

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition of 1894 was a success, and an improvement in nearly every department over previous exhibitions.

The weather was perfect and the attendance larger than ever before, amounting to 15,000 people on citizens' day; and, while the proportion of visitors from the country was not so large as we should like to see, yet the farmers and stockmen of the Province and Territories were out in good force, and stables and pens were full to overflowing.

It is gratifying to notice that some improvements have been made in the accommodations for the stock; the horse barns have been floored, making a great improvement; the sheep pens moved to a much better situation, and the swine pens sheltered from the burning sun by a projecting roof. The cattle stables have not yet been altered, although the breeders have repeatedly requested that changes be made.

A new refrigerator has been built in the dairy building, which is a great improvement on the old plan. The increased prize list for dairy products brought out a good show of farm dairy butter, and the prizes were scattered pretty well over the country. J. A. Ruddick, who is in charge of one of the Dominion Travelling Dairies, judged the dairy products, and no one is more competent.

A year ago, those whose chief interest lies in vegetables, roots and field products, bitterly condemned the Summer Show, contending that it was impossible to make a creditable display so early in the season. The show just past satisfactorily proves that a good show can be made; and the loaded benches of really wonderful field and garden products makes as good an advertisement of the resources of the country as the monsters that can be produced by the end of September. We fancy that the Summer Fair is now a fixture, and all hands had better make up their minds that it requires a pretty good article to capture prize money—and act accordingly.

As has already been stated, the Exhibition was a decided success, and we feel that it is largely due to the lively interest taken in it by the Canada Pacific Railway Co., who spared no pains to assist in every possible manner. All exhibits were carried to and from the Exhibition free, and the officials were most obliging in every instance.

National Live Stock Sanitary Association.

At a meeting of representatives of State live stock boards, held in Washington, June 20th, a permanent organization was effected, to be composed of a representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, members of the various State live stock boards, commissioners, State veterinarians and other State officials having supervision of the diseases of live stock. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Potts, of Missouri; Vice-President, Dr. Robert Ward, of Maryland; Secretary, A. M. Brownlee, of Illinois. These officers constitute the executive committee of the Association, and with Messrs. Lyman, of Massachusetts, and Hinds, of Michigan, form a committee on constitution and by-laws. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Chicago.

List of Principal Fairs to be Held in Canada.

Dates.	Secretary.
Stanstead, Que. Aug. 22-23	H. E. Channel.
Industrial, Toronto, Sept. 3-15	H. J. Hill.
Sherbrooke, Que. Sept. 1-8	H. R. Fraser.
Quebec Provincial, Sept. 10-15	R. Campbell.
Western Fair, London, Sept. 13-22	Thos. A. Browne.
Midland Central, Sept. 17-21	John P. Oram.
Ontario and Durham, Sept. 18-20	W. R. Howse.
Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20	Wm. Laidlaw.
Belleville Exhibition, Sept. 18-21	J. M. Hurley.
Central, Ottawa, Sept. 21-29	E. McMahon.
Great North-Western, Sept. 25, 26	James Mitchell.
Goderich, Sept. 25, 26	W. P. McClure.
Woodstock Show, Sept. 25, 26	J. W. Archer.
Great Northern, Col., Sept. 25-28	James Keith.
Central, Lindsay, Sept. 26-28	R. M. Wilson.
Southern, Brantford, Sept. 26-28	W. G. Merritt.
Peninsular, Chatham, Oct. 2-4	Archie Tolton.
Northern, Walkerton, Oct. 2-4	John Jerman.
Markham Fair, Oct. 3-5	F. F. Wallace.
Woodbridge Fair, Sept. 10, 17	H. Wade.
Ontario Fat Stock Show, Guelph, Dec. 11, 12, 13	Toronto.

The C. A. C. have just finished shearing 15,000 sheep at their farm at Swift Current, of which Mr. W. Rutherford is manager. There were twelve shearers, two of whom, Australians, sheared from 100 to 150 sheep a day. The average clip is about 7 lbs. to the animal.

STOCK.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

FROM OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENT.

