

third place in the competition that ensued. This might easily occur, however, for a sheep does not show the same on every occasion, and a winner one day may be far from it in another event though really just as good a sheep. Ayrshires were good, having as best cow any age, the champion at London Fair. One herd of Holsteins came forward, but the Shorthorns did far better, having three herds and the champions at Ottawa as best male and female. Yorkshires and Berkshires made up the swine, of which there were four herds. Horses are always good at Caledonia, and as large crowds watched the judging at Caledonia as is common even at the Canadian National. There were other attractions, of course, besides the strictly agricultural end, but take the features just mentioned from a county fair and it fails.

The success of this fair can be traced back to the management. The President, Wm. Douglas, attributes full credit to the Board of Directors, and the efficient Secretary, H. B. Sawle, and Treasurer, B. E. French. "It all depends on the management," says the President. "Use the exhibitors right, use the judges right, and get everybody saying good things about the fair and success is assured."

Markham's Great County Fair.

Ontario has many big county fairs, and this year has seen some of the best crowds and largest exhibits ever forward at these shows. It is well that it has been so. The country needed something of the kind to inspire confidence, and nothing exerts a more potent influence than a big entry list and large crowds of pleased people at the county fairs. It is a far cry from the Canadian National, Canada's greatest fall fair, to the smallest township fair in the Province, and yet the latter in its way is just as necessary, fills its place just as nobly, and is just as worthy of the patronage of the people as is its big sister. But no exhibition is too good to be improved, and in the hope of gaining some information which our readers may use to advantage in working up and strengthening their local fairs, a representative of this paper visited what its Directors call "Canada's Greatest County Exhibition" at Markham, in York County, last week. It is truly in point of exhibits and attendance a leader in this class of exhibitions, and nothing happens without a reason. There are three reasons why Markham has a big fair, viz.: 1. The prize list is well distributed over a large class of farm products and fancy work, and is the largest offered at a county fair in the Province. 2. Markham is the center of a vast fertile area of farm lands devoted to the raising of the very highest type of live stock. 3. An energetic

Directorate solicits aid from a large number of willing helpers, both financially and in the matter of entries. These three bulwarks are enough to build up and support any institution. It is a fact that donations are very large, and this swells up a prize list worth while, which draws out the entries as the section of the country round about is unsurpassed in fertility and good stock. This in a nutshell accounts for the success of the fair.

But you say what is there in this to help other societies to build up their annual exhibitions. First and foremost, get good men at the head of affairs,—workers, not office seekers, and let them canvass every likely source for financial aid. Once obtained these monies must be used to good advantage in an increased prize list which must, to meet all requirements, cover a wide range of entries. Larger prizes will bring out a larger entry, and will ensure keener competition, which means larger crowds, a better fair and more money for next year's operations.

In making up the prize list care must be taken not to get too much of the money in one breed or class, as this has a tendency to bring out the big exhibitors to the discouragement of the smaller breeders. As a matter of fact Markham was a show of the smaller exhibitors who brought out entries as well fitted as those of the more extensive breeders, and who made a fair worthy of its name.

"The Farmer's Advocate" for obvious reasons does not make a practice of reporting county exhibitions. Interest in them is local, and there are so many of them that our readers would get tired of reading fair reports. But to give other fairs an incentive to greater effort we visited two of the biggest this year. That our readers may have some idea of the magnitude of the fair we may say that horses were the feature, and we counted 135 in the stalls, and many were in harness or stabled outside the grounds at the time. Most of these were heavy horses, Clydesdales predominating with the imported and Canadian-bred classes both well filled. There were in the neighborhood of 140 cattle all told, Ayrshires numbering thirty-six, Jerseys between thirty and forty, Holsteins forty-six, Shorthorns twenty-nine, with seven or eight Angus, one dozen Herefords, and a few Grades. Sheep were in the pens to the number of about one hundred, Cotswolds being most numerous with thirty-two, Shropshires sixteen, Leicesters sixteen, Hampshires fourteen, Southdowns twelve, and Oxford nine. Berkshires were the most numerous in the pig pens, twenty-five being out. Tamworths were nearly as many, and Yorkshires a close third. The quality of the exhibits in horses, cattle, sheep and swine was high-class throughout; nearly all

the entries being well fitted and ready for the ring. This is what makes a fair, and to pay for doing it prizes must be worth while.

In the buildings the show was never better. As an instance of growth it may be said that formerly in the potato classes two or three entries was the limit, while this year there were upwards of forty. Fruit and vegetables were on a par with those shown at some of the big exhibitions, and the women's work Department was well filled. Poultry was numerous and of a high order.

One thing we omitted to mention in connection with the live-stock exhibits, and one which is appreciated by those who show, is the large, comfortable buildings supplied for the stock. This is a big drawing card for exhibitors.

