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Province that could be compared with them. Grain was shown in bag and in sheaf, and the straw was remarkably free from rust. Straw in the wheat sheaves was 57 inches long; oats, 62 inches; barley, 57. The display of native grasses was quite a curiosity for our farmers. The following list gives the names of the grasses with the length expressed in inches: Wild rye grass, 62; red top, 62; English rye grass, 61; blue grass (wild), 58; wild rushes, 90; Hungarian rye grass, 50; wild oat grass, 69; wild vetch, 119; blue joint grass, 82; prairie grass, 75; wild wheat grass, 75; there being also flax, wild peas, wild hops and wild sage included in the display. The potatoes especially were marvellous, and the exhibits of all the leading vegetables were excellent. It is to be regretted that the names of the varieties of grains and vegetables were not given.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The exhibits were remarkable, surpassing anything that had previously been seen on the ground, both in quantity and in the number of new inventions, especially in the threshing and harvesting machinery.

Tests of Dairy Breeds at the Industrial.

It will be interesting to compare the following table of tests of dairy breeds, which were conducted by the Government during the Industrial Exhibition recently held in Toronto, with a similar table showing results of the tests conducted at the Provincial Exhibition held in London. The latter figures will be found in another column, and both tests were conducted on the same plan, as before explained:

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF THE TESTS:

Breeds and Exhibitors.	Milk per day.	Time since calving.	Butter per 100 lbs. of milk.	Curd per 100 lbs. of milk.	Total Points.
DEVONS:	lbs.	days.	lbs.	lbs.	
Mr. Harper.....	33.	105	3.31	13.33	54.93
AYRSHIRES:					
T. Guy.....	23.	167	4.63	18.40	67.90
".....	32.6	14	4.18	13.33	54.13
Mr. Smith.....	33.5	11	3.59	14.90	50.40
Averages.....	29.7	64	4.15	15.54	58.14
JERSEYS:					
V. E. Fuller.....	27.60	141	3.38	15.50	56.00
".....	25.40	91	4.72	17.16	63.80
".....	24.25	119	6.87	16.80	86.65
A. Jeffrey.....	17.75	195	6.72	14.90	83.35
".....	13.62	145	5.34	16.80	64.32
W. A. Reburn.....	31.62	118	6.41	17.10	89.62
Averages.....	23.37	134	5.57	16.37	73.79

Here it will also be seen that the Jerseys have scored the highest points. We have little faith in the accuracy of the points, but the other figures given indicate the superiority of the Jerseys. There is no ratio between the figures which make up the total number of points, and it appears that the figures indicating the percentage of butter count inordinarily high, thereby giving a relative advantage to the breeds which produce a large percentage of butter. The enormous difference in the results of individuals of the same breed is specially marked. It is to be hoped that these tests will prove a starting point for accurate results in the future.

I am pleased to see the FARMER'S ADVOCATE still taking the lead as a farmer's paper; every farmer should take it. ROBERT WILSON.
Gananoque.

Farmer, Stockman, and Speculator.

At the recent exhibitions we had an opportunity of meeting many of our old friends who are more or less concerned in our live stock industry. We were frequently asked why we called them speculators, and many felt indignant at our live stock policy. They informed us that everybody who made a business of buying and selling was a speculator, and it was unfair for us to stigmatize them in such a manner. Some stigmatized us by declaring that we were the champions of the "scrubs."

On the other hand, we met with farmers who nearly tore us to pieces for being so lenient with those "rascals," who wanted to tax the "scrubs," and stigmatized us for not championing their interests with more vehemence. One farmer related his case to us in the following language:

"I live in a cheese district and keep 16 cows. I raise four calves every year, putting four of my best cows to thoroughbred bulls. The other 12 calves I knock on the head as soon as born, and no man has any right to compel me to put these 12 cows to a \$5.00 bull. If I find it to be to my interest to put more cows to more expensive bulls, that is my business, and the speculators, as you call them, have no right to dictate. I know something, too, about those booms. Not very long ago there was a sale of Shorthorns in my neighborhood. A good many farmers were present, but the bidding went slow. Finally, bogus sales were effected to interested parties at high figures, no transfers having been made, and in this way a few farmers were taken in, believing the bids to have been genuine."

