

## EDITORIAL.

Feeding will not convert a scrub into a showing winner or a "plum" for the butcher, but you can stint a well-bred calf into a scrub.

Nothing is more wasteful than allowing animals to remain on short pastures late in the autumn, without extra feeding, and losing much of the flesh they have gained during the summer months.

Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, F. E. S., has been made an honorary member of the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, England, in recognition of her services to agriculture in general and that Society in particular.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association is now considering the proposal to visit Canada in 1897, having received invitations from the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association and the Toronto Industrial Fair Association.

Canadian and U. S. creamery butter was quoted in a recent Liverpool report at 72s. to 85s. per cwt., while "finest Danish" stood at 100s. to 105s. We have something yet to do, if not to learn, on this side of the Atlantic, about the butter business.

That well-known investigator of contagious animal disorders, V. A. Moore, V. S., is, we understand, about to sever his connections with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, to take up work in the New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, Director of Perdue University Experiment Station, Indiana, who was re-elected Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science at the recent annual meeting held in Buffalo, writes congratulating the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on the excellence of our report of that important gathering.

The beet sugar industry, on which a series of articles were recently published in the ADVOCATE, continues to receive increasing attention in the United States, and with a \$5,000,000 bonus behind it, it certainly should. The Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company's factory at Chino, Southern California, is now in full operation, and will work up about 80,000 tons of beets this fall—the product of over 7,000 acres—for which farmers are paid \$3.75 to \$4.50 per ton, as to quality, or an average return of about \$40 per acre.

The new Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce is on the lookout for suggestions as to possible new directions for business. We notice that Mr. J. M. Sinclair, representing the Australian Agricultural Department in Great Britain, writes the Minister of Agriculture as follows: "So far I am well satisfied with the prospects of opening up a new avenue of trade in Glasgow, as I find many of the best merchants anxious to do business in our products. As Glasgow is the best distributing center for the whole of Scotland, I intend devoting special attention to that market, more especially since receiving encouragement from some of the largest firms of that city. Cold stores are being constructed and will be ready in time to receive next season's shipments."

Our readers are familiar with the name of Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the distinguished entomologist (of Torrington House, St. Alban's, Eng.), through frequent references in our columns to her invaluable labors in aiding the farmers of Britain and elsewhere to successfully combat their insect foes. Intimately associated with all her work was her elder sister and constant companion, Miss Georgina E. Ormerod, of whose death, on August 19th, we recently received notice. The deceased lady was the daughter of the late George Ormerod, D. C. L., F. R. S., of Sedbury, Gloucestershire, and Tyldesley, Lancashire. Not only was she an accomplished entomologist, but was distinguished as a botanist and in other lines of scientific research. Designing and drawing for the purpose of scientific illustration were among her well-developed gifts. She rendered service of great value in the distribution of serviceable and healthy literature, her private charities being also very large. Deceased was an honorary member of the Bath and West of England Society. What she and her better-known sister have accomplished should be an incentive to many others throughout the world in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

## A Great Thoroughbred.

Our first-page illustration in this issue is a life-like representation of the noted Thoroughbred, Marauder, owned by Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, M. P., of Waterloo, Ont., the success of whose race-horses on the turf are well known. Marauder was foaled in 1885; bred by Mr. A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; sire imp. Rayon d'Or, by Flageolet, dam Maudina, by imp. Australian. Marauder won, at four years old, the Brooklyn Cup—1½ miles, beating Hanover, Elkwood, and Eurus. As a five-year-old won a sweepstakes at Saratoga—1¼ miles, beating Ofalece, Costa Rica, and others. His sire cost at one sale nearly \$40,000, and again was sold at auction for \$32,000. His dam's sire, Australian, sired Spendthrift, Fellowcraft, Abdelkader, Maggie B. B., dam of Iroquois (Derby and St. Leger); her dam, Maude, produced Alarm, who once held the mile record.

