

himself to the demands of the varying agricultural development, versatile in his method of investigating the many problems that confront the farmer, apt in setting before the public the practical results of his work, and with an experience in farming in the Province in which the farm is located. Needless to say a man of these various endowments is not easily available but we believe the services of a man with these many attributes is to be had from among Manitoba farmers.

Grit.

How many people stop within touch of the goal? Probably a large proportion of the world's failures are made by men who quit on the verge of success. Discovering their mistake, they blame their "luck." Luck is the illusion of the faint-hearted. Success comes to those with grit and resolution. All people meet discouragements. All come sooner or later to a point where they feel there is no use going on. That is the time the plucky man wins out. The brilliant one often goes down right here before the plodder. One of the most important factors of success is the ability to keep on doing one's best work in the face of discouraging circumstances. The time you feel like quitting is the time to keep on with grim determination. In the refrain of the poem: "It's sticking to it will carry you through it, Roll up your sleeves again."

Some Conclaves of Dominion Breed Societies.

By reason of his geographical location the western breeder of pure bred stock of whatever kind has been pretty much like the little boy who had not the price to go into the fair-ground but was forced to peep through knot holes. The boy has to judge by the noise, what goes on inside and the western man has to rely largely on his agricultural paper; necessarily that medium, accurate and excellent though it be, cannot portray to him as vividly, the individuality of his fellow members as would his own eye and brain; yet none the less we feel that a report by one of the staff, a member of the several societies and thereby enabled to become a participant in debate or construction of a policy, will be informative and therefore appreciated by our readers. We think the term "society" better than association, owing to their exclusiveness. The breed societies possessing most interest for westerners at present are the Shorthorn, Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Swine, Holstein and Ayrshire. In these associations attempts are being made to work out problems of national import, unfortunately in some cases by men rather provincial in ideas.

The Shorthorn Association has made greatest progress in dismantling itself of provincial selfishness and to-day Manitoba and Alberta have the representation on its directorate they were entitled to. Saskatchewan yet lacks, but another year should see that remedied. A dead set was made by one or two at the editor of this paper on account of a criticism made by him of the D. S. H. B. A. but it was ineffectual, as the poll showed him to be third in the contest by six men for the five positions. His election was due entirely to several westerners, notably Peterson, Mutch, Eckford, Logan, Barron and a number of eastern Canadians who realised that to retain the sympathy of the West adequate representation must be given; that one or two Manitoba men opposed was expected and forgiven. Aside, however, from this, the election brought to our attention the fact that there is need either for a Shorthorn Senate or some pruning out of dead wood, and one cannot help admiring the candor of W. D. Flatt, who out of the Shorthorn business, promptly and properly resigned office. There is abundant need for his example to be followed if we are correctly informed. The interesting information was also gleaned that in the D. S. H. B. A. an unwritten law exists that the vice president for Ontario must be elected to the second vice presidency, which when thought out means that no province save Ontario can ever elect to the presidency or vice-presidencies, possibly those honors are due to Ontario for having borne the burden in days gone by, but in order to avoid a contretemps in the future, that law should be incorporated in the bylaws. In a word the D. S. H. B. A. is flourishing, is learning economy and fast becoming Dominion in organization, it is unquestionably the leader of all Canadian Breed Societies. Would that we could speak so nicely of the Clydesdale chaps, fine fellows individually, but impregnated with the crab-apple juice of sectionalism which finds expression chiefly in lauding one's neighbor to the skies and perhaps electing him to the directorate.

The president noting the determined front of the western men at the D. S. H. B. A. endeavored to postpone, in which he was successful, by fair words, representation to the West, giving as his excuse that as certain problems were yet to be worked out, 'they needed the best men and best thought', which is true enough,—the Clydesdale Association is certainly in dire need. This need could have been relieved, to a great extent, by two or three western men and a Quebec man as directors. But we would urge our readers to aid us in covering the Canadian Scotch Draft Horse Society with a mantle of charity, undoubtedly their conservatism prompts them to make haste slowly and—to overlook the western market.

The Shire Society did better though fewer in numbers than the other draft horse society, the few are broader in their views and anxious to push their favorite breed to the confines of Canada and the outposts of advanced agriculture;—may they succeed!

What is now needed is to convert the Hereford men to a more generous frame of mind, and to arrange the meet of the National Records Board at a convenient time; all the breed societies and Records Board should meet about the same period even if two weeks had to be devoted to the convention, so that members in the Central, Western, and far Eastern Canada may not be debarred from attendance on account of the great expense for transportation and loss of time. If one were to judge by the apathy shown regarding the development of the West, if we except endeavors to raise the tariff, the effects of the Ice Age has not yet passed from some small portions of Ontario—but courage my brothers, the dawn of better things is in sight!

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The above association and its annual exhibition has in the past, and until the last two or three years, been a valuable asset to Western Canada from the immigration standpoint.

