Large Farms and Their Management.

THE McQUEEN FARM

Although not as long in the Dominion as some people, Mr. McQueen, of Carievale, has lost no time in getting a large area of land under cultivation. The inception of the work dates back to 1891, when Mr. McQueen, then farming in Scotland, was invited to visit the Maritime Provinces as a farm delegate. He did so, and in addition visited Manitoba, the Territories, British Columbia, and California, selecting from the above, as his furthere home, his present location at Carievale, 1893 being the year in which the first crop was taken off. The estate comprises three sections and a quarter (2,080 acres) of land. At the time of our visit the wheat harvest was in progress, eleven hundred acres being engaged in growing what promised to be No. 1 hard, 270 acres were in oats (a grain the proprietor grows in large quantities every year), 7 acres in spelt, 7 in flax, and 8 acres in Velvet Chaff spring wheat (comparatively a new variety in this country). To make a hasty summary, the wheat would go at least 20 bushels, the oats 40 org more, to the acre. The system followed is three crops of wheat and then summer-fallow, of which there is a half section (320 acres) each year. The owner is partial to working the land sommer-fallowed with the disk harrow for the second crop in place of plowing it, which method is concurred in by several of his neighbors, the reason being that frequent plowing tends to keep the land too loose. Close to the house a quarter section is fenced for pasture, which also serves for a night corral for the sheep (Oxford grades), which number about 700. Pure-bred rams only are used. This year a large number of twin lambs were dropped, due, as the owner considers, to the high condition the ewes were in at the time of breeding. The sheep are used to assist in keeping down any weeds, and are turned on the stubbles as soon as the grain is out of their way. They are wintered cheaply on straw and seeds, their shelter being a large tar-roofed, single-boarded shed. The wethers are fattened and put on the market, which, by the way, is always ready to take them. They dress about 65 to 70 pounds apiece. The wool clip averages 73 pounds. Seed for the farm is grown on backsetting, thus keeping the quality right up to the mark. As much plowing is done in the fall as possible, so as to save time in the spring, although spring plowing is preferred. Gang plows are used, the 14-inch gang being horsed with five equines, the 12-inch only taking four. The summer-fallow is plowed six inches deep, once, although two plowings is preferred; in lieu of the latter, disking and two harrowings are given the lands harrowed ahead of the seeder, the double-disk seeder being preferred. At the time of our visit six binders, five seven-foot and sixfoot cut, were in operation, three and four horse teams giving the necessary draft power. In order to handle the great amount of grain produced, and avoid waits on itinerant outfits, a complete threshing outfit has recently been purchased. The men work ten hours a day, being in the field at 6.30 a. m., dinner being at 11.30 work is resumed at 1.30, and left at 6.30 p. m. Summer wages are \$24 and \$25 a month, harvest wages being \$40 a month or \$1.50 a day for the winter months \$12 is paid. In addition to an active participation in the farm work, the owner serves as a member of the Grain Stand-Board, and acts as udge of sheep swine at some of the biggest Manitoba fairs.

Improvement in Poultry.

The fall is the time to take steps looking to the improvement of the farm poultry stock. At that time correspondence should be opened with a reliable breeder of pure-bred stock, and a good cockerel or two procured from him. The price will be lower in the fall than, if the purchase is delayed until spring. The non-producing hens and those deficient in width of breast, and the hadly-marked or deformed ones, should be culled out, cooped up and rapidly fattened for food consumption. Hens and pullets intended to do the winter laying should be selected and so fed as to get early over the moult. If possible, select pullets hatched from eggs laid by a producer of such tendencies are inherited if aided with proper

them through this ordeal is to give them as much cabbage as they care to eat, either in a whole state or cut up and scalded with gruel. A little sulphur is a great help; it is an excellent poultry medicine, and helps to get the birds over their

moult better than anything else.

Fix up the poultry house, give it a thorough whitewashing, arrange for plenty of light, and, as far as possible, do away with crevices which might harbor such undesirable tenants as lice. The provision of a scratching shed will aid in keeping the hens at work, and incidentally have a good effect on the egg yield. See to it that the poultry house is free from drafts, and comfortable, so as to correct the tendency to roost in the cattle stable that hens will occasionally show.

