

of months before calving (as she should be) and properly fed, she will gain rapidly in flesh. Now, if a cow of this description should be entered in a grade dairy class, what a row there would be; and yet her owner knows her to be an excellent Jersey cow; in fact, far superior to many of the Jersey grades. We must remember that it does not follow because a cow is small and thin and scrubby-looking, that she is necessarily a good dairy cow. She may be thin because she is a poor feeder or of a delicate constitution, and not because she gives a large amount of rich milk. I think we should look upon grades as general purpose animals. And there should be little difficulty in judging a mixed lot of grade cows. A grade cow should first of all be a good milker, and if the prize is given for the best milch cow, then the judge should be guided by the points that are necessary in the make-up of a good milker, let her be Jersey, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, or any other grade.

"A Drawing Card."

"Waverley," writing in our contemporary, the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, regarding the late Philadelphia Horse Show, says: "Now, what did the average spectator learn from the recent show? First of all, that it did not require the exciting uncertainty of a racing or trotting match to attract and keep interested the many thousands of ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Second, that a genuine and discriminate love for fine horses characterizes a large proportion of the better element of our cities, who, in order to 'take in the whole show,' will endure the scorching rays of a tropical sun day after day. This is surely a hopeful sign of the times."

"Still another reflection is inevitable, viz.: That a horse show, under proper management, could be made a public educator and a grand financial success in every large city of the United States and Canada. I think this proposition is unquestionable. Of course money is required to start such a project, but far more important is it to have men of the highest integrity in command—broad-gauged, practical, enthusiastic horsemen. New York, Philadelphia, Toronto, and Baltimore have given evidence of the possession of such men, and their horse shows have been correspondingly successful. Cincinnati and some other cities will follow suit this fall, and why should Chicago lag behind? Surely there is no lack of accommodation or funds or men of 'light and leading' to inaugurate such a show in the city which rejoices in being 'the greatest horse market in the world.' A beginning only is required, but it is absolutely imperative that first-class, practical men be at the helm."

Toronto Industrial Fair.

The return of prosperity and increased confidence among the business community have had a marked influence upon the prospects of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Applications for space from exhibitors are more numerous than ever before at so early a stage, and one noticeable feature is that most of the exhibitors ask for increased space, being anxious to make a larger and better display than last year. The main building and machinery hall will very shortly be taken up. The growth of bicycling and the consequent increase of the bicycle manufacturing industry have induced the management to afford greatly increased accommodation for a display of wheels. With this object the carriage building has been enlarged by the addition of a new wing which will be devoted to bicycles.

The exhibit of honey this year will be shown in the "Little World" building, and promises to be a fine display. Interest in the horticultural exhibit will be considerably increased owing to its including a collection of fruits from the five fruit experiment stations of Ontario, well-selected and arranged. The special value of this display is that it will illustrate the fruit-growing possibilities of different sections of the Province, and show the important work that is being accomplished at the fruit-growing stations in acclimatizing new varieties and extending the list of cultivable fruits. The collection includes some rare and choice varieties, and will give valuable suggestions to every fruit grower.

The Northwest Territories will be in evidence with a very full and attractive display of their products, from which some idea can be obtained as to the richness and extent of their resources, especially in mineral wealth.

Entries in the Live Stock Department so far are considerably in excess of those of last season, and promise a grand display. In cattle, the milk breeds are likely to be particularly well represented.

The Western Fair, London.

On looking through the prize list of this popular Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition, we find that the committee have made some important changes in nearly every department, which is a good indication that they are at least trying to improve and keep pace with the times at each successive fair. The distinctive feature of this Exhibition, and the most expressive of its agricultural characteristics, is the live stock exhibit. Every owner, breeder and admirer of the choicest of domestic animals will find it a place of personal and pecuniary interest, the Western Fair being celebrated for its excellency as a live stock sale centre.

The exhibition of pure-bred horses, from the ponderous heavy draught, that seem to make the very earth tremble, to the lithe-limbed, fleet-footed, well-trained carriage and roadsters, and the domestic pony, is rarely ever surpassed. The alterations in this department are the addition of a small class for "Standard-bred" trotters, also classes for the high-stepping Hackneys and "English Shire horses," which heretofore competed with the Clydesdales, and making only one class for the female "Agricultural" and "General Purpose" sorts, which are so much alike. The Canadian Hackney Horse Society offer a \$25 special for the best recorded Hackney stallion, any age.

