

growing becomes in suitable soil, under favorable conditions. The Government experiment plot, situated on Mr. Ross' farm, is well worth seeing, and, no doubt, some valuable results will be the outcome of his experiments.

Protection Not Everything.

The Ottawa Free Press says the Canadian manufacturers need advertising more than they need higher tariff. Which is another way of saying that enterprise will do a good deal that tariff cannot do.

President Rowley, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declares for more practical protection, by which he means the conservation of the natural resources of the country for the benefit of our own people, as well as the maintenance of a tariff that will preserve Canadian trade for Canadians.

There is wisdom in what the newspaper and the president each have to say. Canadian manufacturers should not rest upon the tariff as the mainstay of their business. In a good many instances, neither do they. But in others it is easy to see that the spirit of enterprise and push has not been prominent.

It may be well for the Government to keep a close eye upon the mergers which are being formed in this country. Within the past few years, twenty great mergers have been completed. If President Rowley had in mind the preservation of the Canadian pulp wealth for the benefit of a Canadian merger that would maintain prices in defiance of all competition, then the practical protection of which he speaks takes on a very different aspect.—[The Free Press, London, Ont.]

P. E. Island Exhibition.

This exhibition was favored with fine weather, except on one day. The attendance was larger than usual. The entries in all classes were very numerous, and competition keen. In horses, the entries were larger than usual, and the quality, especially of the young stock, showed that Island horsemen are breeding the stock there is money in. In the cart classes we noticed excellent specimens of both the Clydesdales and Shires among the aged stallions. The Standard-bred classes were well filled, and contained some successful sires of speed. Oakley Baron, owned by W. G. McKie, Charlottetown, headed this class. Taken all together, the horse exhibit showed an improvement over previous years.

In the cattle classes, the entries were so numerous that extra accommodation had to be provided. All the different breeds usually seen at a Maritime exhibition were out in full force, except the Shorthorns, which made a much smaller showing than they did some years ago. This beef breed seems to be giving way here, and their place is being taken by the Holsteins, which, on account of their size and milking qualities, are being adopted as a general-purpose cow. This is a mistake from a beef point of view, but, looking at it from a dairy standpoint, it has something to recommend it. Holsteins are getting to be a large class at this show. Three considerable herds were shown by Lee & Clark, Gavin Harding, and J. M. Leard, all of which contained animals of the best breeding that would take a prominent place at any exhibition in Canada. John Tweedy got the red ribbon for best bull in aged class, and the other prizes were shared by the above-mentioned herds. Harding's two-year-old champion bull at this show beat the sweepstakes Holstein at St. John. Most of Harding's cows are in the official Record of Merit. Lee & Clark's yearling Logan-bred bull, Ida Rooker 2nd's Vale, whose dam has a record of 23 pounds butter a week, is an animal that has all the points that indicate a sire of producers. Lee & Clark are also strong on milk cows and young stock. In the other herd, J. M. Leard is getting together some choice animals.

Avshires were quite a large class. Two herds from New Brunswick, owned by M. H. Parlee and McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, competed with the Island herds of Easton Bros. and Simmons Bros. The Avshires made a grand showing, as a number of

exhibitors showed the red equals, and got into the prize list, too. The competition was close in this class. Easton Bros. got the red ticket for aged bull and two-year-old bull, and senior and junior bull calf. Simmons got first for bull 18 months and under two years old, and first, second, and third in cow in milk, and the aged herd prize. Parlee got first on junior heifer, first on senior calf, first on junior bull, and many second and third prizes, as well as first for breeder's young herd. McIntyre Bros. also got several individual prizes, and second on breeder's young herd.

In Jerseys, the competition was principally between William Clark, who showed the winning herd and Wallace Stead, who came second with herd, and James Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, N. S. The winning herd were all Island-bred, except the bull at its head, Deadnaught of St. Lambert. This herd is strong in milk cows that are heavy producers. Clark got most of the red tickets in the classes, as well as for aged herd, while Stead got first for young herd, as well as most of the seconds.

Roper Bros. and James Roper had a grand exhibit of Guernseys to the front. The former led all through the prize list, followed close by the latter.

Sheep were a splendid show in all classes. Boswell's led in Leicesters, Lincolns and Suffolks. John Tweedy and H. W. Corning, the latter from Yarmouth, N. S., competed in the Cotswold class. Corning got the junior flock prize, and Tweedy the award for aged flock. George Boswell and Cephas Nunn were the principal competitors in the Shropshire class, with Boswell leading, and Nunn a good second. Oxfords were a good class, the honors mostly going to James Baker & Sons, Burden Goodwin, and A. H. Boswell, in the order named. There were also a number of Dorset Horns on show. The show of sheep is improving very much here, both in quantity and quality, as Prince Edward Islanders are resuming sheep-raising again.

There was a grand show of all classes of hogs, mostly all of which were of true bacon type. Great interest was manifested in the judging of them, crowds being always gathered round the judging-ring.

Poultry was a large and very superior show, including about all the kinds known in Canada. Poultry is booming here, as it is proving a very remunerative business.

The judge of cattle, A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont., spoke very highly of the animals he judged, and said to your correspondent that there were many animals shown that would get some of the best places in any show in Canada.

A strong feature of the official opening was the address of the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Haszard, and the American Consul. The latter spoke very encouragingly of the future prospects of Prince Edward Island agriculture, as the American Republic will in the future want ever-increasing quantities of our farm products, at greatly-increased prices.

Township Versus County Fairs.

