

Western Canada and vice-versa, if the diverse expressions re the tariff, culture, etc., are safe criteria to judge by.

Latterly we have been pleased to note a difference in the tone towards the Englishman by the Canadian press and people; in the East one hears an opinion given, that the newcomers are likely to be the salvation of that section from the threatened stagnation, a result of the draining off of their youth by the West. The average Englishman is as good a man as the average Canadian or any other nationality, and the best type of the former is as good, judged by all known standards, as any that walk. The English are needed in Canada, with all their mannerisms or opinions; as a rule they are thorough in their work, deliberate in thought and action, qualities of value in these rushing days, and have a respect for the law and are less hidebound in their political affiliations. It is about time that Canadians abandoned their foolish generalizations re the race to whom they owe all the freedom in education, religion, law and politics, they now possess, and be more charitable in their judgment with those to whom conditions are so vastly different to those under which they were raised. "To point a moral, and adorn a tale," just let us cite the welcome to the Canadian boy, Hamar Greenwood, and yet England has furnished hundreds of similar cases, such as Richard Seddon, to all parts of the world. The English are our own blood, and the more of them we can get

schools to-day. We believe the minimum salary in the Ontario school should be not three hundred but three hundred and fifty dollars, and in the West, four hundred and fifty. Just the other day, we noticed an advertisement for a second class teacher in a well-known Manitoba town, salary \$480; in a town where board and room costs at least four dollars a week; that people expect to get anything worth having for such little money betokens great confidence and the height of credulity. We believe there are serious faults in our school system, but any inferiority in the teachers must be charged to the system of which they are the product. In Ontario, a good farm laborer is worth \$20 a month and board, the latter rated at \$3 a week, in Manitoba \$25 to \$30 a month, board worth \$3 to \$4 a week; and the school teacher charged with the training of young minds ought at least to be worth what the hind, the shepherd or the groom are paid! There can be no permanence in the profession so long as it will not offer a decent living to the average man. Preachers' salaries are admitted on the average to be small and yet such compare very very favorably with that of the teacher; doctors, unless in crowded cities, rarely make less than a thousand dollars a year.

Some of the men at the convention tried to back out of a decidedly bad situation, by claiming their objection was to being coerced; coercion is certainly needed for such gentlemen, and the only mistake made was that it has been delayed

## HORSE

With the aid of a wind shield and two pace makers Dan Patch was able to go a mile in 1.55 at the Minnesota State fair.

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The horse trade in the large markets has considerably varied with the advent of September. It is said lumbermen are buying all the big stuff they can get.

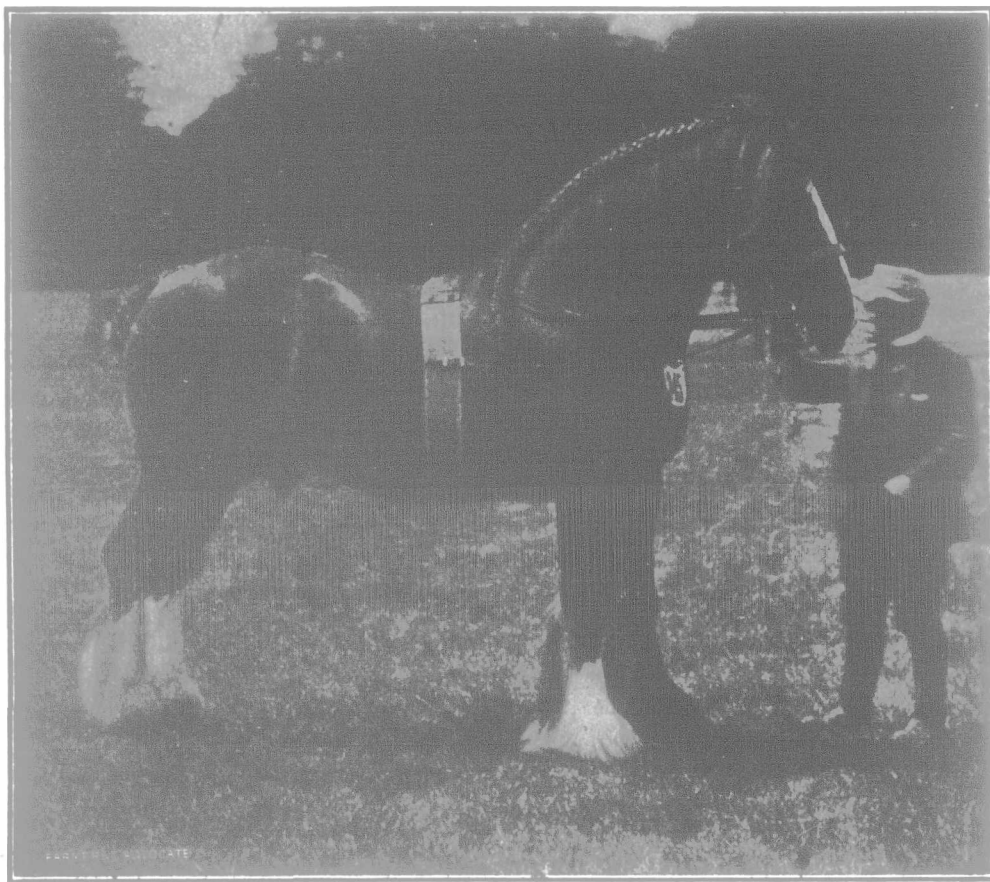
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New South Wales, one of the commonwealths of Australia, has passed a stringent anti-betting law. Betting in clubs, shops or upon the streets is made an offence, as also is the publication in news papers of bets previous to the events upon which odds are laid. The law does not attempt to govern action upon race courses or grounds devoted to sports, but empowers the proprietors to remove betters and restrict the number of race meetings.

