

June," is to put it in pails and hang these on a horizontal pole about six or seven feet from the ground, and if there is a roof over the pole so much the better. By this plan, and with an occasional stir, the milk will keep all right for cheese-making purposes if it has been previously aerated. Of course milk should be kept over night in a place where the air is pure.

## The Western Live Stock Trade

### Special Railway Rates Desired from the West to the Toronto and Other Exhibitions

Mr. W. E. Butler, of the firm of Wm. Butler and Son, Dereham Centre, Ont., one of our largest importers and breeders of purebred live stock, is at present in Western Canada in the interest of the firm's trade. Mr. Butler writes us from Macleod Alberta, of date June 24th as follows:

"While I have been out west I have had several ranchmen, dairymen and others, as far west as the Pacific coast, inquiring as to whether there will be special rates from the West to Toronto Exhibition. These men are desirous of buying stock and it would be greatly to the interest of the stockmen to have them come to Toronto. Would you please call the attention of the Industrial Exhibition Board to this. The majority of the people west seem to be ignorant as to even the dates of the exhibition.

"Prospects are good for N.W.T. farmers this year. British Columbia farmers think the dangers from high water are past, and if this proves to be the case I think two car loads of the best stock from Ontario can be placed in B.C. this fall. Farmers in B.C. are willing to pay good prices but they want good stock. Breeders should send nothing but good stock to British Columbia, as the Ontario trade is met there by United States competition."

Mr. Butler touches on some very important points, and we hope breeders and others, and especially the Directorate of the Toronto Industrial and other fairs, will make a special note of them. During the fall exhibitions would be a splendid time for breeders and farmers in the West to visit this province in the interests of the live stock trade. By visiting the Toronto and other fairs they would be able to see the best that this country produces in the way of high-class live stock.

We are sure that the question of reduced rates to the East at exhibition time is of vital interest, not only to the farmers of the great West, but to the breeders of this province. This question should be taken up, not only by the fair authorities, but by breeders and others, who should bring their influence to bear upon the railways to secure specially reduced rates. We think the exhibition authorities will accept the best rates the railroads will give them even from the Klondike, but it is the railway companies who will settle such matters. While they are quite willing to give cheap rates to the West, it is something out of the usual for them to give any very great inducements in the way of special rates from our great West to the East. But the point is well-taken by Mr. Butler and we trust that something very special will be done this year by our railways and exhibition associations along the lines he has suggested.

His remarks as to the quality of purebred stock required for British Columbia are also well taken. As he aptly points out Ontario breeders have to compete in that province with American breeders and to send inferior stock to what the latter are sending into that country is only to court failure. In fact, we contend that no inferior purebred stock of any kind should be sent out of this province as such. If there are any inferior purebred animals produced, as there is likely to be where extensive breeding is carried on, they should be kept at home and disposed of for other than breeding purposes. The breeders in this

province have a reputation to guard and a market to build up for their purebred stock, and the only way to guard that reputation and to build up and hold the market is to sell nothing but the choicest breeding stock. The purebred live stock interests of this province have entered upon a new era of progress and development, and signs are not wanting to show that there is a possibility of Ontario becoming the breeding ground for the live stock trade of this continent just as Great Britain is for the whole world. But such an enviable position cannot be attained to unless our breeders heed the warning that is given and send out of the province only the very best breeding animals.

## More About the Crops

The *Globe* last week published reports as to the condition of the crops from its correspondent in about every district of the province. As was to be expected, fall wheat will only be about half a crop. It was so badly winter-killed in many places that it was impossible for it to recover very much, and many farmers plowed up their wheat fields and sowed them to spring grain. Upon the condition of the weather during the next few weeks will depend whether the quality of the grain will be up to the standard.

The reports on the whole are very favorable in regard to the spring crops. In the western part of the province rain is badly needed in many places, while in the East there has been an abundance. Generally speaking the hay crop, though a fair one, will not be equal to that of last year in quantity, though some correspondents speak of the quality as likely to be better. In some places clover is reported as being badly winter-killed.

Oats, barley, spring wheat, etc., are looking well and the present outlook is bright. A great deal, however, will depend upon the amount of rain between this and harvest. As already stated there has been a scarcity of rain West, and should this continue it will have a serious effect upon spring grains. The acreage of corn is reported in many places to be much larger than last year and this crop is now looking well.

The fruit outlook, though promising, on the whole does not indicate more than an average crop. In the Essex district peaches are largely a failure. Apples are reported generally as an average crop, and plums and pears are looking well in most places. The smaller fruits are reported to be generally abundant. In some districts the tent caterpillar has done considerable damage to the fruit trees and has left many orchards bereft of any green foliage.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has issued a special bulletin on the crops and live stock in that province. There is an increased area under crop this year in all districts caused by the influx of new settlers. The total acreage under crop, including rye, peas, corn, etc., in 1897 was 1,958,025; in 1898, 2,210,942; and in 1899, 2,449,078 acres. From the bulletin we quote the following regarding the crop prospects and the condition of live stock and dairying for this season:

"In all parts of the province the time of seeding was later than usual. It was the end of April before any considerable quantity of wheat was sown, while in many districts no grain of any kind was sown until after the 1st of May, but as vegetation of all kinds was late, farmers continued sowing wheat up to the 1st of June, and in some districts after that date. Oats and barley followed the sowing of wheat, so that the seeding time may be said to have been about three weeks later than usual.

"There is no doubt but that some small areas of low-lying lands are uncropped on account of being too wet to work properly. Reports indicate quick germination and in all cases a remarkable growth since seeding. General satisfaction is expressed regarding crop prospects. The quantity of moisture at present in the soil ensures continued growth, and many correspondents predict that by the 1st of July crops will be fully as far advanced as in years when seed was early sown but growth retarded by frosts and