

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

STOCK DISEASES OF SHEEP

Methods of Dipping—Scab Treatment—Ointment Use.

Scab is an infectious disease which has been a source of great trouble as well as financial loss to many sheep breeders. It is due to the action of a parasite or mite which is usually transmitted from one sheep to another by direct contact, although it is possible for some carrying agent such as clothing or fodder to convey the germs to healthy flocks.

The disease spreads most rapidly when the sheep are shorn, as the mites which are usually found on the skin around the neck and between the legs are then much more active than under other conditions. In quarters where infected animals have been housed the mites remain in the power of conveying infection for as long as three weeks in summer and one week in cold weather.

Symptoms.—The spots most favored by the mites are those covered with wool which the mites are not able to reach. The eruption always develops in small spots which may be seen in the form of small, raised, reddish or reddish color, which have been caused by the mites. The scab is usually found singly or in groups which sometimes produce a flat prominence as large as a 25 cent piece. The skin around the neck and between the legs soon appear on the top of these nodules which burst off from the skin and are covered with a thick, yellowish, scab-like crust. The scab is usually found in the neck and between the legs, but it may also be found on the body. The scab is usually found in the neck and between the legs, but it may also be found on the body. The scab is usually found in the neck and between the legs, but it may also be found on the body.

are also useful in softening the skin and in preventing the mites from being rubbed in for a few times preparatory to the use of the dip, and in winter when dipping is unpractical the persistent use will hold the disease at bay and possibly effect a cure. The application of the dip should be made in the following manner:—The woolly parts are treated while the smaller parts are treated with a brush or comb. A variety of dips are in use, any of which are good. Arsenic is one of the best drugs for use in making a dip were it not for its poisonous character. In general hands the danger is not great, and the result is likely to be satisfactory. However, the most popular dip is composed of creolin, it is recommended because it is dangerous, safe, cheap, and effective. It consists of a watery solution of 12 per cent creolin. In larger quantities it contains 1 1/2 gals. of creolin to 85 gals. of water, for 100 sheep. The bath should last for three minutes, the animal should be then thoroughly rubbed in all parts to get the dip again before being allowed to go.

Method of dipping.—Shear the sheep if possible, allow the wool to dry, and then dip. The temperature of the bath should be about 80 deg. Fahr. for each sheep reckon on from 1.2 to 3.4 gal. of liquid. All sheep in a flock which has been dipped, the apparently healthy as well as the others. The body must be completely immersed, the eyes, nose, and mouth, and kept so for three minutes. Immediately after the bath the creature should be vigorously rubbed, especially on the back, loins and rump. Then plunge once more in the bath for a moment or two and turn loose in a clean stable or army field. A week later repeat the treatment, and again if necessary in fourteen days. The operation must be undertaken only in warm weather. It is well to guard against the sheep getting wet by rain, as it will not only produce danger of a chill but washes out the fluid and lessens its healing effect. After the dipping all pens and stables previously occupied by the sheep must be carefully disinfected. Avoid as far as possible the pasture and runs of the creature. The dip should be renewed every few days. The dip should be renewed every few days. The dip should be renewed every few days.

of shipping lamb to distant places to be finished for market is still common. This is typically exemplified in the case of New Mexico, which, though ranking probably fourth among the states in production, ships most of its lambs to distant points to be finished for market. With improved feed, however, attention is being turned to home finishing of the lambs. H. H. Simpson, of the New Mexico station, therefore undertook to determine the best way to utilize the available feeds of the state in the finishing of range lambs. As the most abundant feed available, alfalfa was used, and the feeding of lamb in profitable quantities. The addition of corn improved the quality of the mutton and shortened the feeding period. The general conclusion was that mutton of a quality suitable for the local market demands that the feeding of lamb in profitable quantities. The addition of corn improved the quality of the mutton and shortened the feeding period. The general conclusion was that mutton of a quality suitable for the local market demands that the feeding of lamb in profitable quantities.

everyone is better off, the producer gets paid a premium for his extra care and cleanliness, the dairy company has the satisfaction of purveying a very superior article of diet and the consumer receives the best milk that can be produced, clean in flavor and really clean, at a reasonable price. It is worth a good price. Milk may be said to be fairly good if the bacteria count runs at 75,000 per c. c. Some dairy companies having paid special attention to clean milk, have succeeded in securing a regular supply that will average below 20,000 per c. c. This is good milk. But some dairy farmers are doing much better than this. One company pays a premium of one cent per gallon for milk containing 10,000 bacteria or less per c. c.; the sliding scale increasing as the milk is better in about this proportion, a premium of two cents per gallon for 5,000 bacteria per c. c. or less, and three cents per gallon for 600 per c. c.

