

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN

EASTERN OFFICE:  
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:  
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.  
LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:  
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,  
London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

Christian nations whose practice in these matters falls far short of the standard of their faith.

The secrecy maintained up to the last moment by the Japanese envoys regarding their final intentions about the disputed points, was in keeping with the reserve manifested through the whole war. But the reasons for wholesale sacrifice of what seemed in their power to acquire are not so easily understood. A fair share of the honor must go to President Roosevelt, whose endeavor to secure peace has been unremitting. Had it not been, however, for the generosity of the victors, his efforts would have been unavailing, for his attempts to move Russia were a failure. Still, Russia had nothing left but her dignity, and it would have been cruel to demand that, while Japan, having gained by valor and pluck a firm position among the nations of the earth, is like the new schoolboy who whips the bully of the class, and is henceforth regarded respectfully, and wisely left in peace.

As to the future, Russia must turn her attention to the internal wound which has undermined her strength, while Japan's prospects of widening and increasing her influence and commerce look very bright. The war has been a terrible tax on her funds, but the perseverance, industry and progressiveness of her people will soon replenish the national treasury. One of the sincerest tributes to the prowess of the Japanese is the incipient spirit of jealousy manifest towards them in certain quarters of the American Republic. This naturally takes the form of depreciating Japan's achievements and exalting one faculty in which the Japs have not as yet distinguished themselves, viz., invention. One magazine goes so far as to say that, after all, the only thing that counts permanently in the world's evolution is invention and discovery. The Japs, it contends, have as yet to show that they are more than imitators, the implication being that they will not excel in this respect, and consequently never rival in civilizing influence the

hitherto transcendent Anglo-Saxon. It is a self-complacent view, but remains to be vindicated. That the Japs have proven ingenious imitators does not disprove capacity to originate. Give them time. At any rate, they have the astuteness to perceive and willingness to utilize the inventions of Western civilization, and in wisely doing so have leaped in a few decades from obscurity to eminence, and the signs of the times are misread if future history does not record of them some remarkable pages of material development in the present century.

Having a limited land area, they cannot produce largely, but they will manufacture, and, as pointed out in these columns a short time ago, Canada should find among them a splendid market for her natural products and foodstuffs. As a party in the British commercial treaty with Japan, the Dominion has six years before the expiration of the treaty in which to commend her goods to Japanese buyers. Further steamship communication between the two countries ought not to be a difficult matter to arrange, and this is evidently a golden opportunity to extend our trade with the plucky, progressive little nation of the East.

## HORSES.

### To Revive the Morgan Breed.

In view of the announcement that Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, has been induced to revive the breeding of the Morgan horses at the Burlington, Vt., Experiment Station, we reprint the following bit of history from "A Premium Essay on the Origin, History and Characteristics of This Remarkable Breed of Horses," by D. C. Linsley, published in 1857:

"The different accounts which have been circulated in regard to the origin of the Morgan breed of horses, agree that they are descended from a horse called Justin Morgan, who derived his name from Mr. Justin Morgan, of Randolph, Vt., once his owner. As to the origin of the Justin Morgan, however, they differ widely.

"The fact that little or no interest was felt in the subject until after the death of Mr. Morgan, and, indeed, until after the death of his horse, will account for this diversity.

"Almost half a century passed away before any serious effort was made to determine the origin of an animal whose value was daily more and more appreciated. After the death of Mr. Morgan the horse passed through several hands, and was kept at different places, and when at length serious inquiry was awakened on the subject, it was found that Mr. Morgan had left no written pedigree of his horse, and different reports of what he said in relation to it got into circulation.

"We think that it may be considered as certain that during Mr. Morgan's life and until long after his death very little interest was felt in the question, 'What was the exact pedigree of the horse?' When the inquiry became interesting and discussion arose, different stories were current, and opinions were frequently formed in accordance with previous prejudices or views of the individual forming them, as to the value of different breeds of horses. Some, holding the opinion that no valuable horse could be expected without a great deal of racing blood, sought to make it appear that he was nearly Thoroughbred, others, having less faith in the English racer, entertained different opinions, and adopted for their creed stories that ascribed to him a very different origin. No person seemed to take the matter in hand and investigate it thoroughly, until those who might have been given the necessary information were gone.

