

and time stated when said room can be used by each of the three divisions, Fruit, Apiary and Poultry, and the President be requested to consult with the Presidents of each division and arrange a programme, so that a meeting of one of the above Associations may be in progress in one part of the building, and a live stock meeting in another part. All of the Maritime Provinces were represented at the meeting, and the business was conducted with despatch and the best of good-feeling.

Sale of Clydesdale Fillies.

It was bargain-day for the buyers of Clydesdale fillies on Thursday last, when Graham Bros., Claremont, sold fifty newly-imported females at Grand's Repository, Toronto. The sale was well advertised, a large crowd was present, and the stock was personally selected by Mr. Tom Graham, and is just the class that horse-breeders require in Canada to-day. There were six three-year-olds in the lot, 22 two-year-olds, and 22 yearlings, the three-year-olds and two-year-olds being all bred to highly reputed sires before being shipped. The fillies were brought into the ring in rather low condition of flesh after their voyage, but there was no lack of quality and promise in the whole lot. Everything about the sale was satisfactory in the highest degree, except the prices. Buyers had no hesitation in bidding up to what such stock without registry ordinarily sells for, but there seemed to be a lack of appreciation of the value of pedigree, and the difficulty of securing registered females of such high quality. Messrs. Graham, however, realize the value of the introduction of high quality breeding mares, and are satisfied that subsequent efforts to stock the farms with brood mares will meet with more liberal response. The initial ventures in this line, however, are rather a severe strain on one's finances, but it is hoped that it is but the beginning of a more profitable trade. The prices for the entire lot averaged \$315, and the total amounted to \$15,755. Donna Roma, a Woodend Gartly two-year-old, got the highest bid, \$700, from Hodgkinson & Tisdale, and Baron's Lily, a Baron's Pride two-year-old, made second at \$675, from C. R. Bennett, of Russellton, Ont. The others found buyers at figures as far below this as \$175. Below is the full list of individuals, their sires, purchasers, and prices:

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Lady Campbell, by William the Conqueror; G. W. Fowler, Sussex, N.B.	\$385
Lady Roxburgh, by Prince of Roxburgh; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.	435
Lady MacRaith, by MacRaith; Wm. Edwards, Balsam, Ont.	410
Lady Anderson, by Up-to-Time; W. A. Dynis, Amaranth, Ont.	335
Lady Lively, by Graphic; A. G. Derrick, Cots-wold, Ont.	260
Charming Lady, by The Charming Prince; G. W. Fowler	320

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Lady Sceptre, by Woodend Gartly; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.	\$360
Golden Queen, by Gold Mine; G. W. Fowler	300
Veronica, by Woodend Gartly; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.	300
Lady Phillips, by Peerless; W. A. Bradshaw, Uxbridge, Ont.	300
Baron's Lily, by Baron's Pride; C. R. Bennett, Barrie, Ont.	675
Fair Lady, by Gold Mine; G. W. Fowler	300
Miss Chamberlain, by Woodend Gartly; R. Davies, Toronto, Ont.	430
Lady Concord, by Concord; Nelson Wagg, Claremont, Ont.	225
Gay Empress, by Emperor of Bomble; R. A. Struthers, Milverton, Ont.	350
Mona's Queen, by Up-to-Time; J. W. Widdifield, Uxbridge, Ont.	275
Lady Nellie, by Peerless; Wm. Parrott, Columbus, Ont.	265
Donna Roma, by Woodend Gartly; Hodgkinson & Tisdale	700
Lady Valentine, by Up-to-Time; G. W. Fowler, Sussex, N. B.	230
Jean Crawford, by King Crawford; John McBride, Cheltenham, Ont.	255
Dorothea, by Up-to-Time; O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.	285
Lady Crosbie, by Gallant Burnhead; John Palmer, Richmond Hill, Ont.	235
Black Beauty, by Pride of Blacon; Geo. W. Fowler	305
Maid of Airliland, by Woodend Gartly; R. Wilkin, Harriston, Ont.	380
Trinket, by Ornament; J. M. Gardhouse	425
Miss Roumanla, by Gallant Burnhead; G. W. Fowler	325
Ruby, by Boy in Blue; G. W. Fowler	405
Gartly's Princess, by Woodend Gartly; H. McGowan, Marsville, Ont.	310

ONE-YEAR-OLDS.

