

year-old. This herd took first prize. (Mr. Bovyer also shows prize flocks of Oxford Down and Lincoln sheep.) The second herd prize for Shorthorns went to James Clark, North Wiltshire. His herd was headed by Indian Chief, an Ontario-bred animal noticed before in these columns. (Mr. Clark took a lion's share of the prizes in the Clydesdale horse class.) The first-prize Shorthorn bull over four years old was Cleveland 17891, bred by James Hunter, Salem, Ont., and owned by Henry Lane, Mount Mellick. Mr. Lane also exhibited a calf by Cleveland and from his imported cow, that was the largest we have ever seen at this show. (He also exhibits Berkshires, some of which are imported from J. C. Snell's famous herd.)

The Ayrshires were the largest class at the show. It would appear that they are the "coming cow" for the dairy herd, as they are considered harder than the Jersey and more profitable than the Shorthorn for milk production. In this class first for bull four years or older went to W. J. Bryenton, Winsloe. Chas. Palmer, City, got second. There were many other Ayrshire breeders to the front with excellent animals. Among them we might mention Wm. Miller, Marshfield; Robt. Longworth, Glynwood; Hon. D. Ferguson, Marshfield. The herd prize went to J. R. Easton, Charlottetown, with William Miller second.

Jerseys were a small class. Many people were disappointed in not seeing Benjamin Heartz's world-renowned herd of Jerseys (most of which he purchased from Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, Ont.) at the show. They would have been a great attraction to many who have heard of their success with their former owners.

The show of sheep was equal to former years. The first in flock prizes for Leicesters and Shropshires went to Albert Boswell, Poneval, and for Oxford Downs and Lincolns to F. G. Bovyer, Georgetown. William Clark, North Wiltshire, showed the first prize Leicester ram, a grand specimen of the breed. This animal was the principal attraction at the sheep pens. He was purchased last fall for his present owner by H. Wright, from E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helen's, Ont. John Tweedy, of Gallas Point, showed a good flock of Cotswolds and got away with all the first prizes in that class. Henry Lane, Hon. D. Ferguson, J. C. Irving, and others were also successful exhibitors.

In pure-bred pigs, Berkshires, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Tamworths, and Poland-Chinas were shown. In the Berkshire class H. Lane, Robert Drake, and S. F. Drake divided the prizes pretty evenly. In the Yorkshire class Robert Edmunds, J. W. Calbeck, Wm. Clark, and Capt. Geo. Crockett got red tickets. For Chesters, J. W. Calbes, Augustine Cove, got all the red tickets. For Tamworths, James Essery, Union Road, got first, and for Poland-Chinas, S. F. Drake took the lead.

NOTES.

The horse-racing was exciting and the different events hotly contested. The best time made was 2.22½, which lowers the track record about two seconds. Many are clamoring for a divorce of the exhibition and the races, claiming that the show would be more of an educator if the racing did not draw the visitors' attention from the exhibits.

The whole number of entries was 3,300;—of horses, 200; cattle, 265; sheep, 70; pigs, 70.

STOCK.

The Toronto Industrial Seen Through American Eyes.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Replying to your esteemed favor, asking me to give the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE my impressions of the Toronto Fair and "how it compares with the best American exhibitions of the same class," I beg to say that I have been employed as judge at most of the principal fairs in the Eastern States during the last seven or eight years—fairs which I believe represent the leading exhibitions in the States—and not one of them is to be compared to the Toronto Industrial. I attended (last season) the Bath & West and Royal of England, also the National Agricultural Exposition of France, at Paris, last March; and while these exhibitions may exceed [the Toronto Fair in some one or two particulars, as a whole they are eclipsed by the Industrial. The New England Fair at Portland, Maine, and the New Jersey Fair at Trenton, N. J., outdo the Industrial in number of side-shows and fakirs; the Bay State at Worcester, Mass., in the number of Guernseys and Jerseys; in the New York State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., in the quantity of fruit and flowers, but hardly in the quality; the Bath & West of England, in the number and quality of cattle (Ayrshires excepted); the Royal, in the number of Hackneys and sheep; the Paris Exposition, in the number and display of agricultural implements, and cheese. But aside from these exceptions at the fairs named, I do not know, among all the fairs I am familiar with, one that equals the Toronto Industrial.