Where the results of the laboratory count of bacteria are posted on the bulletin board for all milk producers to see, it has followed that the test is revolutionizing the sanitary methods of production. Hence, in some sections, are to be found a few excellent dairymen who regularly furnish milk containing less than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. This is 10,000 times "good" milk.—C. F. Whitney, Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

MAKING SWEET BUTTER

The expression "sweet" butter is applied first, to butter made from sweet cream, and second, to unsalted butter. The best way to make the latter is to ripen and churn cream as usual and work the butter until the water which runs from it is colorless. This will not take very much time, but the butter will be very much improved if the cream is churned at a low temperature so that the buttermilk stands at 52 to 55 degrees when the churn stops. Hence, in some sections, are to be found a few excellent dairymen who regularly furnish milk containing less than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. This is 10,000 times "good" milk.—C. F. Whitney, Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

DAIRY GOOD MILK

What is good milk? Probably the ordinary consumer thinks of milk rich in fat, some may even like half milk and half cream, when they call for a glass of "good" milk. The more important point is that the milk be clean. Clean milk means not only milk given by a healthy cow kept in sanitary surroundings, but includes freedom from injurious bacteria. To produce such milk is the goal towards which the energies of our cleverest men, our foremost scientists and sanitarians and our highest type of dairy farmers are striving with the utmost endeavor. It may interest consumers to know a little more definitely just what this means. Health officers in various districts exercise a rigid inspection of all farms and dairies, and, collecting samples of milk, by a simple method they count the number of bacteria found in the volume of one cubic centimeter.

Feed should grow during the entire life of the animal. On low-lying pastures and in most seasons they may easily grow too much, and we should not fear to shorten a cow's life because we have seen a read of the evils of too much interference and of disastrous effects of cutting out the sole and hump and trimming away the frog of the hoof. The hoof should be kept in proper place in bearing or sustaining the weight of the body, if they are to remain healthy and active and make their part during the entire life of the animal. The hoof is thickest, and grows most, and all broken or turned-back crust on the foot of the animal should be removed, and the hoof used to form a round edge which will not break again for some time.

GENERAL HAIRY VETCH SEED

Much of Low Grade Being Offered to Dealers and to Farmers.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture has issued a warning to prospective purchasers of hairy vetch seed against certain quantities of seed which are now being offered by wholesalers to certain amount of dealers. The greater part of the hairy vetch seed used in the United States and Canada has thus far been imported from Europe. Among recent importations there are a number of seeds of low quality, containing from fifteen to eighty per cent of hairy vetch seed, the balance being made up either of cultivated forms of spring vetch, which are not hardy in the north, or of various species of wild vetches, of doubtful value for agricultural purposes. This low-grade seed is now being offered by wholesalers to smaller dealers throughout the country and is thus being widely distributed.

The price of hairy vetch seed is higher this year than in any previous year, due largely to the increasing demand for this seed as the advantages of hairy vetch as a winter cover crop are becoming known. With the present high price of seed, it is especially important that persons wishing to sow hairy vetch should obtain only pure seed, as the money paid for poor seed is wasted and a failure of the crop is sure to follow its use.

Persons unfamiliar with the botanical characters by which hairy vetch seed can be definitely distinguished from the seed of the other vetches that are used as adulterants can in most cases avoid the use of adulterated seed by carefully examining the seed for points of distinction. The seed of hairy vetch is spherical, varying from 3/32 to 5/32 of an inch in diameter with an average diameter of approximately 1/8 of an inch. The seed of most of the other vetches are more or less irregular in form, being lens shaped or flattened as the ends where they were crowded together in the pod. They vary in size, some being smaller and others larger than hairy vetch. By spreading a quantity of the mixed seed thinly on a piece of cardboard or other smooth surface, and tilting it slightly with a gentle shaking motion, the hairy vetch seeds, which are spherical, will roll off, leaving behind most of the seeds which are used as adulterants.

Hairy vetch seed is dull grayish-black, with a greenish tinge when the seed is fresh, although this greenish tinge is not present in imported seed which is usually at least one year old when it is offered for sale in this country.

The seeds of the other vetches found mixed with hairy vetch seed vary greatly in color, some being light gray mottled with brown and black, some uniformly brown, and others glossier and blacker than hairy vetch.

The color of the crushed seeds is also an indication of the presence or absence of adulterants. The crushed seed of hairy vetch is a bright lemon yellow in color. The seeds which are used as adulterants of hairy vetch seed for the most part vary in color from a dark fawn to a reddish-orange or salmon color. If a small quantity of seed is crushed the presence of any other color than bright lemon-yellow indicates the seed is adulterated.

If the seed is not spherical it is not hairy vetch. If the seed is not uniformly a grayish-black color with a greenish tinge in fresh seed it is not hairy vetch.

By a careful examination of any seed offered for sale with the above suggestions in mind, any one can be fairly sure of discarding the presence of adulterants. If there is still any doubt, samples should be submitted to the nearest experiment station or to a testing laboratory for critical examination.

