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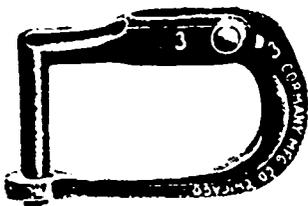
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ROBERT BEITH, M.P.

...LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK...

Market Review and Forecast. The Montreal Exhibition. Lt.-Col. McCrae on Cattle Forage Crops. Clover and Timothy on the Farm. Diarrhoea and Dysentery in Fowls. The Quebec Stock Breeders' Meeting. The Atlantic Cattle Trade. Sheep in England and Scotland. A Big Dead Meat Scheme. White Markings in Hackneys. The San Jose Scale Again. Water in Butter. The Honey Crop for 1897. Lessons from the Swine Plague. Etc., etc.

Grand Dispersion Sale of Ayrshire Cattle

THE MAPLE CLIFFE HERD OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Will be offered for unreserved sale at COMPTON, QUE., about

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This herd has at its head the noted bull, **Matchless**, a son of the celebrated **Nello Osborne**, and has a large milking record. The sale offers a splendid chance to improve a herd or lay the foundation for a high class herd of Ayrshires. Write for catalogue and full particulars to

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SHORTHORNS. Choice young Heifers and Bulls by the celebrated Cruickshank bulls, Northern Light and Vice-Consul.

My stock in the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

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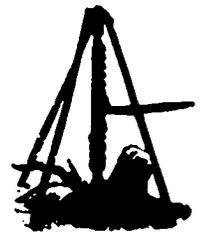
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The... **Veterinary**

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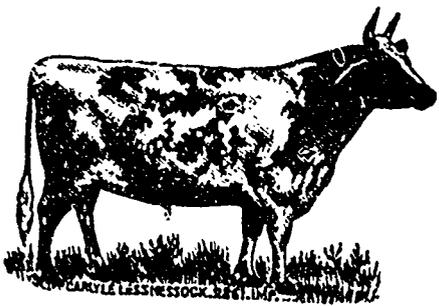
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Prize Winning Ayrshires.
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My Ayrshires are very strong in young stock and are all in fine shape. At the Toronto Fair last year I won first for herd of four calves under one year, also second and third on Bull calves under one year, and second and third on Heifer calves under six months. My Ayrshires are all of the best milking strains.

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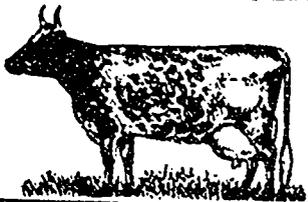
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Bull Calves, Cows, and Heifers, all of the choicest breeding. Early spring Sows, younger Boars. A lot about a month old, and more in a few days, we offer cheap. For prices or anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires, write us.

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Holstein Herd**

Champions for milk and butter. 8 have won public test. No bulls for sale at present. 15 Cows and Heifers due to calve from August 10 Jan., mostly with calf to Sir Paul De Kol Clothilde

a milk and butter price, whose 19 latest female relatives average 21 lbs. of butter per week, and 14 average 16,233 lbs. milk in one year. Increase of herd only for sale.

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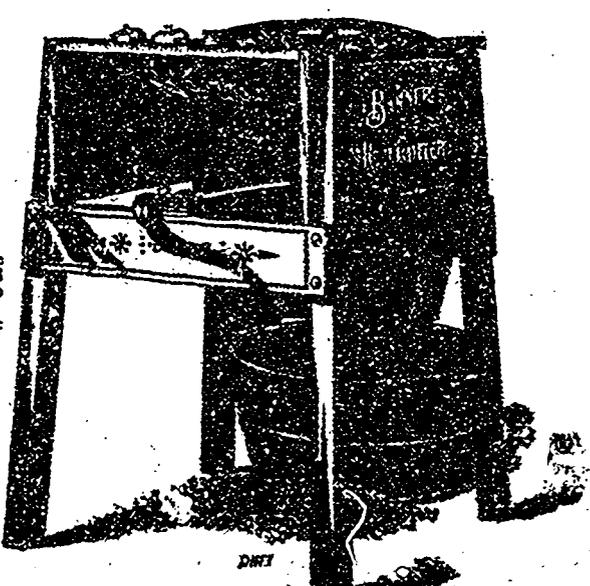
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Shorthorns of all ages bred from the best, and raised under the most favorable circumstances. Also young thoroughbred roadsters for sale. F. C. SIBBALD, J. CARSON, Agent, Yorkton, Assa.

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FARMING

Vol. XV.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1897.

No. 1.

FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS

Published every Tuesday by

THE BRYANT PRESS,

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FARMING will be sent to all subscribers until a notice by post card or letter to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid up. Returning a paper is not a notice to discontinue. All arrears must be paid up before a name can be taken from our list. All remittances should be made by P. O. money order, express money order, or registered letter. Sending money in an unregistered letter is unsafe, and will be at the sender's risk.

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Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, LONDON, ENG.

FARMING AS A WEEKLY.

The world moves. This is an age of progress. When two years ago we changed *The Live Stock Journal* to FARMING, we thought we had taken a step forward that would do for some time. We saw that what the country wanted was a publication that should represent our agricultural industry as a whole. Every farmer is a stock raiser. Every stock raiser is a general farmer. Farming is the employment of seven-tenths of the people of the country. We determined to identify our journal with all the interests of this great industry, and we therefore gave it a name that denoted this identification.

The result has shown the wisdom of our action. Our circulation has greatly increased. Our advertising patronage has about doubled. To day FARMING stands as the accredited representative of what is best and most progressive in Canadian agriculture from one end of the Dominion to the other.

Especially has our last year been encouraging. The friends of the paper have rallied round it, and its position to day is a proud one.

The success that has rewarded our past efforts has determined us to take a further step—one which has been often urged upon us. We have decided to publish our paper as a weekly. Hereafter FARMING will be issued every Tuesday throughout the year.

The reasons for this change are numerous. Connected with so vast an industry as agriculture there are many topics constantly coming forward that need immediate notice and discussion. In a monthly publication it was impossible to treat of these at all. We shall now give them the consideration their importance merits.

In addition we shall be able as a weekly to give proper attention to the markets. Indeed we shall make of our market reports a special feature. Our aim will be, not only to report current prices, but to give plain and practical information that will enable every man who has farm commodities to sell, to judge of the general trend of market values, whether upwards or downwards.

We are commencing in a humble way, but we confidently point to our past performances as evidence of what our subscribers may expect from us in the future. In respect to amount of reading matter, we may say that our readers will obtain considerably more than one half as much more in the course of the year for the same money than what they would have got had we continued the month-

ly form. This in itself means enterprise. And we promise that the *quality* of the reading, its timeliness and its usefulness, will be superior to what it has ever been.

We trust our subscribers will show their appreciation of our efforts by continuing their own patronage and by individually recommending FARMING to their neighbors and friends. We shall still continue our standing offer to send the paper for a year *free* to any present subscriber who will secure for us two new subscribers. We trust our readers will one and all take advantage of this offer and thus double or treble our circulation at once.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The World's Wheat Crop.

The world's wheat crop for this year is short. The crop for this continent, however, is much above the average. It is computed that the crop in North America for 1897 is about 100,000,000 bushels greater than for 1896. This means that perhaps for the first time in history the American wheat crop will play a big part in fixing the price. There is another consideration too that should give some encouragement to the American wheat grower. For some years he has been having a hard time of it. While about his only market was England, he had to meet there a tremendous new competition from Russia, Argentina, Northern India, and elsewhere. Asiatic countries were not his customers at all. Things are now changing. Both China and Japan are beginning to buy wheat flour from America. It is estimated that last year (July 96 to June 97) flour equivalent to 4,500,000 bushels of wheat was purchased by those countries from this continent, and this trade is just in its beginning. The taste for good bread, when once it has been formed, is one that never dies out. China and Japan will be as good customers as England for American flour before a quarter of a century has elapsed.

The Atlantic Cattle Trade.

Director Plumb, of the Indiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, has been making a trip to England on a cattle steamer to see for himself how the cattle are treated in the transit and what the actual conditions of the export cattle trade are. He chose for his passage the *Georgic* of the White Star Line. Of course the *Georgic* is one of the best cattle ships afloat, having been built scarcely two years ago. But Mr. Plumb thinks the conditions of the ocean passage for cattle on other ships can be generally but little different from what they are on the *Georgic*. The *Georgic* is a large and powerful vessel, having a freight capacity of 18,000 tons and engines of 5,000 horse-power. But her coal consumption is only 85 tons a day as compared with the 500 tons a day required by the "fast" Atlantic liners. Her trips of course take each a little longer than those of the fast liners, but the saving in expense for coal is enormous! This saving of coal greatly lessens the freight rates charged for agricultural products. We confess that it is this sort of vessel we should like to see our Canadian Government encouraging rather than the sort it is putting its money down on. Mr. Plumb says that all the stock are handsomely cared for. No need for a humane society on board the *Georgic* cattle-ship at any rate. Even the men in charge of the stock say that nothing pays so well as to be gentle with cattle. The health of the stock is generally good. But cattle stand the rigors of the voyage

much better than horses. The death loss on cattle on board the *Georgic* had been only eleven head out of nearly twenty-three thousand taken across! The horses that suffer most are the Western *corn-fed* horses. Horses that are used to the hard grain ration of the Eastern States or Canada stand the voyage well. Sick animals are carefully attended to, and are given medical treatment, extra stall room, extra blanketing, etc. Such are the conditions on board this particular vessel which, of course, sails from New York. We believe that the vessels that sail from Montreal and cater especially to the Canadian trade are as careful of the health and comfort of the stock they carry as the White Star Line. If not they ought to be. Even the slightest reason should not exist why a shipper should prefer to ship from New York rather than from Montreal if Montreal is geographically as convenient to him as New York. We should, however, like to hear from some of our readers who have had practical experience in the matter whether the advantages afforded by our Canadian lines are equal to those described by Mr. Plumb. Mr. Plumb says that just now there is money in shipping cattle. The cost for delivery in car load lots from Chicago to Liverpool is about \$25 a head, almost equally divided between freight, insurance, etc., on the one hand, and food, attention, etc., on the other. A steer that brings \$60 in Chicago brings from \$90 to \$100 in Liverpool. There is, therefore, here a fair margin for profit to the shipper.

Sheep in England and Scotland.

Director Plumb is writing a series of letters home giving the impressions made upon him in matters relating to farming, by his visit to England. One of his most interesting letters (published in *The National Stockman*), relates wholly to sheep. He says that sheep are to be seen in England and Scotland to an extent wholly unknown on this continent. That the sheep industry is a very large one in those countries is evident to every traveller who looks out of a car window. In cities and towns sheep graze on the commons. In the country nearly every farmer keeps a flock of respectable size. In the northern parts of Britain, where the climate is the more severe, the Black-faced Highland sheep is the more common breed. In the border districts it is the Cheviot or the Border Leicester that is most seen. No land seems to be too rough for these hardy breeds. Even on the sides of Ben Lomond, 3,000 feet above the sea, sheep graze numerously. In Ayrshire, where all the land is cultivated, every horseman or cattleman keeps his flock. In middle and southern England the flocks even of men who make a specialty of raising cattle run from one hundred to three hundred. The British farmer believes that sheep pay better than anything else. Even where land rents for as high as \$6 to \$8 an acre, it is profitable to let the sheep have what land they need. One striking feature of British sheep-raising is the uniformity of the flocks. Even flocks that do not contain a single purebred animal have a uniformity of type scarcely less marked than that of purebred flocks. This shows that the breeding is definite. The sheep-breeder knows what type he wants and breeds to get it. The foddors used other than pasture are principally turnips, mangolds, oil-cake, rolled oats, pea-meal, and bean-meal. Oil-cake is the most popular concentrated food.