It seems to a visitor acquainted with the management of many fairs that the Secretary and Manager, Mr. H. J. Hill, must be the right man in the right place. Everything seems to run smoothly and with the least friction of any fair I ever attended. I have for years held up the management of the Toronto Exhibition as an example that our own fairs could pattern after with great advantage to themselves, their exhibitors and visitors. The handling of seventy-five to ninety thousand people daily as easily as they are managed at

Toronto is no small undertaking. At many of the fairs I have attended, the officers, from the secretary down and up, seemed to be more or less rattled, to use a slang expression that just fits them, principally for want of competent subordinates. They wear themselves out and make everybody tired that has anything to do with them. Exhibitors feel it, visitors imbibe it, and all go away feeling glad the fair is over. The general feeling at Toronto is just the reverse of all this. The management have a way of making friends among all classes, the recipe for which would be worth thousands of dollars to many societies I could mention.

There are so many things worthy of special mention that the easiest way to dispose of them is to begin at the other end and try and find something to criticize, and I venture to say that the most captious will be able to say so little by way of criticism that what they have to offer will amount to a very handsome compliment to the management. Six years I have attended the Toronto fair (five years as judge of cattle and one on horses), and about the only thing I am able to criticize is that the facilities for showing and judging the harness classes is very deficient in comparison with those for other classes. It seems to a looker-on like myself that the harness and saddle horse interest of Canada, at least so far as Americans are concerned, is one of the chief industries of the Canadian farmers and horsemen. We acknowledge that there are no better horses for harness and saddle purposes coming to the best markets in the States than those that come from Canada. I speak from practical experience, having to a limited extent been importing them (yearly) for the last fifteen years; and from my point of view it seems that it is an industry of such importance that nothing the management could do to further its interests would be too good for it.

You ask me to make some suggestions "whereby the exhibition might be improved." This is about the only one: I would suggest that sufficient room be taken, either on the right or the left of the grand stand, for the purpose of making a suitable place for judging and showing harness horses, a little larger, perhaps, than the show-ring at the Armory, but not too large or so long as to carry the horses so far from the judges as they always go when shown on the track in front of the grand stand—just long enough to give the horses a chance to extend themselves with room on the ends for turning; then to erect a stand with seats, and have all classes of horses judged there; two or three classes of horses not in harness could be judged at once. Charge a small admission to the seats; in fact, to make the exhibition and judging of the horses as much like the Spring Show and the show at Madison Square and other prominent horse shows as possible. The material is all there to do it. I believe it would be a great feature of the fair, and detract nothing to speak of from the interest in front of the grand stand. Going across the track into the enclosure is out of the question. Everybody is in every other body's way, going and coming. The public cannot be admitted, for obvious reasons. The inconvenience would be very great if they were. The space left beyond the land used for attractions in the enclosure is too far from the grand stand to make the awarding of prizes intelligent or interesting to persons occupying seats there; besides, the amount of land required is not great. It is quite as much a mistake to have it too large as too small. I judged several classes in the enclosure and some on the track; the former was too large a place, the latter too long and the worst place of the two, except that it was not as rough to drive over. There are too many other attractions going on in front of the grand stand, even if it were a suitable place to judge there. Drivers were annoyed by the crowd cheering the performances on the stage beyond the track. The horses were not themselves; the noise and confusion were alike unpleasant to the exhibitors and judges. The crowd that were in the grand stand were there to see something else, and were, therefore, uninterested in the judging. There is plenty of room to the left of the grand stand, which place would perhaps be more convenient than any other, and could be easily arranged with a little alteration of the present judging rings.

As I said before, this branch of the exhibit is a large one and deserves the best the management can do for it. Looking at it from an American standpoint, if the horse show exhibit was made a special feature, as it would be simply by giving it the prominence it deserves, it would soon draw as many Americans as the Spring Horse Show at the Armory, which would naturally increase the number of exhibitors in the horse classes.

With the very best wishes to the Toronto Industrial, I am, Very truly yours,
Mt. Morris, N. Y., Sept. 26. F. S. PEER.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of Dairy Commissioner Robertson's staff, has severed his connection with that Department, to take permanent charge of the dairy school branch of the School of Mining and Agriculture at Kingston, Ont., under the Ontario Government. Mr. Ruddick has been in the employ of the Dominion Government for five and a half years, and during that time has become well-known in almost every part of the Dominion, but especially in the Northwest, where he has been prominently identified with the development of the dairy industry.

Our Scottish Letter.

