

full force of colonial competition, and it matters not to them that Argentine wheat should be taxed while Canadian wheat comes in free.

#### COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING

The commonwealth of Australia has gone in for commercial advertising of its products in the English press, of which the following is an example:

#### "PRACTICAL IMPERIALISM"

"Cheap Food, Pure Food, Good Food.

Ask for Australian Beef and Mutton, Butter, Fruit, Wine, Honey. Encourage Empire Industries."

Commonwealth Office, 72 Victoria St., Westminster, S. W.

This is a sensible idea. Tell the British public what the overseas dominions have to sell, give better value than the foreign competitor, and get the trade. To ask for preferential aid in a free market is too much like begging.

#### CHANGES IN THE COUNTRY

If an Englishman who had lived long abroad was to return to England, and visit the country he would be amazed at the changes that are being wrought in those districts where small holdings are developing. For instance, land near Southampton, which ten years ago was quite given over to corn and roots is now practically one gigantic strawberry patch. Land that was waste a few years ago now rents for £2 to £3 an acre. In Lincolnshire a large tract of crown lands has been cut up into small holdings, and gives a livelihood to ten times as many people as before. Such land could be bought ten years ago for £30 an acre, and now sells readily for £50 to £60.

But the vale of Evesham has changed most of all. Out of the 10,000 acres in the district 7,000 acres are cultivated by small holders. Enormous quantities of fruit and vegetables are shipped to Birmingham. The demand for land exceeds the supply, and the county council cannot acquire land fast enough for the applicant. When used as ordinary farm lands the rents were 18s. an acre; now the small holders will pay from £2 to £3 an acre, and are able to do so, and still leave a living profit.

Even moorlands near the New Forest, of very poor quality are being broken up and used, and realize 10s. an acre yearly rent. The new means of access to the land is indeed rapidly changing the face of many parts of rural England, just as the coming of the railway causes marvellous changes in the Northwest.

#### LIVESTOCK DOINGS

There has been a lull lately in stock sales, but one worthy of note is the sale of F. W. P. Matthews' herd of Shorthorns, at Shipton. Thirty lots were offered, and the satisfactory average of £42 was attained. The top price of the sale was 105 gs. for "Duchess of Bankfield," a three-year-old cow. The buyer was W. Arkell.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the British and Irish boards of agriculture suggested a horse-breeding scheme to the Development Commission. It is gratifying to learn that the commission has decided to recommend that the sum required—£40,000 to £50,000 per annum—be granted. Of this amount £10,000 will probably be allotted to the Irish board, and the balance to the British board. This action will greatly brighten the outlook for breeders of light horses, and is a big step forward.

#### ADVANCE IN POULTRY PRODUCTS

In spite of increased home production of eggs and chickens prices continue to rise. This is partly due to decreased foreign supplies, and partly to the bigger demand. Germany is becoming a formidable rival to Britain in the purchase of foreign poultry, and more and more of the Danish surplus is being diverted over the German border. This demand will grow as that country becomes more industrial.

For poultry keepers at home there is a bright outlook, but there is a big field for organization in better production and marketing. Canada, with her excellent cold storage steamer accommodation, should play a far bigger part than she does in providing the homeland with poultry supplies. A good climate, comparatively cheap food, and cheap and rapid transit are powerful

factors in your farmers' favor if they were only taken proper advantage of. There is no reason why Canadian eggs and poultry should not be in as great demand in England as Canadian cheese.

#### EXHIBITION OF BIRDS

The largest poultry and pigeon show in the world is the one held annually at the Crystal Palace, London. At this year's show the entries reached the record number of 11,559. The display was a grand one, and great crowds attended. The poultry came from nearly every European country, and many exhibits were from the United States and Canada.

As usual a large proportion of poultry honors went to exhibits from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands. To a firm of Yorkshire breeders, Whitaker & Toothill, Leeds, was awarded the challenge trophy for best cock or cockerel in the show, a White Leghorn. A Cochin China hen, owned by G. H. Procter, Durham, took the challenge trophy for best hen or pullet, and also the supreme honor, the Challenge Bowl for best bird in the show.

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We have had some decidedly wintry weather with frosts almost every night, with snow in places. Still it has been seasonable, and there has been little interference with field work. The October sown grain is looking strong and healthy. A large acreage has been sown to wheat and other grains.

The market demand for wheat is steady at a little firmer prices. British is quoted at 30s. 7d. per quarter. Manitoba No. 1 Northern is scarce, and No. 2 is quoted at 7s. 7d. per cental (100 lbs.), Australian at 7s. 9d., and Red Walla at 7s. 6d.

Barley keeps steady in price with a fair demand. Oats are in rather poor request, with slight improvement in price in a few localities.

Indian corn is in better demand, and prices are appreciably higher.

F. DEWHIRST.

## Horse

### Horse Endowment Insurance

A British livestock insurance company have lately added a new form of horse insurance, writing endowment policies, which gives the horse owner complete protection against loss for the time the policy is in force, and at the expiry of that time, if the horse is still alive, he receives its full value, in addition to retaining the horse itself. This insurance is designed to meet the requirements of those who wish to secure a full specified sum at the end of a given number of

years, combined with insurance against death from accident or disease throughout the period. The policies in nearly every way are similar to those written by our life and endowment insurance companies. Owners may secure paid-up policies. Policies have surrender values and loans may be negotiated on policies after two premiums have been paid.