Mutton and lamb are much more popular in England than on this continent. This is a pity. One reason why mutton is not popular here is be-

cause it is hard to get good mutton from the ordinary butcher. The English are a great mutton-eating people, so should we be in Canada, if we could get good mutton as certainly as it can be got in England. The taste for mutton is growing; but the demand is nothing compared with what it would be if good mutton were as plentiful as good beef. Canada can raise just as good mutton as any other country in the world. When she does so (that is, when she invariably does so) the home market for mutton will be tenfold what it is now, to say nothing of the increased sale of mutton there will be to England.

The Demand for Good Horses.

Just now there is a demand for good horses, both in Canada and the United States. Never before, so we are told across the line, have so many horse exporters been on the market at this time of the year. The same thing is told on this side. But, unfortunately, these buyers want only the best, and the country is full, not of well-bred stock, but of the offspring of the low-priced scrub. Had a law been in force forbidding the use of unlicensed stallions, our stock of good horses would have been larger, and our horse breeders in much better spirits.

Scrub Sires Again.

The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, is advocating that a revenue tax "shall be put upon all stallions and bulls that are not registered in some standard stud or herd book." The object of course is to prevent the breeding of scrub stock. Some people fancy that a tax of this sort would be an unwarranted interference with private liberty. We don't think so. We have advocated the same sort of a tax in a different form. See *FARMING* for June, page 673. We should like, however, to hear what our readers would think of such a tax. Something should be done at once to put a stop to the employment of scrub sires. Who of our farming M. P. P's will bring the matter up in the legislature?

White Markings on Hackneys.

In *FARMING* for July we commented upon the general favor with which the chestnut color in hackneys has lately been received. The present demand, not merely in Canada, but in the United States and in Britain for high class harness horses should lead breeders to be very careful in trying to please the purchaser not only in size, shape, style and action, but also in color. There has not been for years so large an importation of horses into Britain from Canada as has occurred this season, but we are told that the supply of really desirable harness horses from Canada is an exceedingly small one. Just now the European buyer is very particular about color. He wants no white markings, or at least but few and small ones. In the language of the dealer, "the public taste is dead against a gaudily marked horse." "For one wealthy purchaser who likes a horse with white markings there are a dozen who simply will not look at anything but a whole-colored horse." The dealers also say that marked horses are becoming more common every day and that their price is consequently getting lower and lower. It is alleged that of the hackneys that are marked 90 per cent. at least are chestnuts. This fact is having a tendency to depreciate the price of chestnuts, which otherwise would be the favorite color. Breeders are urged to breed the white markings out.

Compensation for Slaughter.

The Dairy Farmers' Association of England have passed a resolution in favor "of all cows having tuberculous udders being slaughtered, and of compensation being made therefor out of the Imperial funds." This resolution is right and just. It is right that tuberculous milk-giving cows should be slaughtered. It is just that the owners thereof should be compensated out of the general funds for their loss incurred for the general good. Tuberculosis has become a common thing in the coun-

try through laxity of government administration. This is the plain statement of the case. Now, when it is seen that it is necessary to be strict in the matter the Government must make up the loss which this strictness entails. This is the one simple, straightforward, and honest principle that should be followed out in all *ex post facto* sanitary legislation, whether for live stock, or for fruit, or for bees.

Stabling Fore and Aft.

In recent shipments of stud stock from Australia to England the plan has been followed of stabling the horses lengthwise the vessel instead of athwart the vessel. Even after more than ordinarily rough voyages the horses have been landed in capital condition looking "as if they had been stabled ashore." People who are sensitive to seasickness adopt the same plan whenever possible, and lie or sit in the direction of the ship's motion rather than across it. We should like to know if any Canadian importers or shippers have tried the fore and aft plan with their horses.

A Big Dead Meat Scheme.

It cannot be too frequently iterated that the conditions under which the farmer of to-day makes his living are wholly different from what they were a quarter of a century ago. Then his competitor was his neighbour. Prices went up or down according as the supply in his own township, or county, or at most, in his own province, was scarce or plentiful. Nothing of this sort obtains now. The price of wheat in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax or any other Canadian point, is determined, first by the visible supply of wheat the world over; secondly by the cost of transportation to Liverpool and London, the world's great produce clearing-houses. It is the same with beef, pork, mutton, butter, eggs, cheese, and everything else a farmer has to sell. In our wheat raising, we compete with the ryots of India, who live on a penny's worth of rice a day. In our beef production, we compete with the ranchers on the llanos of Argentina. In our sheep rearing, we compete with the pastoralists on the vast sheep walks of Australia. Every movement, then, that tends to make this competition keener and more direct, is of vital interest to us. Every plan by which raw food-stuffs are made more accessible to the consumer at the world's centre directly affects our own pockets; and, therefore, should be noticed and understood.

The latest and biggest scheme that has been proposed is one projected by Mr Ernest Terah Hooley, the man who put through the great "Bovril" scheme, by which he netted a-half a million of pounds in one deal. Mr. Hooley proposes to amalgamate all the refrigerating companies of the Australian colonies. The object is to control the supply, so as to prevent there being a tremendous over supply of mutton in one season, and a corresponding under supply in another. Mr. Hooley promises that his scheme will net a penny more to the Australian producers of mutton and beef for every pound of meat they send to England. The magnitude of this advantage, if such it should prove to be, may be gathered from the fact, that in 1896 England's importation from Australia of frozen mutton and lamb aggregated 4,000,000 carcasses, and besides there was an importation of 25,000 tons of frozen beef. It is appalling to think of this vast production of food being under the control of a single board of directors—perhaps of a single man! Frozen mutton seems to interfere but very little with the sale of home-grown mutton in England, so that the scheme is attracting but little notice in England. Our own interest in the scheme lies in its probable effect upon our exportation of dressed meat to England, which we regret to say, is as yet of very small dimensions, as compared with what it should be—especially as regards mutton and lamb. We shall watch the progress of the scheme with some concern.

Fresh Versus Rotted Manure.

For seven years experiments have been conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm with a view to ascertain the relative values of fresh and

rotted farmyard manures. The results are disturbing to some old notions on this subject. With oats grown for seven years, the plots treated with fresh manure gave an average yield per acre of 44 bushels 2 lbs., as against 37 bushels 29 lbs. from plots treated to the same weight of rotted manure, which is an average of 6 bushels 7 lbs in favor of the fresh manure. Barley in the same course of time gave an average of 1 bushel and 26 lbs. in favor of the fresh manure. With wheat the rotted manure gave 10 lbs. per acre of a better average than did the fresh manure-treated plots in eight years' tests. With Indian corn one series of crops gave an average of 2 tons 1,181 lbs. per acre in favor of the fresh manure, while another series gave 926 lbs. per acre in favor of the rotted manure. These are the averages of eight years' tests. Mangels gave a slightly larger crop from rotted manure, while turnips, carrots and potatoes gave decidedly better yields from fresh unrotted manure. The foregoing synopsis was made by our esteemed contemporary, *The Australasian*.

Water in Butter.

Little by little the Americans are learning English requirements in the matter of butter. We called attention in our issue for July, (p. 692) to the defects in the first of the trial shipments which Mr. Secretary Wilson is making to England for the purpose of getting a hold on the English market. Mr. Wilson is displaying a good deal of shrewd wisdom in regard to these shipments. He got the best advice he could from experts on this side of the ocean before he began them. He is now getting the opinions of experts on the other side of the ocean as to the quality of the butter he has already sent over. The one great defect in the butter of the second shipment was its excess of water. The experts' reports are to effect as follows:—"None of the butter had been worked sufficiently dry; this is a point needing the utmost attention, as excess of moisture destroys the keeping qualities of the butter, and deprives it also of that stoutness of texture known as body." Again: "There is but one fault—a too great percentage of water." Again: "Very good quality, but a little streaky owing to the butter-milk not being properly worked out." And again: "Not sufficient body; too large a percentage of water." No doubt the defects here described will be remedied in subsequent shipments. The whole matter shows how serious will be the opposition our butter makers will have to contend with if the Americans persist as they have begun, and make an improvement in every shipment they send over. Our principal hope (apart from our own enterprise) lies in the fact, that as a rule, the American butter-maker will not take time to please any other palate than his own. And again: if his own home market will accept a watery butter, why should he take pains to work the water out of his butter, and thus lessen the sum total of his output? But even the American buyer is being educated up to the point of demanding good, dry butter. In England water in the butter cuts down the price. It will do the same on this continent before very long. Even now there is a demand made for a law which will make it a punishable offence to sell butter containing less than a proper percentage of butter fat. And why not? What is sauce for the goose, should be sauce for the gander. If it be a punishable offence to sell beef suet for butter, why should not the law be equally strenuous against selling water for butter?

Preservative.

Mr. J. H. Monrad comes out boldly and says that because "preservative" is used by some butter exporters, and because the English Government and the English people do not object to it, and because, "without question," preservative "helps to land the butter in England in better condition and with the use of less salt" than when it is not used, therefore it should be used by all exporters! He says: "I certainly think that we ought to use any and all means to land our butter in England in the best shape, and as long as we do not use the preservative for our home consumption

we may leave *our cousins* to take care of themselves." Now, this is frank. In behalf of the Canadian butter-maker we might well wish that Mr. Monrad's advice would be accepted by his American brethren; for if anything is surer than another it is that "the cousins" will "take care of themselves" and absolutely refuse to have anything to do with butter stored with preservaline when once they realize what the preservative method means. "Preservaline" is borax in some form or other, and is therefore not fit for human food. In other words, it is a poison, although of course not an immediately injurious poison; its ill effects are cumulative. The properties of borax may be gathered from the facts that it is a germicide; that it is a dye, and that when used as an ingredient in soap (which is sometimes the case) it is so corrosive that the fibres of stuffs washed by it are soon destroyed. If preservaline should become of common use in American butter exported to England we cannot imagine a better advertisement for our butter makers to use on every package of butter they make for shipment than this: "*Warranted not to contain borax or any other preservative except common salt.*" It may be added that Denmark is so jealous of its reputation for making good butter that by an act passed this year the use of any preservative in butter except common salt is strictly prohibited. Purchasers of Danish butter are thus guaranteed against borax.

The San Jose Scale Again.

This pest is making its advance slowly but surely. It has got into Canada, but as yet, we are glad to be able to say, only to a very limited extent. Its importation within our borders has been traced directly to nursery stock imported from New Jersey, and it is said that there are no instances of the occurrence of the scale on our side of the line except where it has been introduced this way. So far this is satisfactory; but what we should like to hear is that decisive and effective measures have been taken to prevent its further importation. No half-hearted methods will suffice. The business of protection must be thorough. We have had one instance lately of what thoroughness means, in the way our health authorities have dealt with the threatened small-pox invasion. We know what thoroughness means, too, in the way both the United States and the Canadian national authorities have agreed to deal with infectious diseases in animals. We understand that so far our Departments of Agriculture have been relying on the co-operation of the fruit-owners in their dealing with the scale. Inspector Orr reports that the fruit-growers are thoroughly in sympathy with the Ontario Department's efforts to stamp out the disease already introduced. But the mischief of the "co-operative plan" in dealing with plagues that menace public property is that if one man fails to "co-operate" he breaks down the efficiency of the whole scheme. *The Canadian Horticulturist*, we are glad to notice, is one that believes in "co-operation" no more than we. It says that "there must be legislation empowering the destruction of infected trees, whether their owners are willing or not." This is the only effectual way for dealing with any such matter. *The Horticulturist* gives an instance of a fruit-grower who refused to accept \$250.00 from the Ontario inspector as compensation for allowing some infected trees in his orchard to be cut down! This example shows the uselessness of relying wholly upon co-operation. A good law is needed, and one that will be well backed up by executive authority. The importation of the scale should be prevented also. This is a matter, however, for the Dominion authorities to deal with. Its menace to the material interests of our entire fruit-growing population is exceedingly serious.

