

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN  
THE DOMINION.

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not only the "type" but also a "shadow." In breeding, as in many other things, the tendency is to run after new things and to relinquish what we have, a course which is not generally wise. As before stated, there is, as a rule, something good in all the breeds, and it is well to seek to retain what is good, and to eliminate what is not desirable, and so to work up to a higher and better ideal by a judicious use of such material as is available. No one can settle the question which is the best breed, and it probably never will be settled to the satisfaction of even a majority of the people. Our counsel, then, is "to be not carried about by every wind of doctrine," but to "hold fast that which is good," and seek to improve on it by careful selection of the best of the breed you have. There never was a time when the number of false prophets in this line was greater than at the present—crying lo here! and lo there!—and it behooves the champions of the breed to stand to their guns with a firm determination to hold the fort and preserve a remnant of the best in each till the people return to the sober second-thought which so often saves from disaster. To our mind, it would be little short of a calamity if the work, representing in many instances the life effort of men of genius, enterprise, and good judgment, in evolving the standard breeds of stock, should be abandoned at the suggestion of impractical people who arrogate to themselves the office of an oracle and undertake to advise those who ought to know more and do know more than they in regard to the question at issue.

### The Manitoba Premier and the Showring.

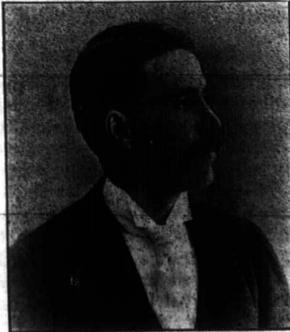
During the Manitoba summer fairs some of the exhibitors in the Shorthorn class, in the disappointment of the moment at being knocked out of the winnings by the exceptionally strong combination brought out by Premier Greenway, said some foolish things about the propriety of men with means like the Premier entering into showring competition with "ordinary farmer breeders." The small-bore political newspapers were quick to pick up the scent and make a first-rate grievance out of it. Such nasty things have been said that it is now announced that Mr. Greenway will not again show his cattle in competition with others. For a number of years past Mr. Greenway has been showing stock at the Industrial, but not a breath of objection was ever heard while his stock was only good enough to get beaten, but now that he possesses a herd that cannot well be beaten in America there

is some big kicking done; but we believe that all this would have been forgotten before another year rolled around had not these political newspapers taken it up.

If there is one thing more than another that the pure-bred live-stock interests of Canada wants, it is the active interest of men of means, men who are not afraid to pay the price for the product of the skill of the breeder in order to strengthen and develop their own herds, and who, by their active participation, help to make prices and to make live-stock breeding fashionable, to the direct benefit of every breeder interested. In Britain, the home of nearly all of our best breeds of live stock, many of the nobility—the Prince of Wales, and even the Queen herself—not only maintain large breeding establishments, but from year to year enter the showrings in open competition, and there can be no doubt that it is this active interest of the moneyed classes that has helped to make our mother country famous the wide world over for the superiority of her live stock.

Another point sometimes lost sight of by some breeders, in the scramble for a bit of prize money, is the fact that those classes are best advertised where competition is keenest and prize money hardest to get. Premier Greenway has done the breed good, and the impetus given by the importation of so many of Canada's best must benefit every breeder of Shorthorns, directly and indirectly. The exhibitors who had forward good animals and failed to get places in the strong classes in the Shorthorn ring are better advertised than those in other classes who got a string of red tickets but had absolutely no competition. We trust that Mr. Greenway will not be discouraged by the unpleasant things that have been said, but will continue to take an active interest in all that pertains to improve the live-stock interests of Manitoba.

Wm. Lochhead, B. A., M. Sc.



NEWLY-APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY,  
O. A. COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.

Wm. Lochhead, the fourth son of Wm. Lochhead, a well-known Scotch farmer, of Elma Township, County of Perth, Ont., was born in 1864. He spent his boyhood on the farm, where he became acquainted with the details of farm work. After a course of six years at the Listowel High School, Mr. L. matriculated into McGill University, Montreal, winning a general proficiency scholarship. Throughout his college course prizes to the value of \$600 fell to his lot. While at McGill he came under the direct influence of Sir Wm. Dawson, then professor of geology and zoology, and whatever success has attended his teaching efforts since his graduation, Mr. L. attributes to the splendid example shown by that grand old man. Immediately after graduation he attended the School of Pedagogy, at Kingston, and entered the ranks of High School teachers; he taught for two years in the Perth College Institute, five years in the Galt College Institute, one year in Napanee College Institute, and two years in the London College Institute. Since graduation he has spent nearly three years in postgraduate work at Cornell University, holding a fellowship for one year. His chief work at Cornell was along the lines of biology and geology, pursuing special studies in entomology, thus qualifying himself for his new sphere of labor at the Ontario Agricultural College.

