

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
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Wanted--A Real Industrial Exhibition.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial, "After the Exhibition." Your remarks on the *fake side shows* are timely and to the point. Our "Western Fair" would stand a little *cleaning up* along these same lines.

What the people of Ontario want is a clean "Industrial Exhibition," without the palace of illusions, etc., attached, and the sooner the management of our exhibitions awakes to this fact the better for all concerned.

T. B. MILLAR,
Manager Thames Dairy Company,
Middlesex Co., Ont.

Argentina Sends Dressed Meat to Britain.

Since live stock from Argentina has been prohibited by the British Government from landing in Britain, an effort is being made to regain lost ground by sending dressed meat in sterilized air. To this end a trial load was started for Liverpool from Argentina by the boat, Southern Cross, early in August.

In Liverpool, where there has been formed a company for working the patent of invention, they have already made the necessary arrangements for receiving the carcasses which the Southern Cross is taking, and for keeping them during a certain term with the object of fully putting the system to the test. The remittance which goes in this vessel, in a small chamber specially prepared by the inventors, consists of sixteen bullocks of exportation type, slaughtered by an English butcher engaged for the purpose. The carcasses are cut open and despoiled of all their interiors, with the exception of the kidneys, and are left with the hides on.

If the thing is a success—as has been already proved by eating meat preserved for forty days by this system, and which turned out quite fresh—the Southern Cross and other steamers of the same Company will return with fittings calculated for the carrying of from 1,000 to 3,000 bullocks each journey.

The cost of freight and maintenance of the live animals between Buenos Aires and Deptford may be considered to-day as nine pounds sterling, whereas the freight of bullocks preserved by the sterilized air system will not exceed, in the first remittances, one pound sterling per head, a price which may in future be reduced 25 or 30 per cent.

STOCK.

Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

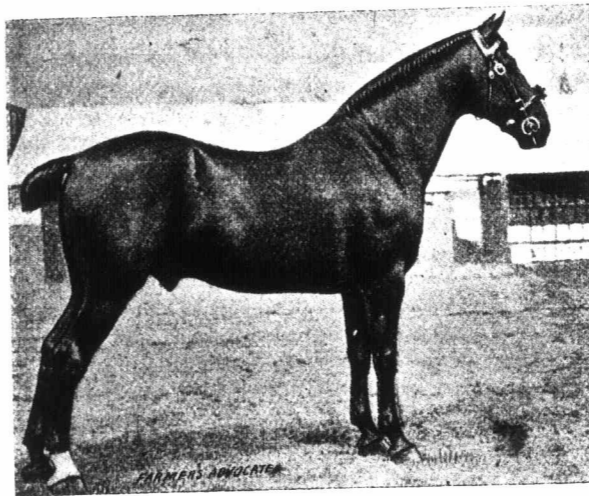
At the instigation of the Northwest Territorial Department of Agriculture, a meeting of those interested in pure-bred cattle was held on September 14th, at Calgary, when it was decided to organize an association under the above title. The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1.00 per annum. A Constitution was adopted similar to that of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, and the following elected officers:

President, J. A. Turner, Millarville; 1st Vice-President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe; 2nd Vice-President, T. A. Skillater, Greenfell. Directors: Representing Shorthorns, H. Raikes, Pine Lake; Herefords, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Polled Angus, James Rogers, Okotoks; Galloways, W. E. Cochrane, High River; Dairy Breeds, H. A. Malcolm, Innisfail; with the following five additional Directors: J. E. Peaker, Yorkton, Assa.; E. D. Adams, Millarville; A. B. Macdonald, Lyndon; Mr. Sprigget, New Oxley, and J. A. Craig, Meadow Creek, Alberta.

At a Directors' meeting, subsequently held, Mr. C. W. Peterson was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Triumph of the Hackney.

The triumph of the Hackney was complete at the Paris Exposition, when Sir Walter Gilbey's Hedon Squire won the two championships of the show, namely, the grand prize for the best of all foreign light horse breeds, Thoroughbreds excepted, and the championship for the best French or foreign horse. These victories mean that the Hackney horse, competing at perhaps the greatest horse show ever held, and judged by experts of all the horse-breeding nations, has beaten everything, and surely now that this feat has been accomplished, and apparently, judging by appearances, with complete unanimity amongst the judges, the detractors of the king of harness horses must somewhat regret



HACKNEY STALLION, HEDON SQUIRE 4306.

First and champion at the International Horse Show, Paris. PROPERTY OF SIR WALTER GILBEY, BART., EISENHAM HALL, ESSEN.

the prejudice they have exhibited in doing their utmost to disparage his merits. The following are the names of the grand jury who awarded the championship prizes, and from them it will be seen that the foreign judges are included amongst the greatest continental authorities, whilst Mr. Wrench's position in the horse world here, and the fact that he is president-elect of the Hackney Horse Society, entitles his opinions to the highest possible respect: President Count Lendorff, Secretary M. de Brinon, Baron Harkanyi (Hungary), M. Laurant, and Mr. F. Wrench.—*Live Stock Journal (Eng.)*.

The Lincoln Ram Sales.