In the Cattle Department there are also, as usual, a good showing of the prizes for Shorthorns, Holsteins, Herefords, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Ayrshires. The Guernseys have been given a class by themselves, by a slight reduction of the Shorthorn prizes and money added, the committee thinking, in their judgment, that the proper thing for the management to do was to make all the principal breeds the same, as far as possible. Owing to the revival of the cattle business this season, we look for exceptionally strong competition in the cattle classes.

The sheep classes remain unchanged since 1891 list. The exhibit in the department was simply grand last Fair, showing how strong a hold the "golden hoofs" still have (and none more deservedly) upon the attention of the breeders and farmers of Canada. They are as necessary to the Fair as they are to the farm; neither would be complete without them.

The Western Fair "pigs" have passed away, and hereafter they will be known as "swine." We cannot just say what

caused the change, but presume it is owing to the tremendous exhibit of these animals for some years back, entitling them to a more impressive designation. The addition, and only change in the department, is that the Duroc Jersey Reds have been given a full class, formerly having been judged with the Tamworths. The Duroc breeders will be out in strong force.

Poultry is London's special care, there being perhaps more exhibition fowls in London district than in the balance of the Province combined, and the excellent way the display is arranged, and the building decorated, only bespeaks the pride of the management of this department in the display. Some seven or eight new sections were added this year, at the expense of the 1st prizes, they being reduced slightly for this purpose, but the committee are satisfied they will receive an additional grant next year, and the change was their own recommendation.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Departments have had a thorough renovating, striking out all the old and practically useless varieties of grains, roots, vegetables, fruits, and flowers, leaving the good old tried varieties, and placing in the list the new and promising ones. These departments have received special attention by the chairman, Mr. J. S. Pearce, who has donated large special prizes for the purpose of making them among the most attractive agricultural exhibits of the Fair, and of special interest to those engaged in this branch of husbandry, or to the admirers of the finest specimens of the products of the soil.

The ever increasing dairy industry has received careful consideration, and many are the handsome cash donations to these sections. A new system of awarding prizes has been adopted for two sections in cheese, and two in butter, viz., to those only who score over 91 points in cheese, and 96 points in butter. An example is given in the prize list which explains fully and seems an equitable way, and is well worth the experiment. We might say that this system was outlined in the ADVOCATE at length last year.

All the departments have been dealt with in this business-like manner, having a care to the requirements and wishes of exhibitors, at the same time guarding the finances of the Association. A prominent feature of the Fair, merely referred to above, is so important as to be worthy of consideration, which is the facility it offers for the sale of live stock and dairy products. Many attend it as a market, a fact well-known to experienced breeders and stockmen, and a large gathering of buyers annually attend to secure superior stock for breeding and other purposes, in all classes. A farmer can secure at such a time the choice of the best herds, flocks and studs of the country, without the expense of travelling long distances to see them. It also enables him to make comparisons easily before purchase.

The parade of prize animals in the horse ring at one p. m. on the principal days of the Fair, as well as other features, such as the Arabian exhibit, will surpass any former efforts. Those who desire a prize list, giving the rules and regulations, prizes offered, and other information concerning the Exhibition, or programme of the special attractions, should address the Secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Browne, who will send one promptly, free of charge.

Central Canada Fair, Ottawa.

The annual Fair of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, in September, is now the great event of the autumn season in the Ottawa Valley. In the past it has attracted thousands of people to the Capital, some of whom journeyed hundreds of miles to see it. The verdict has ever been that the show was a grand one. Last year the directors achieved their greatest success, but judging from their work this year, there is no doubt but that the Fair will still be better and more attractive.

This year the directors have enlarged and improved the grounds and buildings, created a permanent dairy building which has 2,000 cubic feet of refrigerator room, and increased the prize list to \$14,000, in addition to offering 35 specials, which include 25 gold medal, silver medals, and cups and cash prizes. They also have secured a list of attractions and arranged for a programme of races.

The improvements to the grounds have been made chiefly to please the exhibitors and visitors. They include, besides the establishment of the permanent dairy building, the construction of a new roadway to the stables, so that the race track will not be crossed in going to them; the improving of the grandstand, the levelling and beautifying of the Island grounds, and the rearrangement of the machinery hall. The work on the machinery hall grounds will be especially pleasing to machinery men. By the improvement of the avenues to the grounds have been made exceptionally attractive to spectators, and the machinery building has been rearranged so as to permit all exhibitors to show their wares to the very best possible advantage. In previous years there was only one front to the building, owing to the water being close to one of the sides. This year there will be two. The Island, as it is called, is sure to be even a more popular resort than Bank street, are now being made.

