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was won by Geo. A. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, with 3rd Earl of Warwick, a very useful bull, bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

Herefords were well represented by excellent selections from the herds of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., who was also showing two herds at London, Ont., at the same time; and of W. W. Black, Amherst, N. S.; a few entries being made by Frank E. Dickie, Canard, N. S., who won 2nd prize for bull over three years old; and R. N. Doherty, St. Nicholas River, who got 2nd prize for a yearling heifer named Mabel. The 1st prize bull over three years old was Mr. Black's Sir Horace, bought from Mr. H. D. Smith last year. He was also winner of the sweepstakes as best bull of the breed and head of the 1st prize herd, and made a grand appearance, being brought out in the pink of condition. He is a model of the modern type of beef bulls, being long, low and level, thickly covered with high-class flesh, smoothly distributed over all his parts. He has all the indications of constitutional vigor in abundance, combined with true conformation and high-class quality, and we confidently believe is second to none in the Dominion as a show bull and a sire, judging from what we have seen of his offspring, which are uniformly well up to the standard of first-class in quality and promise. Mr. Smith's yearling bull, Amos 4th of Ingleside, made a capital 1st prize winner in his class, and stood at the head of the 2nd prize herd, in which was the 1st prize cow Starlight, a remarkably smooth and well-proportioned animal; also the 2nd prize three-year-old cow, Princess Bonnie; the 1st prize two-year-old heifer, Lady Beauty, and imp. Chatterbox, the 3rd prize two-year-old. The females in Mr. Black's 1st prize herd were the 2nd prize cow Barbert, the 1st prize three-year-old cow Gratia 2nd, the 2nd prize two-year-old heifer Lady Frances, and the 1st prize yearling heifer Butterfly—a combination which would have made a close run for first place at Canada's greatest show.

Devons were shown only by C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S., who won all the prizes he entered for.

Polled Angus.—R. H. Pope, M. P., Cookshire, Que., had the only entries in this breed. He showed a very useful herd in fair condition, headed by one of the very best bulls of the breed in the Dominion. The prizes were all awarded to Mr. Pope in so far as he had entries.

Galloways.—Senator D. Ferguson, Charlottetown, P. E. I., showed an excellent herd of Galloways in nice condition, showing uniformity of good quality and breed character. He was awarded all the prizes he entered for.

Red Polled Norfolks.—A very useful-looking herd of this breed, bred from importations made by the New Brunswick Government some years ago, was shown by G. A. Perley, Mungerville, N. B. They are good-sized and well-formed cattle, and have the appearance of being good milkers.

#### THE DAIRY BREEDS.

The dairy interests have made great progress in the Maritime Provinces in the last decade, and it was not surprising to see a large entry in these classes, but the quality of the stock was also of a superior class, and the competition keen in every section. Mr. Robert Reesor, Markham, Ont., was the judge, and he had no easy task to perform.

Jerseys were shown by R. H. Pope, M. P., Cookshire, Que.; Chas. Le Lacheur, Murray Harbour, P. E. I.; I. H. Reid, Fredericton, N. B.; B. V. Milledge, St. John; E. B. Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, N. S.; R. J. Melvin and A. Lordly, St. John; S. Creighton and F. E. Josselyn, Silver Falls, N. B.; W. M. Thurrott, Mungerville, N. B.; and Jas. Gilchrist, Central Norton, N. B. Mr. Pope was awarded 1st prize for bull three years and upward, and 1st for bull two years old, for cow three years old, and heifer two years old; also sweepstakes for best bull any age, and the 1st herd prize. Mr. Reid was given 2nd prize for herd, besides a goodly number of prizes in the various sections. The 3rd herd prize went to Mr. Gilchrist, who won several other prizes. Messrs. Elderkin, who showed only a few young things, and they of fine quality, was given 1st prize for yearling bull, 1st for bull calf under one year, 2nd for two-year-old bull, 1st for heifer calf under one year, and 1st for heifer calf under six months. Mr. Creighton had the 1st prize cow—a fairly good young cow—but many were of the opinion that Mr. Josselyn's aged cow, which was placed 2nd, should have been given the place of honor. She is certainly a grand specimen of the ideal dairy cow in conformation, in constitution, and all the indications of milk production.