We may not have defined with sufficient perspicuity what we meant by the word "speculator," but we have shown no reason why stockmen should have taken offence. The latter are the men whom we specially desire to encourage, while if we thought it advisable to levy a special tax on any class of the community, we would advocate the imposing it on the poll of the speculator. We have not yet, in all our travels, met with a stockman who advocated a special tax on "scrubs," or any other class of stock. The stockman purchases superior stock chiefly with the view of improving his own herd, and, like the farmer, is a man of peace, not of war. He knows and feels that there is room for all who wish to do an upright business, and should he meet with temporary reverses he does not complain, for he has other specialties as well as stock raising. He puts as much, if not more, stress upon the improvement of his farm. The speculator, on the other hand, trades in fancy stock and fancy pedigrees, at fancy prices, and to him reverse means ruin. He is constantly waging war; he wars with the judges who fail to award him all the red tickets at exhibitions and fat stock shows; wars against all breeds except his own; wars against all who refuse to accept those dishonest pail records, or block performances of the magnates of his breed as evidence that all other breeds must go; in short, he never enjoys peace except in the midst of war.

Our policy is to grapple with measures rather than with men. We attack false principles and abnormal conditions, the men who suffer being of minor consequence. We are the champions of light and right. As we stated in previous issues, we will bring forward any breed that can be proved by honest records to be the best.

We do not apprehend, however, any danger from the class legislation policy of the speculators, or their organ. Fearing the reproach of men of common sense, it has, in its last issue, denied that it said its "voice is still for war;" and besides, we have too much confidence in the wisdom of our Government to anticipate the revolutionary measures advocated by speculators and their organs.

Notice to Farmers and Amateur Fruit Growers.

We have had the good fortune of being able to secure the services of Mr. Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont., in contributing for our columns a series of articles on fruits, the first of which appears in this issue. His writings are known and appreciated by all the leading fruit growers on this continent. He is eminently practical, being owner and manager of 100 acres of orchard in the finest fruit centre of Canada, and devotes his attention to the study and culture of the leading varieties of large and small fruits. He has also the advantages of a superior education, being a graduate of the Toronto University, and there is no detail in the science or practice of his business with which he is not familiar. You will be pleased to see that men of such high attainments take delight in the so-called drudgery of agriculture.

Every section does not possess the natural advantages of the beautiful and fertile territory protected by the Niagara escarpment, so that Mr. Woolverton will not confine his observations to his own experience alone, but will also present the experiences of reliable fruit growers in the less favored sections of the Dominion, whereby justice to all our readers will be done.

There are several reasons why we desire to pay special attention to fruit growing at the present. (Bear in mind that we still regard agriculture proper as being the most important branch.) We have great faith in the future of Canada as a fruit country both for home and foreign markets; but, unlike most other branches of farming, it takes several years to establish a growth. Don't be alarmed at low prices, these being regarded more as an advantage than as a detriment, for they increase consumption and improve market facilities. Even at the lowest prices we have had there are large profits in all fruits of superior quality, and all inferior grades can be profitably fed to stock. The lack of canning and evaporating factories is due to the small quantities of fruit grown in any given locality, as well as to the existing high prices. As soon as fruits are grown in excess of market demands, these establishments will flourish. Begin by procuring the best varieties for use on your own tables, and when you once get a start you can propagate at little expense. Hints on after-management will appear in the ADVOCATE in their proper season.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find my subscription for the ADVOCATE for the ensuing year. I would not willingly be without it. I can highly compliment you on the improvements you have made, and I think it is second to no other farm journal. I have much pleasure in expressing my thanks to you for the way you have fought for the farmer's interests.
Panmure. JOHN MOORHOUSE.