Law Against Weeds.

An act has been introduced in the Legislature of New South Wales by the Minister of Lands (or Agriculture), which is the sort of thing we ought to have in this country. It first declares certain weeds to be "noxious." Then it renders it compulsory on every owner or occupier of land to

eradicate these noxious weeds. The task of administering the act is thrown upon certain local boards (already in existence) which for the purposes of the act are to be known as "Noxious Weeds Destruction Boards," who have also to destroy the noxious weeds on all lands occupied by them, on all travelling stock routes, and on all camping grounds. Power is given these local boards to compel owners or occupiers to destroy these weeds, or else to destroy the weeds themselves and sue the owners or occupiers for the expenses of eradication. If the expenses remain unpaid the local boards may let the land, and recover the expenses that way. If the local boards neglect to exercise their authority in the matter, the Minister of Agriculture may act in their stead. Ample powers are given the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the importation of noxious weeds or their seeds; also to declare other weeds than those named in the act as "noxious" when such declaration may be necessary. This is a good and wholesome law; and we should like to see a similar law enacted in every province in Canada. It is no use fooling with the weed question, and waiting for "co operation" to eradicate these destructive pests. We are glad, too, to see that similar laws are being projected in some of the more progressive States of the American Union.

The Honey Crop for 1897.

Readers of FARMING who keep bees will be interested in knowing that there is every probability of honey commanding for 1897 prices considerably in advance of those of 1896. Mr. R. F. Holtermann, Lecturer on Beekeeping at the Ontario Agricultural College, who is himself an extensive beekeeper, informs us that the clover honey crop in Western Ontario is exceptionally good, but that the basswood honey crop is a total failure, having been scorched dry during the intensely hot weather of July. In Eastern Ontario the whole crop seems to be a total failure in some localities, the bees having been starving while they should have been gathering surplus. In Quebec province Mr. Holtermann says the season has been the worst for seventeen years. In the other provinces of the Dominion beekeeping as yet is not carried on extensively, and the crops can hardly have any effect on the market. But from the shortage in the crops above referred to, and from the fact that the apple crop promises to be both light and poor, Mr. Holtermann predicts that the demand for honey will be considerably in excess of last year, and that prices will also be considerably better.

Wood Ashes as Medicine.

Mr. John M. Stahl has a good deal to say in the *American Agriculturist* about wood ashes. Speaking of them as a medicine for farm animals, he says he has found them of great value. He has raised swine rather extensively for more than twenty years without cholera or swine plague, and has not lost one per cent. of his hogs from disease. He keeps wood ashes and charcoal mixed with salt constantly before his swine in a large covered box, with holes 2 in. by 6 in. near the bottom. The hogs will work the mixture out through these holes as fast as they want it. He selects ashes rich in charcoal, and mixes three parts of ashes to one of salt. There is no danger of the swine eating too much of this mixture, or of pure salt, if it is kept constantly before them, and they are provided with water. The beneficial effects of the mixture are more marked, especially when the hogs are fattened on fresh corn. A little wood ashes given to horses is also, he maintains, very beneficial. In thirty-seven years' experience upon the farm he has lost but one horse, and this was overheated in the horse-power of a threshing-machine during his absence, and the only "condition powder" he has ever used has been clean wood ashes. The ashes may be given by putting an even teaspoonful on the oats twice a week, but he prefers to keep the ashes and salt mixture constantly before the horses, and has made for it a little compartment in one corner of the feed-box. His experience is that the best condition

powder is a mixture of three parts wood ashes to one of salt; and that when it is given regularly, and reasonable care and intelligence are used in handling the horse, no other medicines are needed.

Shying in Horses.

This matter was the subject of an interesting discussion at a recent meeting of English veterinarians. It is usual to connect shying with some defect of vision. As a theoretical explanation this has a plausibility which disarms doubt and leads one to accept as authoritative the oft repeated statement. It is urged, however, that experience is against this theory. Nearly all young horses shy, but when properly broken and got into regular work cease to do so. Some are improperly broken, and continue to shy more or less. A few are guilty of shying all their lives, no matter what care is taken to form their habits. One of the speakers, Mr. R. C. Irving, said:

"If shying depended upon imperfect vision, one would expect horses to shy in about the same degree at all kinds of strange and terrifying sights. This is not the case. Some horses will never face an engine of any kind. Some will stand perfectly still alongside a threshing-machine, but always shy at a locomotive road-engine. Some horses shy only when passing a train, and, strange to say, of these one will object to meet it, whilst the other objects to overtaking it. A horse that will face a locomotive will often shy at a newspaper on the road or a bridge over it. Whilst one horse shies dangerously on a country road, and will pass anything in a crowded street, another is steady along the country lane and unsafe in town. This behaviour cannot be reconciled with the theory of imperfect vision. It seems more a matter of temperament and habit. The defect, in fact, is in his brain, not in his eye; this is confirmed by experience of horses with defective eyes. Horses with partial or complete cataracts, with small or large corneal opacities, behave in much the same way as before their defects were noticed. A quiet, good-mannered horse remains as he was, and shying does not seem, when it exists, to get worse as the vision becomes more and more defective."

Our contemporary, *The Australasian*, in commenting on the subject, says:

"It is notable in this connection that Hayes, in his book on 'Horsebreaking,' does not treat of shyness in his chapter on 'Faults of Temper,' but includes it in the chapter on 'Faults of Mouth,' and gives advice for its treatment. It may be concluded, therefore, that he considers shying mainly as a bad habit which has not been overcome by proper breaking and training."

CANADA'S FARMERS.

I. Mr. Robert Beith, M.P.

We have great pleasure in beginning our series of portraits of "Canada's Farmers"—a series that we propose to continue at intervals throughout the year—with a fine photo engraving of Mr. Robert Beith, M.P. Mr. Beith is well known throughout both Canada and the United States as an exceedingly successful breeder and importer of Clydes and Hackneys, and as one of the best judges of these breeds of horses on the continent. Although so well known and so long before the public as a horseman, Mr. Beith is yet only in the forty-fifth year of his age, and so, we hope, has many years of usefulness and happiness before him. He is a native Canadian, having been born and bred in the township of Darlington, near Bowmanville, where he has always resided. Mr. Beith is a horseman because of his natural love of horses. He has always been a horseman; and, what is more, ever since he was a boy, he has been a prize-winner with horses of his own breeding. He has also been a very successful importer, and has brought over from the old country no less than eleven different importations of Clydes and Hackneys. He was one of the first men in Canada to go into Hackneys. His successes in the show rings of the Toronto Industrial, the Canadian Horse Show, and other meetings, both in Clydes and Hackneys, are too well known to need repeating. Mr. Beith's services as an expert judge of horses are in frequent demand. At the late Philadelphia Horse Show, one of the best horse shows ever held on the continent, Mr. Beith was one of the three judges that acted in all the Hackney classes. He has also been judge at Madison Square Garden, N.Y., at Chicago (twice), and at all the leading Canadian shows. Mr. Beith is at present president of the Hackney Horse Society, director of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association, and vice president of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. Last year he was vice-president of the Clydesdale Association. As is well known, Mr. Beith has entered political life, and has represented the riding of West Durham in the House of Commons since 1891. In his own county no man is held in higher honor or is better liked than Robert Beith, and even apart from party considerations, it would scarcely be possible for any one to be elected in his place so long as he would wish to retain his seat. The firm of R. Beith & Co., of which Mr. Beith is the senior partner, has won an equally well-deserved reputation for straightforward and upright dealing, not only in their own county, but also throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY ON THE FARM.*

By A. T. WIANCKO, B.S.A.

MR. A. T. WIANCKO, of Sparrow Lake, Muskoka, Ont., is an alumnus of the Ontario Agricultural College who in 1895 received his degree of B.S.A. with honors in all departments. After his graduation he pursued a special course of six months in the chemical laboratory of the O.A.C. Since that time he



A. T. Wiancko, B.S.A.

has been engaged principally upon his father's farm, although he spent a valuable six months in Minnesota employed in dairy work. Mr. Wiancko is a young man of great ability and of a very practical turn of mind, as may be inferred from a perusal of his paper. He has already made a reputation as a writer on agricultural topics in his local papers, and we confidently predict a bright future for him.

Clover and timothy are two of the most important fodder crops grown on the farm, especially in this country. They form the bulk of the food fed to our animals for the production of either milk, beef, or work. It is, therefore, important to determine which of the two fodders is most valuable for the object in view, considering at the same time which is the cheapest to produce and how each affects the fertility of the soil; for it is high time that the farmer is looking into the problem of how best to keep up the fertility of his farm without having to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers.

Clover a Deep Feeder, Timothy a Shallow Feeder.

Of all the food elements necessary for the growth of crops and that we are called upon to supply, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are the most important; these are, therefore, the ones mainly to be considered in keeping up the soil's fertility. Some plants require a more liberal supply of these elements than do others; also, some plants have better facilities than others for gathering from remote sources their necessary amount of food. The latter ability depends upon the amount and nature of their root growth. Plants, such as clover, whose roots penetrate deeply into the soil, have an evident advantage, being able to draw food from a considerable depth; while shallow-rooted plants, such as timothy, must be satisfied with what available nourishment they find near the surface.

Clover a Nitrogen-Getting Plant.

Now, whether you are feeding plants or animals, nitrogen is the most costly food element. About four-fifths of the bulk of the atmosphere is nitrogen in the free state; but this is useless as a food for either plants or animals. Clover belongs to a family of plants (*Leguminosae*), other examples of which are the pea, bean and vetch, that have growing on their roots small white bodies, which, by virtue of micro-organisms contained in them have the power to appropriate the free nitrogen of the air and convert it into such a form that these plants can utilize it as food for themselves. Timothy has not this power of utilizing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, but must obtain its supply wholly from the available nitrogen compounds already in the soil.

Clover Can Add Nitrogen to the Soil.

If a crop of timothy be grown and fed on the farm, and the manure carefully saved and applied, the soil will have neither lost nor gained in nitrogen. On the other hand, if a crop of clover be grown and likewise fed on the farm, and the manure carefully saved and applied, not only the nitrogen drawn from the soil will be returned but also a large quantity which the clover drew from the air will be left to the soil in a form available for plant food. Thus, in the case of the clover, the soil will have gained enough nitrogen to enable it to produce a good crop of corn, potatoes, wheat, or other grain.

Clover Obtains Nourishment From the Sub-Soil.

Clover being a deep feeder its roots penetrate deeply into the sub-soil and draw a large amount of phosphoric acid and potash from a depth that the roots of ordinary plants never reach. Timothy, being a shallow feeder, draws all of its phosphoric acid and potash from the surface soil. In this we can see, that if fed on the farm and the manure returned to the land, clover enriches the surface soil by the amount of phosphoric acid and potash drawn from the sub soil, while timothy has not this advantage.

