

Our Illustration.

The first page illustration adorning this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a life-like representation of a group of Herefords, the property of Mr. H. D. Smith, Ingleside Farm, Compton, Que. The portrait is appropriately designated "Three Champion Herefords of 1894."

The large cow in the foreground is Lady Tushingham 3rd (44679), calved March 10th, 1890. She is the medal cow for 1894, having won everything before her at Sherbrooke, Toronto, London and Ottawa. Her sire is Lord Tushingham, by Cassio, dam Lady Wintercott 12th, by Bredwardine. She is a four-year-old, and has been a grand stock cow as well as a show cow, having raised two calves and is now carrying her third. She was a prize winner at Chicago last year, and is esteemed by many as the best cow among the "white faces" ever raised in Canada. She is exceptionally deep, carries a smooth finish, and is of extra quality. A few cows of her type would soon bring the Herefords to the fore. She weighs about 1,900 lbs. in show condition.

Spot 3rd (48222), the other cow, is very choicely bred, being sired by Anxiety 4th (2947), dam Silvia (8649), imp. She was calved Sept. 14th, 1890, and was shown as a three-year-old at the same fairs as Lady Tushingham, winning first everywhere, save at Ottawa, where aged cows and three-year-olds showed in the same class. Here, however, she took second to Lady Tushingham. She is a cow of splendid character and very fine quality, has a shoulder hard to equal in any other beef breed of cattle. She is a sure breeder, having raised two calves, both heifers and the makings of show animals.

The bull calf, Amos of Ingleside, now fourteen months old, was sired by Wildy 15th (40918), dam Amy 3rd (43430), by Anxiety 4th. He was shown at the same fairs, winning first everywhere. Before reaching twelve months old he weighed over 1,000 lbs. He is the best bull calf ever raised at Ingleside and has every appearance of making a great bull, having lots of quality and fine characteristics. If nothing happens to him, he ought to make a strong showing for the medal bull of 1895.

Freight Rates Commission.

The commission appointed to enquire into the freight rates on the C. P. R. has organized at Winnipeg. It consists of P. S. Archibald, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway; H. W. Schaefer, also of the Intercolonial; William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, and W. N. Allison, Homestead Inspector. The commission will hold meetings at different points in Manitoba and the Territories. The first meeting was held in the Winnipeg City Hall, on Nov. 26. Hon. J. D. Cameron was present on behalf of the Manitoba Government, and Messrs. Bell, Ashdown and Riley represented the Board of Trade. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided, upon the request of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Manitoba Government, to postpone the sittings for two weeks, in order to obtain evidence. The Board particularly requested that no session be held at any Provincial point before the inquiry was held in Winnipeg. It is probable, however, that some country points will be visited during the interval.

Prof. A. J. Cook, formerly of Michigan, but now of California, will represent the State University at Farmers' Institutes, in Southern California, during the coming season.

Says Prof. I. P. Roberts, in the Grange Home, and we believe it: "All the milk and butter that is produced to-day, could easily, under intelligent management, be produced from one-half the cows which are now used." It will pay every dairyman to do his utmost to bring about the above mentioned condition of things.

The recent United States election brought into positions of prominence in York State two men who are closely identified with the dairy cattle industry—ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, proprietor of the Ellerslie herd of Guernseys, who was elected Governor of the State, and Mr. D. F. Wilber, owner of the Crumhorn Holstein-Friesians, who will represent his district in Congress.

This is truly an age of endeavors to economize, resulting from sheer necessity. It is well to be very careful, in economizing, not to withhold that which is producing a revenue. Stock feeding, above all things, should not be made to suffer through any foolish scrimping, because, unless there is something more than a maintenance diet given, the whole thing will be practically wasted, no gain being effected. All the profit comes from what is consumed and assimilated above the demands of the system to remain in present condition.

The Territorial Exhibition.

Some months ago the Dominion Government placed \$25,000 in the estimates for the purpose of holding a grand show in the Territories in 1895. The Legislature since added \$10,000 to this amount, and the City of Regina, another \$10,000, we believe.

The following letter which appeared in a recent issue of the Regina Standard, contains some sound advice, which we trust may be acted upon. As Mr. Potter says, if a successful exhibition is to be held in 1895, the dates must be at such a time as farmers can attend, and take out their stock. The threshed grains must be of '94 growth, as is now the established custom at the Winnipeg Industrial. The date should have been fixed and made known about two months ago, and every agricultural society and individual requested to collect their prize grains, and have these forwarded to Regina for selection and proper preservation.

To the Standard:—I see by the last Whitewood Herald, that the secretary of the Whitewood Agricultural Society read a communication from Regina asking the society to collect samples of grain for the Northwest Exhibition to be held about the last week in August.

Now, sir, if that is the time the show is likely to be held, I, as an intending exhibitor of thoroughbred cattle and pigs, together with grain, would say right here that it will be a failure. On account of the short fall weather in which to finish harvest, do the threshing and general fall work, a show that will last a week is not advisable for the fall, let alone in August when the harvest is on. Therefore, the time to hold the show is in July, after the 15th. Let the show be the week before or after the Winnipeg show, as some of the N. W. Territories' exhibitors want to go to Winnipeg, and we, in the Territories, want and expect the people of Manitoba, as well as the world at large, to come and see what the N. W. Territories can produce in the way of an exhibition.

Now then, let the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Committee get a board of directors appointed, who will make the time of the show known soon, and we, as farmers and exhibitors, will try and do our part to make the show a success, and to let the world know that the N. W. Territories are second to no place on the globe for the poor man who is willing to work.