Ayrshires.—There was a large and excellent showing in this class, the exhibitors being F. S. Black, Amherst; C. A. Archibald, Truro; I. A. Ferguson and Geo. P. Searle, Charlottetown; Wm. Donevan, Coldbrook, N. B.; M. F. Bergman, Pugwash, N. S.; S. Creighton, Silver Falls, N. B.; M. S. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; and G. W. Fox, Lower Gagetown, N. B. Mr. Black was awarded the 1st herd prize; the sweepstakes for best bull any age, for his 1st prize yearling bull, 2nd for bull calf under one year, 1st for bull calf under six months, 1st for cow over four years, 2nd for three-year-old cow, 1st for two-year-old heifer, 1st for heifer calf year-old cow, 1st for two-year-old heifer, 1st for heifer calf under one year, 1st for heifer calf under six months, and 1st under one year, 1st for heifer calf under one year, 2nd for herd not over two years. Mr. Archibald was placed 2nd in the herd competition, 2nd for bull over three years, 1st for bull calf under one year, 2nd for cow four years old, 1st for cow three years old, 2nd for heifer two years old, 1st for yearling heifer, 2nd for heifer calf under one year, 2nd for open herd, and 2nd for young herd not over two years. Mr. Pardee had the 3rd prize herd, 2nd prize yearling bull, 3rd prize cow four years old, 3rd prize three-year-old cow, 3rd prize two-year-old heifer, 2nd prize yearling heifer, 3rd prize heifer calf under one year, and 1st prize cow owned and entered by a New Brunswick exhibitor, there being six entries.

Holsteins were not out in large numbers, but those exhibited were of very creditable quality. Mr. D. W. McKenzie, Nerepis Station, N. B., being the principal exhibitor, winning the herd prize and sweepstakes for best bull with Klondyke. J. E. Page & Sons, Amherst, N. S., had the 1st prize bull two years old.

Guernseys were well represented by a choice lot from the herd of Mr. E. R. Brown, Eastview, Charlottetown, P. E. I., who showed some fifteen head, led by the fine bull Nereus, formerly at the head of the herd of Hon. Sydney Fisher,

which stood at the head of the 1st prize herd here, having won 1st prize in his class; 2nd prize going to Donald McMillan, for Island Conqueror. Selections from this herd have been very successful as prize-winners at Ontario and Quebec exhibitions, prominent among which was the 1st prize cow at Toronto, London, and Ottawa, 1897, in the hands of Messrs. McNish, of Lyn. Several members of the same family as this cow were on exhibition, and bear a strong family likeness to her. The Eastview contingent was brought out in fine condition, won all the prizes entered for, including the herd prize, and attracted marked attention by their rich yellow skins and the many other indications of ability to do good dairy work.

#### SHEEP.

The different breeds of sheep on the prize list were all represented, though not by large numbers, several classes having only one or two exhibitors, and the quality in most cases was very creditable.

Shropshires were well represented by the exhibits of Senator Ferguson and Albert Boswell, of P. E. I.; J. E. Page & Sons, Amherst, P. Q.; and Wm. Donevan; the best prizes going principally to the two first named for meritorious entries.

Leicesters were shown principally by Albert Boswell, Pownal, P. E. I.; M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B.; and Wm. Mullen, Westmoreland Road, who divided the prizes in the class, in which were some really good sheep fairly well fitted.

Lincolns were in the hands of F. G. Boyer and Frank Boyer, Georgetown and Charlottetown, P. E. I., who showed some fairly good specimens, the 2 shear ram shown by the former being especially worthy of notice as a typical animal of the breed.

