

tural display, and a few minor exhibits from the Maritime Provinces, the show was almost entirely Provincial. In truth the growth of these monster exhibitions have been abnormal; they require more stimulants every year, and the more they require for their present success the greater is the certainty of their final destruction.

THE DAIRY EXHIBITS.

There was an unusually good display of butter and cheese, and the exhibit of creamery butter showed the increased interest taken in creameries. But, as is the case at all dairy shows, the judging was a farce, no advantage whatever being gained from an educational standpoint. A surging crowd learns nothing from seeing an assemblage of cheeses and butter tubs at a distance. Unless some reliable standard for judging be adopted, the show will continue to be useless to the dairy-men, and even to the judges.

Great curiosity was excited over the Model Farm department. Machinery was erected for the separation of cream from milk by centrifugal force, under the supervision of Prof. Barrie, including the making of butter. Tests of the milking breeds were made under the eye of Prof. Brown. Two of the Burmeister & Wain separators were used. We were astonished that none of the De Laval separators were on the spot, which are so highly spoken of by many of our best dairymen. The truth of the matter is that the Government has been used as a tool for the purpose of booming up this separator at the public expense, and doing free advertising for the agents. Following this precedent, all the manufacturers of machinery in the Province will expect the Government to run their exhibits at future shows; it is surely better to encourage home manufacturers than foreign ones at the public expense.

We are pleased to learn that the Government is showing signs of improvement in its methods of testing dairy breeds. It is beginning to see that its best agricultural policy is to work in the interests of the farmers. We publish the results of these tests, believing them to be approximately correct, so far as they go, although the standard adopted is not what it should be. The cows tested were all on the exhibition grounds, and the conditions of the tests were all alike, except that the owners fed their cows according to their own individual judgment.

TABLE NO. 1, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF CREAM.

HOLSTEINS:									
Test No. 1	8.2	12	14.8	16	13	12.8	16	9.8	
Test No. 2	10.8	14	15.9	14.1	14.3	12.9	13	11.5	
AYRSHIRES:									
Test No. 1	15.2	8.4	14.8						
Test No. 2	21.6	9.8	17.4						
JERSEYS:									
Test No. 1	12.8	24							
Test No. 2	23.2	25							
SHORTHORN GRADE:									
Test No. 1	12.4	17.3							
Test No. 2	14.3	13.							

It will be seen from the above figures that there were in the competition eight Holsteins, three Ayrshires, two Jerseys, and two Shorthorn Grades. The two tests were made on separate consecutive days, and the milk stood twelve hours at each test in deep tubes set in

ice water at 40° Fahr. The percentages of cream are by measure, not by weight. The figures in both tests are placed in the same order, so that in each case the figures in No. 2 placed under those of No. 1, represent the same cow. It will be seen that no cow stands two tests alike, and the difference in the individual is sometimes greater than the difference in the breed. This may be partly accounted for in the difference of temperature, the day on which the first test took place having been cold and wet, while the succeeding day was fine. The variation in the quality of the food, and in the worry incident to the journeys, have also had considerable influence.

The same cows were further tested with regard to their respective butter producing capacities, the results being shown in the following table:

TABLE NO. II., SHOWING THE MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE POINTS SCORED BY THE TESTED COWS AND BREEDS:

Breeds and Breeders.	Milk in 24 hours	Time since calving.	Per cent. of butter	Per cent. of curd.	Total Points.
HOLSTEINS:					
H. M. Williams..	26.00	75	2.86	13.12	40.22
Wyton Br. Ass'n.	23.00	109	2.65	20.	43.00
H. M. Williams..	30.90	133	3.37	19.37	51.97
E. Macklin & Son	26.25	83	3.62	16.87	52.62
J. T. Ferguson..	37.60	113	2.75	11.25	52.65
Wyton Br. Ass'n.	35.00	116	2.81	15.60	55.30
H. M. Williams..	25.37	207	3.36	14.62	64.29
M. Cook & Son..	28.80	153	3.31	16.7	59.07
Averages.....	29.19	124	2.97	16.59	53.02
AYRSHIRES:					
A. Nankin.....	25.93	79	2.75	23.12	49.42
George Hill.....	29.50	133	5.43	21.25	53.85
T. Guy.....	18.12	161	4.53	23.75	68.27
Averages.....	24.51	126	4.24	22.71	67.18
JERSEYS:					
V. E. Fuller.....	24.12	114	8.81	20.60	109.22
" " " " " "	27.00	86	5.75	20.	78.10
Averages.....	25.56	100	7.28	20.30	93.66
S. H. GRADES:					
W. Patrick.....	46.80	129	3.60	20.62	81.52
" " " " " "	24.25	145	3.12	20.62	55.57
Averages.....	35.53	137	3.36	20.62	68.55