Why the Cities Grow Big.

The last Canadian census and the last U. S. census both show that population is concentrating in cities and towns. Ten years ago 29 per cent. of the people of the States were living in towns of 8,000 or more inhabitants. The town dwellers have now increased to 32.9 per cent. This is not altogether a new tendency: it has been going on for more than one hundred years. Yes, for more than 1,000 years. The density of population tends to increase as one moves from the remote farm, through prosperous towns. thence through the suburbs and the residential quarters of a great city, reaching its most congested condition in the tenement-house areas, where the poorer class of wage-earners are packed together within easy access of their work. At various times this problem, in its different aspects, has been discussed by writers in the Farmer's Advocate," and it will interest our readers to note the explanation given, by as thoughtful a periodical as the N. Y. Independent, of the fundamental reason why population drifts cityward. It is one of the effects of the struggle for existence. The business, and the employments in general, of the cities are highly specialized. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, or perhaps in nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand, the town dweller is earning his living by some very narrow "line" of trade, or by some kind of skill or muscular activity that has been cultivated at the expense of all other aptitudes. Whether in profession, business or manual labor, he has succeeded, if at all, by concentrating his effort, his thought, his interest, his soul, on some one activity, and a great part of the capacities that he was born with have shrivelled into nothingness. Day after day he grinds away in his narrow little round.

Absolutely different in its nature and demands is the occupation of the farmer. The "jack of all trades " may be a master of none; usually he is. But the farmer who would succeed must be a jack of all trades and a master of all. His business, if the oldest of human callings, is also far and away the most difficult. The farmer who succeeds in any such degree as the business or the professional man may succeed combines with the 'horse sense'' that he claims for himself a great deal of scientific knowledge and business genius. He understands soils and sunsets; roots and animals; machinery and human nature; and the market, municipal and public affairs.

And so, concludes the writer referred to. this problem of the growth of cities comes down to one of human ability. Cities grow because "any specimen of a man can earn his bread in town if he lets drink alone and diligently becomes a human automaton; whilst to succeed in the country he must be next of kin to an immortal genius." That Canada has so large a proportion of pre-eminently successful men among the rank and file of her farmers, at the same time supplying so many of the outstanding leaders in business and professional life, speaks volumes for the stamina and brain power of the sons of her

"Marbled" Hereford Meat.

Of all our breeds of cattle, that in which the fat and the lean are most evenly intermixed,' says a British exchange, " is the Hereford, and it is for this reason that the picturesque whitefaces which have their homes in the English Midlands always find such favor with the butchers. Hereford meat, in the technique of the trade, is always beautifully marbled,' or, in other words, its lean and its fat are very evenly blended, and this renders their joints much more salable than those of other breeds in which the lean and fat are not so

Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The live-stock display at the Industrial this year has well maintained the reputation of the Toronto Show as being unquestionably the greatest annual event of the kind on the continent of America. No other nearly equals it in the number of classes of pure-bred stock so well filled with the highest class of animals in breeding, quality and condition. This statement applies equally to horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and also to poultry. The good prices prevailing for all classes of breeding stock, and the satisfactory market for nearly all live-stock products, has stimulated improvement, as was evidenced by the splendid display of animals of high-class quality that filed into the judging rings at Toronto last week. There was, indeed, scarcely a single weak class in any of the breeds, while in respect to the Shorthorns, among the beef breeds, and the Ayrshires, among the dairy breeds, it is a question whether the display has ever been excelled in the history of exhibitions in Canada. The list of entries in the live-stock catalogue, though not an absolutely reliable index of the number of animals present, since there are always some absentees and some duplicates, is yet sufficient for an approximate estimate, as there are always some which have been entered after the compiling of the catalogue. The list of entries is as follows: Horses, 910; cattle, 976; sheep, 497; swine, 362. The number of pigs is considerably lower than last year, partly owing to the fact that a number of breeders were also exhibiting at the Pan-American and had divided their forces, and partly to the unprecedented demand for breeding stock in sympathy with the bounding market for export bacon. The live-stock show at Toronto this year was more nearly of a Dominion or Pan-Canadian character than ever before, cattle and horses being in competition from the Provinces of Nova Scotia in the East and Manitoba in the West, while Quebec excelled herself in the number and character of her exhibits of cattle. This clearly indicates the possibility and practicability of realizing the Premier's suggestion that the Toronto Industrial should, owing to its central location, assume more than ever the character of a Dominion exhibition. Our report of the exhibits in the various departments of the show, which follows, has been carefully prepared by practical experts in each, and will be found the most complete account published.