Hoping that you will give this space, and rouse those men up to the fact that August is harvest month in the West. I remain, yours,

A. B. POTTER.

Montgomery, N. W. T.

Following is a copy of a circular letter sent out to agricultural societies:—

SIR,—By direction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I have the honor to suggest the advisability of your society making arrangements for securing the best exhibits of 1894 that can be had in your district for entry at the Territorial Exhibition, proposed to be held at Regina, in all probability in the latter part of August, 1895, and that where possible you will secure the co-operation of your local newspaper in giving publicity to this suggestion.

As the success of the exhibition may prove of pecuniary benefit to each agricultural society throughout the Territories, His Honor will be glad to have the views of your society upon the subject, with any suggestions you may desire to offer.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
R. B. GORDON,
Sec. to Lt.-Gov., N. W. T.

Sheep Husbandry -- An Outlook.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, one of the papers presented gave a decidedly affirmative answer to the question, "Should sheep be more extensively raised in Canada than they are at present?" It was pointed out in the first place that England is a vast workshop for which food supplies are and will continue to be imported free. Mutton is one article of which immense quantities are imported from Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. Though very cheaply produced in the Antipodes, it has to be carried a vast distance over the ocean in a frozen condition, and cannot reach the market in the best possible condition, and the Englishman is most particular about the quality of his food. We can place upon the British market a superior quality of mutton. Canada is comparatively near this great market, and our reputation as a superior breeding ground is world-wide. The immunity of our flocks from disease is another vantage-ground of inestimable value to Canadian sheep husbandry, because uniform healthiness lessens losses and the cost of production, as flockmasters well know. The foods requisite, too, are produced here cheaply, and in great abundance. Each year is bringing experience of great value in this direction. In short, we have the foundation stock and all other conditions favorable. Incidental advantages to the Canadian husbandman arises from the usefulness of sheep in keeping down weeds; and more important still, the enrich-

ment of soil that follows the tread of their "golden hoofs." With a strong and growing consumptive demand added to the foregoing considerations, it is surely safe to say that sheep should be more extensively raised in Canada than they have been during recent years.

British agricultural returns, lately issued, show that there are over a million and a half less sheep in the United Kingdom than there were in 1893; consequently, as our Scottish correspondent points out, the rapid and sustained rise in the value of sheep there is not a matter of wonderment. The sheep men there have had a remarkably good year, even in the face of large importations from Canada. Last year Canada sent over only some 4,000 or less, but up to about November 1st., 1894, the Government live stock inspectors reported to the Canadian Minister of Marine an export of over 135,000 sheep. Unless it be in the horse trade, no other line of Canadian exports has shown such a phenomenal increase.

In the United States the Wilson tariff was accompanied by a panic condition in the sheep trade, and sheep have been pouring into the markets at an alarming rate, greatly depressing prices. With a permanent reduction in the supplies, which would seem inevitable, values will begin to increase, and the prices of sheep will regain a satisfactory level. Elsewhere in this issue Mr. J. C. Snell calls attention to one decidedly hopeful phase of the Canadian trade with the States in sheep for breeding purposes.

To those embarking or extending their interest in this industry, the present seems most opportune, in view of the exceedingly reasonable prices at which the very pick of breeding stock can be obtained.

Mr. Elder's Letters on Dairying.

Mr. Elder's very interesting papers on "Dairying in Manitoba" will bear considerable discussion, and we hope to hear from the men who are now making a success of dairying, and also from those who desire more light before embarking in an enterprise that requires so much skill and constant application in order to succeed.

We would indicate a few points which Mr. Elder appears to have overlooked. By the adoption of the soiling system, we would lose entirely the great natural advantage that our native grasses give us, in that they produce milk wonderfully rich in butter-fats. And certainly by far the greater portion of the Province (even what may well be called the grain sections) are abundantly supplied with grass for pasture.

Cows milked 10 months and dried off for the harvest will gain flesh on the ripening native grasses, and with little outlay of time or money be in fine shape to renew their duties at the pail in early winter. Instead of trying to have a fresh cow every 2 months, we should aim to have all come in in early winter, there always being some obstinate individuals who will not do just as we want, that will come in fresh at other seasons of the year; we should allow no cow to calve in July or August, as these months seem particularly hard on newly calved cows and on newly born calves, besides we have least time to attend to either. We have always found fall and winter calves do better than spring or summer calves. Much of our success will depend on how we raises our heifer calves.

Another point not emphasized by Mr. Elder, is the furnishing of profitable employment for the year to hired help, as against eight months on the grain-growing farm, thus securing more efficient help for very little more money, and being at the same time infinitely better for the hired help, and perhaps more important than any other one thing is this: that the men can, during the winter, attend to the milking, churning, calf-feeding, and the hundred and one other incidentals, thus relieving the already over-burdened wives and daughters of a great amount of heavy work.

Profitable subjects for debate at Farmers' Institute meetings will be found in the many phases of the dairy question touched on by Mr. Elder in his series of papers on "Dairying in Manitoba," which have appeared in recent numbers of the ADVOCATE—questions relating to the best means of making the transition from wheat alone to wheat in conjunction with dairying and hogs or other combinations; whether the factory system could profitably be introduced, and if so, how best to accomplish it; if not ready for the creamery, how best to improve the trade in home dairy products; the pure-bred vs. grades for dairy purposes; stabling, feeding, care, and a hundred and one other things relating to this all-important subject.