

lot; ten came out, Patterson winning with a big, even, low-set, heavy-fleshed roan, afterwards reserve for sweepstakes female; Mercer was second with a red of level lines, albeit a bit patchy and prominent at the tail; Vasey's yellow red a good third. The Ladner, Mercer and Patterson herds divided the prizes fairly equally in the younger classes, Mercer winning on aged herd, and Patterson the young herd prize. Sweepstakes female was found in a nice roan heifer calf of Mercer's, a bit steery-headed, and a promise of being every bit as patchy at the same age as her unsuccessful rival, who rolls a little on the rib. No great injustice would have been done had the positions been reversed.

HEREFORDS were a fair lot, Mercer again giving the local men battle. In the aged bulls, P. Kirkland, Westham Island, with an eight-year-old son of Corroctor, a masculine fellow, in low condition, won over the Merryfield & Son entry, a bull in better fit, but lacking the masculinity and substance possessed by the first-prize animal. In females, Mercer won the bulk of the prizes, his stuff being in better shape. It is evident from the appearance of the local herds that frequent infusions of new blood and plenty of feed are necessary to keep the breed from degenerating in B. C.

RED POLLS were shown by R. S. Berkley, Vancouver Island, and J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, Berkley winning the red ticket in the aged bull class with a lengthy animal, rather on the dairy order. In yearlings, Maynard won over Berkley. The other prizes were about equally divided.

HOLSTEINS were exhibited by H. Bonsell, who had it all his own way.

JERSEYS were a good lot, and there was keen competition in some classes, especially in the cows. A. J. Street, Chilliwack, won the bulk of the prizes, including both herds; A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, had several seconds, the first-prize aged and also sweepstakes bull later on; the best male of the dairy breeds was also owned by them.

AYRSHIRES seem to be quite popular in the numerous dairying districts for which the Pacific Province is noted, three herds being drawn out before the judges of dairy cattle, H. Wade, assisted by Dr. A. G. Hopkins. The bulls were a fair lot, none being outstanding. Females, especially the cows, were a much better selection. A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, had first and second: Bessie of Dentonia, which although dry, showed such character, size and dairy indications as not to be denied the red; Annie Rooney, a smaller cow, with a good udder, being second; Austin's Lulu Bell, a big cow, being put third. The remainder of the prizes were divided between Wells, W. R. Austin and Jas. McCullough, both herd prizes going to Wells.

The Hudson's Bay cup for the best herd of cattle was awarded to Alex. Patterson's Shorthorn herd.

SHEEP.

Long-wools were judged by J. M. Gardhouse. There was, however, little competition. The closer-fleeced varieties, such as the Down breeds, seem more suited to this humid climate, and the competition in some sections was very keen, Judge Gardhouse calling in Dr. Hopkins to assist him in some of the heavier sections. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, were the principal winners with Oxford; J. T. Wilkinson with Southdowns, and E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, with Shropshires.

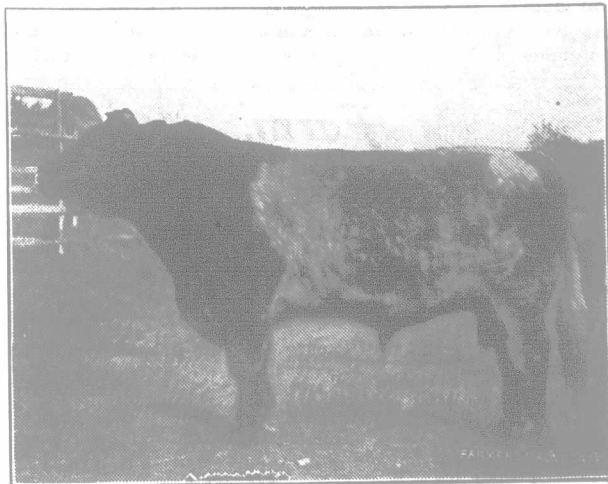
SWINE.

Swine were out in fair numbers, included among which were some strong pigs. Shannon Bros. were unbeatable in the Berkshire class, with animals of both sexes. Yorkshires were exhibited by Joe Thompson, Sardis; E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, and J. McKee. The former had some good pigs, fairly representative of the favorite bacon breed. The McKee pigs were too much on the thick, fat, chunky type. Kipp won for boar under six months, with a smooth pig, and was second in aged sows, being beaten by the Thompson aged sow, which had more quality; both are, however, small for their ages. The under two and over one year sow prizes went, first to Thompson's lengthy, but rather thick entry; Kipp being second; McKee third. Poland-Chinas were a poor lot; Chester Whites considerably better, Thompson showing the best specimens. The Cloverdale Berkshire herd, owned by Shannon Bros., won over the other breeds of swine. The placing in the swine classes was done by H. Wade, assisted by Dr. Hopkins.