Clover Brings Humus to the Soil.

If utilized on the farm, clover is unexcelled in keeping up the fertility of the land. Owing to its large development of roots, clover brings a great deal of organic matter (humus) to the soil (almost half the amount of its total growth is left in the soil as roots and stubble); it thus has a small effect in improving the tilth of soil; naturally deficient in organic matter; making stiff clays more porous and sands more retentive. From what has been said we may draw that clover is especially valuable as a green manure, because of its extensive feeding habits and the large amount of organic matter it brings to the soil.

Clover Hay Rich in Albuminoids.

When compared on an even footing as foods, clover is more valuable pound for pound than timothy, especially when fed to cattle or sheep. Clover is rich in those substances which make beans what they are generally considered to be—a strong food for a working man. By the chemist these substances are called "albuminoids," or "protein." They contain

practically all of the nitrogen in the plant, and are the chief materials in lean meat and the curd of milk. The remaining organic substances of the plant (viz., those that contain no nitrogen, such as starch, sugar and fat) are called "non-nitrogenous," or "non albuminoids," and are valuable chiefly for keeping up the heat of the animal body. But, as all plants contain an abundance of these non-albuminoids, they need not be considered in determining the value of fodders. A food is considered rich in proportion to the amount of digestible albuminoids that it contains; in other words, the greater the proportion of digestible albuminoids to digestible non albuminoids the more valuable will be the food. Clover hay, fed alone, is a well-balanced ration for a milch cow or a beef animal, containing about one part of digestible albuminoids to six parts of digestible non-albuminoids; in other words, it has a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 6.* Timothy hay is not so rich, having a nutritive ratio of only about 1 to 9*. According to these figures two pounds of clover hay are worth three pounds of timothy hay. The manure resulting from the two fodders, if made under the same conditions, will show a similar comparative value, two tons of that from the clover hay being worth three tons of that from timothy hay.

Clover Should not be Sold off the Farm.

It is thus quite evident that clover is of too much value as food for both animals and plants to allow of its being sold off the farm. If you must sell hay, sell timothy; it not only has a readier sale and a higher price on our markets, but is worth less on the farm either as food or manure.

It is a lamentable fact that so many farmers have not yet learned how to make good clover hay; and until they do they will not be able to appreciate, by experience, its real value over timothy.

CATTLE FORAGE CROPS—CROP ROTATION.

By Lieut.-Col. MCNEAR, Guelph, Ont.

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The farmer who confines his operations mainly to grain growing has not now an equal chance with the stock farmer. Mixed farming and the keeping of cattle has become more popular than grain growing because more profitable. Cattle feeding embraces three considerable branches, which may be more or less mixed: (1) the breeding and raising of cattle; (2) the feeding of dairy cows; and (3) the fattening of beef animals.

For the profitable feeding of cattle, forage crops are necessary and the following system has been adopted because it is found suited to the growth of winter cattle feed. It may not be the best, but certainly it has considerably increased and cheapened the amount of rough winter feed available when compared with plans in use a few years ago.

The farm is of moderate size—95 acres; part of this is taken up by small fields and paddocks near the barns for bulls and breeding stock. The soil is a sandy loam, in good order

and easily worked, slightly rolling with porous gravel or sand subsoil.

The land for hoed crop—roots and corn—is ploughed the previous fall out of sod—a new clover sod. It is manured during the winter and spring with fresh manure direct from the byres spread broadcast when drawn. The land for roots is given about sixteen loads per acre. The ground for mangolds is manured in the fall and ridged up for the winter, and the seed is sown about the first of May, if the ground and weather be suitable.

The ground allotted for roots will be about one-third of twenty-five acres, the other two-thirds being for corn. An estimate is made of the manure available for the corn lands, and it is put in the same way on the frozen ground or snow in the winter, worked up in the spring with the disc harrow and the corn planted in drills forty-two inches apart, about the middle of May. These twenty-five acres are for grain the following year—oats and peas. The root ground is used for oats, either lightly ploughed in the fall or left till spring and worked over with the cultivator and disc harrow.

I have not yet been able to determine what is best for the corn ground. I am inclined to think that fall working is the best, but it may be that the spring cultivation is desirable for the corn ground. I have tried both plans without definite results.

The part (one-third) for peas may be left and ploughed in the spring after the other crops are in. The oats are sown with the drill, and seeded with 10 pounds of clover per acre, mixed, red and alsike. Clover seed is sown before the drill, and a portion mixed with the oats. I have tried seeding clover with the peas, but results have not been satisfactory, and the plan has been abandoned. In the fall, the pea ground is worked over and sown with wheat.

The oat ground, with its seeding of clover, is sown over with winter rye. If the catch of clover be but thin, two bushels of rye may be used; drilled in on top of the stubble in the last week in August, or the first week in September, preferably after a rain. It may grow so rank as to need pasturing, which will be best done by calves or young stock, if they be available.

The next year, this rye field with the clover mixture is made into hay, being cut after the bloom is off the rye and just as the clover is coming into blossom. It may be handled and cured as hay or cut with the binder and shocked like grain. The former has given the best results.

As soon as the wheat is off, the land may be ploughed, and sown to a catch crop of rape; or it may be seeded to clover in the early spring to plough down in the fall for roots the following spring. In the fall the clover sod is pastured and afterwards ploughed down for a corn crop as before.

This, therefore, is a three year rotation—hoed crop, grain crop, hay and wheat. Of the larger crops, corn, oats and hay, the rotation comes every third year at one time and every sixth the next time. The smaller crops, roots, peas and wheat, may be managed to come only once on the same ground every nine years.

This plan may not suit every section, but with me it has given a large quantity of good, cheap, winter feed.

*A paper read at a meeting of the East Simcoe Farmers' Institute

*Calculated from a table of composition by Warrington.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IN FOWLS.

From *The Rural World*

Diarrhœa in fowls is very common, and the exciting causes are numerous, especially during the spring and autumn seasons of the year. The symptoms are, however, so very self-evident that no poultry-keeper who pays the slightest attention to his birds can fail to note them. Sometimes it is very slight, and will naturally come right in a few days, more especially if hard grain is given entirely, and the morning meal of soft food suspended for a time. The most frequent causes of diarrhœa are improper feeding, cold, and the presence in the intestines of some irritant. At times a slight looseness of the bowels is caused by a change in the food, and it is often the means of preventing serious disease, this being the way which nature uses for carrying off the trouble. For that reason it is not advisable to take strong measures to stop slight looseness, for, though we can stop diarrhœa by astringents, it is not always desirable to do so, and worse may result if we do so. Should it be continued for long, however, and especially should the discharge become offensive, it is necessary to deal with it, as it is very weakening indeed. Bone meal, or crushed fresh bones, may at the outset be given to the birds, for these have the effect of correcting the action of the stomach, and are also a preventive, for which reason they are specially serviceable in the feeding of young chickens. Boiled rice, in which some powdered chalk has been mixed, is very useful in the earlier stages, and can be given very freely. When neither bone meal nor boiled rice is effective, it then becomes necessary to take stronger measures, and one of the best remedies we know is the ordinary chlorodyne, one or two drops of which should be given in a teaspoonful of water twice or three times a day. In its place a pill may be prepared of a grain of opium and five grams of larkspur rhubarb, and half given twice a day, but the chlorodyne is much simpler, and we have always found it most effective. The food given to fowls affected with diarrhœa must be nutritious, easily digested, and not rich. We prefer soft food, say Spratts' poultry meal, adding thereto a little lean meat. Green food must be avoided for a few days.

Dysentery is really an aggravated form of diarrhœa, and often follows neglect of that complaint, though at times it assumes this type without any previous warning. The symptoms are similar in some respects, but the evacuations are generally more in quantity and offensiveness, and are often tinged with blood streaks. There is usually a considerable amount of bodily heat. Frequently dysentery accompanies other diseases, especially chicken cholera and other affections of the digestive organs, in which case it is a very serious symptom. It is important to stop the discharge as soon as possible, and for this purpose five drops of laudanum, mixed with the same quantity of fluid carbolate, should be given

twice a day. As food, nothing more than well-boiled rice should be supplied, and the sufferer must be kept warm and free from contact with other fowls. It is, however, very difficult of cure, and when once the complaint has taken a firm hold successful treatment is not often the case, whilst the birds affected are greatly weakened.

MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

Specially reported for FARMING.

The Montreal Exhibition Company have again had a wet and disagreeable week for their show. Last year, with dates between September 11th and 19th, they were treated to cold and wet weather, and, with the main building destroyed by fire in August, had hard work getting ready for a fine show. This year the directors determined to make a new departure, and, to secure good weather without fail, set the dates for August 19-28, almost one month earlier. Usually the weather is fine and warm, and the harvest over at

harder on the stock. In face of this, so popular is the Montreal show, and such a good point for sales to eastern buyers, that quite an excellent display of cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry was made from the west, as well as a splendid turnout of stock from many Quebec breeders.

The attractions before the grand stand this year were select, the riding and drill manoeuvres of the Royal Canadian Dragoons being the most pleasing feature of this exhibit, and one which delighted every audience.

Light Horses.

Montreal has many very staunch lovers of a good horse, and as a consequence contains a great many very good harness horses. Few of the best were entered for this show, but the select few were much admired. Mrs. H. V. Meredith (Bank of Montreal) showed a beautiful, well schooled, blood-like bay, a typical ladies' riding horse, who was the sweepstakes winner among the *saddlers*. Dr. Robb had a fine big heavy-weight saddler, with good barrel and powerful quarters. James Johnston, Como, had also a fine saddle horse that ran the winners a close race for the prizes. For

to a fine specimen of the standard bred owned by Dawes & Co., Lachine.

Mr. Roy won both in the carriage and the roadster classes for best gelding three years old. These were both sired by his standard bred horse, "Royston," he by old "Almont" 33, and dam running back to old "Hambletonian" 10. They are out of half-bred mares, a cross breeding which is very successful and therefore quite popular.

For pair of roadsters there was nothing of extra quality forward, and first place was taken by a badly matched pair of good mares.

For best *standardbred* mare, any age, a three-year-old filly owned by George Jordan, Montreal, got the medal, completing the trio of medal winners the standard bred, carriage, and roadster sweepstakes all going to young fellows. The roadster two-year-old, shown by C. L. Campbell, Lachine, was a very good mare, a well balanced, clean legged, growthy youngster, one of the best on the ground.

In *thoroughbreds* John Newman, Lachine, was the only exhibitor in the classes for mares and fillies. There were a couple of very good stallions shown in the thoroughbred class. "Redfellow," owned by Dawes & Co., Lachine, is a grand horse, deep in the chest and ribs, and with lots of staying powers. "June Day," owned by W. C. Edwards, M.P., Ottawa, was second. He is a nice animal, with good legs, and a gay mover, but not so deep chested as his more fortunate rival. Both have proved themselves capital sires.

The *ponies* were good but not numerous. Robert Ness, of Howick, Que., had the winners in Shetlands; E. Mc. Gale, St. Lambert, Que., had the Welsh winners, and John Carsley, Montreal, came first in both the riding and driving competition, as well as winning the special prize for best boy rider.

Hackneys had one representative only, and he of the primitive sort.

French Coachers had only two shown, A. Stewart, St. Eustache, Que., first with a good specimen. The classes for mares and fillies had not an entry—one would have expected that Quebec province would have had many specimens of this breed.

