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EDITORIAL.

More Horse Breeding.

One fact that must strike the observer at the rings of Canadian exhibitions, is the weak showing of mares and fillies, in contrast to the magnificent classes of stallions. Another point that enforces itself, on perusal of the catalogue, is the overwhelming preponderance of imported over home-bred stallions, notably in Hackneys and Clydesdales, the two breeds in which we put up the strongest show. In these, the importers' commercial enterprise has been greatest, and as most of these men handle stallions principally, it happens that our open stallion classes are practically filled and almost invariably headed by imported stock, comprising a considerable proportion of new individuals each year, and all the filly classes, as well as the stallion classes, of Canadian-bred drafts are slim in numbers, and seldom of super-excellent quality—albeit superior this fall at Toronto to any previous season.

The question will occur: Why, with so many choice sires annually brought over, can we not breed some more good things ourselves? The answer is, the lack of sufficient numbers of high-class breeding females, the stiff prices asked for choice fillies by the shrewd Old-country breeders, and the fact that there has hitherto been, seemingly, more money for Canadian horsemen in importing, which permits a rapid turnover of capital, than in breeding, which brings slower returns. A contributory inducement to the former line of enterprise is the undeserved premium which the buying public still places on the title "(imp.)." People who are poor judges of horses—and we have plenty who are unsafe judges of stallion merit—feel safer if their purchase bears that distinguishing suffix after his name. Home-bred stock is discounted—does not go for the price its merit deserves. This has a tendency to keep an approximate monopoly of the breeding business in the Old Land, whither our horsemen repair annually in throngs, bringing back the choicest sires their pocketbooks will reach, and among the pick of their importations a royal battle wages in the Canadian fair rings, after which the horses are disposed of, some going to the United States, while others are scattered throughout Canada, to cover principally scrub and grade mares. That the blood thus introduced has been of great benefit, none will deny, but it is manifest that if we would derive the greatest advantage from these aristocrats of the horse world, we should have more first-class pure-bred mares with which to mate them. For breeding purposes, a choice sire is worth far more to mate with pure-breds than for crossing on ordinary stock. In short, what we need is more breeding and less trafficking. Though we are the last ones to blame the importers for pursuing the most profitable line of enterprise, and though we recognize the handicaps which the Canadian horse-breeder has to face, we cannot repress a desire that more of our good horsemen with capital at their back would decide to forsake the sensational speculative business, and concentrate their energy, capital and ability in the more enduringly satisfactory and profitable effort to develop studs of national fame, which will send out emissaries to do honorable battle with the importers' topnotchers, and in the arena of the show-ring wrest from the Canadian public favorable recognition for Canadian-bred stock. It will require courage, patience, judgment, integrity, skill and, above all, steadfast continuity of purpose; but the rewards, though tardy, will be sure in money, pleasure and renown.

A Study in Emigration.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, a few years ago saw in emigration one of the keys to unlock the problems of England. With the General, to conceive was to act. In 1904 and 1905 over 5,000 people emigrated, chiefly to Canada, through the agency he set in motion; this year the number will probably reach 12,000, and from present indications, it is quite probable that in 1907 the total will be brought up to 25,000. It is not easy for us to make a fair estimate of the character of this inflow of population from a Canadian standpoint, as distinguished from the general tide coming in independently, or under Government or other agencies, as the individuals become so scattered, but we can frankly say that we have heard many highly-favorable expressions in respect to the class of persons brought out under Army auspices. According to a careful census furnished by the emigrants, some 21 per cent. were actually members of the Army; 38 per cent. avowed themselves Church of England, and 41 per cent. Presbyterian, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics and other denominations. Under the wholesome conditions of Canada, the newcomers should find their own state and status very greatly improved; the Dominion will be advantaged by their presence here in proportion as they live up to the standards and directions of the Army, while the congested population of the Old Land will be reduced, and its possibilities of regeneration will be made vastly easier.

