have been  
most successful. We have seen high prices paid  
for Hackneys got by Mathias (6473). This is  
one of the sons of the noted London champion  
mare, Ophelia. Another of them is Polonius, and  
a third is Lord Hamlet, a smaller horse than  
some of the others, but a good breeding stallion.  
A two-year-old colt got by Mathias, at a sale in  
Kent, England, was sold for 690 gs. He is an  
amazing goer. At the Thornhome sale, in Car-  
luke, Scotland, seventeen Hackney geldings and  
driving mares made an average of £75 8s. 3d.,  
the best prices being 141, 134 and 100 guineas in  
each case. At the Ardinersay sale, held in Ayr,  
44 Hackneys and Ponies sold for an average of  
£44 2s. Here, again, gets of Mathias of both  
sexes topped the sale. A four-year-old stallion  
made 154 gs., and a three-year-old mare made  
115 gs. At the Ayr and Glasgow shows there  
were beautiful displays of Hackneys. Miss Olla  
Ross, Cheshire, showed the great Mathias horse,  
Grand Vulcan, a lovely black horse, which won  
champion honors at both shows. His half-broth-  
er, Prince of Ayr, out of the same mare but by a  
different sire, is a phenomenal goer, with scarcely  
the style and breeding of Grand Vulcan. He  
goes fully as fast, but speed is not desiderated in  
the Hackney. Style and accuracy of action  
(1-2-3-4) equally are wanted. At the Gow-  
bank Hackney and Pony sale, 21 horses and mares  
made £60 18s. of an average, and 12 ponies made  
£29 9s. 9d.

Clydesdales have given a grand account of  
themselves this spring. We have had a wonderful  
show of brood mares at all our three big events,  
held at Kilmarnock, Ayr and Glasgow. At all  
these shows, Mr. William Taylor, Park Mains,  
Renfrew, had first with Sir Dighton (13760). He  
is one of the gets of the good breeding horse,  
Sir Hugo, which Mr. Taylor has kept for stud  
purposes, and a really first-class sire he is. In  
the female section, the produce of Baron's Pride  
(9122) have been increasingly successful. They  
simply carried everything before them. His daugh-  
ter, Pyrene, was champion at Kilmarnock, and  
another daughter, Chester Princess, was champion  
at Ayr and Glasgow. A notable fact connected  
with this year's exhibits was the success of pro-  
duce of some of our best mares. The first year-  
ling filly at Kilmarnock is a daughter of Chester  
Princess. The first at Ayr is a daughter of Ced-  
ric Princess; and the second there and first at  
Glasgow is Erelith, a daughter of Pyrene. The  
daughter of Lady Victoria was fourth at Ayr.  
These four mares, Pyrene, Chester Princess, Ced-  
ric Princess, and Lady Victoria, are all winners  
of the Cawdor Cup, and got by Baron's Pride.

We are having great times in this country with  
exhibitions. One has been opened in Edinburgh,  
and another—a huge affair—in London. What the  
Edinburgh show is intended to commemorate or  
celebrate, I do not know; but the London show  
is designed to celebrate the entente cordiale be-  
tween this country and France. It is an Anglo-  
French affair, and has had the tendency to crowd  
that already overcrowded region known as Mod-  
ern Babylon. Whether the Edinburgh exhibition  
will pay, remains to be seen. The last event of  
the kind held in the Scottish capital was a dis-  
mal failure. The London show made a splendid  
opening. Despite a drenching rain which woe-  
fully bespelled the finery of Belgravia and May-  
fair, it closed its gates on the first day with an  
attendance of 123,000. That seems a good be-  
ginning, and I rather think Edinburgh has not  
had many more visitors since it was opened a  
fortnight ago.

### AYRSHIRES AT THE SHOWS.

Agriculturally, we have been going strong in-  
to exhibitions recently. Kilmarnock, Ayr and  
Glasgow have each seen admirable shows of west-  
country stock. Ayrshire cattle are unquestion-