THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

INTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE: W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W. C., England.

b. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.)

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States,

Bagland, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 128. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, so cents per line agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be

6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

y. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

8. ANONYMOUS communications and questions will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.

WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

ETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. BE. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.

We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles. Suggestions How to Improve the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address-THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON, CANADA.

thoroughly satisfactory ventilation system for a stable under a high building. This is a serious objection to a two-story or three-story barn.

Wherefore we are inclining more and more to the opinion that the best stables, from the ventilation standpoint, which we regard as fundamental, are those built in the form of an annex or ell from the main barn; but if we could not build such we would think well of the wooden basement, or at least of a masonry one in which there was a dead-air space in the center.

A point has been raised in favor of the masonry structure on account of its permanence. But is this likely to prove much of an advantage? Will not a masonry building outlast its usefulness? How many barns built forty years ago meet the needs of to-day in their interior econ-Is it reasonable to suppose that barns built in 1907 will be any better adapted to the requirements of 1947? Farm buildings, like farm implements, become out of date, and while we believe in building good barns, we feel justified in raising the question whether it is wise to spend money or to sacrifice immediate efficiency by trying to build for half a century ahead?

Now, we are not disposed to blink at other issues involved in this basement-stable question. For instance, roots, which are so important a factor in Canadian stock-feeding, must be preserved from freezing, and in a position that will involve the minimum of labor in handling. Again, during the past ten years thousands of old barns, the framework of which was sound, have been raised and placed upon concrete or masonry walls, providing stabling and extra storage under one roof in a simpler way than putting in a framework of timber below on a low wall so as to secure the advantage of the boarded wall for the basement. But these difficulties are not insur-

Barn construction is one of the real problems of the day. Where stock are housed and fed, the points to be secured are: First, ventilation and dryness; second, light; third, reasonable com-

fort; and fourth, economy of labor in feeding and other attendance. How to secure these objects with a reasonable outlay is the problem which the intending builder has to face.

Our Maritime Letter.

The season of annual meetings for the various associations connected with agriculture approaches, and the summing up of results, the accounting for this and that of the untoward, the fair promises of greater assiduity for the future on the part of officials, will ring in tones measured and monotonous throughout the land. Many of these associations have lost all appearance of popular approval, and degenerated into mere machines for the election to office of the same old fogies annually. Nothing of consequence to justify their existence is done or attempted to be done; and the regulation official himself, whilst confessing his inactivity and worthlessness at the general meeting, is mortally offended if taken at his own estimate and restored to the ranks again. Some men are apparently made to hinder all progress in solidarity, by getting themselves foisted into executive places, and, by their inanity, killing out all life and energy in them. They hunger and thirst for place, and then, to all intents and purposes, die. Associations, like any other work in life, reflect the sort of man at their heads. Some are worse than useless; others confer a great blessing upon the community they serve. This is certainly the age of associations, but it is also the age of activity in association, of scrutiny of association; and those who are not capable of improving the status of the organizations over which they persist in presiding, to an extent at least satisfying to the reasonable element of their members, should make place for other men.

Agricultural communities in the past, much more so than others, we opine, have evinced a disposition to let a few individuals do pretty much as they chose in these matters. Our farmers generally have not thought of official positions; even in the minor assemblages of rural life, they have not been willing to make the little effort or the slight personal sacrifice involved. The system of departmental organizations, which the country has in recent years afforded. have been pretty zealously operated from the superintendent's office, in many cases the officers of the club, institute or society being imposed simply because they met favor in the organizer's eye; and they have been maintained in those offices, too, in many cases, because of influence at headquarters and the pertinacity with which men adhere to appointments, good or bad, because relinquishment might possibly be construed in the public mind into defective judgment primarily. We will all freely admit that taking things out of the rough, as has been the case in these Provinces, some molding influence should be permitted to the executive in choosing men to captain the institutions having a fatal or favorable influence on a well-outlined administrative policy; and it is clear that somebody must be induced to commence any work. But, once established, the public functionary in control of them previously shows wisdom in withdrawing the directing hand as quickly as possible. The common people are very jealous usually of what they deem their common rights; they are, we find, particularl when it is a question of taking direction from paid officials, sprung from their own ranks; they do not want to be considered mere puppets, stuck up mechanically to oppose the cut-anddried plans of the bureaus. The successful Government functionary, then, is he who can impose his plan without at all appearing to do so. The political leader, in this, if he is going to rule successfully, must appear to do the will of the people-not force it. The moribund condition of agricultural associations, noticeable in many quarters, arises largely from active interference of narrow-visioned and stiff-necked bureaucrats. Liberty is essential to success in such things. An association with no soul it can call its own, which cannot turn to the right or to the left, as exigency demands, which is a mere register of the minister's or deputy-minister's will, cannot be a vital force in any community. What can it do but cumber the ground, till cut down and cast into the fire?