In addition to all the above attractions will be a grand spectacular production and military spectacle, representing the siege of Sebastopol and taking of Forts Malakoff and Redan, which will be presented in the evening. Interspersed with the spectacle will be music, fireworks and special attractions. No doubt all who can will make it a point to attend the Fair.

Write E. McMahon (Ottawa), Secretary, for a copy of the prize list.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market last week was in about as bad a shape as it has been at any time. The Eastern points were flooded with stuff, and the local demand is also pretty well supplied. There is no prospect as yet of any immediate improvement in prices either. Until the Southern lambs stop coming we are not likely to have any change in values. Spring lambs have been very slow and in light request, and prices from 25 to 40 cents per hundred lower, due to the bad markets prevailing in Jersey and New York City. Yearlings are also lower. It is almost impossible to sell the common culls. The sheep trade is likewise in bad shape. Expert grades have to be very choice to bring \$3.50 to \$3.75. Nice, handy sheep, 75 to 100 pounds average, are about steady, but also about the only kinds for which there is any kind of demand. The common and cull grades are in extremely light demand, and prices very low. We quote as follows:—

Spring lambs, prime, 60 lbs. and up, \$1.75 to \$3.25; fair to good, \$1.00 to \$1.50; culls and common, \$2.50 to \$3.50; light spring lambs, prime, 40 to 50 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.75; choice to prime, \$2.75 to \$3.25; handy to good, \$2.25 to \$2.50; culls and common, \$1.50 to \$2.25; skins, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Fancy ewes and wethers for export, \$3.25 to \$3.75; choice wethers, 90 to 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.50; good to choice mixed ewes and wethers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fair to good, \$2.25 to \$2.75; culls, \$1.00 to \$1.50; up to \$1.75.

Cattle.—Until there is a slackening in receipts, we are not likely to get any improvement in prices. We are getting too many cattle for this time of the year; more than we can take care of to good advantage. Proportionately, we are handling more than any point in the country; no doubt due entirely to the drought, which is most severe in points or localities tributary to this market. We cannot help but think that we will feel the effect of this free marketing later on. A good many cattle are coming now which would come in the fall of

the year; then when our receipts ordinarily should be liberal they are most likely to be light. For heavy cattle, prices fully 15c. lower than the week previous. The demand for them was very light. Nice, handy, dry-fed butcher cattle, weighing around 900 to 1,150 lbs., and good fat cows, and mixed lots of good heifers and cows, sold irregularly from steady to 15c., in some instances 25c. stronger. Anything, though, that was green and of the common order, sold slow. Stockers and feeders were in fairly liberal supply. The demand for them was very light. There were hardly any buyers here at all, and trading ruled very dull and generally lower. Bulls are about steady with last week, though in some instances values were a little stronger. Oxen and common, rough cattle were unchanged. Milk cows and springers were slow and dull, excepting good to choice springers, which in some instances sold a little stronger; but fresh cows and common and light, thin dairy cows were, if anything, a little lower. We quote as follows:—

Prime to fancy steers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; good to choice, \$4.90 to \$5.15; good, ripe, 1,100 to 1,250-lb. steers, \$4.60 to \$4.80.

Feeders, fair flesh, good quality, \$4.15 to \$4.40; fair, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stockers, good quality, \$2.50 to \$2.85.

Oxen, good to prime, \$4.00 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Prime to fancy heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good to choice heifers, \$3.50 to \$3.85; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.40 to \$3.75.

Bulls, prime to heavy, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, good, \$2.60 to \$2.85.

Milkers and springers, fancy, \$36.00 to \$42.00; good, \$30.00 to \$33.00; fair to good, \$22.00 to \$24.00.

Hogs.—As to prospective prices for August and September, we believe the whole situation depends a good deal upon the prospective corn crop. There is no doubt but that there are lots of young hogs in the country, and if we should get plenty of corn it would mean low-priced hogs for the coming winter; on the other hand, should the condition turn, we might have the opposite results. There is no doubt but that there is a scarcity of good marketable hogs, but we do not believe it very safe to buy them to sell much higher. We quote as follows:—

Prime heavy shipping grades, around 300 average, \$5.45 to \$5.55; good to choice mediums and heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.40; good to choice York weights, 160 to 185 average, \$5.35 to \$5.40; pigs and light stuff, \$5.20 to \$5.30; toughs, \$4.25 to \$4.55; stags, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

July 8th.

