

### Factory and Creamery Men and The Manitoba Dairy Association.

There is no other class in the Province that would receive as much benefit, directly or indirectly, individually or collectively from a good live Dairy Association as those running cheese factories and creameries. If the individual farmer is benefited the manufacturer shares the benefits; if the farmers of his section collectively are benefited his benefits increase in a tenfold ratio. But how many of these men are members of the Manitoba Dairy Association. In stating the matter thus to them some have replied that it had never accomplished anything, and consequently been of no benefit to those who were members. This is the reason why farmers' institutions are so often tame affairs. Those who would derive the greatest benefits stand aloof and feel that it is somebody else's association, when they should become active members and put their shoulders to the wheel, thus helping to make it a success. There is one cheese factory man and one creamery man members of this Association, and a third engaged in both, a small representation for an interest of as much importance as that of the dairy. It is certainly too much for these men to expect to have this work done for them without any effort on their part, and it is hoped that sufficient interest may be awakened in them to bring them out at the next meeting and possibly some of their patrons with them, and thus in helping others they will secure a tenfold benefit themselves. This train of thought was awakened by the remarks of Mr. Wm. Wagener, Ex-President and virtual father of this Association, at the meeting held at Shoal Lake recently.

### Volunteer Crops.

It is not uncommon to hear a farmer of a certain type say:—"There is no rule to go by in farming in Manitoba, as what produces a good crop one season is liable to prove a failure next." This sounds enigmatical to a man accustomed to good farming, but if he travels through Manitoba and listens closely he will ascertain that it simply implies that some seasons a good crop will be had in spite of bad farming, and that other years bad farming has "no show," simply that and nothing else.

At a hotel in Northwestern Manitoba a conversation of this nature was heard between two respectable, gentlemanly looking Englishmen:—"It really surpasses belief. Why, in England they would not believe it at all, you know. But my wheat will yield thirty-five bushels to the acre, and I neither plowed nor sowed; most remarkable, you know." "How did you grow that wheat, Mr. —?" "I heard about your enormous crop? It is remarkable indeed, and this your first effort at farming!" "Well, I just used a disc harrow on the land late last fall, and did not work much on it with that, as I intended to plow it this spring. I don't believe at all in fall plowing. Well, when I had the other crop in and sent the man to that, he came back and said it seemed already sown and the wheat coming up! I went to see it, and sure enough there was as nice a prospect for wheat as I ever saw. I shall do the same with every acre of wheat land I have this fall. It is quite wonderful indeed."

Should this farmer (?) try this method as he purposes he will no doubt conclude that a

system of farming that does well one year may not answer at all the next. There is no country on the face of the globe that would produce more than an occasional accidental crop with this treatment, and it is the grossest folly for anyone to assume that such is the case and publish it as a fact. Such wild-cat reports do great harm abroad, as a man with sense enough to be useful as a citizen of Manitoba has too much sense to "take in" such nonsense. But even more ridiculous than the above is a supposed conversation between the editor of the Regina Leader and an Ontario farmer, and which, did it not occupy space in the editorial columns, would lead the reader to suppose it was intended for a burlesque. Reference is made to crops growing voluntarily, and others being drilled in on stubble and yielding thirty-five bushels per acre. True, such has occurred and may occur again, but it is outraging the probabilities to assume that a succession of paying crops can be grown on the stubble much less voluntarily. The editor of the Leader is a very able man in many respects, and has received complimentary notice of one of his addresses delivered in Manitoba from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, but his forte is not farming.

### Toronto Exhibition.

THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS also made a grand exhibit of grain, grasses, fruits, corn and potatoes. The latter comprised 107 varieties. Twenty varieties of Russian apples were shown, a number of which were quite promising. Each of the Dominion Experimental Farms contributed to this exhibit. The fruit from

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was much admired and attracted considerable attention. There were also 60 varieties of barley, 80 varieties of spring wheat, 9 of fall wheat, oats 70, beans 20, peas 30, rye 10, carrots 20, corn 75, grasses 29, cherries 12, currants 10, lettuce 30, raspberries 30, strawberries 50. The last five were shown preserved in glass jars, or as photographs. Those in charge also exhibited a sample of ensilage, which was put in the silo at Ottawa, September 6th, 1889. It is still in a good state for cattle food.

