

Crossley, of Muskoka, sent two elegant mares, Lady Cockney and Lady Bud, into the ring, of the real nag type, such as Londoners delight in, both of which were winners. Fireworks, also owned by Mr. Crossley, is a likely colt, and will be "a good un to go" hereafter surely. Mr. George Hastings, of Toronto, took third prize with his two-year-old, Star of Maple 2nd, as handsome a light bay as ever stood in a ring, that needs only a little more training to make him as good as any of them.

The great success of Dr. J. B. Hall, of Toronto, in winning five prizes with his three American Arabs, Fez, Aldebaran and Keturah, is still a general topic of conversation among horsemen.

In the sweepstakes for beef breeds (young herds), Ontario again came to the front and finished off nicely her long list of triumphs. A finer lot of beef cattle it would be hard to find than the eight young herds (Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus and Gallows), that were ranged along the north side of the pavilion to await the decision of the judges on the second best prize of the show—\$800 in cold cash. Right at the head stood J. & W. Russell's familiar quintette—Lord Stanley, Centennial Isabella 27th and 30th, Nonpareil 50th and Ruby Prince—three of them pure white. Round and round went the judges, looking before and behind and from the side, comparing notes and shifting the herds from time to time, but never offering to move the Russell herd from their position. To the hundreds of Canadians who were waiting for the verdict it was an anxious time, and when at last the decision was given by the Marshal, congratulations were showered on Mr. Russell for his splendid victory. Mr. Russell also won sweepstake prizes with his yearling bull and heifer calf, and was third among two-year-old heifers. W. B. Cockburn, of Aberfoyle, won first with his roan bull calf, beating out of sight, with another set of judges, the little red bull that outranked him in the earlier days of the competition.

With this week close the cattle and horse exhibits for the present. The fat stock and fast horses will come on in October, and the sheep and swine towards the end of the present month. In both these latter it is expected that Ontario will be well represented.

Among the visitors of note during the present week have been Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. John Dryden, who called in to see the wonders of the White City on their return from the region north of Lake Superior. The veteran Premier did a good deal of sight-seeing and was delighted with the show as a whole, and expressed himself as more than pleased with the exhibits of Ontario in all the departments. Mr. Dryden was especially interested in the live stock, and was a frequent visitor to the barns and the stock pavilion.

On Thursday afternoon the owners of the Canadian stock, and as many of the attendants as could get away, were entertained at the Canadian pavilion by Honorary Commissioner Cockburn, and spent an hour or two very pleasantly, fighting the battles over again, and congratulating each other on their success.

Chatty Stock Letter from the States.

The live stock trade is in much healthier condition than it has been for quite awhile. The panicky feeling in financial circles having been quieted, the live stock trade, which suffered considerably, has been among the first branches of business to recover. "The people must eat," they may do without finery and bric-a-brac in "hard times," but they must have meat, and the meat trade being on a cash basis, is one of the best. Profits need not be large, as capital is often turned. The embargo on eastern commercial paper has been raised, and now exporters and live stock shippers are doing a good business. Recently, Jos. Lunness, of Toronto, and M. Green, of Montreal, took out 200 and 175 head of export cattle respectively. They were shipped via New York. The gentlemen came expecting to get good export cattle at \$4@ \$1.25, but they found they had to pay \$4.50@4.70. They returned to Canada. Exporters have paid, lately, as high as \$5.15 for fancy cattle, but are getting good ones around \$4.75. Armour & Co. continue to export live cattle. They evidently like that branch of the business, which is new to them. Best fat 1700-lb. steers lately sold at \$4.90, while some fancy 1,200-lb. Angus steers sold at \$5.25. Blood and quality still count for more than weight. "Baby beef" is as much in favor as ever. Early maturity is the aim of progressive breeders and feeders.

There is increased activity among the Chicago packing houses. They are making good money, and do not find capital as hard to get as a few weeks ago. The whole financial horizon appears to be rapidly clearing. There is a decidedly improved demand for stock cattle and feeders. Iowa and Missouri men are buying a good many here now, and with what are being sent east, there is a fair trade being established. Most of the feeding sections are too dry. The number of young cattle in the country seems to be unusually light. There is quite a demand for cattle to put on slop feed. Louis Morris bought nearly 100 native feeding bulls, 1000@1200 lbs., at \$2.00@2.25. He says he wants over 1,000 to send to Indiana to put on slop. Slop feeders did not make much money last winter, but they hope for better things this season.

Hogs are selling well again, not, of course, up to the prices of last spring, but around and above \$6, and many expect them to go \$1 higher before a month is out.

