

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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THE DOMINION.

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of the ensilage, and, becoming slightly heated, the aroma of the silage permeates the whole mixture, which may be improved by the addition of pulped roots. If the farm buildings are only moderately conveniently arranged, this preparation of the feed can be carried out with no great expenditure of time or labor, and will pay well for the doing. By thus utilizing straw, which if early cut and well saved is not to be despised as feed, hay may often be sold to advantage, and, if need be, the proceeds profitably invested in bran, oats or other grain or in corn or oil cake. When, for instance, the market price per ton of hay and bran are about the same, it is well worth considering whether a ton of hay may not be saved by substituting straw to some extent as part of the feeding ration and investing its value in bran and oats or corn, and thus securing a better-balanced and more nutritive ration and one better calculated to give profitable returns from milking cows or by building up the frame and flesh in the case of young stock of any class. The possible objection that cutting straw involves a considerable outlay for machinery and expense for extra labor is met by the reminder that the power needed for this purpose may be utilized for several other uses as well, but where one objects to the outlay for the requisite machinery, the necessary outfit may readily be hired for a day at a time two or three times during the winter to cut all of this sort of feed that is needed and do considerable grinding of grain besides. Thanks to the revelations of scientific investigation, much light has in recent years been thrown upon the subject of the intelligent and economical feeding of live stock, and it is safe to say that a more general and careful study of the subject by farmers in the light of some of the excellent books written by competent authors on this theme will be helpful to all who are willing to

learn. The time has quite come when farmers, in order to make the most of the means within their reach, must study the science of their business, which simply means seek to know more about the principles which govern and influence the growth and development of the plants and animals on which their income depends, and we are quite sure that the intelligent application of the knowledge thus gained will satisfy them that it pays to mix the meals of farm stock not only with fodder, but also with or by the use of brains.

The Argentine Opportunity.

"With the ports of this country closed to importations from the United Kingdom, the attention of Australian and North American breeders will be doubtless directed to this as a market for pure-bred stock, and it will be matter for surprise if they let such an opportunity escape them. Australian cattle ought to do well here, and the process of acclimatization should be an easier one than from the colder climates of the north. Californian Merinos too should have the same advantage, while in sheep it is well known that Australasia can produce an animal hard indeed to beat."—*Review of the River Plate.*

Dr. Saunders at the Paris Exhibition.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, who has been visiting the Paris Exhibition in connection with his official duties as one of the commissioners for the exhibition, has returned home. The special work assigned him was the bringing together of specimens of the agricultural and fruit products of the Dominion. During his absence he has also spent some time in other parts of France and Great Britain, inquiring into the progress of agriculture and horticulture in these countries, and has visited as many of the agricultural schools and experiment stations in both countries as was practicable. He expresses himself as much pleased with the excellent display made by Canada at the Paris Exhibition, particularly in agricultural products and fruit. The exhibits of grain were quite imposing, and had been most artistically arranged by Mr. W. H. Hay, of the Experimental Farm staff, who visited Paris early in the year for that purpose.

The agricultural products of the Dominion are shown in provincial groups, by a series of trophies; also, very effectively, in a general way by a grand central trophy, placed in the middle of the first half of the Canadian court. This central trophy is built up with a large series of glass containers of different sizes, showing excellent samples of clean grain from all the principal grain-growing districts in Canada, including a most excellent display from the Experimental Farms. With these were associated a first-class showing of fine sheaves of grain in the straw, also representing the many grain-producing sections of the Dominion. This important part of the exhibit attracted much attention and was very much admired.

The fruit display, a part of which was in the Canadian Pavilion, and the other and larger part in the Horticultural Hall, has been the subject of most favorable comment. The large collection of about 1,200 glass jars of pears, apples, plums, peaches, cherries, and small fruits, which were put up in antiseptic fluids, has been a great success. The fruit has preserved its form and character, and, to a very large extent, its natural appearance, and has been a source of constant wonder to visitors. That such magnificent specimens of fruit could be grown in Canada, many could scarcely credit. The exhibit, however, speaks for itself, and was a constant advertisement to the genial character of our summer climate and the capabilities of the country to produce fruits of the finest and most luscious quality.

The show of fresh fruit, including a large variety of our best sorts of winter apples, the growth of 1899, was continued all through the summer and up to the close of the exhibition, and awakened much interest. This constant exhibit was made possible by the cold-storage arrangements perfected under the direction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, by Prof. J. W. Robertson. This cold-storage plant, which was placed under the Canadian building, worked admirably and rendered most efficient service, not only in preserving the more perishable of the food products brought together by Prof. Robertson, of which there was an admirable exhibit, but also rendered possible the preservation, in perfect condition, of the fine display of fresh fruit brought together by Dr. Saunders. The crispness, juiciness and high flavor of these fruits, shown so long past their normal season, deserved and received the most favorable comment.

