

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

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It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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safe to send out from an infected district, surely similar treatment would make stock brought in from the States, where it is said not to exist, quite as safe, and should be ample protection. In view of the benefit it would be to the West to have access to the nurseries of Dakota and Minnesota, it has been proposed by some that the Government make special provision for Manitoba and the Territories, and have all stock properly inspected and disinfected, for that matter, at the port of entry. The Horticultural Society has been vigorously pressing its claims on the authorities, and we understand that the Minister of Agriculture has instructed Dr. Jas. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm, to come up and look into the case.

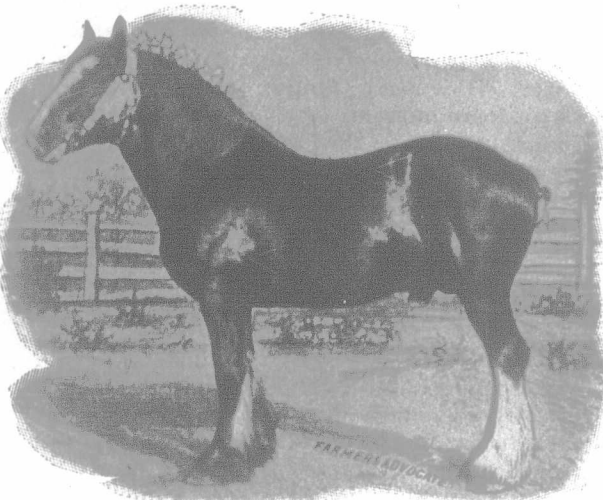
The West Wants Cheap Lumber.

Canadian lumbermen have been pressing their claim upon the Federal Government for the imposition of a duty on lumber. Of course, it is not for the purpose or with the expectation of raising the price to the public, but simply to place the Canadian lumberman on an equal footing with the American lumberman, who has a duty of \$2 per thousand on sawn lumber imported into that country from Canada. It is merely that "we may have reciprocity in tariffs." But in spite of these assurances the following paragraph appears in a memorandum laid before the Government by one of the chief petitioners—Mr. Waldie, President of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.:

"Now, we desire to call your attention to the grounds of opposition to a duty upon lumber presented by a section of the Province of Manitoba. Ten years ago the Province of Manitoba had not reached the position it now occupies. The population of nearly 250,000 people, with the liberal grants that have been made by the Dominion Government for the development of that Province, and are still being made to induce immigration from foreign countries, makes it unnecessary for special consideration being given to that Province to the detriment of Ontario, which has necessarily to bear a

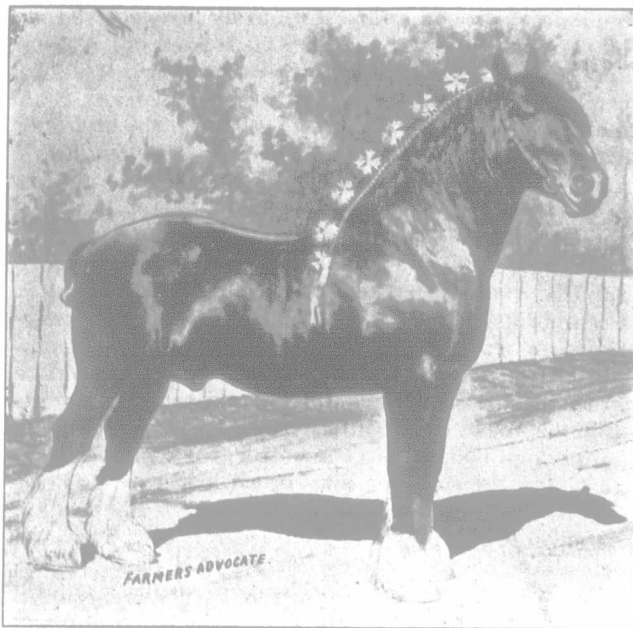
large portion of the expense of government and development. We desire that Manitoba shall prosper, but the condition of the farmer in Manitoba to-day is not what it was a few years ago. In fact, farm lands with buildings upon them are to-day bringing as high prices in the older sections of Manitoba as they are in the Province of Ontario. And there is no argument that can be used to prove that Manitoba should have free lumber that would not apply in favor of Manitoba having free agricultural implements. A plow, a seeder and a mow are, in fact, more necessary than the erection of large buildings."

This is the old story that Manitoba and the Territories are under such tremendous obligations to Ontario for furnishing the funds wherewith to develop this country, that we should not object now if called upon to contribute towards the development of Ontario's industries. If such were the case that we are so deeply indebted to Ontario, she



LYON MACGREGOR (Imp.) [2308].
Sweepstakes and First-prize 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion.
OWNED BY ROBT. DAVIES, TORONTO.

should be all the more anxious to see the West prosper, and as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has time and again tried to point out, one of the most important factors in developing this country is cheap lumber. The tendency of the Western farmer is to spread his efforts too much; his land is consequently getting weedy and impoverished, not from lack of fertility so much as lack of humus—root fiber. The remedy is in greater concentration, a rotation system which must include seeding down to grass to get the soil back into proper mechanical condition. We refer to the older and more thickly settled districts where farm lands "are bringing as



YOUNG DUKE OF FIFE (Imp.) [2463].
First-prize Clydesdale Stallion. Foaled in 1892.
OWNED BY GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

high prices as they are in Ontario." (It must be the cost of the buildings that put them up so high.) Once the farmer has the grass, he will keep more stock to utilize it, raise and feed more beef cattle, go more into dairying and other lines of stock-raising; but to do this profitably, he must have proper buildings and facilities for caring for the stock during six months of the year. In the mixed farming sections and all the new settlements good buildings are an absolute essential, and before our settlers can be expected to be prosperous and contented, they must be provided with warm, comfortable, roomy houses.