The range cattle are still poor in quality, as they were thin in the spring. Winter prospects for range are bright; Maj. W. A. Towers, the well-known range cattle man, reports the range from New Mexico north as being generally good, with the exception of Wyoming.

The World's Fair live stock show was a good one, though many thought not as good as it ought to have been. There is good reason to believe that a Christmas fat stock show will be held in the new pavilion at the stock yards in December.

The sheep market continues in a demoralized condition. A lot of 67-lb. sheep sold to an Illinois feeder at \$1.00 per 100 lbs. It looks as if the feeder would not be taking many chances of loss at 67 cts. apiece. Western range sheep are selling at \$2.00@3.30 per 100 lbs., and native muttons at \$2.50@4.00, with lambs at \$3.00@5.50. The sheep men have evidently become disheartened and intend to "clean up." The result ought to be satisfactory to those who remain in the business.

Some eight cars of cattle, all the way from the State of Washington, were lately marketed at \$3, averaging about 1,350 lbs.

Jerseys for the Dairy.

BY KATHRINE S. HANDKE.

With the continual decline in the prices of all cereals, more farmers are gradually awakening to the fact that some other field of industry must be opened if they would lift the mortgage from their homes, or enjoy any of the comforts and luxuries which wealth alone can buy.

Many of these overburdened farmers have, along with their grain-raising, dabbled in dairying; but, from lack of care and an understanding of the laws of inbreeding, their stock has degenerated until the profits, if profits they may be called, when the cost of keeping is considered, amount to the few necessities of the table.

The fact that good butter always commands a steady price, as shown by the market reports of any paper, has led many people to enquire more closely into the nature and possibilities of this particular branch of dairying. That there must be a change in the grade of their stock most farmers are convinced, and to those beginners who cannot afford the time or means to prove which breed of cattle is best adapted to their needs the experience of open-eyed, truthful men is invaluable. Among the many breeds whose merits have been discussed and advocated by leading dairymen are the Jerseys. These cattle, natives of the Channel Island of that name, have been introduced into our country by the progressive American, who saw in them the possibilities of a grander sphere of usefulness than that of mere ornamentation. That they are particularly well fitted for dairy purposes is shown by the quality of their milk and the readiness with which they convert their food into butterfat. It has long been conceded by experienced dairymen—and this is indeed the Jerseys' strong point—that they produce more butter from a given amount of proper food than any other breed; and since economy is one of the roads to wealth, the man who feeds a dollar's worth of food to a Jersey cow and receives in return two dollars for his labor is nearer his goal than the possessor of inferior stock, who oftentimes is not repaid for the food they eat, to say nothing of his labor. Then to change these unprofitable animals, which yield three or four pounds of butter a week, for those requiring no more food or care, and which produce eight or nine pounds a week, is a question which ought to command his immediate attention.

The widespread distribution of Jersey cattle throughout the United States proves that they are not restricted to any particular climate, and their rapid increase proves that they are not more susceptible to disease than any other breed.

Consumers of milk in cities are more quick to appreciate the difference in quality between Jersey and ordinary milk than we would suppose, and they would be willing to pay a better price if they could be guaranteed the better article. That the owner of Jersey products could readily create a demand for his articles is unquestionable. Why, then, should he not? Now that the patrons of many cheese-factories are being paid according to the amount of fat found in their milk, there is an added reason why he should not hesitate to improve his stock. Many people will tell you that the high records made by some Jersey cows are exceptions; but it is not to these special cases, which you, from lack of means, perhaps cannot afford to imitate, but to the record of the general Jersey we would have you turn for convincing proof that she might be your home's salvation. It is a mistake among amateur dairymen that they seek to combine the qualities of a beef and butter producer. This invariably results in a beef producer; but if he persists in his object, let him not tamper with the Jersey, whose mission is strictly that of butter-making.

There is much for the beginner to learn concerning the proper food and care of the Jersey, and there is no better means than through the columns of some good dairy paper, rich with the experience and counsel of men who have made these cattle a grand success.

Their beauty, their gentleness, and, above all, the superior quality of their milk, justify them in their claims to the title of "dairy queens" and make them a desirable object in the eyes of the contemplative buyer. To possess a Jersey is to be inspired to nobleness, and to care for one is to be educated to gentleness and an appreciation of beauty.

Isaleigh Grange Farm.