### A Commendable Revision in the O. A. C. Course.

A notable change has been effected in the length of the Ontario Agricultural College year, which is hoped to work a decided improvement in the value of that already useful institution to the agricultural class. Heretofore the regular course opened on October 1st, and embraced a fall, winter and spring term, and closed the year on June 18th; whereas, the 1898-99 circular shows the year to commence on September 28th, and end with the conclusion of the winter term on April 15th. The Christmas vacation, which formerly occupied from December 22nd till near the end of January, is now to be shortened to about two weeks, ending January 3rd. This has been made possible by the College staff no longer having to go on Farmers' Institute

delegations during January, their places being filled by prominent agriculturists who have for years kept in touch with Institute work and its requirements.

As heretofore, a two years' course will be required for an associate diploma, and in order to cover the work, which previously took six terms, some of the preliminary as well as some of the more technical studies will be dispensed with, which will render the training still more of a practical nature, thus fitting men more particularly for successful practical agriculture, rather than for advanced professorships. The course necessary for the B. S. A. degree has been steadily widening for a number of years, and since some of the ground covered in the first and second years is to be dropped, the graduating course will now be extended over two extra years instead of one, as heretofore. This will allow for wider reading and a more thorough grasp of the studies, which have, to a large extent, been too hastily gone over to become well established in the average student's mind. The shortening of the course, too, will allow the sons of farmers to remain and work at home during most of the busiest portion of the year. This will, it is hoped, induce many an ambitious rural youth to undertake the course who may not have been able to remain from home most of the year, and it will also make it possible for a willing student to earn a larger proportion of his expenses at the College.

### Canadian Live Stock Records Uniting.

Following as good results of the visit of the deputation—consisting of Arthur Johnston, then President of the Dominion Shorthorn Association; Wm. Linton, and Henry Wade, Secretary of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire Breeders' Association—to the Maritime Provinces last fall to attend the Provincial fairs and address the breeders on the necessity of encouraging only one Herd Book for Canada, comes the handing over of the copyright, manuscript and goodwill of the Prince Edward Island Shorthorn and Ayrshire Herd Books to the Dominion Shorthorn and Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, respectively, by Mr. Chas. C. Gardiner, the originator, proprietor and custodian of those books from the commencement. This gentleman deserves commendation for the pains and expense assumed in straightening out the pedigrees of cattle imported by the Government Farm at Falconbridge, in that Island, which were in a state of confusion when he was made chairman of the committee by the Government. Mr. Gardiner has parted with these interests on very reasonable terms. A great many registrations are also coming in from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick since the visit to the Maritime Provinces of the deputation. Our readers will also remember that the amalgamation of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Quebec with the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association was satisfactorily consummated some months ago.

### Advance, Canada!

THE COMING LAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTS.

The following significant utterances appear in a recent issue of the *St. James Gazette*, one of the very foremost journals of London, England:

"No reader of this paper needs to be told how intimately the future of the Empire is bound up with the progress and prosperity of Canada. We look to her not only to breed loyal sons and daughters of the blood, but to form an ever-growing market for our manufactures, and in return to become our great source of food supply beyond the seas. It is a matter of mutual advantage. The more she can produce and the more we buy from her, the more will she be able to buy from us in return. Her capacity for production is virtually unlimited. The gold rush, which has recently turned attention to the Dominion in such a dramatic fashion, is merely an episode in its history, though one that will have an important influence in attracting the men and money that are needed to develop the real and lasting resources of the country. These are to be found in its soil, which is capable of producing all the staple foodstuffs that we need in abundance. At present a mere beginning has been made. A glance at the map will show that the settled and cultivated land is just a narrow strip running from east to west. The amount of room that still remains for expansion runs into figures which can hardly be realized by those who are accustomed to the cramped limits and little distances of the Old World. The future of Canada lies chiefly in the development of these magnificent agricultural resources, and it should be a matter of the greatest interest to us to know what is being done in this direction. By an intelligent appreciation of Canadian effort, and by spreading information with regard to its aims and results, we can all do something to assist on this side of the water."