

At a cost of £1,000 some Dongola stallions—an Arab standing close on sixteen hands—were imported and there was one good hunter, at least out of an Exmoor pony mare by one of these desert-born stallions, but it cannot be said that the Dongola venture was a great success.

The pack-horse was also crossed on the Exmoor, but in the end the Knight family became convinced that there was nothing like the Thoroughbred for a strengthening or renovating cross upon the pony stock, and the better the racing blood the more gratifying were the results. Such great racing stallions as Pandarus by Whalebone, Quicksilver by Velocipede, and Old Port by Sir Hercules were used in the middle of the "thirties." Thirty years later a son of The Baron—to wit, Don Jon—was used upon the Knight ponies, and he got from a local mare a stallion, John Trot, which became famous far and wide, and was a great favorite of Sir Frederick Knight.

The late G. S. Lowe stood convinced that the Knight ponies did a lot of good to the general breeding stock of North Devon horses. The half or quarter-bred ponies produced the very best of hunters when mated back to the Thoroughbred again.

By 1890 Sir Frederick Knight had got his ponies to a level standard of 13 hands one inch, and to-day Polo pony breeders have a source in the Exmoor breed from which an almost unlimited number of mares can be obtained to raise playing ponies from, either with the aid of the Polo-bred stallion or the small Thoroughbred.

Those who care to investigate the history of the pony must be struck with the wonderful part which that type of little horse has played in the production of ideal mounts, be they for the hunting field, for Hyde Park, or for army purposes. The Thoroughbred horse owes much to our many breeds of ponies, and, in turn, these latter must pay just as much tribute to the Thoroughbred for its manifold renovations or infusions of blood. Time and again did West Country pony-raisers go to the English Thoroughbred when they required added size and substance. The resulting offspring, mated to a Thoroughbred once more, invariably produced the type of horse which we now thoroughly believe will be the future war horse of Great Britain.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

LIVE STOCK.

Some Startling Figures on Live Stock Exportation.

The removal of the tariff on live stock going into the United States from Canada has been the subject of much discussion recently. Even before the new tariff laws took effect on October 4th thousands of head of Canadian cattle journeyed to United States market centers. While more cattle than other classes of stock went across the line, the official figures show also an increase in the exports of sheep and horses. We obtained from the Customs Department at Ottawa the figures for August, September, October and November, 1912, and for the same months this season. During these four months in 1912, 753 horses, valued at \$219,427, went from Canada to the United States, and during the same months this year, 1,270 horses, valued at \$346,450, or 517 head of an increase, valued at \$127,023, were exported from Canada to that country.

In sheep, the figures also show an increase in export for 1913. For the four months in 1912, 10,279 sheep, valued at \$55,526, crossed the border; while for the same period in 1913, 14,179 sheep, valued at \$78,001, were exported to the United States, showing an increase of 3,900 head and an increase in value of \$22,475.

As would be expected, cattle show by far the greatest increase. In 1912, from August 1st to November 30th, 12,950 cattle, valued at \$655,999, went from here to the American markets, while in the same months this year 167,225 head, valued at \$5,402,713, was the number exported by Canada to our cousins to the south, being an increase for four months alone, and during only two of which the new tariff was operating, of 154,275 animals and a difference in value of \$4,736,714. In October, 1912, the value of cattle exported to the United States was \$269,682, while for the same month, 1913, the value was \$1,877,242. The trade is increasing, for in November, 1913, \$2,929,157 worth of cattle went south, as against \$316,473 for the same month last year. The big increases are all during the two months since the new tariff came into effect. These figures are, to say the least, startling. An idea of the effect the new tariff is exerting on the supplies of live stock in this country is vividly depicted. What of the future? There is not enough stock in Canada to maintain this very long and supply our own markets. During last November \$3,077,521 worth of horses, cattle and sheep left Canada for United States markets, and nearly \$3,000,000 of this money was paid for cattle. This has meant a

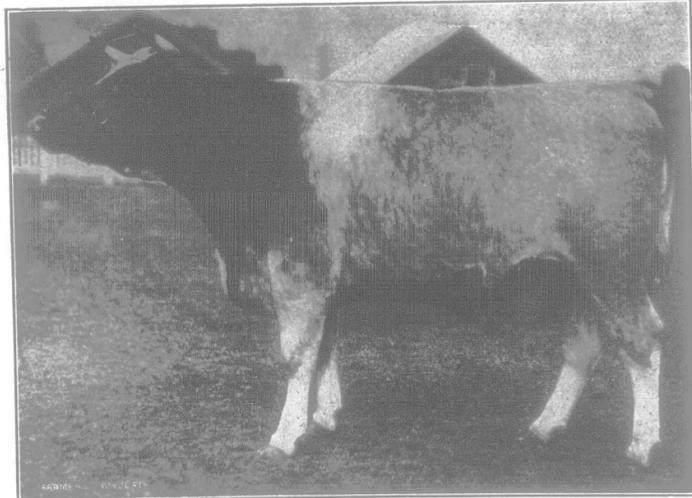
great deal to the stock feeders of this country, but a note of caution is sounded in these figures. The man who sells off too much stock will not be prepared to reap the rich rewards next year and during following years. Study the figures in the following table:

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

	Horses.		Sheep.		Cattle.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
August	214	\$ 59,660	233	\$ 73,275	653	\$ 28,750
September ..	240	70,343	340	91,862	533	31,094
October	165	57,852	295	79,742	5,142	269,682
November ...	134	31,572	402	101,571	6,622	316,473
Total	758	\$219,427	1,270	\$ 346,450	12,950	\$655,999
August	417	\$ 7,353	356	\$ 4,587	653	\$ 28,750
September ..	1,023	7,237	747	8,311	533	31,094
October	2,973	13,756	4,650	24,310	5,142	269,682
November ...	5,866	27,180	8,426	40,793	6,622	316,473
Total	10,279	\$ 55,526	14,179	\$ 78,001	12,950	\$655,999

Toronto Junction Fat Stock Show.

