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EDITORIAL.

Toronto's Opportunity.

Recognizing the need for a distinct advance in the facilities of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, in order to sustain its position as a leader in the present era of remarkable Canadian progress, the management, at the close of the last fair, took stock of the situation. Through the press and otherwise, the mind of the Toronto people was gauged, and the views of those prominently identified with the chief industries of the Province were carefully taken into account. From every point of view it was felt that the beginning of the new century was a fitting opportunity to carry out the imperative work of improvement. To this end plans have been prepared and approved for the erection of an immense new Manufacturers' or Main Building, containing 100,000 square feet of floor space and estimated to cost over \$100,000; a new Dairy Building (which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has repeatedly urged), 240 feet long by 60 feet wide, divided into different departments for the exhibit of butter and cheese, dairy utensils and a working dairy, and costing \$15,000; and a new Art Gallery costing \$10,000. A by-law to provide the money for the erection of these buildings will be voted on by the citizens of Toronto on the 31st of May, and if carried, as there appears to be every probability of its being so, the work will be proceeded with at once. The consensus of opinion among the business men of the city, and, in fact, among all who have given the subject due consideration, is that an investment in these permanent improvements is fully warranted by the returns that will accrue; and, in view of the immense numbers of prominent people from the Pan-American, as well as from Eastern and Western Canada, who will take in the Toronto Show from August 26th to September 7th this season, the latter must put its best foot forward. Many of the present buildings are out of date and wholly inadequate for the needs of so great a show. Toronto cannot afford to invite the foreign visitor without making the improvements suggested and doing it in a liberal spirit. The vote should be overwhelmingly in favor of the by-law.

In the event of the erection of the new Main Building, it is proposed to use the present Crystal Palace for the exhibit of vehicles, and the present Music Pavilion will be set apart as a "Women's Building."

The prize list has been revised, and will be found to contain many special and attractive features, including judging competitions for farmers and farmers' sons, buttermaking competition, sheep-shearing competitions, and other competitive tests in several departments. As the Toronto Fair immediately precedes the show of cattle at the Pan-American, special inducements are offered to breeders to show at Toronto. The list of prizes offered for Shorthorns alone amount to \$2,200, half of this amount being given by the Industrial and the other half by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Since the manufacturers of Canada are not exhibiting to any extent at Buffalo, they are, we understand, going to make an extra display this year at Toronto and other Canadian exhibitions. The prize lists will be ready for distribution about the end of this month. Manager Hill's correspondence indicates that there will undoubtedly be a much larger attendance of visitors from outside of Canada at the Toronto Fair this year than usual, many of whom will, without doubt, be on the lookout for good stock; hence, the breeders of Ontario should put forth a special effort to make

the display one that will be a credit to this country, and the same should be said in regard to agricultural exhibits generally.

Extension of Canadian Pure-bred Stock Trade.

The recent purchase in Canada, by Mr. Alex. Bruce, in conjunction with Mr. Wm. Nelson, of Liverpool, England, of a number of Shorthorn bulls for shipment to the Argentine Republic, in South America, elsewhere referred to in detail in this issue of the ADVOCATE, while not the pioneer exportation of pure-bred stock from this country to that—a trial consignment or two having been made a few years ago by Mr. W. C. Edwards, of Russell County, Ontario—indicates the possibility of a new and particularly desirable market for Canadian pure-bred stock, should the venture prove a financial success, as it is earnestly hoped it may. The present relations between Great Britain and the Argentine in regard to the importation and exportation of live stock, owing to recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, are such as to prohibit, for the time being, trade in that line, and the South American cattle-breeders in the meantime, in looking around for available supplies, have naturally turned their attention to Canada and the United States, where, for nearly a century, such stock has been propagated from importations from the parent land and bred with a gratifying degree of success, adding immensely to the value of the farm stock—and, consequently, to the wealth—of both countries on this side of the sea. It is well known that Argentine breeders are discriminating buyers, that the best is none too good for them, and that they are not open to the imputation of haggling over the price if the quality of the animals is good enough to suit them. A knowledge of the discretion used by our new customers in buying should prove an incentive to Canadian breeders to produce superior stock in large numbers, giving the necessary care and treatment to ensure their best development, in order that we may secure and hold the trade that has been opened.

