

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE  
AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and 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.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, extra. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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13. 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.

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thick and fast for the credit of our system or the good of our pocket-books. And let us add that some of our largest and most pretentious banks need the corrective and wholesome influence of independent inspection quite as much as the smaller ones. As Mr. McArthur says, "Keep Your Eye on the Ball."

Report Freight-service Delinquencies  
to the Commission.

In the matter of the temporary advance from Dec. 15th, 1912, to March 31st, 1913, in the demurrage charges from one dollar per day to two dollars for the first demurrage day, and three dollars for the second and succeeding days, Asst., Chief Commissioner D'Arcy Scott states:—

"The railway company are on record as stating that, if they get this temporary increase, which I think should be granted, there will be very little congestion, and few, if any, delays in the placing of cars. It will now be incumbent upon them to carry out their undertaking. This temporary increase in demurrage charges may be taken as a substantial contribution by the shipping public towards the relief of the difficulties, and it will be for the railway companies to do the rest. Unless greater effort is made by the railway companies, with the view of more prompt transportation and handling of traffic, I do not believe that the increase in the demurrage charges will make any substantial difference.

There is almost a unanimity of opinion among the shipping public, that they would cheerfully consent to the increase in demurrage charges, if a measure of reciprocal demurrage was made effective at the same time; that is, if the railway companies would pay a per diem allowance to the shipper, or consignee, for unreasonable delays in the delivery of cars on the part of the railway companies. That is a matter with which we cannot deal in this application."

To avoid having this advance in demurrage charges made a precedent or made permanent and in order to obtain information on which to

base a demand for reciprocal demurrage, it is necessary for the shippers and receivers of freight to keep a written record of the car numbers and initials, points of shipment, dates of shipment, dates of arrival and the dates on which the cars are placed on the proper sidings for unloading on all shipments made between Dec. 15th, 1912, and March 31st, 1913, and to submit same through their associations to the railway commission.

This course is being acted upon by other shippers, and it will be well for farmers to do the same. The case for reciprocal demurrage will be strengthened by every case of delinquency on the part of the railways that can be reported. Arm the railway commission with facts.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

Have you sent us your renewal subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"?

Our subscribers are our best circulation getters. They can conscientiously recommend it to others, feeling that \$1.50 cannot be invested in any other manner that will give as much pleasure and profit. The larger our circulation becomes, the better paper we can give our readers.

Old subscribers sending us two NEW names and \$3.00 may have their own subscription advanced twelve months; or, for your own renewal and one NEW name, we will accept \$2.50. In either case we expect the new subscriber to pay the regular subscription price of \$1.50.

Does Canada Need an International  
Winter Fat Stock Show?

Launched at Chicago some twelve years ago, the great International Live-Stock Exhibition held in that city has grown rapidly from year to year, until it is at the present time the largest live-stock show in America, if not in the world. It draws exhibits from all the best live-stock States in the Union and from Canada East and West. It is the Court of Highest Appeal for the American stockman, and is the only International Show in America exclusively for live stock. The honor of winning at Chicago is prized more by the exhibitor than all his other winnings during the year. This is what makes a great show. Large prizes and the chance of winning great honors mean keen competition, and the keener the competition the better the standing of the exhibition, the larger the gate receipts, and the better satisfaction to all.

For an exhibition, large or small, to be an unqualified success, several conditions are necessary. There must be a need for the exhibition. That is, it must have a place in the pleasure and economy of the country or district which is strong enough to warrant its being carried out. Then it must have a strong executive to look after the interests of the show itself by looking after the welfare of exhibitors and visitors. This latter is where the Chicago International scores its big success. With sufficient and satisfactory accommodation for all kinds of live-stock, "the International" is assured that the best breeders are not afraid to bring out their most valued animals. And with a large amphitheater, around which is seating capacity well arranged to seat thousands and thousands of people, the visitor is treated to one of the most educative sights as far as live-stock husbandry is concerned that it is possible to produce.

Such a show must also be well located in a large center where hotel, rooming and boarding-house accommodation is adequate to cope with the crowds drawn together.

Prize lists must be well classified, wide, and varied, covering all the more important breeds thoroughly to ensure a representative turn-out. To accomplish this it is often necessary to solicit the assistance of some large private companies interested in the betterment of the live-stock output in the way of money prizes.

The main points upon which such a show hinges are—prizes, accommodation for stock and man,

and the show's actual value to the stockman's business as an advertising medium.

Dogs Canada need such a winter exhibition? Is the number of breeders who would patronize such a show large enough, and is their stock of sufficient merit to make the show a success? There can be but one answer to these questions.

Have Canadian breeders not journeyed with their live-stock to Chicago year after year since that show's inauguration, and have they not come back bringing with them championships, blue and red ribbons galore? Our stock warrants the move. If such an exhibition were started on the right lines, it would draw from a large number of the best studs, herds and flocks of the United States just as Chicago now draws from Canada's best. American breeders would come here just as readily as our Canadian breeders go there, and doubtless in far larger numbers, for there are far more of them. It would divide to some extent the cost of exhibiting, because under existing conditions exhibitors to win International honors must ship their stock long distances to another country. With a successful International running here and one also in operation, as is the case, in Chicago, the exhibitors of each country would have an equal advantage.

Such an exhibition would not be an opposition to the Chicago show, nor to any of the smaller exhibitions, for the winter season is long enough to permit of a show circuit, and nothing suits the exhibitor better than a number of exhibitions following each other fairly closely, so that his stock, once fitted, is ready for all and does not have to be kept in the highest condition for any great length of time. We now have cities large enough to ensure accommodation for visitors, and we also have a live-stock country able, and we believe willing, to back up such an exhibition. No one doubts the educative value of such an exhibition and the good impression which it would have upon the live-stock industry of the country. We need a large exclusive live-stock show, and with the large numbers of American stockmen bringing their stock here to compete with the best Canadian stuff such an exhibition could not but be an unqualified success under proper management.

Stockmen and live-stock interests must hang together on this point. Dissatisfaction with the accommodation was expressed by the dairymen at the recent Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and the opinion was expressed by them that they would be the gainers if a National Dairy Show similar to that held in Chicago in October were established in Toronto. If such is done, lessons should be taken from the outcome of the Winter Fair at Guelph, which has made such rapid progress that it has wholly outgrown the accommodation originally provided, together with that afterwards added. It should be remembered that the Chicago National Dairy Show calls the International Live-Stock Amphitheatre its home, and such should be the case in Canada in whatever city it is decided to locate this building and the stock barns necessary. There should be no division. The same building is equally appropriate for both exhibitions, whether they be held in conjunction with or separate from each other. A large sum of money is necessary to equip such an exhibition, and in unity there is strength. An arena large enough to take care of all future expansion is desirable in the beginning, as additions are not always satisfactory. It should, however, be placed where additional stock barns may be added as needed.

The management of the Canadian National Exhibition held in Toronto every year in late August and early September have signified their intention of providing in the near future plenty of suitable barns and stalls to accommodate the stock at their great exhibition. Also, it is, we believe, their intention to build one of the largest judging arenas in the world, with a large, comfortable and well-placed seating capacity. Just such accommodation as a winter dairy, fat stock and horse show requires. The more the building is used, proportionately less will be the expense. It looks like an opportune time for the live-stock interests to get to work. If they want such an exhibition, it looks quite possible, and they should strike while the iron is hot. How do the stockmen feel about the matter?