BREAK UP OLD PASTURES

This is a bit of advice which farmers in general would do well to follow. Some of our most troublesome pests find their breeding-places in land that has been left for some years under grass. Wire worms and white grubs, which are often found

NOTE AND COMMENT

Victoria has been using oil on its streets, and the Colonist of that city says the general verdict is that it is a great success.

The Canadian ridemen shooting for the Palma trophy at Ottawa on Saturday did some remarkable work.

The Mayor and Commissioners are still trying to facilitate the extension of the subway to Courtyard Bay on equitable terms. The business men who control the street railway ought to meet the city halfway. This week should show who is holding the project up.

Our Ottawa dispatches show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent references to the German menace were inaccurately reported in conservative newspapers. It is the old story. The Tories are forever trying to get their own weakness by asserting that they are the only truly loyal folk in Canada.

Mr. Asquith still has a majority of 109 in the House of Commons, but the Liberal Party is being steadily whittled down by the opposition. The eight-by-election lost by the government against the administration—an inevitable event—the government would have a majority, but it would then be dependent upon the Nationalists.

This German scare, says Sir Richard Brindley, is a most unfortunate exploitation. He was recently in London and Sir Richard should speak to Mr. Brindley. The British Columbia Premier, Mr. Laurier policy, well, Mr. Brindley has not yet repeated the Laurier Naval Bill. In fact he has done nothing at all, though a while year has passed since his election.

In sending his congratulations to William T. Haines, who was elected Governor of Maine on Monday, Mr. Taft says: "To a notable and significant victory." The president, says the New York Sun, "is each estimate to find welcome significance in a plurality of 3,022, by a divided Republican party in the September election in Maine. The notable thing about it is its smallness, and in its smallness lies its significance."

A Toronto newspaper is offering a prize of a clever saying by children. It invites parents to send in bright or apt statements made by their boys and girls, and for the best of these, prizes will be given weekly. The editor who has the courage, not of the offering to offer to decide a prize like this is likely to hear from, if not encounter, the fond parents of numerous wonderful children whose clever sayings failed to win the money. It looks as if a case of a man deliberately inviting his complications. If, however, the editor would record some of the clever sayings of parents who call upon him to give his decision he might pick up some truly readable stuff.

SHOEING THE COLT

How to Treat the Foot for Best Service Throughout Life.

The crisis in a colt's foot, says Harold Looney, M. R. C. V. S., in the Live-Stock Journal, is the most important one in the life of the animal. The foot is the only part of the animal which is in contact with the ground, and it is the only part which is subject to wear and tear. The foot is the only part of the animal which is in contact with the ground, and it is the only part which is subject to wear and tear. The foot is the only part of the animal which is in contact with the ground, and it is the only part which is subject to wear and tear.

FATTENING LAMBS

It is perfectly logical and there is a growing tendency to finish lambs where they are produced, although the practice

KEEPING THE PIGS HEALTHY

The common cause of sores and skin diseases on little pigs is wet, filthy bedding. The remedy is to put the pigs into a new, clean, dry bed in a new pen. Dip each pig in a lukewarm, 1-100 solution of carbolic disinfectant or dip. Repeat the dipping as required. Paint obstinate sores with full strength tincture of iodine if they do not readily heal from the effects of the dipping. Mix lime-water in the slop of the sow at the rate of one ounce to the quart. Make the slop with sweet skim-milk, middlings, corn-meal, bran and a little oat meal. If the pigs are drinking milk, mix lime-water freely with that. Do not feed the sow on ear-corn.—A. S. Alexander.

DWARF FRUIT TREES ARE IN GREAT DEMAND

Can Never Take the Place of Standard Stock, However—Often Wanted by Lovers of Trees Whose Room is Limited.

Dwarf fruit will never take the place of standard stock, yet the wide attention which has been given to dwarf fruit has increased the demand to such an extent that the supply has not kept pace. This condition has been brought about not because of any special advantages which dwarf fruit may possess, but because of the appeal which dwarf stock makes to the private household, the owner of the private estate or to the gardener who has only his back yard. So far as we know the commercial value of the dwarf stock has never been tried out, but apple trees, which are high growing and which are planted in space, laden with fruit, are objects of much interest and particularly fit them for growing by men who love trees and fruit and are forced to farm in limited quarters.

Dwarf trees assume their dwarfness either by grafting on dwarf roots or by rigorous pruning; but in common horticultural parlance the former only is meant. A few weeks ago we discussed the Standard Cherry and the Hybrid Plums, in which we particularly spoke of the methods employed in hybridizing the standard cherry and the American plums. If a plum were grafted on a standard cherry root, however, the tree arising would produce fruit exactly the same as the tree from which the scion was taken, but the tree would be somewhat dwarfed. It would seem like a clean case of starvation. The cherry root would not have the power to take up and assimilate plant food in sufficiently large quantities to nourish the plum tree as it was wont to grow, and it assumed the dwarfed character.