The standard of the scale of points was adopted from the Edinburgh show and follows closely that adopted by the British Dairy Farmers' Association. The system is somewhat ingenious, and although not very accurate, it is quite an improvement on the "boom" method already described in our columns. Where are these prodigious yields now? With regard to the quantity of milk, each pound counts one point, and as to the quality 3.5 lbs. of butter from 100 lbs. of milk is taken as the standard; the difference between this percentage and that actually given by each cow is then taken and multiplied by 10, the product being added to the points when the percentage given is above the standard, and subtracted when below. The English and American standards are 3 per cent.; that adopted by the Model Farm is 3.5, it being assumed that cows when imported to Canada give one-half per cent. more butter than if left in England or imported to the United States. Moreover, points are added corresponding with the number of pounds of curd from 100 pounds of milk, and one point is added for each 10 days after calving.

It will be seen from the above table that the Jerseys scored the highest record, and that the

Holsteins have not maintained the reputation they have won. There appears to be an excess of water in their milk. There were some "scrub" nurses admitted to the grounds as collateral security for baby stock. Would our farmers like to have seen them figuring in the tests?

LIVE STOCK.

Taking all the departments, the exhibits were the best we have ever seen in Canada. In cattle all the breeds were represented, and the increase in the number of Holsteins over past years was specially marked. The accommodation, which had been quite ample in past years, was insufficient, and temporary sheds had to be erected specially for the occasion. The Board was fortunate in being able to secure the services, as superintendent of cattle, of Mr. E. W. Chambers, of Woodstock, who performed his duties so efficiently that the stockmen presented him with a gold-headed cane—a recognition which his courtesy and ability richly deserved.

Most prominent among the features of the live stock exhibit was a five-year old steer of Jumbonian gigantitude, shown under canvas; boasted weight, 3,540 pounds; "heavier than all the cows in my barnyard—admission only 10c.—that is to say, one dime, just the tenth part of a dollar!" We can usually exonerate speculators when they drive the hardest possible bargain with their customers, but when a Board, elected by the farmers of Ontario to consult their interests, stoops to be made a prey—yes, worse, a mere thing—in the rapacious maw of unmitigated humbugs, then all sense of duty and propriety is outraged. What earthly good can be accomplished in the encouragement of such monstrosities? The Board is hoary and experienced enough to know and feel that it is too weak to resist the future importunities that are likely to spring from this act of its servility.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

The display in this department was unquestionably the best ever beheld in London. Mr. D. Nicol, of Catarqui, was in charge of the exhibits, and we have never seen a more orderly and instructive arrangement. Every facility for gathering information was afforded. Mr. Nicol took special delight in imparting information to the visitors. Many farmers took specimens of fruit from their orchards and compared with those exhibited for the purpose of identifying them. In this they were greatly aided by the judges. We are convinced that a great deal of good can be accomplished in this way, it being to the interest of every farmer to be able to name the variety of every grain, fruit and vegetable which he grows. We notice one unpardonable blunder, however: the varieties of vegetables exhibited are not always the best selections. More confidence can be placed in the varieties of fruits. Exhibition prize lists would be a valuable class of literature for our farmers if the selection of the best varieties could be depended upon.

The Manitoba exhibit attracted special attention. Grains, grasses, and vegetables had been selected from different sections of Manitoba and the Northwest, and were hurriedly shipped to the exhibition without special preparation, and although many of the vegetables were harvested nearly a month before the opening of the exhibition, yet there was nothing from our own