At this time of year, when the faker's voice is heard extolling the wonderful things hidden behind the canvas walls of his tent, and assuring the people that for the small sum of ten cents they will be privileged to witness more wonderful things than were ever dreamt of by philosophy, and the small boy with the ever-present screeching balloon whistle, is seen in every hamlet in the land, the occasion being the annual fall fair, is a fitting time to consider whether, after all, the scores of small annual fairs is worth the price they annually cost the country, for it is an undeniable fact that, to withdraw the Government grant would mean the wiping out of by far the larger number of them, and the centralizing of what would remain to county shows, which, with the inevitable larger attendance, and necessarily bigger revenue, would place the county societies in a position to offer a series of prize-money's large enough to draw an entry of a magnitude that would be a credit to the county represented. Another most undesirable feature of the small fairs is the annual pestering of the business men in the vicinity, and out of it, as well, for donations in cash or goods for prizes. Just why this

practice should be kept up in this enlightened age has never been satisfactorily explained, and never can be. An example of a modern county fair, conducted on modern business principles, is that of the County of Halton, held at the county town of Milton, where this year the attendance was well up to the three-thousand mark, and these throngs of people did not come to see a "Midway," for there was none there to see; but, what was of vastly more importance to an agricultural community, the excellent exhibit of roots and vegetables, live stock, grain, dairy products, fruit, horticultural display, ladies' and children's work, and poultry. The exhibit of horses was a most creditable one. In cattle, there were Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Holsteins, Jerseys, and grades, totalling up to a big entry. In sheep, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Hampshire Downs, Oxford Downs, Shropshires, and Horned Dorsets. In swine, Berkshires and Yorkshires. Practically everything in the live-stock line was brought out in nice condition, the whole making an exhibition of live stock, agricultural, horticultural and dairy products, poultry, fine arts, etc., that was a distinct credit to the County.

Excessive Growth of Fall Wheat.

More often fall wheat winter-kills because of insufficient growth before winter, but this year, due to unusually good growing weather conditions, the wheat fields which have been put in early are obtaining such great development as to cause their owners anxiety. When wheat makes too great a fall growth, it becomes strawlike and weakly, and its own luxuriance has a smothering tendency. More than one man will have to overcome this threatened danger to his wheat crop this year. Some advise clipping the wheat with the mower run high; others recommend pasturing as methods of keeping down this excessive growth. "The Farmer's Advocate" and its readers would be glad to receive from those having experience an expression of opinion regarding the merits of these methods of controlling the growth of wheat in such autumns as this. To those who contemplate pasturing down the wheat, we would suggest the use of calves or sheep, since their tramping is less destructive; if the mower be used, it must not be run too close to the ground.

Good Apples at Ingersoll.

J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa, has arranged with J. C. Harris, of Ingersoll, Ont., one of Oxford County's best-known apple-growers, for a carload of apples of assorted varieties, to be placed with the Dominion Exhibit at the Festival of Empire Exhibition, to be held in London, Eng., during the summer of 1911. The apples will be forwarded to Montreal shortly after being picked and placed in cold storage for the winter.

Mr. Harris has been giving scientific attention to apple-growing for several years. That he has been rewarded for his efforts is strikingly evident this year, for, contrary to conditions generally, he has both quantity and quality in his orchards.

A Baby-feeding Demonstration.

What promises to be one of the most interesting educational features of the National Dairy Show at Chicago, Ill., is the baby-feeding demonstration, to be conducted by the City Health Department, the United Charities, and the Chicago Milk Commission. A large number of babies, from six to eight months of age, will be in charge of trained nurses day and night, and will be fed according to scientific methods on milk examined bacteriologically right at the show. Substantial prizes will be offered the mothers of these babies, and these awards will be made on a practical and scientific basis.

Higginson's Sale Postponed Indefinitely.

Wm. Higginson, of Inkerman, Ont., whose advertisement appears on page 1617 of this and in one previous issue, has just wired our office that he has contracted typhoid fever, and, consequently, must postpone his sale indefinitely.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

CATTLE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 3rd, receipts included 102 cars, comprising 1,975 cattle, 223 hogs, 744 sheep, 29 calves. The market for cattle was fair to good, trade was good, but firm for butchers and exporters, but firm for butchers and exporters. Exporters \$5.75 to \$6.00, butchers \$5.85 to \$6.00, medium \$5.75 to \$5.85, common \$5.50 to \$5.75, cows \$5.50 to \$5.75, common \$5.50 to \$5.75, milk cows \$5.50 to \$5.75, and \$6.00 for one load.

ers, \$50 to \$75, calves, \$3.50 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.80, lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.10. Hogs, Packers quoting \$8.85, fed and watered, and \$8.50 to drovers, f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union yards for last week were as follows:

	City	Union	Total
Cattle	2,332	2,275	4,607
Hogs	3,842	2,123	5,965
Sheep	1,781	3,020	4,801
Calves	323	94	417
Horses	2	126	128

The total receipts of stock at the City and Union yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cattle	2,332	2,275	4,607
Hogs	3,842	2,123	5,965
Sheep	1,781	3,020	4,801
Calves	323	94	417
Horses	2	126	128

The above figures show a total increase of the combined receipts of the City and Union yards, for the present week, when compared with the corresponding week of 1909, of 121 cars, 2,203 cattle, 758 sheep and lambs, and 92 calves, but a decrease of 619 hogs, and 62 horses.

It will be seen by the above, that the receipts at both markets were large, and that prices ruled fairly steady, with the exception of medium export cattle, which sold from 10c. to 20c. per cwt. lower. It will also be seen by the following reports of sales made. All classes of live stock are selling well this fall, and, no matter how large the receipts, they are generally all absorbed.

Exporters. Steers for London sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and one prime quality load at \$7. Steers for Liverpool, \$5.60 to \$6.30, export bulls, \$1.50 to \$5.50.

Morris & Co. bought 242 steers for Liverpool, 1,150 to 1,450 lbs., at \$5.90 to \$6.30.

See & Co. bought 61 steers for Lon-