The arrangement of the fruits, fresh and preserved, in the Horticultural Hall, which was made by Mr. Robt. Hamilton, of Grenville, assisted by Mr. Hay, was most effective, and to the assiduous attention given to this collection by Mr. Hamilton and by Mr. H. S. Knowlton, of Knowlton, Que., a large measure of our success in obtaining awards may be attributed. The specimens on exhibition were examined from day to day, by these gentlemen, and as soon as any of them showed sign of deterioration or shrivelling from exposure in a

heated atmosphere, fresh specimens were brought from the cold-storage chamber to replace them. At the time of Dr. Saunders' first arrival in Paris our best winter apples were represented by 18 varieties, all in good condition. When he was leaving, however, on the 6th of October, the number of varieties shown was reduced to 8 or 9 sorts. Prior to this, on October 4th, the large collection of fresh fruits made under instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, in different parts of the Dominion, and forwarded by cold storage, arrived in Paris. Those came in splendid order, and with the help of a second supply, since received, will insure a large and varied exhibit of Canadian fruits to the close of the exhibition.

Mr. A. McD. Allan, of Goderich, Ont., who has lately arrived in Paris to assist especially in promoting the fruit trade, had, before Dr. Saunders left, made several large sales of fruit to wholesale dealers in Great Britain and different parts of Europe, and was negotiating further business in this direction. A careful study of the conditions in which our Canadian fruits have reached the Paris Exposition, under different methods of packing, has been made by Dr. Saunders, and he hopes to be able to put the information gained to practical value in furtherance of the fruit-growing interests of this country.

The more important food products of Canada, of which a large collection was brought together by Prof. Robertson, have been arranged and looked after by Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, of the Commissioner's branch of the Department of Agriculture, who has rendered very efficient service.

The mineral and mining interests of Canada have been ably looked after by the Director of the Geological Survey, Dr. Geo. M. Dawson, as shown in the magnificent collection displayed in the Canadian Pavilion. This exhibit has furnished the most convincing proof of the great extent and varied character of the mineral resources of Canada, which must be highly beneficial to this country.

Our fishery products and the attractions offered to sportsmen by the variety of game in different parts of this country, were ably shown in the fine display arranged at the entrance of the Canadian court, under the superintendence of Colonel Gourdeau. In this connection, Mr. Andrew Halkett, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has, under Col. Gourdeau's guidance, rendered very efficient service.

The collection of forest products shown in the large building devoted to this purpose, in which all our more important woods are illustrated by both the raw and manufactured material, has drawn many encomiums. These have been brought together mainly by the persevering efforts of Mr. James M. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, and have been arranged tastefully and with good judgment. This collection has awakened much interest in our timber productions, and from the many inquiries which have been made, it is believed that, as a result of this display, new openings will be made in connection with the trade of Canada in timber.

To the Commissioners who have succeeded in bringing together the excellent display of Canadian manufactured goods, much credit is also due for the energy and good judgment they have brought to bear on this work, and for the tasteful manner in which the exhibits have been arranged.

While in Paris, Dr. Saunders attended the Congress of Pomologists and the Congress of Botanists. He also visited Ussy, in Normandy, a great center for the growing of forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, for the purpose of gaining information on this branch of industry, and also, at the same time, selecting a supply, for the Ottawa Improvement Commission, of young stock for planting on the boulevards which are being laid out in connection with the new drives now under construction in that city. A fine selection has been made, consisting of over 20,000 trees and shrubs suitable for this purpose, including evergreens and deciduous sorts, which will be forwarded in the spring. A visit was also made to Brittany for the purpose of studying the results which have been obtained from tree planting on the drifting sands of the seashore in that part of France, and some useful lessons learned. Some of the caves in the outlying parts of Paris were also visited, where mushrooms are extensively grown.

While in England, Scotland and Wales, many of the stations where experimental work in connection with agriculture is conducted, were visited by the Director, and the progress made in this direction noted. The meetings of the British Association, held at Bradford, England, early in September, were also attended, where opportunities were afforded of explaining the nature and progress of experimental agriculture in Canada.

Some new varieties of cereals were secured, both in England and from among the exhibits of foreign countries at the Paris Exposition, for test in Canada. Many new sorts of trees, shrubs and plants have also been obtained for trial at the Experimental Farms.

Pleased with the Watch.

Mr. F. E. Pollard, Leeds Co., Ont., writes:—"My son received the No. 4 watch from you on Oct. 21th, and wishes to thank you for same. He thinks it better than he expected, and is very much pleased with it, and is anxious to get more subscribers for you."