

Amherstburg and Windsor there seemed more doubt of the possibility of exterminating it, and a correspondingly increased demand for remedial treatment.

In the Township of Harwich around Guilds P.O., where there is a large infestation of eight to twelve square miles, the opposition to stamping it out by burning the orchards is very violent. It had reached the verge of armed resistance, when the order for temporary suspension was issued. The leading men there strongly declare it a physical impossibility to stamp it out. Second inspections find it where first inspections had failed. They contend that after many individual owners have sustained irreparable injury and the country has expended large sums in fruitless searching for the insect we shall have to come at last to remedial treatment, as has already been done in the case of the potato-bug, horn-fly, etc. They give the government credit for the best of intentions, but claim the act was passed on insufficient knowledge.

There is great unanimity among the witnesses on two points: First, that greatly increased compensation should be given to fruit-growers whose orchards are destroyed for the public good. Instead of one quarter for exposed trees upon which no scale can be found and an eighth for affected trees the witnesses advise two-thirds to three-fourths for suspected, and one-half for slightly affected, trees; second, that an owner should have something to say in respect to the valuation of his orchard.

Witnesses who have had most experience with the scale in their orchards are the strongest advocates of remedial treatment. Some of them would have every fruit-grower take care of himself; others would have the government assist in discovering the insect and advise or provide means of controlling it.

The commissioners concluded their investigations by studying the results of remedial treatment on Catawba Island in the northern part of the state of Ohio in company with Prof. F. M. Webster, the state entomologist. Their report will be looked for with anxious interest by the fruit-growers of the province.

NOTE.—In the report of the commission in July 11th issue the second sentence should have read: "At three points—Niagara-on-the-Lake, St. Catharines, Kingsville and Guilds, west of Blenheim, etc." In the same report at the top of page 863 Putnam's scales should have been inserted instead of Forbes' scales.—EDITOR.

## The Winnipeg Fair

### A Short Summary of What Took Place at Manitoba's Big Fair

The eighth annual fair of the Winnipeg Industrial Association was formally opened on July 12th by Lieutenant-Governor Patterson. As usual the exhibition has in many ways been a great success. The attendance was large, and the exhibits of such a character as would tend to show the vast possibilities of the great Canadian West. The display of manufactured goods is always an important feature of the show, as is that of agricultural implements. Coming as the show does just before the harvest, manufacturers of harvesting machinery are always out in full force, as it gives them an opportunity to reach the farmers of the country, and to supply their wants in the way of new and improved machinery.

As a means of displaying to the world the great possibilities of the west in regard to vegetable and cereal products, the Winnipeg Fair cannot be considered a success, for the simple reason that it comes on before the harvest is off, and before roots, fruits, etc., are far enough advanced to make a display from them. Still it would have surprised some eastern people if they had seen, even at this early date, the display of ripe tomatoes, full-grown cabbages, cauliflowers, new potatoes, green peas, etc., and given many of them a different opinion regarding the soil, climate, and conditions of growth on the western prairie.

The centre of attraction from an agricultural point of view was the live stock and dairy exhibits. The live stock department of the show is growing in importance every year and ranks among the most important of its kind in the Dominion. While the number of breeders who entered representatives of their herds was not so large as in former years, the number of cattle on exhibition was larger. This would indicate an increase in the size of the herds in the country. There were exhibits of stock from longer distances, a considerable number coming from the Territories and not a few from Ontario. The display of draft horses was the smallest that has been seen on the grounds. Clydesdales and Shires were the only horses of this class shown, and several fair animals faced the judges.

In the beef cattle classes the Herefords made a good display, there being several exhibitors, one showing fourteen animals, with very strong competition before the judges. Mr. J. E. Marples, of Deleau; John Wallace, Cartwright; John Cram, Pilot Mound; and Wm. Shannon, Souris, Man., were the principal exhibitors. The chief interest centred around the Shorthorn exhibit, which was a very large and fine one, some excellent animals facing the judges, among them being some recent importations. The display would indicate that Shorthorns are having a "boom" in the West. J. G. Barron, Carberry; Mr. Lester, Middlemarch; Fraser & Sons, Emerson; G. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; D. Allison, Roland; Andrew Graham, Pomery; and Geo. Allison, Burbank, were among the chief exhibitors in this class. The championship in the bull class went to Lapsman, owned by G. W. Barron, and was champion in 1897. The champion female was Jubilee Queen, shown by D. Allison, Roland, and bred by Joseph Lawrence, sire, Indian Warrior. A few Polled-Angus cattle were shown, all of very good quality.

Mr. R. S. Fulton, Brownsville, Ont., had on exhibition a carload of purebred stock direct from Ontario. The exhibit consisted of three thoroughbred stallions of good reputation in the east as foal-getters and performers, and seven head of Shorthorn cattle, which attracted considerable attention. The cattle were all registered, and include several prize-winners at Ontario shows. Another special attraction in this line was the exhibit of Premier Greenway, consisting of thirty-one Shorthorns and five Ayrshires, the majority of them being bred at the Prairie Home stock farm. Though this herd did not compete for prizes, yet several animals purchased from Mr. Greenway were prominent winners.

In the dairy classes the display, though not so large as in the beef classes, was a very creditable one. The Holsteins were out in the largest numbers, and James Glennie came off with the largest numbers of awards. Oughton Bros. won several valuable prizes, among them being the gold medal for the best Holstein bull. The Jerseys and Guernseys made a nice display, and though not quite as large as last year, the exhibitors represented a wider area. The Munroe Creamery Co. won many prizes for females and the first for herd. J. Waltham had the diploma bull. In Ayrshires there was also a good showing, Steele Bros., Glenboro'; E. L. Peter, Souris, and W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, were the chief exhibitors. W. M. Smith showed his Ayrshire bull, Commodore, familiar to visitors at Toronto and other Eastern Fairs.

The display of sheep was nothing very striking at any point, though when all got together made a better show than was expected. The different breeds were fairly well represented.

The display of hogs was fair, Berkshires and Yorkshires being most largely represented.

There was a very good display of dairy products, which were judged by Professor Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station. There were 180 cheeses shown, the largest display that has ever been seen there in this line. The butter exhibit, though showing up well in quality, was not as large as last year. There was a large display of dairy appliances and machinery, the whole making a very attractive and interesting exhibit.