That well-known seedsman, Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Ont., made a fine display of grains, grasses, field roots, &c., all of which he claimed were grown for him and from seed supplied by himself.

#### IN THE DAIRY BUILDING.

Manitoba and the Western Territories of Canada made a large and handsome display of grains, grasses and fruits, adorned here and there by skins and stuffed heads of their native animals. The exhibit was continually surrounded by large crowds of spectators, many of whom were interested in Western Canada, looking to it as a place in which to settle.

#### THE HONEY EXHIBIT,

which was also placed in this building, was mammoth, and in quality better and more varied than ever before. Many tons of the best honey was to be seen here, together with the implements, &c., used in bee husbandry.

#### HORSES.

The Toronto Show has again come and gone, and among the vast crowds that have again patronized it, numbers must have enjoyed the horse department. But one thing at once strikes the casual observer, viz., that the show has now outgrown its accommodation, and we hope the energetic and efficient management will be able to add more land to assist them in carrying

on their enterprize. As at present arranged it is impossible for justice to be done to the magnificent display of horses that now yearly are to be seen at this show.

We have a few suggestions to make and criticisms to indulge in: For instance the great difficulty of finding animals when in their stables might be remedied by placing both entry number and number of the stall opposite the name on the catalogue. This would not be as convenient as having the horses classed in their stalls, but a particular horse could then be found without difficulty. Exhibitors never will be persuaded to divide their stock when showing in several classes, as this adds to the work, both in feeding and supervision. To begin, as in the official catalogue, thoroughbred horses are placed in Class 1, and here, among eight entries, Buffalo seems to have been the sensational horse, and is a particularly good one, of the racing type, but with considerable size to back it up. We should like very much to see a special added to this class for weight carriers, or rather such stallions that would cross on mares and produce horses capable of carrying weights of 12 to 15 stone. Although there was a pretty full entry in the class for thoroughbreds, John Dymont was as usual quite a large exhibitor. Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, and Geo. E. Tuckett, Hamilton, were also among the prominent exhibitors in this class.

#### ROADSTERS.

Roadster and roadster-bred horses were as usual about the most numerous of any class, and numbered some one hundred and sixty in all. Many of roadster breeding also shunting over into the carriage and coach and Hackney classes. And right here we must beg to differ with the present classification at our shows, for in this show, as well as in others throughout the country, horses are classed by their height more than by their breeding, stallions in this class not to be less than 15½ hands with brood mares the same, while pairs or single drivers could not show if they stood over 15½ hands. This is a most absurd way of classing them, for certainly it ought not to disqualify a gentleman's road horse even if he be up to 16 hands, there being an instance of this on the ground, as a particularly good gentleman's road horse took first premium among the single Gladstone, T cart or carriage class, merely because he stood between 15½ and 16½ hands. This horse was in all respects a No. 1 driver, but was entirely out of his class as a Gladstone horse and T cart horse, as he was too short in the rein to wear a collar and quite too thick at the throat, and entirely destitute of the necessary stylish action or type for this class. We hope that at the next show the classes will be better defined so that special classes for the different vehicles may be added. The Toronto Industrial is now looked up to, not only as the great exhibition, but as a great educator, and nothing will illustrate as plainly to farmers and breeders what the different breeds and types of horses are for, as having special classes for the different equipages. The roadster class, as bred in Canada, is entirely too light and small for practical work, and the present standard is too low to encourage breeding up in size. To attempt to describe the horses that had pretensions to breeding in this class would take more space than we have at our disposal. Something like fifty stallions showed up in the three older sections, proving that there is not a dearth of roadster-bred sires, but we should like to see