The receipts of live stock have made rapid gains since the late railroad strike was declared off. The arrivals for the first half of August show substantial gains over the corresponding time last year. On Monday, July 30, Chicago received 27,200 cattle, 62,800 hogs and 10,400 sheep—over 101,000 of all kinds; the largest number ever received at any one point in one day. As a matter of interest it may be stated that the largest numbers ever received in one day were: 32,677 cattle, 66,597 hogs, and 25,000 sheep; but those big arrivals of the different kinds of stock were on different days. No less than 2,361 cars were required to bring into the Union Stock Yards the live stock put upon the market for July 30. The previous largest number of cars in one day was 2,175. That would make a long train. During the first seven months of the year, the four leading markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, received 3,110,000 cattle, against 3,348,000 in 1893; 7,467,500 hogs, against 5,857,400 in 1893, and 2,234,000 sheep, against 2,420,400 in 1893. Thus, it will be seen, there was a decrease of 238,000 cattle, an increase of 1,610,000 hogs, and a decrease of 190,000 sheep.

Present prices, compared with a year ago, are as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Best fat cattle	\$5.00	\$5.10
Medium "	4.00	4.25
Inferior beef steers	3.00	3.25
Best range steers	4.10	4.10
Best Texas range steers	3.40	2.90
Best heavy hogs	5.45	5.50
" light "	5.25	5.95
Good packing hogs	5.15	5.25
Best fat sheep	3.00	4.50
" grass rangers	2.55	3.60
Lambs	4.50	5.50
September wheat	55	61½
" corn	59	40
" oats	31	24
" short ribs	6.85	7.00
" lard	7.20	7.50

On August 6, cash wheat and cash corn sold in the Chicago market at the same price, 53½c. A dealer said the oldest inhabitant wasn't old enough to remember when anything of the kind had happened before. The conditions of the live stock market are generally much more healthy than they were a month ago. Business in general is still depressed, but on every hand the feeling is expressed that the worst has been passed.

The hog market is very active, stocks and provisions are light, and there seems to be a good consumptive demand. The quality is poorer than a year ago, and light hogs which then were selling at 45c. premium over the best heavy are now selling 20c. below them. Hog buyers are bidding briskly for prime heavy hogs, suitable for making "fat backs."

Robert Slobos, of the Anglo-American Packing Company, comes back from Europe a bull on produce, particularly on lard. The hogs, because of the corn failure and their hasty marketing, are not, he says, going to be lard yielders.

Sheep are not doing well, and have been selling at bed-rock prices.

A Nebraska man writes that they have plenty of young pigs, but are liable to have to knock them in the head for want of feed to get through the winter. An Illinois feeder urges farmers to feed wheat instead of corn. He says, when ground and fed to pigs in swill or to cattle with cut fodder or straw, it is far more valuable as a feed than corn.

Some 1,235 to 1,312 lb. Hereford and Angus heaves recently sold at \$4.00, the top of the market the day they were sold.

The failure of the Warren Live Stock Co., of Wyoming, was due to the great depreciation in the value of mutton and wool.

A Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association for Manitoba and the N. W. T.

A representative meeting of the sheep and swine exhibitors at the Winnipeg Industrial was held at the Fair grounds during the exhibition, for the purpose of organizing an association to foster these important industries. The cattle, poultry, trotting horse and dairy interests are each represented on the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, but the sheep and swine have no one to look after their interests. Besides exhibition matters, there are many things that can be accomplished by such an association to further the interests of the various breeds of sheep and swine. Mr. F. W. Hodson, of London, Ont., Secretary of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, being present, was asked his opinion as to the advisability of attempting to form such an organization in this Province, and after hearing him and fully discussing the whole matter *pro* and *con*, it was resolved to organize an association and affiliate with the Dominion Association.

Geo. H. Greig, of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, was elected Secretary, and Leslie Smith, Wanawana; Jas. Bray, Longburn; R. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg; and J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, were appointed provisional directors, with power to add to their numbers; and they were instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and call a meeting of all interested at an early date.

Our Scottish Letter.