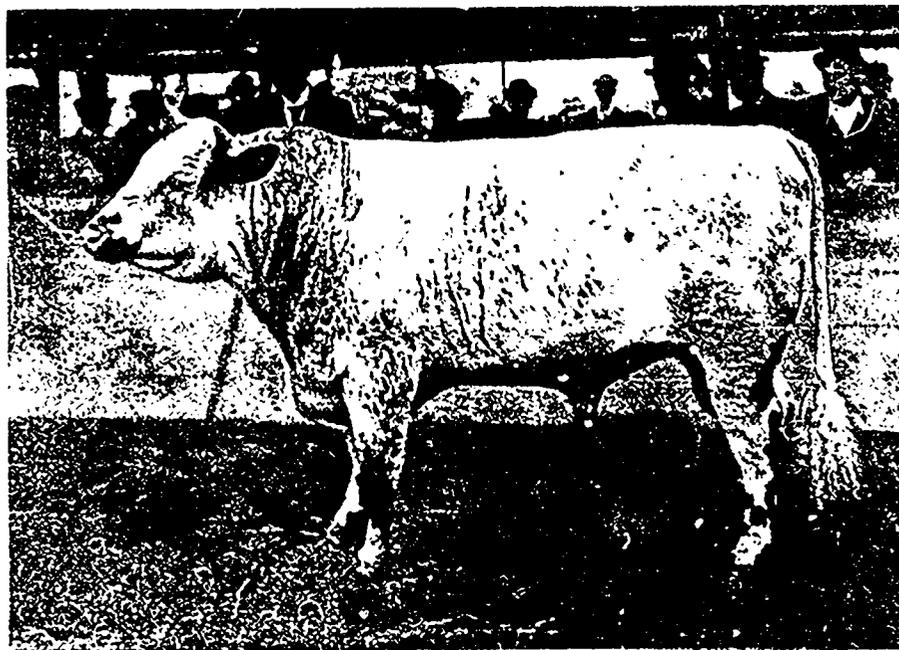
The *Canadian horses* were also rather a disappointment. A stud book has been started, and an endeavor to make more popular this grand old breed, but progress has been slow, and the exhibit contained only a very few that could be called typical animals of the breed, and these were lighter in build than those seen many years ago. The old French-Canadian teams that came to Ontario thirty or forty years ago were black, chunky animals, short-legged and blocky—quite different from the type here shown. In this class Joseph Deland, L'Acadie, had some good young things, and S. Lecavalier, of St. Martin's, Que., a winner amongst the stallions.

Heavy Horses.

This class as a whole was behind former shows. The *Clydes* had a few good animals shown by Robert Ness, Howick, and McGerrigle Bros., of Ormstown, Que. Mr. Robert Ness brought out his aged horse "Lawrence Again" in good shape and with nice clean legs, hard to get in some old horses after a heavy season. For mare and two of her progeny there was a close run between these two exhibitors, but Mr. Ness had the winning mare, and her foal was a very good one, and secured the first ticket for that group. The second prize lot were good animals, but hardly as sweet as their rivals, but showed good bone and a good draught type.

Outside of the Clydes there was not much calling for special mention. One animal represented the *Shires*, and he might have been classed as an off-type Clyde. There were no *Suffolk-Punches*. In *Percherons* there were one stallion and one pair of mares. Dr. Craik had a very good span of greys—a fine draught team. J. R. McCay, Helena, came second. For a lighter team, the dark brown team of Robert Cairns, Cairnside, were first.

In former years there were horses from the west, and they helped to make up a good exhibit. This year coming as the show did before Toronto, where close competition was expected, the western exhibitors could not risk losing a Toronto prize by going first to Montreal, and therefore they stayed at home. The horse exhibit was distinctly inferior to former years because of the lack of western patronage.



Champion English Shorthorn Bull.

Shorthorn Bull, "Master Recorder". The property of W. Heaton, Lostock, Bolton, England. Bred by R. & W. Henderson, Hexham, England. Reserve Champion Shorthorn, Champion Male Shorthorn, and First Prize two year old Shorthorn at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, 1897. Engraving made from photograph in supplement to the *Mark Lane Express*.

that date. This year proved an exception. The harvest was late—very late—and the weather showery. Many farmers could not leave their valuable crops in the field, and those that did turn out did so only to find wet weather, worse almost than last year. The directors and the able manager, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, had again to face diminished receipts, and after much hard work to make the show a success, to see the grounds wet and disagreeable from continued rains, and the attendance, in consequence, far below what it ought to have been.

The change of date entailed a change of route, which makes a material difference to an exhibitor. Last year, from a central point where many exhibitors reside, the round trip—Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa—was a journey of 772 miles for the stock. This year, with the same shows, but coming as Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, the journey is lengthened to 1,314 miles, and is more expensive to the exhibitor and

high jumpers J. S. Evans' grey, a high standing, level-headed, powerful hunter, had first place. There were a few good *harness horses*, but there were none that stood out as being of exceptional merit. Competition in these classes was very much between the owners of sales stables and the professional dealers of the city.

The facilities for showing this class of stock were rather primitive. If proper facilities are available the public always appreciate the saddle and harness classes.

The Mayor of Montreal, R. Wilson-Smith, showed a fine dark bay (Bonnie Boy), a winner in the class for *single drivers*, and a beautiful pony cob, also a first prize winner. Jas. McVey had a fine pair of cobs—a brown and a bay—nicely mated and well handled.

Carriage horses were not out in large numbers, and were not of extra quality. In the younger classes the best was a three-year-old filly shown by Hugh Craig, Howick. This mare, sired by a French coacher owned by Robt. Ness, is a fine specimen, and was awarded the special medal in the carriage classes. She is a bay with black points, evenly balanced, and full of promise.

Roadsters had a few good animals. Jas. I. Roy, Bordeaux, won first for his aged stallion, a very good standard bred animal, but one that had to take second place in his own class

Cattle.

The show of cattle was much better, on the whole, than that of horses. There were a number of western exhibitors, and the Quebec breeders came out also in force.

Ayrshires. No show on the continent can equal Montreal for Ayrshires. This year the local men were not so fortunate as in the past, the herd of R. G. Steacy, Maple Grove Farm, Lyn, Ont., heading the list this year. A special feature of the Montreal show is the judging of the herds first, before any of the other classes are shown. Nine herds competed this year, against fourteen herds shown two years ago. It was a fine sight to see these nine herds drawn up in line. Judging the herds first puts a great deal of extra hard work on the judge, who, not having seen the individual animals before, has to start fresh to go over in detail the whole of the animals before him. In some ways this has its benefits. In the old style a judge is more or less tied down by his former awards, and is more apt to count prize tickets than to judge the herds on their merits. Mr. Steacy brought out a very uniform herd largely white in color, with only a few red spots—the now fashionable color for Ayrshires. In fact, in the whole line the predominant color was mostly white with red or brown spots—a change from the old type, in which dark colors flecked with white predominated. Three years ago Mr. Steacy was only fourth for the herd prize, and it is a singular fact that the three herds placed before him in 1894 were not represented at the exhibition of 1897. The second place was secured by Mr. Wylie, of Elm Shade Farm, Howick, Que., and third prize by Daniel Drummond, Burnside Farm, Petite Côte, Que. In the class for aged bulls, D. Drummond was able to secure both first and second prizes. First place was given to Glencairn, imported in dam from Hugh Pilkington, Cavens, Scotland. The second place went to Kelso Boy, a son of Silver King, R. G. Steacy was first for two-year-olds and first for bull calf under one year. Dawes & Co., of Lachine, had the best yearling, and Mr. Wylie the best young bull calf under six months. In the cows there was a close contest. The veteran winner, Nellie Osborne, the sweepstakes gold medal cow at Chicago in 1893, was here again, full of years and honors. She is owned by D. Drummond, and was imported by the late Thomas Brown from Scotland. She has proved a great breeder of prize bulls, the well-known Silver King being one of the most celebrated of her sons. She this year had a heifer calf, named Nellie Osborne 2nd, which has begun well by winning first in her class. The old cow was placed second to R. G. Steacy's May Queen, five years old, a very nice cow with much white, imported from Scotland, and bred by Hugh Drummond, Craighead. This cow, as well as being a splendid cow, with all the dairy points, is also a rare good milker. She was awarded the medal for best Ayrshire cow. Mr. Steacy also won first and second for three-year-old cows. For breeder's young herd D. Drummond was first, and he also won the gold medal for four young animals, the get of one sire, and was first in the yearling heifer class with Pride of Burnside. James Johnston, of Como, was first for two-year-old heifers, and also first for young heifer calf. He had a very nice lot of young stock on exhibition, as had also R. R. Ness, of Howick, who won second place for breeder's young herd. R. Robertson, Compton, showed some good animals, and won several prizes. This herd, which has held a high place for quality as well as for performance, is to be sold by auction, as the owner has accepted the management of the Government farm at Moncton, N.B., the position held until recently by Col. W. M. Blair, of Truro. Other exhibitors and prize-winners were J. N. Greenshields, Danville; Mrs. W. Black, Genoa; John Howden, St. Louis de Gonzague; Charlemagne Lumber Co.; and David Benning, Williamstown.

Altogether the exhibit of Ayrshires was one of the most pleasing features of the Exhibition. Quebec certainly is well to the front in this breed, and in fact the whole of the great dairy section of the Eastern Provinces and the eastern part of Ontario have shown by their actions a very marked preference for the Ayrshire as a dairy cow specially suited to cheese-making.

Holsteins.—This breed made a good display. They were mostly from Ontario, and C. J. Gilroy & Son, of Glen Buell, took the largest share of the prizes, A. & G. Rice, of Currie's Crossing, making a good second. Only a few minor prizes fell to any others. The black and white breed had a side show all to them-

selves, which contained a pair of huge oxen said to weigh 7,300 lbs., and they looked like the weight.

Jerseys. The Jerseys were well represented. B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, Ont., won both the herd prizes and both the medals, and had several other first prizes. Second place fell to Dawes & Co., Lachine, who had several very good animals. First for aged bull went to L. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Quebec, and he also got first for a heifer calf. The Brampton herd contained some very fine specimens of the breed.

Guernseys. This breed was out in force—five herds were represented. J. N. Greenshields, of Danville, got first place for their young herd, closely followed by Hon. Sydney Fisher, of Knowlton, Quebec, while for exhibitor's herd Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, Ont., were first, followed by the above named herds in the same order. In yearlings and two-year-olds the Messrs. Butler had some good things, and won four firsts. J. N. Greenshields got first and medal for his aged bull. W. H. & C. H. McNish had the winner in the cow class, a fine big cow named Adelta of Eastfield, a typical wedge shape, dairy cow, with fine top line, large milk veins, and well set udder. Hon. Sydney A. Fisher showed a very sweet heifer calf, winner in her class, and had several other prize winners.

Canadians.—There was a very good exhibit of the native Canadian cattle, descended from the old importations made in the early days by the Kings of France. These cattle came originally from Normandy and Brittany, in France, and were much like the old Jersey stock. Many of them are good milkers, and the breed is one that should have every encouragement from the Quebec breeders. Dr. Couture, of Quebec, has the herd book in charge, and already several herds are on record, and more interest is being taken by careful selection to improve the breed. The colors are fawns and blacks, and the latter have the preference. They have short horns black and tapering, and are said to be excellent dairy cattle. Already some herds of this breed have been established in the United States. There is no reason why this breed should not be made one of the leading dairy breeds in Canada. Careful selection of the best milkers for breeding will do much to improve and advance the breed.