Cheap Lumber. Perhaps there is no one thing that would conduce more to the rapid development,

to the contentment and prosperity of the West than cheap lumber. Probably nine out of every ten farmers in the West who, at the last general election, marked their ballots for the Liberal candidates, did so feeling confident that if that party got into power we would have not only rough lumber, but dressed lumber, and all kinds of agricultural implements, etc., practically free of duty. For years this country has been taxed for the benefit of Ontario and manufacturing Canada, and as yet has been afforded little relief. Surely the Liberal Government would not dare to impose an additional tax on the farmer of Manitoba and the Northwest by putting a duty on lumber.

The Canadian Horse Show.

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE EARL OF MINTO—SOME SUGGESTIONS—THE CLASSES REVIEWED.

The fifth annual Canadian Horse Show, which was held in the spacious and well-fitted Armories, Toronto, on April 13th, 14th and 15th, was by all odds the most successful event of its kind ever held in Canada. It will be remembered that last year the show was run in conjunction with a military tournament, which together occupied four days of three sessions each. This year the three sessions of each of the three days were filled with interesting competitions of horses and horsemanship, except the pleasing feature of the musical ride, which took place during fifteen minutes of each evening's programme, which invariably lasted till near midnight. An exhibition of the best in Canadian equine form and finish is fittingly a society event, which, indeed, the show was this year in perhaps a greater degree than ever before. The interest of this feature was no doubt increased by reason of the presence of the Earl and Countess of Minto, who set the affair in motion and occupied one of the boxes during most of the afternoons and evenings. In reply to an address presented to the Governor-General and his excellent lady, the Earl expressed his pleasure at being present, not only to see the grand exhibition of horses, but also to make the acquaintance of the breeders and exhibitors. He expressed his confidence that the organizers of such a show have in view more than the mere success of big attendances and financial successes. "What they are aiming at," continued the Earl, "is the production of a superior class of horses, with a view to the opening up not only of the British market, but the markets of other countries. In my opinion the future looks prosperous for this trade. Where I live in the south of Scotland, a large number of Canadian horses are being bought. I know personally of one gentleman at Dumfries, and have been told of others in the City of Glasgow, who are dealing largely in Canadian horses. For my own part, I have had several opportunities of sitting behind Canadian horses, and have always found them good horses, showing excellent quality and speed. There is an inclination on the part of the gentlemen in England to buy Canadian horses for smart carriage work. I know of several friends of mine who have done so. They are no doubt influenced a good deal by the tremendously high prices the London dealers ask for carriage horses. Still, it is also fair to say that the general soundness and excellence of imported Canadian horses has also a good deal to do with it.

"In this connection, I would impress upon Canadians engaged in the trade the necessity of careful judgment in the importing of horses. What you have chiefly to consider is the source of production, the manner in which these horses are bred, and remembering that, you may accomplish a great deal. It is my opinion that a great deal might be accomplished by instructing the farmers as to the proper manner of rearing and breeding horses, because if you have good stallions it does not do to neglect the importance of having good mares."

Continuing, he remarked: "I have one more word of advice to Canadian breeders. They make a great mistake in docking horses intended for the British and other markets. Personally I do not object to docking. Very often it improves a horse in appearance which is intended for sporting or hunting. From a breeder's or the first seller's point of view it is entirely wrong. It closes two markets to him, namely, the military and the carriage horse markets. Persons do not care to buy docked horses for smart carriage purposes. To the first sellers or breeders it is, therefore, a mistake to dock horses. If the purchasers choose to dock them, well and good." After a few further remarks, His Excellency declared the great show open.

The success of the show in the matter of exhibits was highly satisfactory. The entries exceeded those of the shows of '97 and '98 by upwards of one hundred, and the average quality of the exhibits showed a marked improvement. The absence of Mr. J. S. Bratton's entries of harness and saddle stock from East St. Louis, Mo., and of Mr. Alex. Galbraith's draft numbers from Janesville, Wis., was deeply regretted, as some toppers were expected from amongst them. Good as they might have been, they would have had no walkover with the excellent horses that appeared in the classes where they had entered. In the saddle and harness classes especially there was decided improvement, both in numbers, merit of entries, and in fitting. The draft classes, too, showed improvement, but not more so than the improved condition of the heavy horse trade would warrant. It was a matter for regret from a farmer's standpoint that the rule of