That it has gone back, dating from the time it was the Dominion Fair, cannot be denied, and compared with the two other Dominion Shows, already held, was a failure, all things considered.

Graft has been mentioned by some as a reason for the failure of the show, we are loath to believe it, would rather suggest the exhibition has been considered, and run as a hobby of some business men, and as is usual with hobbies, such rarely pay their way.

The annual report starts out to say, "your directors have to report another year of progress in the history of the Winnipeg Industrial," if such a sentiment really expresses the views of the directorate, we do not wonder at the efforts of Nature to cleanse the grounds by copious rains. Two ideas stood out in the discussion at the annual meeting, which we shall take up in the order of their importance. First, the suggestion of Mr. F. W. Drewry that a manager should be appointed, which is a sign of returning sanity in the conduct of exhibition affairs; it is incomprehensible to us why the 1905 arrangement was experimented with as it was; not one of the directorate, most of them business men, even if not closely in touch with the needs of a modern agricultural and industrial exhibition, yet would not for a minute run their business on such a system. Certainly a manager is needed, and a good one, a man with some training in the work, with energy and integrity, in whom the people of the country will have confidence. If a man can be secured with the proper qualifications, a stranger, all the better, so that he would not be badgered to find places for friends. The Industrial is too important an exhibition to be experimented with any longer, it is no toy to be used as a diversion for a few weeks during the summer. There are some directors who work like Trojans, without remuneration and the least that can be done is to give them an up-to-date manager to advise and work with. Complaints in the past have been many, and the friction engendered bad, and the reputation given the city and country tributary to it, worse. There is absolutely no reason why a good exhibition cannot be maintained in Winnipeg, but it would seem that everybody has so much to do with their own private business, that the exhibition has suffered. We believe the manager at Toronto of the Canadian National gets \$5000 a year, the manager of the R. A. & I. Society, New Westminster \$2000 and we believe, the importance of the position here warrants a salary starting with \$3000 for a man to give his entire time to the work. A deficit this year of over \$4500, when a considerable sum had been used at the end of 1904 to wipe out a deficit, shows that the old system of running the show has been

at fault. Criticisms are easy things to make, to construct and build up a successful fair is a harder piece of work. We would suggest, first get a thoroughly competent manager; put the fair back to one week, not a five day but a six day fair; cut down the expenditure for attractions, have the races run straight, and regulate the midway or better abolish it altogether.

An item of expenditure of \$10,000 for improving grounds and buildings suggests the idea, after a pretty thorough inspection of the place last year, that value was not got for that expenditure by the Association. The attempt to blame the failure of the show solely upon the location of the grounds is a palpable excuse, and does not augur well for the future of the exhibition. If the feeling throughout the country regarding the show is maintained, neither the Association nor city need worry as to the size of the grounds, such will be ample for the next quarter of a century.

HORSE

Stick to type again this year, the doctrine is just as good now as ever it was.

Some of those farm horses from Ontario seem to come pretty high; no wonder the horse breeding industry is flourishing down there.

Our suggestion with regard to the registration of short pedigree horses was taken up at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain. They are conscious of neglect over there.

During 1905, 653 Clydesdales were exported from Scotland, Canada taking 485, the States 61, South America 53, Italy 17, Russia 16, Australia 12, South Africa 5 and New Zealand 4. Of the Canadian purchases about one third were horses and two thirds mares.

A lot of questions are coming to us which indicate that many horses get sadly out of condition during winter. This is a cold climate and horses require considerable grain to maintain themselves, then they need exercise to assist them in making the best use of their feed. Horses cannot be kept in good health when constantly stabled no matter how much they are fed, nor can they live healthily unless they get outside a few hours each day.

The Syndicate System and Fees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to lay before your readers my opinion upon the question of securing stallions and the common methods of using them.

As to the syndicate system of buying, the prices which are paid, are out of all proportion to the service fee obtainable. The common result is dissatisfaction.

When a syndicate buy at, say \$2500, which is an average price, their first effort usually is to try and make the horse pay for itself at once. If they get a large custom, they over do and injure their horse; in some cases I have seen them totally ruin it, or if they do not get the custom, they disagree. It would be much better for a dozen or so to buy, primarily, for their own use, and not go to the great expense and petty trouble of travelling for public use (unless they can get a larger fee than the usual \$15 insurance). Let some one work the horse, moderately, for his keep, and neighbors who were near enough could use him also. To attain the best results in colts, I would not use a valuable horse to more than ninety mares, (less would be better), a very good average to get actually paid for is fifty per cent, this is only \$675, as a business transaction this is a straight loss. It may be made up in a great improvement in the quality of the stock to the owners, but it is those who do not own who get the greatest advantage. I think that stallion owners should certainly join together and make their customers take some small share of the risk. They should pay at least \$5 for service, whether they have a foal or not, that is all they would risk, where the owner risks thousands.

This is the account of a \$2500 stallion: Interest at 8 per cent (a very small interest considering the very risky property), \$200; depreciation in value, putting life of horse