It is an all-round show with plenty of horse races, and too many sideshows and fakirs. This latter class might well be done without, and the fair would lose none of its interest. Of far greater benefit is the boy with his best calf, colt, lamb or pig, and it was a treat to see some quite small lads proudly leading away their winners. Crowds were scarcely as large as upon some former occasions. Rain fell in torrents from a little after two o'clock to four, but notwithstanding this it would take five figures to estimate the number present, and automobiles were there in hundreds, the writer counting two hundred in one row, and this was only a few of them. Other fair managements should take the success of this fair as an incentive to get the money and make bigger and better fall fairs the country over. We must congratulate President James Torrance, Secretary A. Ward Milne, and the Directorate on the success of this year's fair.

Dr. A. W. Bell Dies Suddenly.

Dr. A. W. Bell, Secretary and Manager of the great Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man., and known in live-stock circles over all Canada, passed away very suddenly on the morning of October 7th. He retired the night previous in his usual good health, and his death came as a shock to a wide circle of friends. He was born at Markham, Ont., August 18th, 1862, received his education at Jarvis Street College, Toronto, and at Trinity University and the University of Toronto. He graduated in medicine in 1891, and was for some years Assistant Manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and Superintendent of the Live-stock Department. In 1906 he went to Winnipeg as Manager of that big annual exhibition. He also held important offices in several of the live-stock associations of Manitoba, and his demise is a distinct loss to the fair association and live-stock interests generally.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 12, were 178 cars, comprising 3,505 cattle, 769 hogs, 1,752 sheep and lambs, 515 calves, and 319 horses. Owing to the holiday and the heavy run, trade was slow, and prices for the best cattle were steady, but the common and medium were easier, and a large number were not sold. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25, and two extra quality loads of steers sold at \$8.55, and a load of extra quality heifers at \$8.40; common to good steers and heifers, \$6.50 to \$8.10; cows, \$3 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7.35; milkers, \$65 to \$100; veal calves, \$6 to \$11. Sheep, \$3 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8. Hogs, \$8.25 fed and watered; \$8.50 weighed off cars; \$7.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	62	533	595
Cattle	1,057	5,345	6,402
Hogs	512	8,357	8,869
Sheep	1,488	4,856	6,344
Calves	343	856	1,199
Horses	67	3,540	3,607

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	63	659	722
Cattle	1,686	12,935	14,621
Hogs	80	5,639	5,719
Sheep	408	4,736	5,144
Calves	124	2,226	2,350
Horses	19	28	47

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 127 cars, 8,219 cattle,

1,151 calves, and an increase of 3,150 hogs, 1,200 sheep and lambs, and 3,560 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto were large, especially at the beginning of the week. Trade in cattle, the bulk of which were common and medium, was slow, and prices easy, at the decline of the previous week. One extra choice load of steers which came from Alberta, sold at \$8.50, which was the top price of the week. Common, light, bologna bulls, and canner cows, were the best sellers, as there were outside buyers for these, Morris, of Chicago, being represented on the market during the week.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice loads sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50; loads of good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common cows, \$4.75 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was an excellent demand for stockers and feeders of good quality, which are very scarce. Several of the distillery buyers commenced to buy last week. Lunness, Rogers & Halligan, bought over 200 Northwest steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., at an average of \$7. Choice Ontario steers sold at \$7 to \$7.25; good steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers ranged from \$5 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was firm all week, at prices ranging from \$65 to \$95, and in a few instances for a few extra choice Holsteins and Shorthorns, \$100, \$105, \$110; and \$120 was paid in one instance.

Veal Calves.—Prices for veal calves still remain firm. Choice veals, \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Both sheep and lambs sold at steady to firm prices. Sheep, ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$7; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3.50 to \$5; culls, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, \$7 to \$8.10, the bulk going at \$7.50 to \$7.85; cull lambs, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts for the past week were fairly large, and prices, 30c. to 40c. per cwt. lower. Selects fed and watered, sold at \$8.50; \$8.15 f. o. b. cars, and \$8.75 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

At the Union Horse Exchange last week, 3,607 horses were bought, and the bulk of them shipped via Montreal to the British Isles. They were a fine lot, bringing in about the same average of \$170 to \$175 each for army purposes. In other classes there was little doing as there was scarcely any demand. Drafters sold from \$175 to \$225; general-purpose horses, \$160 to \$190; express and wagon horses, \$140 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$50 to \$125.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.16, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, \$1.13½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 44c. to 46c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 55c.; No. 3, 53c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 78c. to 80c. Peas.—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.20, outside. Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 82½c., track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 63c. to 67c., outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 65c. to 70c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15. Flour.—Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more.

Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, seaboard, \$4.70 to \$5.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$24 to \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$29.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were easier. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 27c. to 28c., by the case.

Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c. Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Potatoes.—New, per bag, 60c. to 70c., for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 85c. to 90c., track, Toronto.

Beans.—Hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50; primes, \$3.

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 16c. to 22c.; spring ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 9c. to 12c.; spring chickens, live weight, 12c. to 13c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, 14c. to 14½c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins and pelts, 75c. to \$1; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 43c. to 45c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$5; talow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.