## Showing Facilities -- A Great Opportunity.

It is an easy matter to criticise the efforts of others, easier than to suggest practicable improvements and to put them into execution. Recording as we do the splendid success of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this year, and recognizing the magnitude and variety of what the Association has accomplished on behalf of live-stock as well as other exhibitors, mere fault-finding is entirely out of order. It would be unjust to indulge in such, but everything human is susceptible of improvement, and we believe that the management conduct the show with that principle in view. In our review of some of the departments, and in the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, attention is called to several points needing attention. One of these is, we think, deserving of special emphasis, particularly as the scope of the Industrial is next year to be expanded and the Toronto show site is likely to be the theatre of a great Dominion Exposition, a national project which has our heartiest endorsement. Breeders and exhibitors of horses, particularly for the past year or so, have found it impossible to show their animals to the best advantage before the public. Facilities for seeing the speeding and other attractions are elaborate, but not so in the other classes, which, we submit, are of paramount importance from an educational and business point of view. This year's arrangements, which possibly were unavoidable under the circumstances, inconvenienced exhibitors more than ever. Standard-bred and roadster horses, for example, were away at the rear of the race-track, where few but the judges could see them, and the small ring was quite inadequate for carriage and roadster horses. A portion of the exhibit was shifted from one part of ring to another, making it almost impossible for owners to keep track of their stock. A larger ring for the showing and judging of these and the draft classes is needed, and a commodious amphitheatre where the public can witness the work in comfort. Hence, more space is imperatively needed for the growing magnitude of the exhibition, and must be secured from some quarter. On the closing day of the show an influential delegation of breeders waited upon the Association Board, submitting their case in the form of a petition signed by some 65 of the leading spirits, backed up by arguments from several of those in attendance. Attention was called to the necessity of making the best possible impression on visitors from other countries, who at an exhibition of a national character are sure to be attracted in large numbers. Under such circumstances, Canada must put its best foot forward as a stock-rearing country and every facility given for displaying our choice horse and other stock to the best advantage. Some aid in that direction will doubtless be looked for from the Government. President Withrow and leading members of the Board received the delegation, expressing their cordial desire to meet the wishes of the important interests represented so far as lay in their power. The live stock exporting industry of Canada now amounts to many millions annually, and our horse exports to Britain have lately been increasing with great rapidity. It will therefore pay us to make this aspect of the Exhibition more conspicuous than ever before. Its live stock, agricultural, and industrial features must be made outstanding in their excellence, attractiveness, and prominence.

The cow stables should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed before winter, and the floors, mangers and gutters made tight. Put in a few windows for plenty of light and sunshine, and make the stable snug and warm, so that it will be a comfortable place for the cows to live in.

## The Ontario Pioneer Farm.

The Hon. Mr. Dryden, who recently returned to Toronto, from the "Pioneer Farm," in the Wabigoon district, Northwestern Ontario, was highly pleased with the prospects for that country. In an interview, he informed us that the two townships, Van Horne and Wainwright, surveyed last year, are now mostly taken up by settlers, the majority of whom are at work preparing for a crop in 1897. The land, which inclines to clay, has been burnt over and requires very little cultivation to render it productive. Mr. Dryden was surprised to find it so friable after a little working. It never turns up hard and never becomes disagreeably sticky, and when plowed while dry is very flaky and porous. Surface water readily gets away.

Mr. Dryden's attention was first attracted to the country by the luxuriant growth of clovers growing naturally along the line of the Canadian Pacific. It appears that the clover plant comes up and seeds itself year after year, and never seems to suffer from winter-killing. While some of the hands of the "Pioneer Farm" were out exploring they found clover stalks 5½ feet long, bearing perfect seed. Alsike grows perfectly, which indicates that all sorts of crops grown in Eastern Ontario will do well there.

With this year's harvest Mr. Dryden is exceedingly pleased. Fall wheat (Dawson's Golden Chaff) sown on Sept. 5th, and some about two weeks later, yielded a very fine return of grain and straw. The sowing should have been done earlier, but for all that, the crop came through in good form—not a single plant seemed to have winter-killed. Mr. Dryden remarked that it closely resembled a field grown upon his own farm. This autumn seventeen acres have been properly prepared and sown, and a great crop is expected next season. Oats and barley did fairly well this year, as did also turnips and potatoes. These crops will doubtless do much better after a few years' cultivation and some green crop has been plowed in. Although the soil is rich clay, the burning off has left it somewhat destitute of vegetable mold. To remedy this the Minister is instructing the men to seed down with clover as fast as possible to plow down.

Timothy also does remarkably well, as that sown last spring reached near the top of the grain and headed out before harvest. In fact, all crops needed to make the country especially suited to dairying grow in great luxuriance. It is also very good for sheep husbandry, and calves of the eight cows taken up last year, fed this summer on skim milk and grass, are well-grown and quite fat. The grass through the entire season resembled our June pastures.

The "Pioneer Farm" covers 320 acres, all of which is fenced, and is being gradually broken up. No great splurge is being made, as the farm is simply to be used to indicate the capabilities of the soil.

The matter of getting settlers gives Mr. Dryden no cause for alarm; in fact, he advises that people wait a year or two until more accommodation can be afforded. At present there is no hotel nor boarding-house, no seed grain, and, in fact, only what people take in with them. Most of the settlers who came in last spring put up small houses and then returned for their families. This year two more townships have been surveyed, 90 per cent. of which is first-class land. The whole country is free of rock, and only a few stumps and snags are there to cause an interruption. Mr. Dryden was particularly pleased to find a great many small rivulets flowing through the farms.

As regards this year's improvements, the Minister said that the village of "Dryden" has eight or more newly-erected houses and a dozen lots sold. There have been six miles of colonization road built, and the settlers have agreed to build the cross roads.

"It must be understood," remarked the Minister, "that we do not give this land away. We sell it at 50 cents per acre, which I consider better for the country and better for the settlers. We sell only to actual settlers, never allowing speculators to buy tracts, and we prefer to sell small farms, in order to have the district thickly settled."

## English Crops.

Wheat is reported the crop of England this year, being particularly fine generally; but a great deficiency is reported in barley and oats; hay and grass almost an entire failure; hops lower in average than for four years; beans and peas below average, and not much better than last year; roots being also under average, but potatoes are a good crop. Canada will be able to furnish a supply for some of these deficiencies.