Galloways.—Galloways were represented by the well-known herd owned by D. McCrae, of Guelph. These hardy border blackskins were represented by 18 head, which included some very good young heifers and the old bull Canadian Borderer. Mr. McCrae took all the first prizes.

Polled Angus.—This breed was represented by three herds, those of Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.; D. M. Wilson, Mue's River, Que.; and R. H. Pope, Compton, Que. The honors were with the first named, who won the herd prize and both medals. R. H. Pope had also several firsts, and got the breeder's prize.

Herefords. Herefords were not a large class, but some very fine animals were present. H. D. Smith, Compton, had his stuff out in good shape, a credit to his foreman. D. M. Wilson had first for calves, while Guy Carr, Compton, had a few minor prizes.

Shorthorns.—Unfortunately the Shorthorns were a small class, and while there were some excellent animals shown, others were not fitted to appear before the public. James and P. Crerar, Shakespeare, had a few nice things; a pair of young roan cows were specially good. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, had a bunch of nice calves, with one of which he gained the medal for best bull of any age. The beef breeds did not make such a good showing as did the dairy breeds. Fewer in number, they also contained specimens of inferior quality. If this exhibition be a fair sample, there is great need for an effort to have better beef cattle grown in this province. (On the other hand, the dairy breeds, and more especially the Ayrshires, were most creditable, and evidenced the skill and care shown in their breeding and handling.)

Sheep.

Sheep were a creditable exhibit, and while there were not nearly so many exhibitors from the west as in former years, the local men brought out some fairly good animals. In Cotswolds there was a small lot of ten fresh from the Royal Show of England. These were just out of quarantine, imported by Robert Miller, of Brougham, Ont., for A. I. Watson, Castlederg, Ont. They were two shearing rams and two ram lambs, two shearing ewes and four ewe lambs. In Leicesters a new exhibitor, W. A. Rennie, of Shakes-

peare, was out in force with some of the best of John Kelly's flock. He had a pair of shearing ewes of extra quality, and one of these the judge remarked was the best ewe he had ever seen of any breed. D. Baxter, North Georgetown, Que., was first for a very good aged ram. *Limoons* were well represented, as were also *Downs* by western exhibitors. In *Shropshires* there was a fine lot just from England, shown by Robert Miller, Brougham. His aged ram, Darlington, has several times been a winner in England, where he was first at the Royal in 1895. He is a very lengthy sheep, of splendid quality. *Southdowns* were good, and *Hampshires* shown by John Kelly, Shakespeare, were the best lot of the breed that have been seen in Canada for several years. There were only a few *Merinos*, and they of the old-fashioned "wrinkly" kind, the modern Delaines having no representatives.

Swine.

Swine made a large and an excellent exhibit. In no other branch of live stock was there such a decided improvement shown as in the hogs from the Province of Quebec. This show was the best ever seen on the Montreal grounds, and in some cases could not be beaten anywhere. In *Chester Whites*, the American judge was amazed at the exhibit, and stated that the display would do credit to any state fair in the American Union. *Poland-Chinas* and *Duroc-Jerseys* were far behind the Chester Whites, both in numbers and quality. There was a large exhibit in *Yorkshires*, Joseph Featherston, M.P., of Streetsville, having 42 head on the grounds, the bulk of these Yorkshires. He was not able always to win against his French Canadian competitors, the Reverend Brother, of the College of Saint Laurent having some excellent home-bred specimens. There were a few *Suffolks* and a pair or two of *Essex*, and a grand lot of *Be-Chartres*. Mr. Aucaire, of St. Vincent de Paul, had a young sow of very extra quality, hard to equal anywhere. *Tamworths* were a large and fine exhibit. James Donaldson, Ormstown, Que., had a good exhibit of this breed.

Poultry.

The exhibit of poultry was large and very good—nearly 1,800 entries, about 500 more than ever before at a Quebec show. The show of pigeons and fancy fowl was especially large, the city of Montreal supplying the greater part of this magnificent exhibit. All the ornamental fowl were of good quality and out in large numbers.

In the more useful breeds the competition was strong, especially in Brahmas, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Minorcas. Light Brahmas were especially excellent. The winners were well distributed, but Montreal got the larger share in these heavy classes. The White Rocks seem growing in favor to judge by the number of birds shown, and there were also a good many of the other varieties. In Wyandottes the new buffs were fine birds, and the Buff Leghorns, only a few years on exhibition, were large fine birds almost the size of Rocks, and very handsome birds. The exhibit of Indian Games was very good. Dr. Bell, of Toronto, had some very nice birds in Buff Cochins, as had also J. W. Neilson, Lyn, who was also strong in Silver Grey Dorkings. There were many exhibitors represented from Toronto, Kingston, Cornwall, Almonte, Brockville, as well as from many parts of the Province of Quebec.

Turkeys were not a large exhibit. The prizes were too small to pay express charges for any distance, being the same amounts as for ordinary poultry, but water fowl, both geese and ducks, were out in quantity. Unfortunately on the first night of the show from lack of care a number were killed by dogs, Mr. James Main, of Milton, who had a fine exhibit being one of the sufferers, losing several very fine ducks. The contents of seven or eight coops were destroyed.

Implements.

The contrast between the exhibits of implements at Montreal and at any of our large western shows was very marked. The facilities for a good exhibit were very limited, and those shown were often of a small, almost obsolete type. The old-fashioned dump-rake reapers are still being made for the Quebec trade, and seemed to be more in evidence than the modern self-binder. Other classes of tools for farming were much of this kind—small and old-fashioned. There was a fine display of carriages and sleighs, and those mostly of the most modern types. Hay presses of several different makes were shown, and it was evident that the export of hay is one of the leading industries of the Province.

Manufactures.

A very few of the many Montreal merchants made a display in the main building, and these few did not make any particular effort to call special attention to their goods. It was a display and nothing more. On the other hand very many small articles were well advertised, and the stands for baking powders, fancy soaps, cure all quack medicines, and other such articles took up a goodly part of the space. Amongst these were many vendors of the fakir sort, who had to be very careful in what they said to keep up their trade, and still keep out of the clutches of the law. Cheap flash jewellery vendors, cigar stands, wine counters, and kindred institutions were well represented. The wine stand sold small printed instructions and gave the beverage free. These were quite interesting to many, and gave a good deal of life to the main building, but are not considered a necessary part of a modern exhibition.

QUEBEC STOCK BREEDERS

The stock breeders of the Province of Quebec met in the exhibition grounds on the evening of August 24th in the directors' room. The secretary, Dr. Couture, of Quebec, presented the various reports, and gave the list of officers elected for the current year. The association has branches which include horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, with committees for each. The business was transacted in French, the chairman stating in English the motions before the voting on any question.

S. C. Stevenson, secretary of the Montreal Exhibition Company, was present, and gave an address on the work before the association. He mentioned the fact that the directors of the exhibition had been at great pains and at considerable expense to procure the very best judges in the different classes of live stock. He suggested that one or two evening meetings should be held during the time of the show, at which addresses would be delivered by these judges and by other men eminent in agriculture and stock breeding. By this means much valuable practical information might be imparted to the members of the Quebec Breeders' Association. If after the meetings, the proceedings and papers were published and circulated throughout the province much greater publicity would be given to the proceedings. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The matter of the appointment of a Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion was discussed, and the members urged to advocate the appointment by the Dominion Government of such an officer, who would be expected to do work for live stock interests similar to that done for the dairy interests by the Dairy Commissioner, Prof. J. W. Robertson. The Executive were instructed to give this matter early attention, and urge upon Hon. S. A. Fisher and the Government the great need of such an officer.

Reports were received from the Canadian Cattle committee, showing what had been done during the past year, and the recognition in several shows of the old breed of Lower Canada. Sales had been made to the United States, and one herd of these cattle had been exhibited at Atlanta, Georgia, and at other fairs in different States. A marked advance was noted in the care being taken by the breeders, and in the good specimens of the breed forward at this exhibition.

The chairman reported that steps had been taken to have representation on the Board of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. Mr. F. W. Hodson, secretary, had been communicated with, and it was expected that this would be up before the Dominion Directors at their next meeting.

BOOKS AND BULLETINS.

Michigan State Farmers' Institutes. Winter of 1896-7. Containing reports, papers, discussions, etc., with full index. 184 pages. From Kenyon L. Butterfield, superintendent.

Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1896. Containing many important papers. Full index and many fine plates and illustrations. 656 pages. Published by the Department. 500,000 copies of this book are published for free distribution. There is no other publication like it. From the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Publisher's Desk.

The Western Fair.—The Western Fair begins Sept. 9th, and will continue till Sept. 18th. This exhibition has won for itself a national reputation for its display of live stock and agricultural products. The new stock buildings are complete, extensive improvements having been made this year.

Lock-pin Clevis.—This valuable invention will meet a long felt need among farmers and teamsters. Everyone who has had to do with horses attached to vehicles of any kind knows how annoying it is sometimes to lose a clevis pin or to have something go astray with this part of the gear. The lock pin clevis is so adjusted and secured as to render it an utter impossibility for the clevis to become unlocked or displaced except at the will of the operator.

Waggoner Extension Ladder. In this issue the Montreal Woulenware Mfg. Co. advertise their patent extension ladder for use by nearly all classes. Farmers, firemen, painters, carpenters, plumbers, roofers and contractors use them, and fire insurance companies would like to see one wherever a policy of insurance is taken out. They are specially adapted for farm use, and can be easily adjusted to suit any building.

International Exhibition.—This is the leading fair in the Maritime Provinces, and will take place at St. John, N.B., from Sept. 14th to Sept. 24th. Among those from Ontario who will act as judges are Dr. J. H. Reed, Professor of Veterinary Science, Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. Hubert Wright, Guelph. The programme of special attractions is up-to-date, and a large exhibit of live stock and agricultural produce is expected.

"Farming" Tent at the Fair.—Do not forget to call and see us at our tent on the Exhibition Grounds. It is located north of the cattle and horse stables, near the Farmers' Institute Tent. Paper, envelopes, ink and pens will be on hand for the use of stockmen and others. Orders for business cards and printing of any kind, if left with us at the tent, will be given prompt attention. A member of FARMING staff will be in the tent during the day to give information regarding advertising and subscriptions. Pay us a visit and get full particulars about our new weekly agricultural journal.

Farmers' Institute Tent.—Mr. F. W. Hodson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and secretary of the Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, will occupy a tent as an office on the grounds at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, from Sept. 1st to 10th. It will be located east of the cattle ring and just in front of the horse and cattle shed on the site occupied last year. Officers and members of the Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Associations are invited to make this tent their headquarters during the fair. Farmers and others interested are cordially invited to call upon Mr. Hodson during the fair. He will be at the tent from 9 a.m. to 12 (noon) and from 12 (noon) till 4 p.m. Mr. Hodson or an assistant will be present. A member of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College will be present on the dates given above and will be pleased to furnish information relative to the college, etc.

Special Offer to "Farming" Subscribers.—We are pleased to be able to make the following combination offer to the readers of FARMING. Examine it carefully and see if it will not be in your interests to secure the advantage of these clubbing rates:

FARMING and <i>Toronto Weekly Globe</i> . . .	81	50
FARMING and <i>Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire</i>	1	40
FARMING and <i>Farm and Fireside</i>	1	40
FARMING and <i>Montreal Daily Witness</i>	3	00
FARMING and <i>Montreal Weekly Witness</i>	1	60
FARMING and <i>Family Herald and Weekly Star</i>	1	75
FARMING and <i>London Weekly Free Press</i>	1	75
FARMING and <i>London Weekly Advertiser</i>	1	40
FARMING and <i>Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press</i>	1	60

The valuable premiums offered in the May, June, July, and August issues still hold good. We have not space in this issue to give the complete list of premiums. For one new subscriber at \$1 we will advance your subscription 6 months, and for two new subscribers at \$1 each we will advance your subscription one year. We allow a liberal cash commission to agents.