From a moderate beginning in December, 1910, the Toronto Fat Stock Show, held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, has in the short space of four years developed into a large and exclusive stock show, and in number of en-



The Grand Champion.

This steer, owned by Jas. Leask & Sons, Greenbank, Ont., was grand champion at the recent Toronto Junction Fat-stock Show, and sold for 30c. per lb.

tries and quality of stock shown it compares favorably with any other show of the kind held in the Dominion. At the late show, held on December 6th and 8th, there was a total entry of 944 cattle, 1,561 sheep and 627 swine, many of them representing a finished product of a quality fit to compete in any showing in the world. In fact, Mr. Ferguson, of the Swift Co., who had just returned from the International at Chicago, said the majority of the individual classes, showed a decidedly better balance and more uniformity than the same classes at Chicago, and of the sheep exhibit, H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, who had also just returned from Chicago, said they were fully equal in fitting and quality to the Chicago entries, and it was expressed to the writer by the Stock Yards management that, in their opinion, the day had come when in the best interests of the live-stock breeders of the country, instead of the several fat stock shows as held at present, the launching of one monster national show would eclipse anything of the kind held in the world and would demonstrate to the world the superiority of Canada as a live-stock breeding ground of a perfection not reached in any other country.

Of the individual cattle classes, there was a total entry of 234, fifty-two of which were pure-breds. The judges in these classes were Charles McCurdy, Toronto; W. R. Elliott, Guelph, and J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare. The championship in the pure-bred classes was won by the entry of A. Barber, of Guelph, and in the grade classes by Roan Champion, last fall's champion at the Canadian National. Here he was declared

the winner over John Lowe's Black Monarch, which, at the late National Show at Toronto, was given the championship honors, a complete reversal of judgment, and opinions were divided as to which judgment was right. Roan Champion was bred and fitted by James Leask & Son, of Greenbank, and at this show in the final grand champion over all was given the decision over Barber's pure-bred, and netted his owners the neat little sum of \$120.00 in cash and a \$25.00 gold medal.

In the carload lots, the awards were made by B. Slattery, Ottawa; G. H. Walker and Alex. Levack, Toronto. For carload of 15 steers 1,200 pounds and over there was an entry of twenty; for carload of 15 steers under 1,200 pounds there were eight entries; for carload of 15 heifers fourteen entries. The Harris Abattoir special of \$500.00 for carload of 15 steers under 1,300 pounds, without horns, was won by J. D. Larkin, of Queenston, on an entry of Aberdeen-Angus, and the same lot won the \$150.00 offered for best carload of 15 steers under 1,200 pounds. The \$150.00 offered for carload of 15 steers 1,200 pounds and over was taken by J. Brown & Sons, Galt, and the \$100.00 offered by Gunns Limited for carload of 15 butcher heifers 1,100 pounds and under was won by A. White, Guelph. The Swift Canadian Company special of \$100.00 for 20 breeders' steers or heifers under 1,150 pounds, without horns, was won by J. Brown, Galt. The Matthew-Laing special of \$50.00 for 10 steers without horns, under 1,300 pounds, was won by A. A. Armstrong, Fergus, and a special of \$100.00 for 15 heifers, average weight, was won by M. Thompson, Chesley.

In the sheep sections, the judges were Fred. Arkell, A. S. Chapelle and Josh. Ingham. For a carload of 50 fat sheep, the \$40.00 offered went to John Houston, Chatham, and second money of \$20.00 to John Black, Fergus. Carload of 50 lambs, wethers or ewes, the Swift Canadian special of \$75.00 went to A. White, Guelph. In the short-wool classes, the carload of 50 fat sheep went to John Houston, Chatham, and the carload of 50 lambs, wethers or ewes, went to D. Hanley, Cainsville—the prizes same as above.

The judges in the swine division were C. G. Vanstone, R. Carter and W. J. Johnstone. Gunns Limited special of \$100.00 for carload of 50 bacon hogs, 180 to 220 pounds, went to Merrick & Graham, Sunderland. The Swift Canadian special of \$75.00 for carload of 50 bacon hogs, 200 to 240 pounds, went to James Main, Hagersville. Carload of 50 bacon hogs, 180 to 225 pounds, first prize of \$50.00 went to Merrick & Graham, Sunderland, second of \$30.00 to S. & J. Hisey, Creemore, and third of \$20.00 to John Black, Fergus.

Among other winners in the cattle classes were W. O. Coon, Penville; Jas. Stone, Saintfield; David Smith, Carlisle; R. F. Duncan, Ancaster; Alex. Young, Glanford, and Kyle Bros., Drumbo.

Pigs that Paid.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I herewith send you a statement of profits from a bunch of pigs I fed the past summer. I had 15 pigs at first, but two died when weighing about 100 lbs. each. I fed cooked beans and oat and barley chop as well as shorts. The pigs ran outside most of the time until near the end of the feeding period. The beans were only poor quality, not having kept well. However, here is a statement of expenses:

2,900 lbs. shorts at \$23 per ton	\$21.80
70 bushels of oats at 35c. per bushel	24.50
26 bushels barley at 50c. per bushel	13.00
46 bushels of beans at 50c. per bushel ...	23.00
Total	\$82.30

The twelve pigs weighed 2,590 lbs. and at \$8.35 brought \$216.25. One pig was butchered valued at \$18, making a total of \$234.25, leaving a profit of \$151.95, or \$11.68 per head.

Elgin Co., Ont.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.