

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

TWO DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS—EASTERN AND WESTERN.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

WESTERN OFFICE:
MOUNTAIN BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Fitzalan House,
Strand, London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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forty-nine females making an average of \$816, and Mr. Flatt's offering averaging \$1,073 each, beating his own record of \$793 for fifty-six head made at his sale in August of last year, and thus holding the highest record of average prices for any breed of cattle on the American continent during the last eighteen years. An encouraging feature of these last sales is the fact that no sensational prices were paid for individual animals, but that the prices were uniformly good, and that the high averages were not made mainly by phenomenal figures for a few, but by the even, healthy tone of values that prevailed throughout the list. The disposal of one hundred and four head of cattle in two days, including the Canadian offerings and the Iowa contribution, for \$76,800, or an average of \$738, is certainly a remarkable performance, and coming, as it does, at the conclusion of the greatest sale season seen in many years, it denotes that the demand for good cattle is better than ever, and that the future holds nothing but good promise for the breeder. The safe foundation of this strong demand for good breeding stock lies in the increasingly healthy condition of the dairy and meat industries.

The enterprising Canadian breeders who have so well done their part in making possible the presentation of such a record of prices for pure-bred cattle by risking their money in the importation of high-class animals, by praiseworthy persistence in overcoming the vexatious restrictions imposed for selfish ends upon the business by interested officialdom, by placing the stock on the market in healthy and attractive condition, and by honorable business methods, have performed a patriotic act and conferred a distinct public benefit in maintaining the

good reputation of the Dominion for enterprise and skilful management in producing and presenting before the Western world the highest types of improved stock. In doing this they have practically increased the value of every creditable pure-bred animal in the hands of the smaller breeders, as well as those of more extended reputation. In the last analysis, profitable production and high quality of food products determine animal values; therefore, the event was a fresh and striking demonstration of the real value to the country of improved live stock.

The Pan-American.

A representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. The gates had been open to the public for a month, and yet the general appearance of the grounds and buildings was most chaotic. Many of the asphalted roadways had, evidently owing to the fault of workmanship, given way under the heavy teaming, and would require complete renewing. A number of the buildings were still unfinished, and very few of the exhibits were in place. An army of workmen—carpenters, painters, moulders, gardeners and laborers—were at work, and doubtless everything will be in shape early in July. When all is complete, the general effect will doubtless be very attractive. The designs and coloring of the buildings, the statuary, the canals and fountains, the lawns, trees and flower borders will combine to make a most effective scene, and most beautiful of all is the electric lighting, which is on a scale surpassing anything ever before attempted. In comparison with the Chicago World's Fair, the Pan-American is about one-third in extent, and being confined to the American continent, the exhibits do not cover so vast and varied a collection. There is, nevertheless, much of interest, and when all the exhibits are in place, a trip to the Rainbow City will well repay the visitor, though, of course, knowing the outstanding merits, especially in substantial features, of our great Canadian exhibitions, these will not be neglected for the show across the way.

At the time of our visit, the Dominion building was not completed, but the forestry and fruit exhibits made by the Province of Ontario were among the few completed exhibits in their respective departments, and very creditable displays are made.

In the agricultural building, Manitoba had completed the preparation of its exhibit, which, though not very elaborate, was neat and practical, and favored with a good location.

The model dairy is a small building, fairly well arranged, and the cows seemed comfortable and settling down to business. Here Canada bulks largely, as the majority of the entries of dairy cows are contributed by Ontario. In addition to the contingent of Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Quebec Jerseys and Shorthorns from Canada, there are only a few representatives of Brown Swiss, Red Polls, and Dutch Belted.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The great International Exhibition organized in Glasgow to celebrate the opening of the twentieth century has now been going for twenty-five days, and the record of attendance during that period has been 1,708,726, or practically double the attendance recorded for the same period at the exhibition of 1888. We thought that a great affair. It left a large surplus, which formed the nucleus of the money expended on the Fine Art Galleries, the completion of which has been coincident with the holding of this exhibition. So far as financial success is concerned, the show of 1901 has already made its mark, and the main question is: How does it stand as an industrial display? It is unfortunate that so far as the vast mass of those who attend such shows are concerned the amusement department counts for almost everything. Still, it is gratifying as one passes through the halls to see so many exhibiting an intelligent interest in the exhibits.