In our present number we give a full-page illustration of Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P. Q., the property of the well-known Q. C., Mr. J. N. Green-shields, of Montreal. This farm, which was placed under the management of Mr. J. Y. Ormsby just twelve months ago, is already making rapid strides to the front as a breeding establishment, and the stock sent out from the farm, from what we learn, is becoming more popular every day with the breeders of the province, and, indeed, not only in the Province of Quebec, for in a recent letter Mr. Ormsby writes us that their sales in the past six months have extended from Nova Scotia to the far West, and as far south as Tennessee.

The home farm, which comprises about 800 acres, is devoted to dairy cattle, principally Guernseys, Shropshire sheep, and Improved Large Yorkshire hogs, while on the two outlying farms, which contain about 600 acres, principally of grass, a large flock of mutton sheep are kept, in addition to which a number of cattle are fed off the grass. But our readers will be most interested in the pedigree stock, and as we write this we learn, by the last reports from Montreal and Sherbrooke, that the Isaleigh Grange herd of Guernseys have added to their rapidly increasing reputation by winning the silver medal at Montreal, and the diploma at Sherbrooke, for the best Guernsey herd, Adventurer 526, the bull at the head of the Montreal herd, also winning the silver medal for the best bull of any age. This grand young bull, whose cut appears in our engraving, has just come out of quarantine, and has commenced his career in Canada worthily, having left a record of no less than fourteen first and second prizes behind him in England and Guernsey. He is a beautiful fawn in color, and shows the characteristic dairy points of the breed in a very marked degree, being pronounced by the well-known expert, Mr. F. S. Peer, of New York State, the judge at Montreal, one of the best Guernseys he has ever seen. Besides Adventurer, the well-known bull Ontario's Pride 1929, whose cut also appears in our engraving, is in use at Isaleigh Grange, and is the sire of the 3rd prize calf at the Columbian Exposition, which was bred at Isaleigh Grange, his dam, Eliza C. 2nd, by Sir George, being still in the herd. Ontario's Pride 1929, we may add, won 1st prize and sweepstakes last year at Montreal, Ottawa and Sherbrooke. The herd of Improved Large Yorkshires, of which breed Mr. Ormsby is recognized as a pioneer importer and breeder, is headed by the two imported boars Holywell Miner 2687 and Holywell Prince 2689, the former being the champion boar last year at the Royal Show in England, while the latter headed the herd that has just won the sweepstakes in Montreal, both boars winning 1st place in their classes. The sows, of which there are some twenty-five, are a beautifully even lot. Among them we especially noticed a beautiful young sow from the herd of Mr. D. Gibson, Edgebaston, Birmingham, England; this sow, we were told, won 1st at the Royal, and 1st in her class and sweepstakes against all breeds at Lincoln and Stafford last year. Last spring she raised her first litter of twelve pigs, by Holywell Prince, and the three young sows that are being kept out of this litter as breeders are certainly a most beautiful lot. Owing to an unfortunate mistake, representatives of this herd will not be exhibited at Chicago, but will compete at Toronto, London and Ottawa, where large exhibits will be made, and orders will be taken for young pigs, of which a good supply is expected this fall.

Last, but far from least, come the Shropshires at Isaleigh Grange, and no sheep fancier need ask a greater treat than a stroll through the pastures, where the bonny black faces are feeding, up to their bodies in clover aftermath. The sires in use last fall were from the flocks of Messrs. R. Brown and Geo. Thompson, the two principally used having won, respectively, 1st at the Royal as a lamb, and R. No. at the S. & W. M. as a shearing, while this year there has been imported a capital shearing ram from the flock of Mr. Wm. Thomas; this ram won 1st at Montreal, and is sired by that famous old sheep "Blue Blood."

The ewes, which are a very even lot of the good old-fashioned kind, are from such breeders as Messrs. Brown, R. Thomas, Wm. Thomas, Meares, Thompson, Thonger, Darby and Bowen-Jones; and, as may be expected from such strains of blood, the lambs are exceptionally well woolled and of the truest Shropshire type.

It would take too long here to give a detailed description of the buildings, which are very extensive. We might mention, however, that all the machinery is run by a twenty-five horse-power engine, the engine house being placed at the end of the main barn, and the steam carried underground some distance from the boiler, which is placed in one end of the pig pen, the surplus steam being carried round the pen in two pipes, thus rendering it almost entirely frost-proof. Adjoining the engine house is the dairy, where the milk is separated daily with a De Laval separator, the skim milk being carried by a pipe underground to the piggery, it being the intention to develop this branch of the farm until at least fifty or sixty breeding sows are kept, as the demand for pigs from the Isaleigh Grange herd is every day increasing.