

ever seen at any large fair. This standing committee will meet shortly to formulate rules and regulations governing the live stock department.

Canada's relation to this big world's fair is of the greatest importance. She should be represented there, in no insignificant or small way. Preparations should be begun at an early date towards preparing exhibits and arranging for a big display of our live stock. There is a big market in the west for good stock which Canadians should look well after.

Ontario a Field for Settlement.

In our annual autumn number, Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization gave a most interesting description of New Ontario and the lands in that portion of the province open for settlement. This article has attracted considerable attention. The title under which it appeared, instead of reading: "Ontario held for Settlement," should have read: "Ontario a field for settlement." Through some error in making up the page on which this article appeared the former heading was used instead of the latter. However, the article itself was in no way misleading and showed most clearly that in New Ontario there are splendid homes awaiting the steady, energetic young farmer who has little capital to expend on expensive lands in the older parts of the country.

Returned from Europe.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist at the Ontario Agricultural College, returned last week from an extended visit to Great Britain and the Continent. While there he looked into the work being done by a number of experiment stations and brought back with him many valuable suggestions which he will be able to utilize in connection with his work at the College. Mr. Zavitz started in Southern Europe and followed the harvesting of grain northward to Great Britain where he spent considerable time in visiting the agricultural institutions of the Old Land.

The Ontario Agricultural College.

The Ontario Agricultural College opened on September 14th under most favorable auspices. The improvements and additions to the dormitory sections provide accommodation for from 40 to 50 more students. These new rooms have all been filled up and some students have had to seek rooms outside, making the largest attendance in the history of the college. When the new laboratory and library are completed, the facilities for work will be greatly improved. As it is, the college ranks high as an agricultural, industrial institution.

Mr. Alazis Paikert, Royal Hungarian Agricultural Commissioner for the United States and Canada, who recently paid a visit to the

college, told Principal Mills that after visiting all the agricultural colleges in the United States he had no hesitation in saying that

the Guelph College was not only doing the best work but was organized on decidedly the best lines.

Our Western Letter

Live Stock Trade—Farmer's Institutes—More Men Wanted

Winnipeg, Sept. 23, 1901.

Among the points which the visitor to the West should see in Winnipeg the stock yards merit the first place on the list. There are very few periods of the year when they do not repay a visit. Nowhere else can so positive an indication be obtained of the magnitude of the cattle trade of this country. It is just at the present that they are most worth seeing, when they are constantly crowded to their full capacity. Trainload after trainload goes forward to Montreal on its way to the British market but the diminution in the number that remains is only temporary, the vacancies are promptly filled by new arrivals.

The present season's trade began about a month later than usual and this fact will seriously affect the gross volume of business done, unless it should by reason of favorable weather continue much later than usual. Nevertheless the season's business has been very satisfactory, and with a continuation of the present prices the ranchers will have a nice little surplus of cash for increasing their herds and their accommodations for feeding.

With the large crop of coarse grains and the plentiful supply of hay of the present season there should be a considerable increase in the number of cattle led this winter for the spring trade. The western farmer has in the past been badly handicapped by the want of proper stabling for winter feeding, but each year sees more buildings erected in keeping with the requirements of prairie farming. Another pitfall into which he has eagerly tumbled is the practice of selling the young cattle to the ranchers who find it pays better to buy stockers than to breed them. When the rancher can make a profit by finishing off the stocker and selling at the price realized for grass-fed cattle, surely the farmer with an abundance of coarse grains can do better still at the prices realized for stalled cattle on the spring market.

The new regulations for the government of Farmers' Institutes have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and appear in the Manitoba Gazette of the 14th instant. They are evidently based on the old Act which was repealed in 1900, but contain some important changes. To entitle them to the government grant, the Institutes are now required to have a paid-up membership of at least fifty, and to hold at least five meetings in each year. The date of the annual meeting for election of officers is changed from the month of June to the first Monday in December. The new date will

undoubtedly be more convenient as most farmers are then through the fall work, while in June they are in the busiest season. Fifty members are required to organize an Institute and where there is an Agricultural Society no Institute may be organized. The Agricultural Societies are required, on a total of \$50.00 of their grant to hold at least four meetings for Agricultural discussions. There are fifty Societies and twelve Institutes in the province.

The persistent rains of the past ten days have lent a point to the argument urged by the best class of farmers against threshing from the stook. This practice has been on the increase the last few years, and the heavy crop of the present year has led many who usually stook to try the other plan. There is more grain unstacked this year than ever before. The men who hoped by this means to save a few days labor and a few dollars will be regretting their shortsighted policy when they come to sell their bleached wheat, if indeed they are fortunate enough to get it threshed. But that will not prevent some of them doing the same thing next year.

The prices for dairy produce continue to improve. Creamery men are this week refusing the top prices offered last week for their output, or are selling in small lots to meet pressing obligations. The present season promises to be the best for many years, both for quantity, quality and output. If the impetus thus obtained will only enable some of the creameries to continue operations through the winter a great and good work might be accomplished in proving to our people the profits of winter dairying.

The new grain is now fairly on the move. Receipts increase in volume daily. The number of cars inspected at Winnipeg and Emerson for the week ended September 21st, was 187; for the week ended September 14th, 108. The figures for the corresponding period of last year were 191 and 240 cars. Prices this year are about 15 cents lower than last, the closing price on September 21st being 69 cents as compared with 84½ cents last year—September 12th 69½ cents and 8½ cents respectively.

Send us some more men. Last week there was a train load came up but these were not nearly enough to supply the demand. And please take notice that it is not tailors and hair clipper peddlars that we need, but men who can take hold of a plow or pitch sheaves for a hard day without getting all the ailments in the almanac.