Booth vs. Cruickshank.—A correspondent takes "Scotland Yet" to task for stating that one of the ancestors of Royal Herald, the champion Shorthorn bull of the late Royal Show, was a Cruickshank bull. King Stephen, the bull in question, according to the critic, was not Cruickshank, but Booth, and the only explanation necessary is that we made a mistake. On reference to Coates' Herd Book we find the pedigree to be as quoted by "A Constant Reader." If our critic is a Booth man, this will satisfy him, and we promise to be more careful in future. A great discussion has been going on for some time about this same subject—Booth vs. Cruickshank,—and unless we are mistaken, some folks have been losing their tempers over it. The game is not worth the candle. Cruickshank would sometimes be improved by a dash of Booth, and in all sincerity we must say Booth would more frequently be improved by a dash of Cruickshank. If a Shorthorn can do with deficient hind quarters, then the best cattle we have ever set eyes on have been Booth-bred animals; but if rounds are of some account in the butcher trade and more valuable than shoulder beef, then the improvement of most of the best Booth cattle we have ever seen by a dash of Cruickshank blood was most urgently required. On the other hand, if style and carriage are of greater importance to a beef breed than evenly-laid-on flesh, good rounds and good roasts, then the sooner the leading breeders of Cruickshank cattle introduce Booth or Bates bulls, the better. As a matter of fact, however, what breeders of all kinds of cattle in these times need to do is to keep their heads level, and not run away with the idea that five top crosses of Cruickshank blood will make a good bull any more than five top crosses of Booth blood. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was lately presiding at a sale luncheon where Shorthorns were being sold, and in his own gay way uttered some sensible words on this pedigree question. The principle upon which a breeder of Shorthorns acted was that a good animal ate no more than a bad one, just the same as a good man ate no more than a bad man, and drank less—a teetotal sally received with roars of laughter. He believed the days of the worship of pedigree in the Shorthorn world were passing away. They would never again see a cow which had been bought a short time previously for a thousand pounds sold again for a thucund guineas and her calf for two thousand guineas. Why could such prices not now be obtained? It was not, he said, because the cattle were getting worse, but because men had become wiser. He did not want them to despise pedigree, because pedigree was the pedestal of the British Constitution [laughter]. When a man was well-born he could do what he liked [laughter]. He ruled this country [laughter]. He might be a fool, but if he was a born fool it was all right [laughter]. Surely, then, if pedigree was so important in men, it ought to be rather important in beasts.

Recent Shorthorn Sales.—Perhaps some who attended Sir Wilfrid's sale would be disposed to say that he had good reason to be doubtful about the value of pedigree. His cattle are well-bred, and yet no very great prices fell to be recorded. The highest price was 41 gs. for Princess of Lorne XVI. and Benson 4th, and a cow named Dignity made 40 gs., while other cows drew 39 gs., 37 gs., and 33 gs. The bulls made 44 gs. and 39 gs. On the whole, the numerous Shorthorn sales of the past fortnight have resulted well for their owners.

The Low House sale at Armathwaite, which was conducted by Mr. Thornton on the day preceding Sir Wilfrid Lawson's sale, resulted in an average of £36 1s. 4d. each for 51 cows and heifers. Mr. Ecroyd is very much of a Bates man, although it would be a mistake to say that he was altogether that. The Hon. Victor Cavendish gave 110 gs. for the five-year-old cow, Armathwaite Butterfly X., and an eight-year-old cow made 60 gs. Mr. Henry Dudding, the famous breeder of Lincoln sheep, gave 70 gs. for Duchess of Armathwaite II., a two-year-old heifer; and one of the same race, one year old, drew 52 gs. The yearling bull, Oxford Duke of Cathwaite 30th, belonging to one of the very few purely Bates herds now in England, Mr. Harris', drew 61 gs. Autumn Prince, a yearling bull, drew 75 gs. This was a spirited sale, and trade was brisk from start to finish.

In the preceding week, Mr. Fraser, Perth, conducted the Beaufort Castle sale, when Lord Lovat's well-known herd was dispersed. On that occasion 79 head of all ages made an average of £26 12s. 8d. each; 19 cows drew £20 17s.; 7 two-year-old heifers, £27 3s.; 11 yearling heifers, £23 10s.; 12 heifer calves, £20 14s. 9d.; and 21 bulls of all ages, £28 14s. Six calves, unweaned, drew £16 2s. 6d. The highest price was 80 gs., made by a two-year-old bull, Merry Archer, for exportation to South America.

The Aberdeen-Angus Sales of this week have turned out well. Three were conducted by Mr. Fraser in Forfar and Fife shires. At Aldbar, near Brechin, 30 head belonging to the herd of Mr. Chalmers made an average of £24 19s. 5d., and 15 head belonging to the herd of Mr. T. Smith, Powrie, drew £25 1s. 2d. each. As the average prices indicate, there was nothing very sensational in either case, and the best cow in the Aldbar lot, Annuity, was withdrawn at 15 gs. The best sale so far has been that at Naughton, where the herd owned by Miss Morison Duncan has been dispersed without reserve. The average for 79 pedigreed A.-A. cattle of all ages was £32 18s. 8d., and the highest price