The poultry classes were fairly well filled with a lot of good birds. Entries, however, should be more numerous in a country where eggs retail in the fall at from forty to sixty cents a dozen. There is, evidently, plenty of room in the poultry industry in B. C.

Machinery hall was only partially filled, J. T. Trapp, New Westminster, having a nice exhibit of buggies, implements and Sharple's hand cream separators. The main building was crowded with agents' exhibits of musical instruments, agricultural society collections, the grain and seeds exhibit, jams, jellies, bread, pastry and butter, and

the exhibit of a local nurseryman. The Experimental Farm exhibit was on a par with the best of such things, and was of considerable educational value to those who cared to make it so; it was especially strong in fruit, and showed conclusively the horticultural possibilities of the Lower Mainland. Supt. Sharpe, of Agassiz, was on hand to dispense information. The competition for the best exhibit by agricultural societies had Chilliwack, Okanagan, Burnaby, Coquitlaw, as entries, the first named winning. Chilliwack had representatives distributing circulars from their exhibit, calling attention to the capabilities



CONQUEROR'S CROWN (78630).

Stock bull in Shorthorn herd of Mr. F. Simmers, Whiteside.

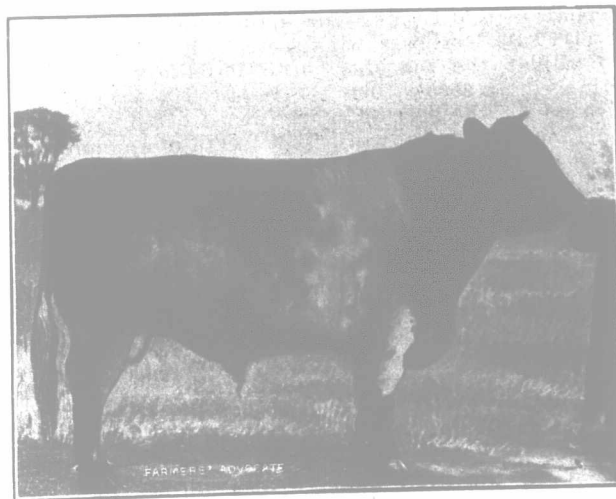
of the district and the advantages it offered. Taken all together, the 1903 exhibition at New Westminster can be rated a success, due mainly to the efforts of Manager Keary and his efficient directors, backed up by the exhibitors mentioned. The doors had not closed on this year's exhibition before directors and members were discussing and planning improvements for 1904, amongst which will be a live-stock judging competition for farmers, farmers' sons and men under thirty. A winter show of fat stock is on the cards, and should be a success, as there are fine agricultural and feeding districts tributary to the enterprising town on the Fraser.

Lesser Lights in Shorthorndom.

(Concluded.)

A custodian of a large number of cups and other trophies won in the show-rings with cattle and sheep is John Cran, of Keith, and a person is not thoroughly posted in the intricacies of Scotch Shorthorn present-day lore unless he has spent some time in this jovial yeoman's company. The onlooker at his cattle, who may, perchance, incline to be hypercritical, is by the dulcet, persuasive tones of Cran convinced that he is looking at some fine cattle, and, aye, guid anes!

A well-posted person in Shorthorns, their breeding, local history and exportation, is the present incumbent of Kinellar, well known to many in Canada as an authority and judge whose opinions carry weight as illustrating the open-mindedness of this up-to-date Scotch farmer, is the attendance of Kinellar's eldest son at the



COUNT NICHOLAS (76435).

Shorthorn stock bull of Mr. J. Granger, Pitcur, Coupar Angus.

agricultural classes at Aberdeen University. At that old educational pile they don't compare with the Guelph College in the quality and usefulness of agricultural instruction, and many of our stockmen and farmers could well afford to take a leaf out of the book of Sylvester Campbell, make the most of their advantages, and send their sons to Prof. Day. One of the fetishes which I am glad to say is disappearing in America, is that in order to acquire knowledge of live stock one had to be daubed with the excrement or dressed like a tramp. The virtue in live-stock excrement lies in its application in season to the land.