Time after time one has seen that there is a large existent demand in the States and Canada for Lincoln rams. It would therefore appear to the writer that it would have been to the advantage and profit of those who are engaged in this business had they or their agents been present at the Lincoln ram sale which took place on the 7th Sept., inst., for there were excellent and typical rams of good merit, which could then have been purchased at from \$30 upwards, as it is a rule at these sales for no higher reserve being allowed than \$25, after which they are in the hands of the public: a bid of \$25.00, provided there is no further bid, buys them. It would therefore be advantageous to those who can do with this breed, to bear in mind this annual fixture. The date of next year's fixture will in due time be advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which paper has, I may say, a high reputation here as being a well-got-up and interesting paper. The details of the second of these annual sales are not of any considerable weight, the general average of the whole lot sold, 240, being \$55.00, whilst the average for the number sold at the same sale in 1899 was \$51.00. The best averages made were as follows: Mr. J. Cartwright, £17 18s. 1d. for fifteen; Mr. J. T.

Casswell, one of our advertisers, whose stock was well sought after, came next with one of £16 3s 10d.; next came the Messrs. Dean's lot, whose flock is well and carefully bred, with an average of £15 11s. 10d. for twenty; Mr. Tom Casswell, whose flock's reputation dates back more than a century, and the merit of whose sheep will be seen in that grand two-shear ram which has been purchased by Messrs. Patrick, and who will exhibit him at your fairs this season, averaged £14 2s. 5d. for twenty; Messrs. Wright, whose flock is one which has also sent some representatives to Messrs. Patrick from their successful show pens this year, came out with an average of £13 8s. 2d. for twenty-five; whilst Mr. J. Pears, whose flock ranks as one of the most important of the breed, came out with an average of £11 13s. 11d. for eighteen; whilst others averaged downwards from this price to 5½ gs., which was the lowest average.

A Lecture on Type in the Cattle Ring.

F. S. Peer, of Mount Morris, N. Y., an accomplished judge of dairy cattle, for four years has officiated at the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, and has always given the utmost satisfaction. During the recent show at Halifax he gave an address on dairy type, in the judging ring, using prizewinners as illustrations. He first described a cow, representing the animal in the original form of the wild cow, before it had begun to be used as a domestic animal or for its products of the dairy. Then he traced it up from its inferior ancestry to the stage when it was used for merely agricultural purposes, and then to the position where the best results in cattle for beef, butter and milk are obtained. Championship animals at this exhibition were then taken—a cow owned by Mr. Black, a Holstein, a Jersey of Mr. J. R. Starr's, and some young things—and from these Mr. Peer proceeded to show that whatever degree of perfection has been attained above the original type, just to that extent is the difference artificial; that the great thing in breeding is to keep and strengthen these acquired characteristics, and that there is ever present in all of them a tendency to revert to the original, a tendency which it must be the breeder's business to guard against. Mr. Peer was asked his opinion of the live stock as compared with the time when he saw it first four years ago.

"Ayrshires and Guernseys," he said, in reply, "are very well represented indeed, and the whole exhibition shows a great improvement on what I found here four years ago. I do not know of any fair visited in the course of my travels, in the United States or Canada, where there has been so marked an improvement as is to be seen in the dairy cattle at the Halifax Exhibition."

"Other breeds, besides the Ayrshires and Guernseys, show not so much improvement, perhaps, but still there is a marked change for the better over what they were only four years ago."

Feeding for Early Maturity.

No more striking proof can be afforded of the great improvement which has been effected in the breeding and feeding of farm animals during the past quarter of a century than that which is disclosed by the early age at which cattle are now fattened and finished off for the butcher. Less than a generation ago feeders never thought of finishing off their stock until they were three, and very often four, years of age. Nowadays quite a large percentage of our best beef cattle make their way to the block by the time they are two years of age, and we know, says the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, a good many feeders who make a special feature of having animals finished off for the butcher when they are from fifteen to eighteen and twenty months of age. Most of our best feeders reckon that the most profitable age at which to finish off is when the animals are from twenty to twenty-four months old, because they find that when properly bred and well cared for, they will by that time give a better yield for the food consumed by them than they will at any later stage of their existence. Men like Mr. Wm. Young, of Brockley Park, and some of our other leading farmers, very often sell young cross-breeds quite fit for the butcher from fifteen to sixteen months of age. Not long ago Mr. Young sold at one of the Dublin sales a number of such crosses, the progeny of a black polled bull mated with ordinary country heifers, at between £11 and £12 apiece, when only about fifteen months of age. These animals, needless to say, were especially fed all through their calfhood. Until they were fit for weaning they were allowed to suck their dams, and were then put upon a certain allowance of cakes and other concentrated foods which enabled them to maintain their calf flesh and literally to keep on improving in condition from the day they were calved until eventually disposed of. Now that there is such an immense import trade in foreign meat of good quality our feeders are finding out that their only chance of holding their own in the market is by the production of the very best beef at an early age—beef which, while not costing much extra to produce, is capable of realizing many shillings more per cwt. than the same beasts would realize if kept under the old conditions—allowed to fall off in condition during the winter in the hope of bringing them right by liberal feeding in the following summer.