"It is now improbable that the blood of the Justin Morgan can ever be exactly and absolutely ascertained. We think, however, it may be considered certain that this unrivalled animal was produced by a cross of the Arabian or Thoroughbred with the common stock, but the proportion of each cannot now be determined."

### Do You Want a Situation

WITH ONE OF CANADA'S LEADING FARMERS OR STOCKMEN? THEY ALL READ THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN WILL NOT ESCAPE THEIR ATTENTION. SOME OF THEM WILL WANT YOU. TRY IT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

### Manners in the Show-ring.

That horses should be taught good manners before being brought into the show-ring is a point that no one will dispute. At the same time, a person watching the actions of the different classes at an exhibition, especially the smaller shows, must be impressed with the idea that many exhibitors consider it a point of no importance. This is especially marked in the halter classes. Many exhibitors take practically unhandled colts to the show, and when such a one is brought before the judge he is either nervous and excited, and will neither stand to be examined nor lead properly to show his way of going, or is stubborn and sulky and hard to make move at all. In either case he shows to a great disadvantage. Animals should be judged in accordance with their visible qualities for the class in which they are shown, and the judge has no right to assume that if well halter-broken the animal would show the action demanded of his class. As he cannot, with any degree of certainty, judge from the general appearance and quality of an animal while standing what the action will be, and as action is a very important point in a horse of any class, even colts on the halter should be compelled to show such or be sent away without an award. The good judge of a horse wants the desirable action of his class shown even in a sucker, and, as even one of these little fellows will show better if taught to lead than he will running after his dam in a crowd to which he is not accustomed, it is better if he will go well on the halter. Some may say that this statement is not correct; that a colt, or, in fact, any horse, will act better if running loose. We admit that this argument may be correct under certain conditions. An animal that feels well will act well when loose in a large paddock with nothing to bother him, but in order that a man may judge a horse's action correctly he must have the animal walked and trotted straight away from him and straight back towards him, and this is impossible, except in those that have been taught to lead. At the same time, we can make excuses for the sucker that will not lead, but in all older classes manners on the halter should be demanded. The colt should be taught to lead straight at either a walk or a trot, and to stand to attention when asked to, and should also be taught to allow himself to be handled. Other qualities than action are, of course, essential, and in order to judge these the judge must be able to examine the animal well with his eye, and in some cases it is necessary to handle him, or look at his mouth to determine age.

The harness classes should also have better manners than are often shown. In any class of harness horse good manners are essential. The horse or horses should be taught to go at the different gaits freely at the will of the driver, should stand well to attention when asked, should back well and steadily, etc. Take the carriage class for instance: A restive, nervous, fidgety horse, or one or both of a team renders the work of the judge unpleasant and unsafe, and endangers the safety of the driver and other exhibitors. A horse or team that refuses to stand, but will rear, plunge, kick, etc., and may also act badly when in motion, should not be taken in consideration in the awarding of the prizes, but be ordered out of the ring, notwithstanding the fact that the exhibit may be of superior merit and probably worthy of first place provided it had manners. A carriage horse is essentially a pleasure and family horse; hence, he should be safe and easily managed under mostly all circumstances, and, notwithstanding all superior qualities he may possess, he should not be given a prize, or, in fact, allowed to compete unless he has sufficiently good manners to at least ensure the safety of those about him. The same remarks apply, to a greater or less extent, to all classes of harness horses, and a judge is quite justified in overlooking an entry that does not possess these manners, as horses should be judged in accordance with the qualities they exhibit in relation to the class in which they are shown, not for what they have been or what they will be, or what they would be if better educated, but for what they are at the time of judgment, and an ill-mannered or vicious carriage horse is a very undesirable animal, even though indications are such as to lead the judge to suppose that he would be all right after a little more careful handling and education.

In the saddle classes manners are a point that are often, apparently, not valued highly enough by either exhibitors or judges. An ill-mannered or imperfectly-trained saddle horse is very uncomfortable to ride, and should not be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes, for, notwithstanding the probability that he will, with a little more schooling, make a very valuable animal, he has not yet had that schooling, hence is not valuable for the purpose for which he is shown. He should stand well to attention, should show the different gaits, viz., walk, trot and canter, and should take any of these gaits readily, responding promptly to the will of his rider, indicated by rein, word, heels or knees. He should not tug on the bit, nor yet refuse to bear slightly upon it. If asked to leave the other