Campbell, of Harthill, a brother to Deystone and Kinellar, is relied upon largely to execute Canadian buying commissions. At Harthill we met Simmers, of Whiteside, a neighboring breeder, many of whose cattle have emigrated. It was while in company, near the open fireside, with these two jovial Scotch bachelors, that the peculiar aromatic concoction known as birst-tea (half whiskey, half tea) was brought under our notice, and of which, ever mindful of the old but true adage, "Never mix your drinks," we did not partake. The draught seems to be innocuous, for which the climate is blamed.

The abode of the highest-priced Duthie-bred bull calf of 1902 is at Phingask, near Fraserburgh, a noted Scotch fishing village. Several thick, beefy females were seen in Mr. Morrison's shore-lying pastures; also a few Leicesters of approved type. To get to the farm and enjoy the hospitality of the Phingask people, one is ready to again run the gauntlet of the wind-wafted odors from an artificial manure factory which utilizes the fish entrails and other piscatorial refuse. One is, however, tempted to exclaim, as did the fop to Hotspur when passing through the odoriferous zone.

Dalmeny is becoming well known of late, chiefly through the Platt Bros.' importations of Large White hogs and Shorthorns. This splendid estate, in sight of that great piece of engineering skill, the Forth bridge, carries large numbers of high-class live stock, under the care of George Sinclair. From chickens to Thoroughbreds, all receive the careful attention without which success is impossible. Not only is it in live stock that Dalmeny excels, but the New Market oat and the Dalmeny Yellow turnip both originated in the experimental plots here. It is hoped that the turnip will prove immune to that bugbear of Scotch "reep" growers, the finger-and-toe fungus. On the experimental plots is being demonstrated the persistency of various manures. Potatoes are grown largely, 170 acres being under crop with this tuber, the yield running from 18 to 20 tons. To harvest such a crop necessitates a lot of labor, which is supplied by a large drove of Irish pickers who come over annually for the work. Pheasants may be seen dodging here and there, and occasionally two cock "feesants" engaged in deciding who is to be lord of a harem close by. The byre walls show large numbers of blue and red cards, evidence that stock from Dalmeny have been well to the front in the battle of the breeds on such grounds as the Royal, the Highland, Smithfield and Birmingham. The Angus herd numbers many good individuals, from which Hall and Bowman, of Ontario, have gleaned. The stud Shorthorn, Villager, is a mottled red, grand handling bull, with good top and underline, deep and level fleshing, a deep brisket, and great heart thickness, perhaps a bit sharp over the crops, a little short in his rumps and shy in fullness of thigh. The matrons are good. The young things, as in other herds, do not stay long in these days of American demand. In the stalls were steers and heifers being fitted for the fat-stock shows; a Shorthorn-Angus cross-bred of twenty months, with a daily gain of 2.15 pounds; others of different breeding, with gains ranging from 1.75 to 2.25 pounds per day from birth, results which have been got by the judicious use of grass and roots, cabbage and straw, barley and treacle, and a final hardening for the judge's finger-tips with oatmeal. The Yorkshire sires have many progeny in Canada, and mention of them will not be amiss: Borrowfield Topsman is a lengthy, level, well-hammed pig, with a strong, even width of back, and a short face; quite a different type is Dalmeny General, a great-coated, long-haired pig, low in the back, probably a contribution of age, with the smooth shoulder, clean neck, light jaw and deep sides after the packer's heart.

Before drawing this unfortunately lengthy epistle to a close, with the mention of a few breeders from whose herds American herds have been continually replenished, it might not be amiss to assert that in Canada we have just as able breeders and good judges of live stock as in Great Britain; the difference between our men and theirs as a body is, that the Old Country Britisher is more persistent and less easily influenced by booms and crazes. These men never seem to forget that besides being able to reap immediate financial benefit from their herds, live stock is part and parcel of an agriculture determined to maintain and increase the fertility of the land.

Your political economist will talk glibly about "the law of diminishing returns," as applied to farming; in fact, a young farm-raised student at one of the Western Canada colleges quoted me this law some time ago as his excuse for leaving the farm and going into law. I grant his contention if he excludes live stock from his farming.

Again, your Old Country man is untrammelled by a vexatious national policy herdbreak restriction, such as tracing to Vol. 20 of Coates, which is strange, because if ever a people worshipped at the shrine of blue blood it is the Britisher, and yet it has so happened that rays of wisdom