Jean IV., by Woodend Gartly; R. Davies	210
Golden Princess, by Golden Prince; Nelson Wagg	215
Lovelight, by King of the Roses; R. Davies	500
Miss Hood, by King of the Roses; Nelson Wagg	185
Dromore Princess, by Peerless; F. M. Chapman, Pickering, Ont.	180
Mary, by Woodend Gartly; C. R. Bennett	345
Grace, by King of the Roses; G. W. Fowler	215
Fair Fortune, by Elator; H. Storey, Picton, Ont.	200

Rosie, by King of the Roses; Thos. Mickleson, Bradford, Ont.	\$220
Lovely Fashion, by Fickle Fashion; L. Johnston, Brougham, Ont.	205
Lenora, by Elator; W. G. Barnes, Green River, Ont.	300
May Fashion, by Fickle Fashion; G. W. Fowler	175
Bessie, by King of the Roses; G. W. Fowler	200
Lady Murray, by Fickle Fashion; John Lowrey, Markham, Ont.	205
Lady Fashion, by Fickle Fashion; Nelson Wagg	180
Lady Palmer, by King of the Roses; N. Burkholder, Cherrywood, Ont.	300
Fashion Belle, by Locomotion; J. Carmichael, Myrtle	335
Lady Peerless, by Peerless; A. Aitchison, Guelph	215
Rosarene, by King of the Roses; G. W. Fowler	300
Border Jess, by Border Mac; W. H. Banks, Pickering	305
Lady Irving, by Baron Briton; A. Park, Hereward	390
Kelton Lady, by Rozelle; G. W. Fowler	400

The Railway Commission Hears Farmers' Case.

The Railway Commission last week entered upon an enquiry into the question of discrimination in freight rates on roads running through Ontario carrying freight from or to points in this Province. This is really the most important and difficult task the commission has yet undertaken, to regulate freight rates. Specific complaints were prepared by the different farmers' organizations, and by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Instances of discrimination which the commission was appointed to adjust were given at the first session of the commission in Toronto by D. A. Gordon, President of the Sydenham Glass Company, Wallaceburg, some of which are:

The rate from Detroit to Montreal is 23½ cents, but the rate from Wallaceburg, 80 miles shorter, is 25 cents. The rate from Gas City, Indiana, 553 miles, to Hamilton; 536 miles, to Berlin; 592 miles, to Toronto, is 17½ cents. The rate from Chicago to Toronto, about 500 miles, is 25 cents; from Pittsburg to Hamilton, 341 miles; Toronto, 380 miles; Berlin, 374 miles—all 18 cents; whereas the rate from Wallaceburg to Toronto, 199 miles, is 18 cents, and to Hamilton, 189 miles, and Berlin, 170 miles, 19 cents.

The complaints of the farmers, fruit-growers and cattle dealers were presented by Mr. W. D. Gregory, barrister, Toronto; W. H. Bunting, President of the Fruit-growers' Association; E. D. Smith, Winona; R. J. Graham, Belleville, an apple shipper; J. Lockie Wilson, President Farmers' Association, and E. Snell, President Dominion Cattle-dealers' Association. The complaints of the fruit-growers, as presented by Mr. Bunting, covered most of the grievances of the shippers of farm produce. The case was unusually well put by Mr. Bunting, who was afterwards congratulated by the commission for his concise arguments and clear statements of the case of the shippers. The specific requests of the fruit-growers are as follows:

1st.—That fresh fruit mixed in baskets be changed in classification from class one to class three for less than a carload, and from class three to class five for carload lots. This from Niagara to Montreal would be a reduction from 44 cents to 33 cents per 100 pounds on less than carloads, and on carloads from 33 cents to 22 cents per hundred pounds, or a reduction from \$66 to \$44 per car. From Niagara to Winnipeg it would be a reduction from \$1.25 to 82 cents per hundred pounds on less than carloads, and from 82 cents to 53 cents per hundred pounds on car lots. The reduction to Winnipeg would be \$10.60 per ton by carload, or half a cent per pound. The average cost of production is from one cent to one and a half cents per pound.

2nd.—That apples and pears in boxes and barrels be put in the same class.

3rd.—That the minimum for carload of fresh fruit be not raised over 20,000 pounds. It frequently happened that owing to the scarcity of cars they were obliged to load much more, and the fruit suffered from want of ventilation and crowding.

4th.—That a reduction be made in the cost of icing, more particularly to Winnipeg. There is now a flat rate of \$16 per car for icing to Winnipeg, whereas formerly the actual rate was from \$3 to \$7, according to quantity. Mr. Bunting thought that it was intended that the flat rate of \$16 should include the initial icing, to which the companies would not agree. Mr. Bunting, in conclusion, wished that someone more competent than himself had been chosen to represent the fruit-growers.