Now, this movement is certainly going to continue, and since it must be reckoned with, deserves careful consideration. Primarily, it is based upon the principle that the troubles of congested England are to be remedied, not in workhouses or other pauperizing, state-aided institutions, but upon the land. Having been at some pains to enquire into the *modus operandi* of the Army's emigration campaign, we are satisfied that it has not been a mere dumping process. As was pointed out in a previous issue, Great Britain should not shift onto Canada degenerates of her own making, and the avowed policy of the Army is individual regeneration at home, and the sending abroad of those ascertained to be sober, honest, thrifty and industrious. That line of procedure should be closely followed by all organizations engaging in an emigration propaganda. The attention which the Army's work has arrested, and the confidence of the people in it, may be inferred from the fact that as many as 700 applications per day have been received at times during this season at headquarters, London, Eng., from persons desirous of coming to Canada; and that there is a process of selection going on, we gather from the further fact that, up to the time of our enquiries, out of 70,000 applications, but 10,000 persons were actually sent out. They come from all parts of Great Britain, and next season a special office for Scotland and Ireland will be opened at Glasgow, in addition to the general office in Old London. In all probability, the applications for the approaching year will double those of 1906, which will plainly necessitate greater work and vigilance on the part of those in charge, in order to maintain the standard of those who emigrate. We are quite sure that the General and Col. David C. Lamb, the efficient London officer in charge of the work, fully realize this.

When persons make application, they are supplied with complete information regarding the country to which they desire to go. They are furnished with application forms, which must be filled out, giving particulars regarding their character, capabilities and financial condition, including medical certificate and references. A per-

centage of them come from the country, but probably a greater proportion are those who have drifted (or their fathers did) from rural districts to towns, and in a few years gladly embrace the opportunities of the new land.

One class of these emigrants have enough to pay their way out, some need a small advance from the Army; and in case of worthy, married couples with families, after rigid personal enquiry, loans are advanced for the expense of their transfer, in so far as funds available for that purpose will permit, to be repaid by easy instalments, which it is gratifying to find is being done to a very considerable extent. Once the emigrant is accepted, he or she is supplied with all necessary information and transportation papers, and the parties are personally looked after from the landing stage at Liverpool or other port of sailing till they are located in Canada. When passengers are booked, information is at once sent to the Army headquarters in Canada, and duly-accredited officers at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London or Winnipeg, as the case may be, know who are en route, and the pin badge, "Good-bye—Welcome," beneath and above clasped hands, makes identification easy. During the past season emigrant parties came out on the Dominion C. P. R. and Allen liners, the S. S. Kensington being specially chartered for this service, and flying the Army flag. These parties are invariably in charge of Army officers. Among those entrusted with this work during 1906, mention might be made of Brigadier A. E. Braine, head of the Army's publication department in London, Eng., a most capable executive officer, who, from very humble beginnings, has risen, by merit and integrity, to an honored place. Tactful, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the people under his charge, a good musician and entertainer, as well as a disciplinarian, his presence aboard ship was most beneficial to all concerned. Those acquainted with the conditions on emigrant ships will readily perceive the advantage of such leaders and counsellors, and also the desirability of maintaining some form of public oversight to prevent overcrowding, with its attendant evils.

The third stage in the Army's emigration process is the reception and distribution of the parties on arrival, and placing them in positions in country or town, unless they make personal arrangements of their own. This very important work, so far as the future of the newcomers is concerned, is in charge of efficient officers like Brigadier Howell, of Toronto—men possessing knowledge of Canada and its conditions, and in constant touch with different communities through this organization and otherwise. Preparatory arrangements for the distribution of the contingents are constantly in progress, beginning early each season.

From the foregoing outline, and judging by the manner in which, thus far, it has been carried out, the campaign is one deserving commendation. It is well to realize at once that the difficulties and dangers of such movements as this arise when they become large, and less amenable to close supervision. To use the phraseology of the Stock Exchange, Canada is "long" on land, natural resources and opportunities for those who are willing to learn and work, and "short" on men and women. The farming districts of Ontario and other Eastern Provinces, than which there are no better to be found in the world, are notoriously undermanned, and the general industries of the country are also thriving. Our natural increase has been slow. Great Britain can spare probably 350,000 per year and still maintain her enormous normal population of some 43,000,000. We need people to develop the