

could expropriate existing elevators, and another clause providing that a Government elevator will not be constructed at any point until a petition asking for the same, signed by sixty per cent. of the grain-growers contributory to such point, is presented.

The Government bill was passed at the recent session of the Legislature. On the Government's request, the Grain-growers' committee submitted four names of men that they would consider capable commissioners. The Government has not yet decided on a commission. It is hoped, however, to have definite action taken before the crop of 1910 begins moving to market.

### Results from Apple Orchards.

Public skepticism of calculated results is well founded. "Figures never lie, but liars can figure," is a saw with considerable significance. Not how much a man estimates he can do, but how much he does do, in the face of the various disabilities he has to grapple with, is what people want to know. Hence the great value of figures from actual demonstration work, such as carried on in our orchard last season. The Pacific Coast is a prolific breeding-ground for big stories, indisputable facts being often construed to prove what they do not prove at all. D. Johnson, of Forest, who travelled through the West last year, illustrates the point this way. "Three years ago, one apple tree in our orchard bore 26 barrels of apples, which made us over \$80, prices that season being good. If that had occurred in British Columbia, they would have figured out the returns from an acre of such trees, planted fifty trees to the acre, as \$4,000, and published it as an example of what could be done in orcharding in their Province or district. Ontario can furnish material for big stories of that kind, too." What is better, this same Province can furnish splendid examples of success in every-day commercial operations, and none, perhaps, more creditable than that of Mr. Johnson himself. Here is a brief account of the business carried on by Mr. Johnson and his brother, J. A. Johnson. It is published without their consent, for they are nothing if not modest.

Johnson Bros. have thirty-five acres of bearing apple orchard, and twelve acres not yet bearing; fifteen acres of plum orchard, ten acres of which is planted as fillers in apple orchard; and twelve acres of peaches, four years old this spring. The gross returns from these orchards last year were \$7,900. Plums were a poor crop with them in 1909, and prices bad. The peach orchard will have its first crop of importance this year. In addition to their own orchards, they have about ten acres rented. Two evaporators use 500 bushels of apples each per day, one of these being in the orchard, the other at Wyoming. They make their own barrels, and use everything in the apple orchard, even to the peelings and seeds. Last year they had 120 hands employed in orchards, farms, evaporators and cooper shops. "We are still only playing on the edge of our possibilities," says Mr. Johnson. "We intend to stay in the business, and endeavor to extend much larger than we have yet done. All this has developed from the system of co-operation we adopted at Forest, which has enabled us to realize better returns for the fruit, and given an impetus to the business."

One other instance may be here cited. In Norfolk Co., Ont., six or eight years ago apple-growers were discouraged, and orchards were valued at less than vacant land alongside. Co-operation was adopted, bringing in its wake improvement in cultural practice. To-day, apple orchards around Simcoe are selling for \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, and it was estimated, a short time ago, that 30,000 apple trees would be set out this spring, besides large quantities of other stock. Speaking before the Fruit-growers of Nova Scotia, Robt. Thompson, of St. Catharines, Ont., said the land in his district, since people had begun to plant more fruit trees, had doubled in value, and was now worth \$1,000 per acre. "You people here," (in Nova Scotia), he added, "are in the same way; land here is worth just as much as with us, or as it is in British Columbia. Don't any of you gentlemen who are growing apples in this Annapolis Valley let anyone tempt you to move out of Nova Scotia, even to British Columbia. You will be disappointed if you do."

### Farming Outlook Best.

"The Farmer's Advocate" of last week contained reviews of the remarkable progress of agriculture in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in common with other Eastern Provinces of Canada. That the basic industry of the country should be thus advancing in peaceful prosperity is encouraging, and likewise significant, when we reflect that at the same time, labor and capital in the industrial centers, such as the coal-mining districts, were at each other's throats, like wolves. This condition, coupled with the greatly-increased cost of living in towns, should give pause to young men who are tempted to leave the farm for other pursuits that, on the surface, seem more alluring. The fear has been expressed that the naval programme being inaugurated in Canada may prove disquieting to some young men on Maritime farms, by turning their attention to that service or to the industrialism of the dock-yards. But now that farming has fairly entered upon so auspicious an era, young men of sagacity will think twice before dropping that which is sure and peaceful for more hazardous pursuits, too often associated with tendencies decidedly mischievous. Those who are disposed to sympathize with the naval propaganda may lend their aid through growing high-priced products for the participants to use. In the meantime, young men of capacity are well advised in sticking to the land. The 20th century is the century of the farm.

### A New Era in American Politics.

A considerable body of intelligent United States citizens, notably among the Republican persuasion, have been insuring with a grand surge. That tariff-revision farce lent the movement great impetus, adding to its ranks many who had formerly been disposed to stick to the party and its organization through thick and thin. The overthrow of Cannonism was a natural sequence of this unshackling revolt. The insurgent movement is typified, if not led, by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, a noted journalist, of Indiana, who not only opposed the Payne-Aldrich tariff in debate as an evasion of Republican promises, but, Daniel of Daniels, voted against it! thereby violating the party organizer's most sacred canon, namely, that it is for the leaders to think, and the rest to vote, in harmony with their dictum. In a recent magazine article, Senator Beveridge lays down the principle that, instead of the party being paramount to the citizen, and the organization paramount to the party; instead of rival factions merely scheming for power that they may fatten on public (and private) spoil—instead of all this, the growing body of independent party voters, and the further considerable body of out-and-out independent electors, will render it increasingly necessary for political parties to succeed by serving their country well, the party being the servants, not the masters, of the state.

