

The Decrease in Cheese Consumption.

The marked decrease in the consumption of cheese in Great Britain this season is fraught with somewhat serious consequences to the Canadian trade in that commodity. Already it has influenced this season's market in a very remarkable degree, reducing the price to the Canadian farmer by perhaps one to one and one-half cents from what he would have received had the usual demand for cheese prevailed in England. With a shortage in exports so far this season of nearly 375,000 boxes from the United States and Canada as compared with the same period last year, with a shortage in the make in Great Britain and with a probable shortage in the fall make in Canada of 100,000 boxes, our dairymen had a right to expect higher prices for cheese during the past few months than they have been getting. The falling off in consumption must have been pretty severe to have counteracted these influences, which usually make for higher prices. If this falling off should prove to be permanent, then next season may witness a further lessening of the demand, and our dairymen will have to re-arrange their dairy methods and turn their energies more toward the making of butter, in which there is a much wider field and a larger consuming class to cater to.

The export butter trade so far this season, has been very satisfactory. Never perhaps in the history of the trade has Canadian creamery met with such favor from the British consuming classes as during the past few months. And this is not a transitory popularity, but so permanent that Danish butter makers are beginning to view with alarm the inroads which Canadian creamery is making into a class of the English trade, which Danish shippers have been accustomed to look upon as exclusively their own. This is all very encouraging from a Canadian point of view and indicates what can be done when regular quantities of the right quality of stuff are sent forward. By continuing the methods that have been so successful this season, Canadian butter makers may look forward in a few years to as large an export trade in butter as in cheese.

Pan-American Awards

SOME DIFFICULTY IN GETTING WHAT CANADIANS ARE ENTITLED TO.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Canadian Live Stock Commissioner to the Pan-American, was in the city last week. He is busy getting things in shape for his report of the live stock at the Exposition, which will appear shortly. To The Farming World he stated that there is some difficulty in finally adjusting the awards in connection with the model dairy. During the first three weeks of the test, owing to there not being the proper equipment, no

butter was churned. In making the final awards Superintendent Converse estimates the butter for this three weeks on the basis of the churrings during June. This places the Guernseys ahead on actual butter produced. If this three weeks is left out of the reckoning altogether, as Mr. Elderkin contends it should be, and which we believe to be the correct method to follow, the Canadian Jerseys would be ahead on butter produced. Mr. Elderkin has entered a strong protest against counting in this period, which will come before the Pan-American authorities shortly. Should his protest succeed the final awards will be as follows:

The Guernseys win for profit on butter fat produced as estimated by the Babcock test; the Jerseys for actual butter produced; and the Holsteins for total solids and for gain in weight. This would mean three awards for Canadian herds and one for the Americans.

Before the poultry show took place circulars were mailed to poultry men to the effect that prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 would be given in each of the classes for pens. Consequently a great many Canadian poultry breeders entered pens at an entrance fee of \$2 for each entry, only to find that when the awards were made no prizes were given for pens, and not even the entry fee returned. Wm. McNeil of London entered 18 pens and is thus out \$36 in fees. Mr. Elderkin is making a special effort to have the fees returned. The large deficit in the finances of the Exposition is responsible for this state of affairs. But this is no excuse why the fees should not be returned. To take fees in this way and give no value in return is a method of obtaining money that cannot be commended.

The final awards in fruit have been made, but as yet have not been made public. Ontario, we understand, obtained between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total awards, including a large number of medals.

Big Prices for Shorthorns

W. D. Flatt's sale of Shorthorns at Chicago on Nov. 7th was an immense success. The gross receipts of the sale were \$50,537.00, an average of \$1,123 per head. The sensation features were the sale of the Royal cow Cicely for \$5,000, and the Royal bull Lord Banfi for \$5,100. Choice Goods, another very fine bull, we understand, was sold by private sale to Robbins & Sons, Indiana, at the highest figure ever paid for a Shorthorn bull in America. All the animals sold went to American buyers with the exception of two cows bought respectively by T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont., for \$775, and H. Usher, Queenston, Ont., for \$680. The sale was largely attended, many Canadians being present, among them the Hon. John Dryden, Henry Wade, Arthur Johnston, John Isaac, Robt. Miller and Capt. Robson.

The sale was held at the stock yards and Col. Woods wielded the

hammer in his own inimitable way. In opening the sale he said in part: "That the Shorthorn men to-day ought to be the proudest men in America. If anyone will study history he will find they had been victorious in every field. No other breed could enter the lists and show an equal record. They had met every foe in every clime and the result had always been the same. One reason for this was that the Shorthorns were worthy cattle. A second reason was that they were backed by men with a united feeling and a united interest."

He further stated that this was one of the most important days in the history of the breed. No imaginary line should keep the best Shorthorns from any country. It should be a question of Shorthorns. Mr. Flatt had manifested great enterprise, great pluck and a great love for the breed. No money was considered too much for what we wanted in America. The first cow to be offered was without doubt the best cow in Great Britain when she left it, and her presence here was an exhibition of Mr. Flatt's faith in the business.

Cicely was then led into the ring. The first bid made for her was \$2,000, and the fourth \$3,750, and she was finally knocked down to J. E. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind., at \$5,000. This price was exceeded when Lord Banfi was presented, going to George E. Ward for \$5,100.

The following is the full list of the animals sold with prices:

COWS

Cicely, Robbins & Son, Md.	\$5,000.
Empress 12, Messrs. Baker, Ill	2,015.
Lady Hamilton	1,010.
May Blossom, Fletcher Heines	1,000.
Lady Waterloo, Messrs. Baker	1,100.
Solidity of Pittvie, Fletcher Heines	1,000.
Bracliet, E. J. Mornell	510.
Precious Pearl, E. G. Donahay	750.
Hawthorn Blossom 12, C. I. Ines Ill.	540.
Banner Fortune, Fletcher Heines	900.
Clover Hill Lorne, George Wolverton,	400.
Veronica, H. Usher, Ont.	680.
Susanna, George Ward, Ia.	665.
Lady Mary 2nd, W. B. Owens, 620.	
Ascot Mayflower, Koffman Bros.,	1,080.
Md.	1,080.
Clara 59, F. W. Ayers	1,525.
Lavender Rose 2nd, George E. Ward,	1,100.
Ia.	1,100.
Princess Royal 64th, Fletcher Heines,	1,750.
Lady Clara 6th, Harding & Son, Wis.	850.
Pine Grove Mildred 3rd, Messrs. Baker	1,025.
Fame's Matchless, Messrs. Baker	635.
Blythesome 16th, George E. Ward	950.
Missie 164, F. W. Ayers	1,025.
Lavender Princess, N. P. Clark	850.
Golden Chain, Messrs. Baker	800.
Victoria Adelaide, Korn & Lee, Ia.,	1,650.
Carey Victoria, Fletcher Heines	1,600.
Crescent 8th, George Woody, Ia.	1,000.
Martha 10th, H. E. Heeden, O.	620.
Priarose 6th, C. E. Bradt, Ill.	1,000.
Orange Blossom 36, D. A. Tweenen,	1,280.
Ohio	1,280.
Dalmany Fragrance, calf at foot,	785.
Koffman Bros.	785.
Rosalini 3rd, F. W. Ayers	975.