Stock Notes.

The attention of our readers is directed to the disposal of the celebrated Maple Cliff herd of Ayrshire cattle advertised in this issue. This herd has always been rated high as a milking herd. The noted bull Matchless is at the head of the herd and all the young stock are sired by him, several among the older ones being prize winners at the World's Fair. Any one intending to form a herd or wishing to improve the one he has, will find in the herd now offered without reserve a chance seldom presented to procure animals of high class merit. Mr. Robert Robertson, Compton, Que., the proprietor, will be pleased to give information regarding them.

On another page will be seen the announcement of the sale by auction of the late Thomas Guy's famous herd of Ayrshires. This herd was started in 1862 and since that time has been favorably known at the leading shows in the province. Several years afterwards the herd was increased to 40 head—the number generally kept on the farm, the surplus being disposed of from year to year. The demand was quite equal to the increase and sometimes in excess of what he had to sell. The success of the herd in the show rings each succeeding year, giving them a reputation seldom equalled. For nine years in succession they carried off the herd prize at the Provincial Show and for several years at the Toronto Industrial and twice at the Montreal Exposition. Besides winning a great number of diplomas and silver medals at various fairs, this herd won the only two gold medals ever offered by the Dominion for the best herd of Ayrshire cattle. In milking tests representatives from this herd have won in some seven or eight contests and most of the exhibitors in the show rings at the present time have either laid the foundation stock from this herd or have largely drawn from it to build them up. The sale takes place at the farm, Oshawa, Ont., Oct. 13th, 1907.

Sheep at Royal Show,

BY OUR BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

As a section the sheep made a grand exhibit, seldom, if ever have we seen a better one. Numerically, the entry has but twice been exceeded at the Royal, that was in the great Metropolitan show at Kilsall and Windsor. Space permits of but slight details being given. We, however, treat all the breeds with a brief notice.

Leicesters—a grand lot of sheep, both largely and well known. The principal winners being Mr. G. Harrison (four firsts and two seconds), Mr. J. J. Lanford (one first), Mr. E. F. Gowan, (one first and two seconds), etc.

Cotswolds—a breed that was represented by some very fine specimens, but few in number, a fact to be regretted, seeing many enquiries were made which were unable to be fulfilled. Messrs. R. & W. Gann and T. R. Hulbert were leading winners.

Lincolns—a large and most meritorious entry. The quality of this grand breed of sheep as typified by its exhibits was wonderful, especially was this the case with that grand symmetrical and typical sheep exhibited by Messrs. S. E. Dean and Sons, for which they last year paid Mr. H. Dudding, his breeder, £350, and for which they were bid at the present show £400. These enterprising men, who believe in the doctrine that the best are the cheapest, refused this offer and thus return for use in their flock one of the most noted sheep of the breed. This grand sheep took premier honors in his class as well as the champion award as best Leicester sheep. Mr. H. Dudding's first-class sheep with a grand fleece of wool made a good second, and thus this noted breeder secured not only second honors, but found a sheep of his breeding in the premier place, a record that speaks volumes for the merit of any flock.

Five shearing rams—a class of exceptional merit throughout and one that was of very great interest as well as a quality on account of the extremely valuable index it gave one of the merit, type and character of the flocks from which the various lots came. Messrs. Wright secured the premier place with a grandly matched pen. Next came Mr. H. Dudding with a pen, typical of that grand flock from which so many leading sheep at home and abroad have sprung; then came a quintette from Mr. J. Pears, whilst Messrs. Dean & Sons secured the fourth place with a pen matching well both for character and wool. Seldom, if ever have we had the opportunity of seeing twenty better rams than those which comprised the first four pens in this class. They were placed one, two, three and four, but the difference was one of fancy rather than merit. So good was the class, we feel bound to give by name the two H.C. pens, which came from the flocks of Mr. Tom Casswell and Mr. Thomas Herdandright. Ram lambs found Mr. J. Pears in premier place with a grandly brought out pen of especial merit, reflecting great credit both on their sire and dams. Mr. H. Dudding was close up with a first-class pen that ran the winners very close indeed. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons securing the third place for R. N. Shearling ewes, a grand lot. Messrs. Wright again asserting their pre-eminence with a very grand pen of well brought out ewes, which, however, were closely pressed for their place by Mr. W. Hesselstein's pen that came second, whilst an excellent and leading pen for type and quality from Ribby Grove, Mr. H. Dunning's, made a really excellent third, whose record pen secured a deserved R.N. and H.C. Ewe lambs found the Ribby flock taking the lead with a grand pen of lambs fully worthy of the high reputation of the flock from which they came. Mr. J. Pears, for a pen of grand type and quality made a good second, while Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons secured the R.N., closely pressing the previous pen for its second place.

Oxford Downs—a very excellent sheep and for which more continental than colonial demand exists at the present time. They were not at all largely exhibited, but some capital specimens were, however, present. Messrs. J. Treadwell, A. Brassey and J. C. Eady being the principal winners.

Shropshires were a grand lot, uniform, alike both in quality and character. They certainly ranked far ahead of any other short-wooled breed in the yard, both as regards number of exhibits and general flock likeness and type. Mr. Barr headed the old sheep class with a typical first-class ram, Mr. J. Harding being a very close second; the R.N. going to Mr. R. P. Cooper's well brought out ram, both these latter being bred by Mr. T. Fenn. Shearling rams were the largest and best single class of any in the sheep section. A grand lot they were and to take the premier place there, as Mr. A. E. Mansell did, as well as securing the champion prize, is an honor of which any breeder would be

proud. The ram in question being a grand one, both in regard to type, character and formation, one that is doubtless cut out to make a grand sire, unless his appearance belies him. Next came a grand ram from Mr. J. Fenn's flock, being followed closely by a very good ram of Mr. J. L. Napper's breeding. Five shearling rams, an extraordinary class, led by a grand pen of Mr. J. Bowen-Jones' breeding being good in type, having first-class fleeces and a good skin. Mr. A. E. Mansell ran the winner very close with a really first-class pen of rams. Ram lambs, a very strong class, a most excellent pen of Mr. G. Harding's breeding, being put in first place with Mr. A. E. Mansell's closely following. Mr. P. L. Mills securing the R.N. Shearling ewes headed by a pen from Mr. Wm. Harr's flock were a very good class. The second award was given to Mr. J. L. Napper; these might have been given premier place without any injustice, whilst for third honors Mr. J. Bowen-Jones pen were rightly selected. Ewe lambs were, as in the ram lambs, headed by Mr. T. Harding's grand pen, followed respectively by those from the flocks of Alfred Tanner and P. L. Mills, who received second and third awards.

Southdowns, as far as numbers went, were well shown, but the specimens exhibited too great variety of type, an error which we trust will be in the future remedied. Old rams were well shown. Lord Ellesmere and Sir J. Blythe being the winners. Shearling rams were a larger class, in which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales secured first place with a ram of good type and quality, next being placed a ram from Sir James Blythes' flock that showed good quality, whilst third place was filled by a typical ram of excellent quality and type from the Paghham Harbour Co. Ram lambs, a very useful class, headed by a well brought out pen with good backs and bodies from the flock of Mr. L. Mathews, next in order of merit being placed Lord Cadogan's exhibit. Shearling ewes were rightly headed by Lord Cadogan's pen, Mr. J. J. Colman being a very close up second, whilst Mr. E. Ellis pen came number three. Ewe lambs found the well known flock of the Paghham Harbour Co.'s exhibit in the premier place, with a pen

fully typical of the good qualities of this noted breed, Sir H. F. de Wafford, Bart., being a close second with a very nice pen of good quality, the Prince of Wales securing the R.N.

Hampshire Downs, though not largely shown as regards numbers, were well shown as regards quality and character. Old ram found a good class in which Lord Rothschild took premier place with a really grand sheep. Shearling rams were headed by Mr. A. de Mornay's first class specimen, a ram of great credit and substance combined with excellent type and quality. Lord Rothschild's representative secured second award; with a grand ewe sheep of Mr. J. Flower's placed third that ought to have been at least one place higher up.

Ram lambs, a grand class, fully emphasizing this breed's undoubted right to the title of the "Early Maturity Breed." First place went to Professor Wrightson, second to Mr. J. Flower, third to Mr. T. F. Luxton. Shearling ewes, a small but most excellent class, Mr. A. de Mornay being first, and Mr. J. Flower second and third. Ewe lambs found Mr. T. Twiddell's pen rightly placed in the premier place, Mr. A. de Mornay being a very good second, with the pen of Mr. J. Flower in very close attendance.

Kent or Romney sheep, so far from their natural home, did not come forth in large numbers, though the few that were sent were of great service to the breed, because they afforded to thousands an opportunity to become acquainted with a breed that is largely in demand for the export trade. Shearling rams found Mr. G. W. Finn taking the premier place, with Mr. W. Millen in very close attendance; all with useful sheep. Ewes, a small but useful class, Messrs. F. Neame and G. W. Finn sharing the honors.

Suffolks were well shown, Lord Ellesmere and Mr. J. Smith taking the premiums. Border Leicesters made a first-class exhibit both as to type and quality, Messrs. A. J. Balfour, F. Winter, J. Twentyman, Lord Rosebery being principal winners.

Herdwick's Welsh mountain Cheviots and blackfaced mountain sheep were also well and creditably shown.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

It is not our aim in this market review to confine ourselves at all times merely to giving market details and quotations. We purpose as far as lies in our power to give, in addition to quotations, such matter bearing upon both Canadian and foreign markets as will make this department of practical value to every reader of FARMING. We do not presume to be able to advise farmers when and where to sell their produce; but we hope to be able, by giving the tendencies of the various markets, to provide such information as will enable them the easier to judge for themselves as to when and where would be the best time to dispose of their produce.

The general trend of prices for nearly all lines of farm produce at present is on the upward grade. Particularly is this so in respect to the wheat, corn, cheese, butter, pork, and live stock markets. Prices for these commodities are ruling high, and in several of them a further advance is expected.

Wheat.

Though reports from Chicago and other stock exchanges frequently indicate a lowering of prices, the general tendency of the market is to respond to the advance in the Liverpool cables, which show an advance of from 7s to 8s 5d for spring wheat, and from 7s 7d to 8s 3d for red winter. The condition of the wheat market for the next few months will be controlled largely by the reports from the wheat fields now being harvested. The visible supply will have to increase very much more than careful estimates now make it before there is any change in the present upward tendency of prices. The indications just now are that \$1 wheat will become general over the country.

On Chicago market the lowest price paid for wheat for thirty years was in January, 1895, when it sold for 49 cents. In August, '96, it went as low as 52 cents, but in August, '97, just 12 months, it reached the \$1 point. The rise during this time has been fairly gradual, giving a certain degree of permanency to the advance in price.

The latest reports from New York and Chicago show renewed activity in the wheat market and an advance of 4 cents. This advance was largely due to steadier cable reports and considerable buying on foreign account.

At Toronto market there was a good demand and offerings were fair, with exporters buying considerable of Ontario grain. New wheat was quoted at from 80 to 82 cents. Manitoba wheat was firm.