The increasing interprovincial trade resulting from the rapid development of the West, the general prosperity prevailing in the country, and the demand for pure-bred stock from the Maritime Provinces and also from the sister Provinces of British Columbia and the Northwest, is gratifying and encouraging to breeders in all sections of the Dominion.

The organization of the Dominion and Provincial Stock Breeders' Associations is properly credited with much influence in bringing about this increased trade by their successful efforts to secure from the railway companies favorable freight rates for the shipment of registered pedigreed stock, making it possible and practicable to spread the influence of good blood over wide areas of the Dominion, a policy which we are confident will prove profitable in the near future to the railway companies as well as to the farmers. The opening up and settlement of new sections of the country results in the production of commodities the transportation of which brings revenue to the roads, and so the improvement of the breeding and quality of live stock brings trade and commerce in the shipment, for home and foreign consumption, of a better class of stock and of its products in the form of beef, bacon, mutton, wool, milk, butter, cheese, poultry, etc., and the benefit to producers and carriers is mutual.

The United States, our natural outside market for this class of stock, owing to its nearness and the adaptability of large areas of its territory for stock-raising, will doubtless continue to take a large share of our surplus, as it has done in the past, and

all that is needed to give the fullest scope to this great industry is the removal of the unnecessary and galling restrictions which, under the guise of protection, and at the whim of interested officialism, have been fastened upon it, vexatiously hampering a trade which, but for this, would be one of our most prosperous and satisfactory enterprises.

Selecting Stud Stock.

Pessimists are already "getting busy" uncovering the mould of the past to find a reason for their fears that, in view of the present activity of the horse market, horse-breeders will overdo the thing in the next few years. Looking at it one way, these pessimistic fellows have a little ground for their fears too, if past breeding by horsemen is taken as a precedent. If any old kind of horse is used as sire or dam, it is quite likely that the market will be glutted if breeding is going on as extensively as reported, for plenty of scrubs are coming to market even now when horses are reported scarce. Keep your good mares on the farm; breed for quality, and you need have no fears that your horses will not find a good market. There is always a place for the good ones.—*Chicago Live Stock World.*

It is true that a horse of only moderate quality, if sound, will sell for a fair price if he suits a certain definite purpose, but it is only the superior few that return a satisfactory profit for the raising. There will probably be a greater percentage of mares in the country bred this season than for a long time, and those that are sound and properly mated will, barring accidents, produce a profitable progeny. That was good advice to keep the good mares on the farm. While quality in the sire and dam are equally important in producing offspring, we can only breed such mares as we possess, while we have more latitude in selecting the sire of 1902 foals. If a farmer wishes to breed more than he has mares suitable, or wishes to breed more than he possesses, he then has to go out and purchase, which affords him an opportunity of selecting the dams of his foals, as well as the sires, and to select these wisely is a matter that one cannot afford to pass over indifferently. As a rule a man possesses a fancy for some particular class of horse, and it is with these he will best succeed, because he will incline to judge them more correctly and give them the detailed attention they require for best results. Unless one possesses that liking for horses that stamps him a horseman, he had better leave horse-breeding to others, as he is more likely to go wrong than right. It has often occurred that the old mare, lame or in other ways defective for work, is chosen to breed, because she has nothing else to do, or can do little else; but while this may prove satisfactory, there is a strong probability that some of her defects will show up in her offspring. The farmer who breeds only this sort is horse-breeder in a very slight degree, only to the extent that he can hardly help himself, although such old mares, when free of hereditary defects, such as ringbone, spavin, roaring, and the like, sometimes do produce well when they themselves are well bred and wisely mated.

Since the horse trade has adjusted itself into classes, the aim in breeding a mare should be to adhere to her particular class as far as possible. To this end, the crossing of breeds should be avoided. While we may expect a handsome looking mare of the light draft type, bred to a good-looking light stallion, to produce a foal midway between them in form and weight, in many cases such crossing will be disappointing in producing an offspring quite different from either parent, probably leggy and altogether lacking in quality, and it is quality that counts in selling a horse. A mare that inclines to any particular desirable type, whether it be draft, roadster, saddle or carriage, should be bred to a stallion of the same breed as her sire, and it