HORSES.

The horse show alone at the Toronto Industrial is a large and worthy concern, equalling many of the special horse shows in quality, and far exceeding them in magnitude, taking in, as it does, many breeding and young horses not found in the modern horse show. The improving condition of the horse trade is telling on the exhibits, inasmuch as this year more well-fitted, superior stock was forward than ever before. There was an encouraging increase of entries, there being in all considerably over 900, as against 875 in 1900. The light-legged classes were much the same, as a whole, as in previous years, and except in Thoroughbreds were quite up to the best ever shown at Toronto. Probably the greatest improvement of all was seen in the Clydesdales, in which there were sections the like of which has never before been seen in a Canadian The horse committee deserve commendation for their management of the system for getting the horses out. It was so arranged that the ring was kept well filled with interesting classes at the times of day when most spectators were in the covered stand. The system of calling out horses was also good and promptly looked after, and it was entirely the fault of men in charge of horses if they came out much ahead of time or too late to be judged; in fact, a man could not miss his class if he wished to show and attended to his

THOROUGHBREDS.—Since this breed has been so strongly recommended to place our lightlegged horses on a good remount footing, it was hoped there would be a better exhibit this year than usual, especially among stallions. This was hoped when the Spring Horse Show brought forward a much stronger display than ever before, including a number of Irish stallions selected by Major Dent as suitable to sire remounts, but visitors were doomed to disappointment, since by far the poorest lot in years came forward. We have grown accustomed to look for exhibits from the breeding studs of R. Davies and Wm. Hendrie, but none of these came, and the exhibit was low; in fact, apart from the mature stallions and one or two young things, the eighteen entries had not much to recommend them. In the aged stallion section an entry from Portage la Prairie, Man., Dermod, by Master Kildair, owned by Wm. Flem-

ing, had no oppos winner at Winnipeg ern, is a first-rate chested, strong-qu He was good enou stakes, won by Wo shown by Quinn lions calculated to horses. Against l Wyndham and W. sires and good ind Among the femal two-year-old bred wentwater, and awards were place bourg, and G. Tor

ROADSTERS .-

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had seven animals very good to rathe stake winner. G (Port Perry) Pen was out in his firs black, full of qua action, and has c him useful as a beaten, however, Chamberlain, by horse, good in all prize horse was breedy son of Har three-year-olds an awards. These w Burwell; W. C. B Dickie, Pickering. Postmaster, won t 2nd, with a big, the 3rd entry, a p Smith. A son of A Ellesmere, led in were only three; t Thoroughbred Mon Toronto; and 3rd of the pacing Sta lings, the tables t Altoneer's Hemingway's Dea stallion, any ag Chamberlain, Whe ings, there were la as 13 entries in t they were, requiri winners. The firstchested chestnut, a by Norwegian, and 2nd fell to a b Manager, owned b matured and full was of the more two fillies that wil in strong compet Golden Jubilee, Huttonville. The owned by I. L. Ma were a junior edit of Golden Jubilee chestnut, owned by Stewart was 2nd h Stanton. A lot o much admired, an show, but could g none for them. I augurs well for thi good brood mares out, but kept eng brood mares with beautiful lot, and we usually see. and with stances. The 1st a Don, on Dolly, a fo foal by Haltoneer mare was shown b Princeton. She is a foal by the Hackn 1st. A Little Ha Mathews, and the the Standard-bred abundance of mate provide a good she The harnessed r

good material. In 1 was small and so were there. Miss I Dashwood, well m goers. P. S. Law won 2nd; and J. a breedy pair by champion mare of Wilkey Belle, by Wi by Altoneer. They would attract att are owned by Dr. C Thornhill. Miss Mable, and John V blacks by Wedgeble The single sectio being many not o shown, but speedy Yeager won 1st, Hood 3rd; the av

going to J. McF