On the part of the individual, the faithful discharge of a legitimate portion of the effort expected from solidarity must be exacted. If one can fall back in the traces, so can every one, and the burden is not carried forward at all. "Bear ye one another's burdens," was the direction for complying with the conditions of the most perfect of societies; the imperfect, even, can well model themselves upon this. No government or group of people, however wise and farseeing, can help those who will not help themselves in such mat-

And, entering into any of those associations, the man of honor will strive faithfully to do his part; if it becomes too onerous, or different from what he anticipated, he can always Withdraw he should, too, premptly, whenever he finds he is impeding their progress or destroying their usefulness. If every member of the agricultural associations lived up to his obligations; if the officials knew what the acceptance of office rightly implied, and did it; if the public departments under whose protection they operate learned just where the paternal began and the merely officious ended, what an amount of good could we not expect to be done for the agriculture of the country. Let us hope for a new year's resolution, begot in these beneficent dispositions.

Name and Address Required.

Letters continue to reach us nearly every week, usually asking questions, but omitting, either intentionally or carelessly, the name and P. O. address. We cannot undertake to reply to such inquiries or publish letters unless furnished with the full address of the writer.

Now, how did you like your Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate?"

HORSES.

Lien and Stallion License Act.

What is to be accomplished by such legislation as proposed? In my estimation, little or nothing.

First.-If a license is to be issued, there will no doubt be a fee. If so, by whom is this fee to be paid. Why, the breeder or farmer, by, say, an addition of \$1.00 to the service fee. this cannot be said to be of any value to the average breeder

Second.-Will all horses be subject to Government inspection? If so, what guarantee have we that the certificate is worth the paper it is written on. I have only to recall the Toronto Horse Show of 1905 or 1906 (I have forgotten which); there we have one of the best-known importers of the country taking exception to the opinion of a horse-show veterinary, producing certificates from other well-known veterinaries, and withdrawing all his horses from the showone veterinary saying unsound, another saying sound, and this occurring daily. Indeed, I go further, and say that I believe such legislation will be a decided mistake, as it will, I believe, lead to all sorts of political trickery. present time we have a Conservative Government in this Province, and the several inspectors will no doubt be of that stripe of politics; and just here let me say properly so, because there are just as good Conservative vets. as Reform vets, and to the victors belong the spoils. Well, suppose a certificate was withheld from Mr. Beith for the stallion I have above referred to, would it not be charged that there was political bias?

In your article of Nov. 1st you say, "There are a number of scrub or grade stallions. importer estimates that ten per cent. of our stallions are unregistered." Surely you will agree with me that if I, as a breeder, wish to breed to one of these so-called scrubs, I should be accorded the privilege of doing so. If there is anything to be lost by so do and have to foot the bill. Then, again, I just recall of my own knowledge such a scrub, as you term him, to be a sire of pronounced good qual-Further, the owner of this horse has his good money there invested, and why should it be confiscated probably to suit a few crooked importers of scrubs? Now, as to importer's estimate, what reliance is to be placed on it? I regret to say that I believe the average importer is bringing to this country English and Scotch scrubs on manufactured pedigrees, and who is the wiser? I would ask you, Mr. Editor, if to your actual knowledge there has not been a very large percentage of the imported stock that has been offered by public auction, like the Dutchman's

bull-"T-m fine petigree, but t-m little pull"?
Then, again, I must differ with you as to your statement that particularly with the Standard-breds is this faking done. I have come in contact with breeders of all kinds, and I have just as much confidence in line awhers of the Standards as in any other tree! Unfortunately, I have been in a people a to bear the conversation of so-called reliable tracks of the Standards), its and importers (not to-morrow to buy a arre in the market individual, as 100,0 entirely on the confidence to be placed on pedi-

You as to 1 iness. What is curb, etc. evin, ringbone, at it is undesiror sire with me it does not

exper ringb vear every and & showtaste. some what in a c bred but h A. E. BURKE. same should purpo bor, v

> day ha has co societi stallio plished sion) made 1 teach present they an

DECI

I

In

from

somet

pedigr

closely might

often

ceptio

her ge

oughly

In

Went [No Editor.

Licen

Editor

spection

\$20.00.

I an

The red should Canadia if he is travels or nonour cou mere ru in the l \$6 for a izing th pure-bre dollars some of mares a pure-bre their ho a mutua and to r there wo As fo in our co is very

the mon to agric or towns stallions \$400 col hope to this very Glengar

stallions

whereof

I wou

"The Fa some exp the hors through 1 feet; tie f not last and many line; it w sore tail around tl time, and

The sta to make t ready for arst of the