## HORSES.

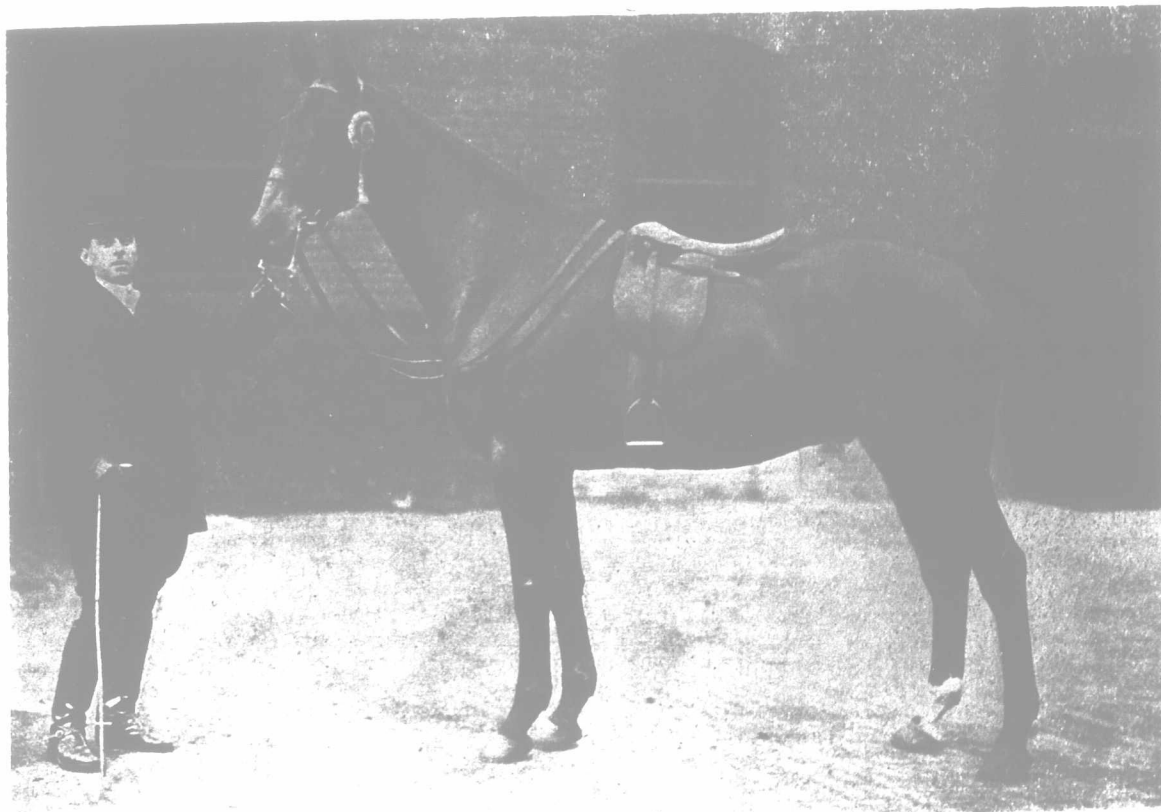
### The Hunter Breed of Horses.

There is little need to search the history of Hunters. They are a class of horse, rather than a breed, and have been evolved from the best available riding horses from the early days of British history. The Danes may have added to the stock of small, strong horses, and possibly the Norfolk cobs originated thus. It was not until after the Norman conquest that horses approaching the Hunter type were brought to England, and crossed with the pony indigenous to Britain. Nor was it until after the Crusades that our ancestors learned to appreciate the quality of riding horses. Having then seen the Eastern horses, which for centuries had been the glory of all the old dynasties of the then foremost nations of the world, and, profiting by this knowledge, they brought back with them the germs of Hunter blood.

It has been well said that the crossing of blood is important in improving the race of animals. In horses, in particular, the delineaments of parents for generations back are plainly apparent through a long line of descent to the practiced eye of a close observer. Residents of Eastern Canada to-day, whose memory carries them back sixty to seventy years, can recall the type and characteristics of descendants of the grand old gray Thoroughbred stallion, Imported Messenger, in generations living many decades after that remarkably prepotent sire had been buried, with suitable obsequies and honors. And although in the breeding of Hunters at the present day it may not be deemed necessary to take the studbook as an entire guide, yet one must look into the breeding, attributes and points of both sire and dam in order to secure a true type of horse for hunting purposes, if that type is designed to be of the highest standard of Hunter.

In 1885, the Hunter's Improvement Society of Great Britain was formed, which has worked assiduously ever since in the cause of Hunter breeding, and now consists of nearly 2,000 members. It holds an important show every spring in London, when it offers nearly £1,200 in prizes, and, besides, gives medals, both gold and silver, at all leading shows in the country where Hunter prizes are offered. It has also established a Hunter Studbook, very carefully compiled, in which a large number of stallions and mares are entered. Thoroughbred sires have been almost exclusively used, and have been most successful during the last half century in building up the breed. First-class jumping blood did not spring from horses of any great size, but rather from those of medium size, thus a sound breed is more likely to be built up than from a larger type.

The breeding of Hunters in Ireland is one of the most important industries of the country, and one in which Irish farmers, as a rule, take particular interest, one of the principal reasons for which is that by far the greater number of holdings in the hands of tenant-farmers are small in size, and in the chief horse-breeding districts a great deal of the land is in grass, and comparatively little under arable cultivation; and even where there is arable land, the soil is light and friable, easily worked, and does not require heavy



Hunter Gelding, "Broadwood."

Seven years old. Champion, London Hunter Show, 1910. Sire Red Eagle.