Oxford Downs, of fairly good quality, were brought out by Fred and Frank Boyer, J. E. Page & Sons, and F. S. Black, Amherst, N. S., the prizes being equitably distributed.

Southdowns were shown by Guy Carr, Compton, Que., who had out a handsome flock in good condition, and was awarded all the prizes his entries called for. Cheviots were in evidence, representing the flocks of R. H. Pope and G. W. Beckwith, Cookshire, and Guy Carr, Compton, Que.

Cotswolds were represented by a nice exhibit from the flock of Donald Innes, Tobique River, N. B., bred from importations from Ontario, and brought out in moderate condition and showing good quality.



SOUTHDOWN RAM LAMB, ABRAHAM BEAU, BRED BY C. E. W. ADAMS, CAMBRIDGE, ENG.; IMPORTED BY JOHN JACKSON & SONS, ARLINGTON, ONT., AND SOLD AT A HIGH FIGURE TO J. T. WILKINSON, CHILLIWACK, B. C.; A 1ST PRIZE WINNER AT TORONTO AND LONDON SHOWS IN 1898.

#### SWINE.

Most of the breeds of swine were represented by fairly good entries, competition being limited to two or three exhibitors in each class.

Berkshires were in the hands of J. R. Semple, P. E. I., and M. H. Parlee, Sussex, N. B., who exhibited up-to-date animals, many of them scoring well up to the bacon type, Mr. Semple winning the majority of the best prizes.

Yorkshires were shown by J. E. Page & Sons, Wm. Mullen, Wm. Young, M. H. Parlee, and W. Callbeck, Augusta Cove, P. E. I., the latter making a specially fine display of high-class stock, well up to the standard of the best of the breed, and brought out in the pink of condition.

Chester Whites were in the hands of M. F. Berryman, Pugwash, N. S.; J. E. Page & Sons, Amherst; W. M. Thurrott, Mungerville, N. B., and were of fairly good quality.

Duroc-Jerseys were shown by J. E. Baker, Barronsfield, N. S., who had out some of the best specimens we have seen, having evidently bred and fed them to conform to the bacon type, being lengthy, deep-sided, strong-boned, and smooth in their shoulders. His 1st prize two-year-old boar is large and smooth, and fills the bill for the trade in bacon hogs as well as any we have seen.

Tamworths were few in number and not of exceptional merit, being shown by S. Z. Dickson, St. John; J. E. Page & Sons, W. W. Black, Amherst; A. R. Wetmore, Clifton; and E. R. Brown, Charlottetown, among whom the prizes were distributed.

#### Live Stock at Omaha.

SIR.—A line in hurry; full report next paper. In Shorthorns, Brown, Minn., and Ward, Iowa, were the principal winners; former 1st on herd and sweepstakes on bull Nominee; sweepstakes cow, Brown. Herefords a great show; best I ever saw; not yet finished being judged. The other best breeds also waiting for the judges' awards.

Sheep.—Watson and Harding principal exhibitors of Cotswolds, the former winning a fair proportion with the sheep shown at Toronto, London and Ottawa. In Lincolns, Gibson & Walker won all the firsts but one, and that Oliver captured. Shropshires—Allen and Ballinger competitors, prizes being pretty well mixed, the former gaining most verdicts on rams, latter on ewes.

Brethour won all along the line with Yorkshires. Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12th, 1898. R. GIBSON.

## FARM.

### Root Harvesting at the Guelph Experimental Farm.

Time to harvest mangels and sugar beets in Central Ontario is from 15th to 25th of October, carrots from 25th to end of October. Swede turnips end of October and first week in November. We pull mangels by hand and top with knives made for the purpose out of old scythe blades cut about seven inches long, with a piece of back attached to drive into a piece of wood for a handle. Do not cut the mangel when topping, neither leave any tops on the roots, as these will soon rot and injure the roots. When the tops are dead and easily rubbed off by hand it is better to do so—the roots will keep better. When pulling and topping put four drills into one row for convenience in loading into wagons. In dry weather it is advisable to put mangels, sugar beets, and carrots in cellar same day they are pulled rather than leave them exposed over night, as only three or four degrees of frost will injure them materially for keeping.