Corn, Oats and Peas.

Owing to a reported damage to the crop in the Western and Southern States, corn has advanced several cents during the last ten days. Though this will not directly affect the Canadian farmer, in an indirect way it will have a tendency to raise the prices of coarse feeds. Latest reports from Chicago indicate a still further advance. The Toronto market for corn is firm, offerings bringing 29c.

Oats are steady at 21c. for new mixed and 22c. for white west.

Peas are reported steady at from 44c. to 45c., buyers and sellers north and west.

Cheese.

The cheese market has been a surprise to many this season. When a couple of months ago it was known that the make would be considerably in advance of any previous year, a decline in prices was looked upon as inevitable. But the unexpected has happened. Instead of going back prices have steadily advanced, till a week ago from 10c. to 10½c. was paid for the first half of August at several of the local cheese markets.

The total shipments of cheese from Montreal this season up to August 21st were 1,030,511 boxes, as compared with 840,848 boxes for the same period last year. In the face of this increase of over 200,000 boxes, it will surprise no one if prices fall off somewhat.

No business was done at the local cheese markets last week. Buyers and sellers were far apart, and prices offered were nearly 1 cent below the previous week. Factorymen were inclined to hold till the last half of August were ready to ship. From 9½ to 9¾ were the ruling offers. More activity is looked for later on when factorymen are ready to sell. They can afford to hold on for a while as there is not much old stuff in the factories.

Butter.

There has been a decided advance in the prices for fine creamery butter during the past ten days. As high as 20½c. was paid for a few fine lots of creamery at Montreal a week ago. The general range of prices is from 18c.

to 20c., depending upon quality. This advance is in keeping with the recent advance in England of from 7s 6d to 10s per cwt., and is of a permanent character.

The shipments of creamery butter this season up to August 21st were 72,854 packages, as compared with 59,584 for the same period last year. This shows a decided increase in our exports, but not as large as it would have been, owing to the comparatively high price cheese has maintained since the opening of the season. The present outlook for creamery is good, and a further advance in prices would not surprise one.

There is an active demand for the best dairy tubs and pails at from 12½ to 13 cents. Common or medium stuff sells slowly, there being little or no demand for it. There are several complaints on the Toronto market of a large percentage of dairy butter coming in that was once choice stuff, but has been held so long for higher prices that it is out of condition.

Live Stock.

Cattle.

The local markets show light receipts with the quality of the offerings comparatively poor. Good cattle are wanted, but it appears to be difficult to get the choice ones to the market. All small animals are being taken out of the country, so that it will be some time before offerings will show any material increase.

The market for export cattle has been quiet, prices ranging from 3½ to 4½ cents. There have been a good many trades made at about 4 cents.

Offerings of butchers' cattle were poor, and the market was heavy. Picked lots brought about 3½ cents per lb., and common stock as low as 2½ cents per lb.; good shipping bulls being from 3½ to 3¾ cents per lb. There is practically no demand for stock bulls. The market for small meats was active.

Cattle at Chicago a week ago made a further average advance of 15 cents, putting prices up to the highest figure of the present year. Common to fancy native steers brought from \$3.85 to \$5.50, the bulk of the cattle fetching from \$4.70 to \$5.25, and exporters bought freely at from \$5 to \$5.30. Strictly fine cattle comprised but a small portion of the daily offerings, and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to be sent to market in small numbers, and that prices will rule higher. Cattle now feeding in the west are on an average of only a fairly good quality, and many are low bred. Feeding cattle have continued in lively demand, and advanced 15 to 25 cents with sales at \$3 to \$4.50. Plenty of feed, easier money, and better prospects for business are causing a large demand for cattle to fatten, and great numbers of western rangers will be taken for this purpose.

The Buffalo market is reported slow for heavy export steers and common stockers; sales of good heavy steers, \$5; common to good stockers, \$3.40 to \$3.80; stock heifers, \$3 to \$3.75; veals scarce and firm at \$4.50 to \$6.75.

Hogs.

Hogs have been received in good numbers, and have met with an active demand from Chicago packers and Eastern shippers during the past ten days, prices showing a firm undertone. Supplies continue much larger than a year ago, but the times have undergone a wonderful improvement within the last twelve months and the hogs are all wanted. The consumption of provisions is away ahead of last year, and not only is the local demand for hog meats in the west greatly increased, but the exports to foreign countries are greatly expanded. The hogs now coming into Chicago are of very good average quality, with too many heavy hogs, however, and so few light ones are received that prime light weights bring a good premium without any trouble.

Buffalo market is reported steady. Yorkers selling at from \$3.65 to \$3.70; pigs, \$3.65 to \$3.70; others \$3.60, and roughs at from \$3.85 to \$4.

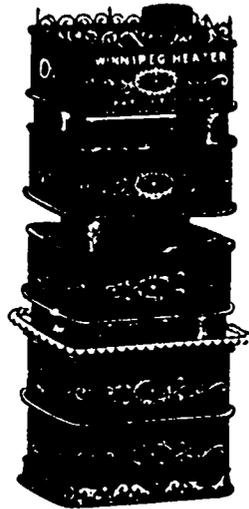
The local markets are reported quiet, the best selections selling at \$5.90 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

The Toronto market does not vary much. Lambs are selling at from \$2.85 to \$3.35 per head, or 4c. to 4½c. per lb., and sheep at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb.

At Buffalo receipts are reported as light and market steady. There has been a fairly good demand for choice lambs, and on these the market has ruled fully 15c. higher, with call and common grades also selling stronger. There seems to be a scarcity of good lambs.

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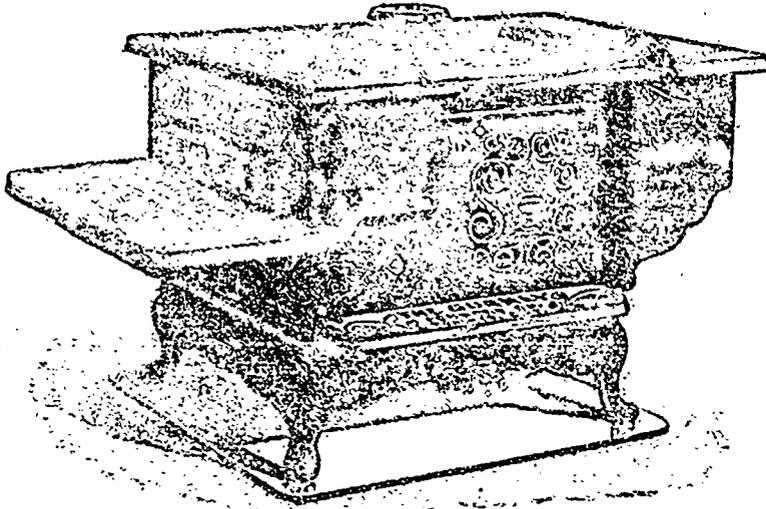
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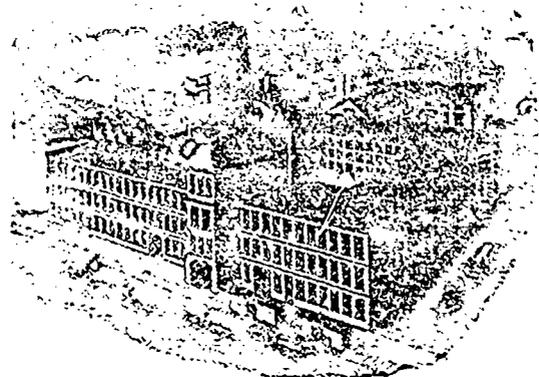


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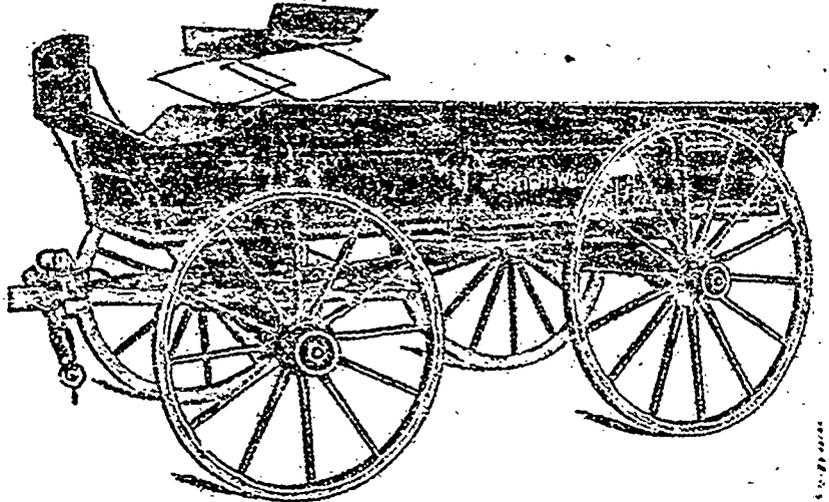
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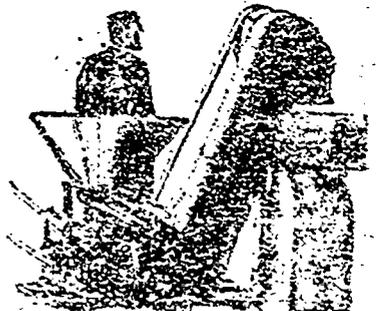
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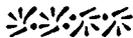
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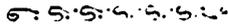
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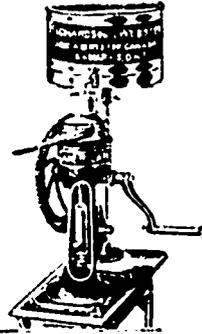
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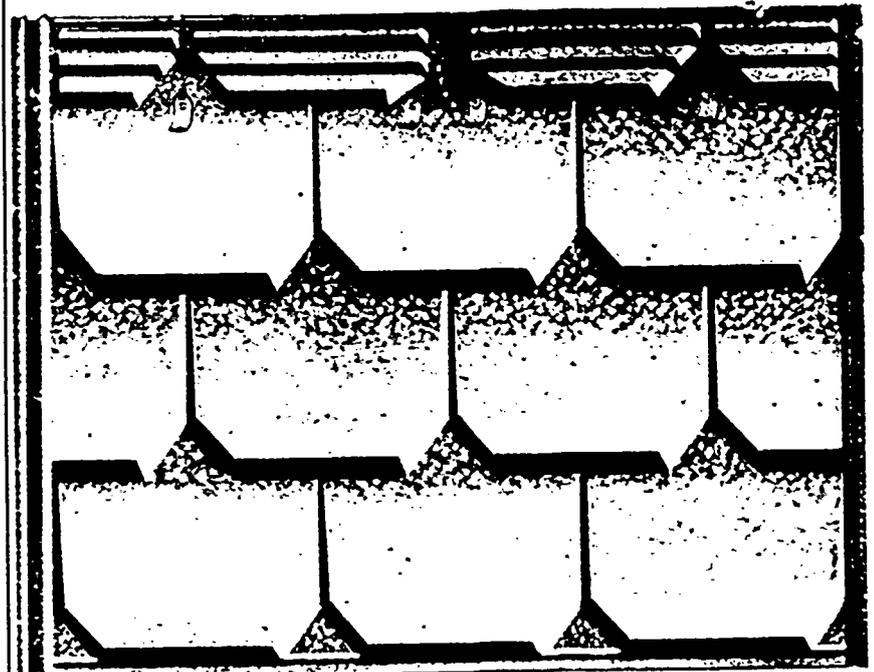
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