Mr. Blair said that there was no occasion for apologies or excuses. He had rarely heard a matter presented more clearly, more tersely, more modestly, and with finer spirit. It was a pleasure for the commission to listen to the presentation of the case.

Mr. E. D. Smith, who ships extensively, followed Mr. Bunting, and laid before the commission additional complaints and requests for redress. Many cases of slow transportation and lack of equipment were cited, but the greatest grievance of the speaker was the moving of small lots of fruit, with which there seemed to be no system whatever.

The railway officials followed the farmers' representatives before the commission, and while acknowledging a few faults in detail, claimed that the service in general is quite satisfactory and reasonable. They asked for time to prepare a specific reply to specific charges. When this is done the farmers' representa-

tives will be given an opportunity to reply, and the commissioners will ask a few questions. From all appearances it looks as if the commission would give some redress to the shippers of produce, but it is important that they move quickly, as the season of small fruit shipping is already upon us.

Pointer for the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

A pressing need of the western portion of the Northwest Territories, and the upper mainland of British Columbia, is the want of experimental farms or stations. In the Territories, as people living there know, the experimental farm at Indian Head is located at the eastern portion of the N.-W. T., hundreds of miles from the vast arable area in Alberta, where different climatic conditions are experienced, and although the work is in capable hands at Indian Head, we do not think the superintendent there would claim that the results of his experiments are capable of being made use of as fully as is desirable in the Alberta section of the Territories. What applies in the case of Alberta, applies equally in the case of the upper country of B. C., although, in the latter case, a less extensive establishment would do. Any person who has travelled the Coast Province, and who has gathered information on its agriculture, will know that the varieties of fruit suited to the Okanagan are different to those on the lower mainland. In the former district, the climate is dry and irrigation is depended upon largely; in the latter, the precipitation is quite heavy, and as the Coast Province is destined, we believe, to be the locality in which, in the immediate future, the fruit required by Western Canada will be largely grown, it is no more than justice that the Dominion Department of Agriculture should establish an experimental station for the upper country of B. C. at an early date. Some years ago, the cry arose that there was need for another experimental farm in Manitoba. The Agricultural College farm will meet that need. In Minnesota, sub-stations have been started, and in a country of such large extent as the Canadian West, three experimental farms are only half enough. The others that should be established might be termed sub-stations. The name would not necessarily affect the quality of the work done. The rapidly increasing population in the districts mentioned, a population that is investing its all, in time, money and work, warrants the establishment by the Government of two or three branch experimental farms without delay. The Minister of Agriculture would do well to give this important and urgent matter his prompt and careful attention, for even if the people's elected representatives overlook this great need, it is no excuse for the Department, which is supposed to get its information as to the needs of the country from outside, and more reliable sources than the politicians.

Some Coal-tar Dips Undergo a Scientific Test.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station Veterinarian and Bacteriologist, Dr. L. L. Lewis, reports in a bulletin his investigations as to the disinfecting power of the coal-tar dips. Several dips were tested, including Chloro-naphtholeum and Zenoleum. The resisting power of the germs of the following diseases, hog cholera, swine plague, pus, hay fever and anthrax, was tested by the use of the dips mentioned above.

The following is the summary of the bulletin: "When the various coal-tar dips were used in a one per cent. solution, they were effective disinfectants in laboratory experiments, but in practical experiments at least a two per cent. solution should be used. They were equally good, and in some of the tests proved to be better disinfectants than carbolic acid when used in the same strength. The coal-tar dips are non-poisonous, and are not irritating to the skin, or when used in wounds. As compared to carbolic acid, they were certainly as effective, are cheaper, and not so dangerous to use. The coal-tar preparations tested are not only good disinfectants, but are also good deodorizers." The Oklahoma Station may be in an out-of-the-way part, but its men seem to be working along practical lines.

Quick Dishwashing.

Have ready a large, deep dishpan. Pile plates, saucers, etc., neatly according to size. Then pour boiling water over and through them, letting them stand for a few minutes while attending to some other matters. Then take out the water which has removed all the grease, and, as you will find, nearly everything adhering to them. Then wash in lukewarm water with nice soap, and rinse with boiling water. Done in this manner, dish-washing is no drudgery, but nearly as pleasant as any other work. Pour boiling water into kettles, spiders, dripping pans, etc., add a little ammonia, and they are nearly clean at once. This method also saves the hands, and if we can keep our hands from becoming red and swollen and having a parboiled appearance, we certainly have a right to do so. Try it and I am sure you will not regret it.—[Farm and Home]