### Popularizing the Shire.

#### EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in one of your recent issues an article under the above heading, and I wish to throw a little light into a few items which you refer to. It is a well known fact that the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain is to-day the strongest and the most up-to-date of any breed society in the world; and one of its chief aims has always been to keep the dray in view, that is to say keep the practical side of the draft horse in sight, and not to be led away with any fancy fads or fancies. Thus the Shire has practically been a home required article as there is a constant demand for heavy hauling horses. As for a demonstration of the type of drafters most in favor in the English cities, you ought by all means see to the thousands of heavy draft horses exhibited at the various draft horse parades held chiefly in May in each year. The chief of which are London, Bath, Bolton, Brighton, Bumley, Burton on Trent, Cardiff, Crewe, Croydon, Exeter, Liverpool, Malton, Manchester, Northampton, Oldham, Plymouth, Swansea, Warrington, Sheffield, Glossop, Darlington and other places. The Shire Horse Society offer prizes at most of these parades. The majority of these weight shifters are Shire horses, a great percentage of which are eligible for the stud book. I can assure you it is a sight long to be remembered when you see six hundred of these horses all in one bunch, not one of them weighing less than 1,700 pounds and up to 2,400 pounds; they are chiefly judged by some practical dray contractor and Shire breeder. Thus you get the views of the breeder and worker together, and therefore you get the right type of a draft horse promoted. I have known some of these horses take prizes for eight years in succession, thus proving the wearing capabilities of the Shire on the hard streets. From remarks made to me by some of the largest buyers of draft horses in England the difficulty is always to get weight. You never see them refuse a horse because he is too big, always the other way; it is not so much how long his pasterns are, or how long his pedigree is, but how much weight can be put into the collar, as it is well known that it takes weight to move weight and the average load of one of these horses is from three to four tons; some I have seen with seven tons behind them going their four miles per hour. As for the Clydesdale he is not regarded seriously in England as a heavy draft horse; he is chiefly used for light van work as the geldings of this breed do not possess sufficient weight for the heavy haulage work; besides he seems to be exported chiefly to Canada. Now with regard to the progress made by the Shire in North America, I give you the figures of the Shire horse stud books: 1898, 42; 1899, 72; 1900, 177; 1901, 258; 1902, 270. I have no further record by me but from information I received a few days ago by the largest stud owner in England of these kind of horses, these are his words: "There have been sold to North America more Shires than for fourteen years back and a much higher class of horse." Now from what I can gather in the States and Canada the demand is for bigger and heavier horses, capable of moving larger loads on the congested streets of the busy Western cities. And thus we see the reason for the greater importation of Shires taking



HOLKES MENESTRAL 2nd (22451).  
First in the Aged Shire Stallion Class, Royal Agricultural Show, 1906.

to come to Canada the better, but once here, let us hold out the hand of fellowship to them, and while showing them the advantages they may enjoy in this country, in the possession of land, and comparative freedom from drinking and betting, also not forget that they have many good qualities we can well afford to assimilate, and make part of our national life; let us in fact be blind to any vices, such as cigarette smoking, by not adopting that unfortunate habit, to the one who practises it; but alive and wide awake to their many sterling qualities, such as honesty in business, lack of braggadocio, and the habit of thinking for themselves. The good type of Englishman is one of the best assets Canada can have.

### The Farmers and Teachers' Salaries.

The press reports of the meeting of the Farmers' Association in Toronto recently state that the subject "compulsory school teachers' salaries" provoked a vigorous debate. The president took the stand that it was unjust for the government to compel rural school taxpayers to pay their teachers a salary of at least \$300 a year. It passes belief that a man in these wide-awake days could be found supporting such an idea. We have no sympathy with such littleness of mind and paucity of knowledge, it is just such medievalism as this, which accounts for the emasculation and consequent femininity of our

too long. What is needed is a sound discussion on public school education and our educational system, but it needs discussing by men with some breadth of view, not by the person, farmer or townsman, with a fifty acre brain. Time and again this paper has editorially declared against the assumption by some teachers, that the farmers and parents were hopelessly ignorant of what education should do for their children, and we are just as firmly decided that the advocate of the cheap teacher is an enemy to the state and to the children, whose hope for the future depends largely upon the education they may secure. The rank and file of school trustees are, we believe made in larger moulds, than those referred to above and in making the statements above we wish it understood that such are not limited to farmers; lawyers and other members of the so-called learned professions are equally guilty. Narrowness of view is just as prevalent in the town as in the country the taint is as much urban as rural.

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Agricultural education in the schools is a failure up to date, because of certain things; first, these supposed to teach it, know not whereof they would teach; second, it is taught as a subject dealing with elements instead of beings, which brings us to the third, that the study of agriculture became interesting, from the date teaching in live stock became a part of it.