Machinery, of course, bulks very largely in any show held in Glasgow, and shipbuilding is splendidly represented. Many other departments could be singled out for special notice, but it is not the province of this writer to do so. The agricultural department is good as far as it goes, but it does not go very far, and the house across the way, in which the Canadian agricultural department is to be seen, makes a much better display. The agricultural department proper is laid out in the form of a model farmstead, the buildings for which are of composite wood and iron, supplied as a complimentary exhibit to the Association by Messrs. Speirs & Co., 125 West Regent St., Glasgow, who make a speciality of this kind of work. It is admirably adapted for the erection of buildings designed to stand for a fair length of time, and should be in general use in Canada. The contract for the imple-

ments furnished to the steading has been secured by John Wallace & Sons (Ltd.), Glasgow, who are the West of Scotland agents for the Massey-Harris implements, and the famous chilled plow patented by James Oliver, of South Bend, Indiana. The equipment is what is needed on an ordinary farm in the west or south-west of Scotland. A fully-equipped dairy is part of this exhibit, and it is in the hands of the Glasgow Dairy Co. (Ltd.). The whole is a fair illustration of what is designed—perhaps the best thing about the buildings being the system of byre ventilation shown. This is a question of pressing interest in Scotland and England, on account of the regulations now being enforced under recent sanitary laws. The system of ventilation illustrated has been put in operation on various farms, and works well. Its main feature is a movable shutter under one control, by which the ingress of fresh air can be regulated a little above the level of the cows' heads. Many Canadian visitors will, no doubt, look at this during the period that the exhibition is open.

The other department restricted to agriculture is what is called the Agricultural Hall. It is of two rooms, the most prominent exhibit in the one being that of the German Potash Syndicate, Leopoldshall-Stassfurt, Germany, and in the other that of the Permanent Nitrate Committee, in both of which admirable illustrations are given of the working of the raw material and its resolution into the manurial substances with which progressive farmers the world over are so familiar. The exhibit of the Potash Syndicate is a very fine thing indeed, and the information set forth is both theoretical and practical in no ordinary degree. A study of the various items in this exhibit is a liberal education in the science of manuring. The West of Scotland Agricultural College has an exhibit, the strong point of which is its bacteriologicalfulness. Various microscopes are fitted up, underneath which are shown the working of the minute forms of germ life which are now known to exercise so potent an influence in the lives of man and beast. The Agricultural Research Association, of Aberdeenshire, makes a very good use of its space illustrating its contributions to agricultural knowledge during the past twenty-five years. It was the Director of this Association, Mr. Thomas Jamieson, F. I. O., who first discovered and insisted on the effective use of ground phosphates, thus paving the way for the production and profitable employment of basic slag as a top-dressing for grey or peaty land. The development of the slag industry is shown in an exhaustive exhibit by Messrs. Alex. Cross & Sons (Ltd.), Glasgow, who do a big business in this material. The slag is shown in lumps (raw), ground, and in bags, and the lessons to be learned are invaluable to those who are interested in this comparatively recent and most useful, although, according to our present knowledge, most erratic manure. These three exhibits, illustrating the origin, manufacture, and application of potash, nitrate of soda, and basic slag, are most important parts of the exhibition, and can be recommended for profitable study.

Touring through the exhibition, one is struck by the fulness with which the products of Canada are presented. Indeed, there can be no doubt that Canada makes the best agricultural display on the ground, alike in respect of the produce of the soil and the tools or machinery employed in its production. The exhibits from Canada are on show both in the Industrial Hall and in the building specially set apart for Canadian exhibits. It would take up too much space to attempt to describe all that may be seen in the former department, but standing alongside of the displays from other countries and colonies, the Dominion shows to good advantage. The exhibits here illustrate the educational advantages of the Dominion, what is being done for secondary and technical instruction, and the fruits and products of this enterprise. A. F. MacLaren, Imperial Cheese Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, occupy a good space, and to excellent purpose. There is cheese from Manitoba, and numerous exhibits of honey from Ontario. The Geological Survey Department of the Government make an effective display of the mineral wealth of the Dominion, showing minerals from Nova Scotia, gold from the Yukon, coal and coke from British Columbia, and great blocks of coal from the Atlantic seaboard. The women of Canada are not forgotten here, and a plentiful supply of literature is provided regarding many of the noble members of the gentle sex whose names adorn the records of Canadian achievements.

In respect of literature, nothing better appears in the official catalogue than the introductory account of Canadian products, which precedes the list of exhibits. The information regarding the Dominion is well put together, and those who take the pains to read it will learn much regarding the resources of this great part of the King's dominions. The agricultural progress of the Dominion is sufficiently indicated by the broad fact that the area sown with wheat in 1900 was double the wheat area of 1890. Its industries are classified thus: (1) agriculture, (2) fisheries, (3) timbering, (4) mining. It is startling to be told that the output of gold in the Yukon has increased from \$300,000 in 1897 to \$20,000,000 in 1900. But what chiefly impresses one who visits and inspects the Canada house is the fact last stated, viz., that there are in the Dominion a dozen large factories making agricultural implements. The dozen have every reason to be proud of the display made in "Canada" here. The most exhaustive and instructive country show in the whole exhibition.