Harvesting Swede Turnips.—The three following methods are generally adopted throughout this Province: (1st) Pulling and topping by hand and throwing into rows same as mangels. (2nd) Topping with a hoe and harrowing the turnips out. (3rd) Topping and rooting with a hoe or mattock. This last method is gaining favor, but 1st method is most satisfactory when labor is plentiful. It improves the keeping qualities of turnips to allow them to lie on the ground for a day after being pulled. A little frost will not injure them like mangels.

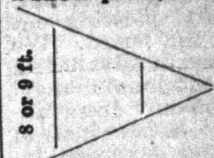
Storing Roots.—It is advisable to keep the several kinds of roots in separate compartments in the cellar for convenience in feeding, according to what is required and their keeping qualities. Swedes and carrots are better fed during the early part of winter, mangels later. Sugar beets will keep until June. A long and narrow root cellar is preferable to a square one. For ventilation have large openings in both sides near the top. Window on outside to be closed in winter. On the stable side the openings can remain open during the winter. It is advisable to have small openings near the bottom (say two- or three-inch tile in the inside wall) to cause a draft through the roots. The effect is similar to a damper of a stove. Roots will keep quite satisfactorily in pits, but are not so convenient for feeding in winter. For ventilating pits set three-inch drain tiles along top at intervals of ten or twelve feet, and two-inch tiles near the bottom will cause a current of air. The tile will require to be stopped with straw when hard freezing weather sets in. Wm. RENNIE, Farm Supt. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

#### How We Harvest Our Root Crop.

When harvesting carrots we generally go along and pull and lay them in heaps with the roots one way, the heaps being far enough apart to allow the wagon to pass along between. The boys and girls do the topping, and a man empties the baskets, when filled, into the wagon.

The mangels we pull by hand, wring the tops off, and put four drills in a row. We never use a knife to top the mangels, as they bleed, and then there are generally dead leaves hanging down which the knife will not cut. When a person gets used to the wringing process and gets the "knack" of it, he can go along pretty fast. If there is danger of frost we never leave pulled mangels out over night.

There are three different methods of harvesting turnips in vogue here. First method—A man or boy goes along with a sharp hoe between two drills and cuts the tops off from each side, so that there are two drills of tops in one row. Then a team and wagon comes along, and the tops are loaded up and drawn off. Afterwards barrows are run both ways on the turnips until all are loose. To gather them into rows, two pieces of 2x12 hardwood plank, 12 ft. long, are securely bolted and braced in the form of a snow-plow, thus:



Now hitch on the team to this "collector" and go up and down the field in an intelligent way, and you will have all the turnips lying in rows wide enough for the wagon to pass in between. It is generally necessary to weight the collector down

with stones to keep the turnips from getting under. Second method—Go along with the hoe and top as before; then have strong hawks made on the same plan as a hawk for pulling off manure, but to have two strong prongs about 2½ or 3 inches apart and about 4 inches long, and to have a handle about as heavy as a fork handle attached about the same slope as a flat hoe handle. Then go along and strike this under each turnip, giving it a jerk upwards and then a pull towards you, and you have the turnip out. In this operation you have two drills together ready to throw into the wagon. Third method—Take an old scythe and cut off about 11½ inches, then cut off the blade about 3½ inches, leaving the back; now take about 4½ inches of an old fork handle and bore a hole in the end, just large enough for the back of the blade to be driven in tight. Now take your knife, and grasping the turnip top in the left hand, you pull it up, and cutting off the root with one sharp cut, you give a second cut and the top is severed. You take four drills along with you, and put two from each side, so that there are four drills in a row, and you can