ERICK BROS.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Extreme top prices now, compared with two weeks and one and two years ago:—

	Present prices.	Two weeks ago.	1894.	1893.
CATTLE.				
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 5.90	\$ 6.00	\$5.05	\$ 5.60
1350 @ 1500.....	5.90	5.95	5.05	5.35
1200 @ 1350.....	5.65	5.85	4.90	5.35
1050 @ 1200.....	5.40	5.50	4.80	5.00
900 @ 1050.....	5.30	5.30	4.60	4.80
Stallions.....	5.30	5.50	4.60	5.05
Feeders.....	4.00	4.35	3.40	4.50
Fat cows.....	4.40	4.85	4.50	4.10
Canners.....	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.50
Bulls.....	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00
Calves.....	5.50	6.00	4.50	5.75
Texas steers.....	4.40	5.10	4.50	4.20
Texas C. & B.....	3.40	3.50	2.60	2.60
HOGS.				
Mixed.....	5.30	4.75	5.15	6.30
Heavy.....	5.42	4.90	5.20	6.30
Light.....	5.25	4.70	5.10	6.30
Pigs.....	5.00	4.40	4.85	6.20
SHEEP.				
Natives.....	4.25	4.50	3.75	5.10
Western.....	3.25	3.80	3.25	4.75
Texas.....	2.60	3.10	2.85	4.40
Lambs.....	6.00	5.75	5.00	6.75
Sept. Wheat.....	67	72	58	70
" Corn.....	42	49	42	42
" Pork.....	12 15	11 87	12 40	20 10

The good weather has caused the decline in the market for corn. A well-informed man said:—"If this year's corn crop turns out as well as it now promises it will do a great deal towards settling all of the difficulties that have been keeping the commercial and industrial waters in a turmoil."

The following table shows how live stock is turning out at four principal markets in the West. The table shows a week's receipts, with comparisons at four markets:—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	42,400	93,800	57,600
Kansas City.....	21,700	28,500	4,200
Omaha.....	5,500	12,800	3,000
St. Louis.....	14,900	15,700	5,700
Total.....	84,500	150,800	70,500
Previous week.....	102,800	192,500	98,400
Cor. week 1894.....	48,500	59,900	11,900
Cor. week 1893.....	114,300	182,500	83,900
Cor. week 1892.....	135,300	211,000	52,000
Cor. week 1891.....	104,400	182,000	63,500
Cor. week 1890.....	116,800	289,000	48,400

The comparison with a year ago is of little value, as the great railway strike and tie-up was on then.

The shipping season for range cattle will open fairly early, some initial consignments already being en route.

Western ranchmen are saving their heifers now instead of spaying or slaughtering them, but it would take fully four years to renew the herds that have been destroyed within the past four years.

The stocks of hog products are very large. The packers claim that they are not making any money, but it is a noticeable fact that they are free buyers. With light summer receipts of hogs, it is thought they will be very willing to have hogs advance in price for the sake of getting good figures for their cellars full of product. The packers claim, however, that the consumption of hog products is not commensurate with the increase in industrial and commercial activity. That is undoubtedly true, the fact being that working people, after being pinched and idle for so long, will not soon be ready to give up their enforced habits of economy.

Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, which suffered so terribly from the drought last year, seem to be trying to make up for this year, and have uncommonly good prospects for crops and stock feeding.

The distillery cattle feeders are turning off the last runs of their beeves now at about \$5.00 to \$5.55 on this market, and they are selling extra good ones at the top prices. The run of Texas-fed cattle is about exhausted and the grassers are coming fairly good. Dealers find ready sale for all thrifty young cattle home however, as the Lone Star State has a great deal of feed and the prospects are that there will not be as many feeding cattle as the corn and cottonseed meal feeders will want this fall. Some good three and four-year-old steers recently changed hands down here at \$25 per head.

It is reported that there is greater activity in the iron and steel mills than there has been for ten years. That fact alone will soon bring about a largely increased demand for meats.

Less than 500 horses arrived last week, being the smallest week's receipts in several months. The demand throughout the week was very indifferent and prices ruled lower for common grades, with the choicest selections barely steady. The usual summer quiet has settled upon the horse market, but there is still a very good export demand which promises to last some time. The supply of really desirable horses is small, but there are plenty of the kind that are affected by the competition of the trolly and the "bike."