The following are the rates quoted, which will give an idea of what horse endowment insurance costs:

Term of Policy	Annual premium to secure amount at death of horse or expiry of term			
	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
5 years	\$21.56	\$32.34	\$43.12	\$53.90
6 "	18.42	27.62	36.84	46.04
7 "	16.20	24.26	32.40	40.46
8 "	15.50	21.74	29.00	36.24
9 "	13.18	19.76	26.36	32.94
10 "	12.14	18.20	24.28	30.34

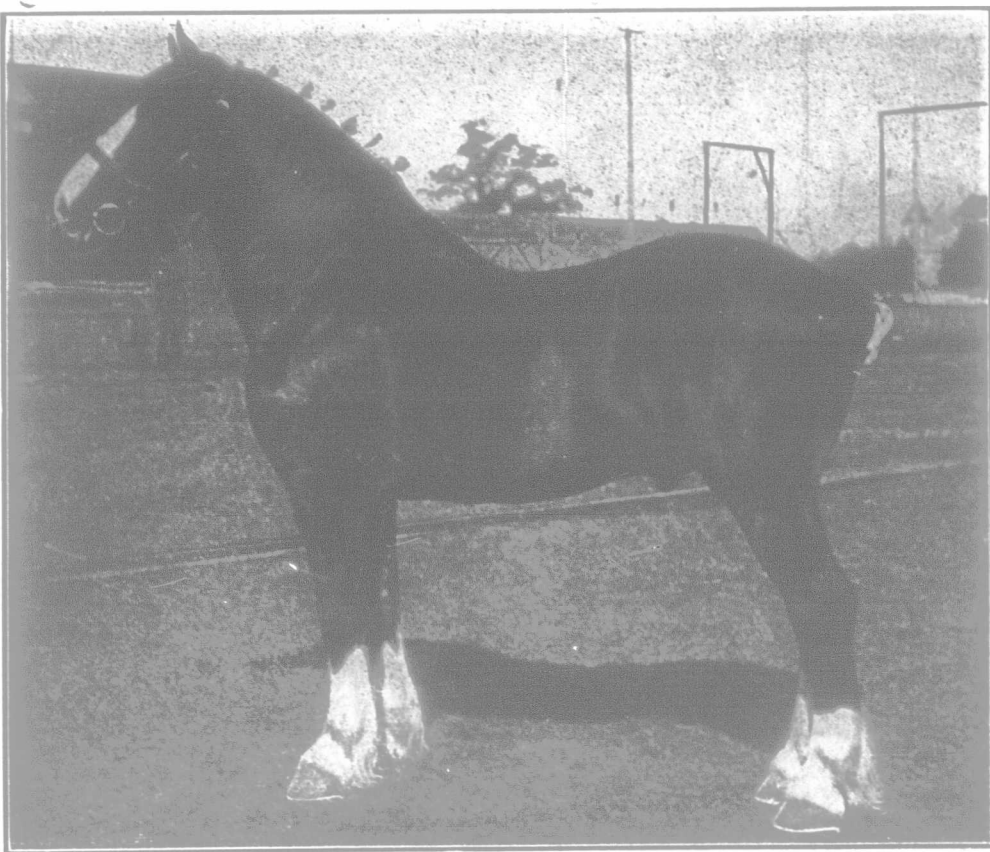
For example, the owner of a horse valued at \$250 takes out a ten-year endowment policy, paying \$30.34 per annum, or a total of \$303.40 without interest. At the expiry of the term he receives the original value of the horse, and if the animal is still alive retains it. If death occurs during the time insured the full value of the horse is paid. The scheme only applies to horses not more than eight years at entry, or which will not exceed sixteen years of age at the expiry of policy.

### Registration of Foals

The Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba is moving to have a change made in the methods followed by the various breed societies in charging for the registration of pedigrees. The plan at present followed is to charge one dollar for the registration of each animal under one year of age, and two dollars for each animal over one year, with proportionately higher charges to non-members of the breed associations. Age is computed from January first, so that a foal to be registered at the minimum fee must be registered when it is no more than six months or so of age. The objection to the method is that it is difficult to describe with a sufficient degree of accuracy the marks and color of the foal. Also, foals that are little better than culls and would never be registered if their owners had a chance of seeing what they would develop into, are registered when a few months old, because it costs only a dollar to do it, with results that are not beneficial to the breeds.

A few weeks ago our attention was drawn to a case that illustrates the first noted objection to the registration of foals at a few months of age. A breeder had a black Clydesdale stallion that he was disposing of and was just beginning to un-

ravel a large roll of red tape to have a new pedigree made out for the animal that would conform in description to the appearance of the horse. The stallion had been registered as a foal and described as a brown. After the first cast of hair he was a jet black. To sell him it was necessary to supply the buyer with a certificate of registration that came more nearly to describing the animal than the certificate in question did, and to make the change necessitated some swearing of affidavits and making of



King's Cupbearer, three-year-old Clydesdale Champion at London, owned by Captain Robson