Possibly the most important event which has happened here since last we wrote is the dispersion of the Underley herd of Bates Shorthorn cattle. The late Earl of Bective was a son of the Marquis of Headfort, an Irish peer, in County Meath, but held land in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, in his own right. He was all his life an enthusiastic Shorthorn breeder and one of the most energetic members of the ring which rushed Shorthorn prices up to the fabulous figures reached in the seventies. It was he who gave £8,000 for a cow at the New York Mills sale, and he bought three cows from Mr. Abram Renwick's herd, in Kentucky, at abnormal figures also. Duchesses roamed in his herd in abundance. The Underley parks are full of rich, old pasture, and here the herd had multiplied, while at the various draft sales during the great period of the breed extraordinary prices were realized. In 1874, 55 head drew £19,677, an average price of £357 15s 3d each. Six years later, 62 animals drew £9,783 18s, or an average of £157 12s 10d. Thirteen bulls were sold in 1884 for £471 9s, or £36 5s apiece—a serious fall. In the following year, 51 animals made £3,468 3s, or £64 3s 6d, not a bad average, as times then were, but something far below the extraordinary figures of ten years earlier. Forty animals were sold in 1887 at £2,983 1s, or the better average of £74 11s 6d. A good private sale was effected in 1876, when 5 animals were sold for 6,000 gs.; that is, £6,300, or £1,260 each. In the next year, 1887, 12 drew 7,200 gs., or £630 each, and 7 were sold in 1878 for 12,200 gs., or £1,230 each. Such prices make one's teeth water, and yet it may reasonably be doubted whether they were a healthy sign of prosperity. In 1892, 40 were sold, and drew only 1,427 gs., altogether less than the price of one cow in 1878. The average in this case was £37 0s 1d, and at a later draft sale in September, 1893, 22 were sold for 583 gs., the average in this case being £28 0s. At the final dispersion last week, arising from the death of Lord Bective, 72 head, including a few calves, made the average price of £42 17s 7d apiece.

The foregoing is a recital which cannot be glanced over without some curious questionings. The drop in prices is extraordinary, and yet, having seen the cattle at the dispersion, we cannot say that as a whole they were cheap. Some of the cows were eagerly enough in demand, and fairly good, even fancy prices, as times now are, were realized. Mr. Joseph Harris, Calthwaite, Penrith, gave 165 gs. for Duchess of Holker III., and Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, gave 160 gs. for Duchess of Leicester XIX. It was a pathetic sale in several respects. The late Earl was a splendid representative of the English peer of the olden time, inhabiting an ancient pile within a great park, and keeping what was practically open-house during a great part of the year. Never very robust, he was cut off in the prime of his manhood, and the world is distinctly poorer by his loss. His only child is the wife of Lord Henry Bentwick, whose half-brother is the famous sportsman and farmer, the Duke of Portland. But another touch of pathos is associated with the dispersion at Underley. We heard Mr. Thornton giving the history of the old days, the prices paid and realized for the stock once sold, or the cow once bought, the ancestor of what was before us, and then, without hesitancy, offers of 20 and 30 gs. were made for their produce. The absolute dispersion of a great herd is always more or less of a pathetic function, but when it suggests such sudden contrasts, one has difficulty in restraining a smile. What, then, is the fact about these great cattle? Were they good cows and bulls which were offered for sale? Anyone who had been trained in the Aberdeenshire School would say, certainly not. Many of the cows had a distinctly dairy look, a good thing in itself, but they were tall, narrow and patchy, and it was hard to believe that man could ever have gone into raptures about such cattle. Lord Bective was obviously recognizing this. He mated one of his best Duchess cows with the celebrated champion Shorthorn, New Year's Gift, and the result was a bull calf, for which 66 gs. was paid at the sale. The bulls, nobody seemed particularly anxious to buy. The lesson of the Underley dispersion is: Beware of fancy in cattle breeding, and, indeed, in any branch of stock-raising. Be sure to look for the cattle first and the pedigree afterwards. Men who reverse this order will end where the fancy Shorthorn patrons have ended—in the ditch.

Various shows have recently been held in the border districts where sheep are the staple product. The lover of the Cheviot, perhaps the prettiest of all British breeds of sheep, there found himself at home, and the white, thick-coated bleaters had many admirers. The Border Leicester was also much in evidence. He is a different sort of sheep altogether, and the cross between the two, the famous Half-bred, the produce of a B. L. sire and Cheviot dam. This is a sheep which has only to be seen to be forever admired. He has more than the B. L.'s size and weight, and is a more compact, active sheep than he is. His wool sells almost as well as that of the Cheviot, and there can be no doubt that he was the means of working a revolution in border-farming. When trade was thriving, and there was