Every one must have noticed wild apple trees arising in old pastures and beside rivers and lakes, which never obtain normal size. If the same were grafted on these, miniature Fameuse trees would be produced, which might be planted closely together, and which individually would bear a limited number of No. 1 Fameuse apples. If these roots could be propagated cheaply enough they would furnish a satisfactory source of supply. The Paradise stock is simply one of the dwarf varieties, and is the variety used for the purpose. The Paradise stocks are grown chiefly in France and is the dwarfest stock known for apples.

The reproduction of Paradise stock is secured by means of mound layering. This Paradise apple is naturally inclined to root out somewhat from the root system. This habit is encouraged by cutting the plants back to the ground. When the young shoots are thrown up they are banked up by a hoe or by plow, throwing up against the roots of plants. The young shoots then form roots at the base and when one or two years old they are then planted in nursery rows in the spring, when they are usually budded the following July or August.

The Paradise stock is simply another variety of the dwarf apple. It is more vigorous and larger growing than the Paradise and produces a tree, when ordinary methods are grafted upon it, about midway in size between the standard and the Paradise. It is the same variety growing on the Paradise.

One of the greatest advantages of the dwarf tree is its early bearing qualities.

ST. STEPHEN FAIR PRIZE WINNERS

St. Stephen, Sept. 11.—The following is the list of prize winners at the St. Stephen Fair, which was held at the W. Gannon's superintending of this department.

Plants and Flowers in Pots.

Mrs. E. L. DeWolfe, St. Stephen—Collection of six foliage plants, lot, \$2; collection of six geraniums, lot, \$2; collection of six Begonia Rex, lot, \$1.50; best display of plants and flowers in pots, lot, \$2.00.

Mrs. J. Taylor—Collection of six flowering plants, special, 50 cents.

Dr. S. T. Whitney—Six geraniums, distinct varieties, 2nd, \$1; Tuberosus Rooted Begonia in bloom, lot, \$1.50; specimens of Primula in bloom, lot, \$1.00.

H. E. Hill—Tuberosus Rooted Begonia in bloom, lot, \$2.

Mrs. David Libby—Specimen Begonia Rex, 2nd, 75 cents.

Cut Flowers.

Mrs. Caroline McGibbin, Moore's Mills—Collection of Holybush, lot, \$1.00; collection of Phlox, not less than ten varieties, special, 50 cents; variety of cut flowers, lot, \$2.00.

John Spedy—Old Ridge—Collection of Holybush, 2nd, 75 cents; collection of other flowers, lot, \$1.

Dr. S. T. Whitney—Collection of Aster, lot, \$1.50; best arrangement mixed flowers, lot, \$1.50; table bouquet, lot, \$1.50.

M. J. Taylor—Collection of sweet peas, lot, \$1.50; collection stocks, 2nd, 75 cents.

Mrs. John Robinson—Collection of flowers, 2nd, 75 cents; collection of Gladioli, lot, \$1.50; table bouquet, 2nd, 75 cents.

Mrs. E. L. DeWolfe—Collection of Verbenas, lot, \$1.50; collection Geranium, special, 50 cents; collection Fuschia, special, 50 cents; collection Marant, special, 50 cents.

Mrs. Susie M. White, Moore's Mills—Collection of Zinnias, 2nd, 50 cents; collection of cut flowers, 2nd, \$1.50; collection Phlox, special, 50 cents.

Annie McBride—Collection of sweet peas, 2nd, 75 cents; collection stocks, lot, \$1.50; collection best arrangement mixed flowers, 2nd, 50 cents.

Samuel Scott, Moore's Mills—Oak Leaf Begonia, special, 50 cents.

Horses, Stappard Bred.

J. P. Dutton, St. Stephen—Filly, two years old, lot, \$5.

W. H. Keys—Filly, one year old, lot, \$5.

Frank C. Murchie, Milltown—Bay Filly, lot, \$5; Bay Filly, 2nd, \$3.

Carriage Horses to Halt.

W. T. Hall—Brood mare, lot, \$5.

Hugh L. Keys—Filly or gelding four years old, lot, \$5.

John P. Toft—Gelding to halter, 2nd, \$4.

A. F. Hannah—Filly, 3rd, \$2.

Zachary F. Waweg—Roan filly, three years old, lot, \$5.

J. F. Dutton—Filly, two years old, lot, \$5.

Walter DeWolfe—Filly, three years old, lot, \$5.

John H. Logan, Upper Lower Hill—Gelding colt, 3rd, \$2.

W. H. Keys—Buckskin filly, lot, \$5.

Vincent Hamm—Filly, one year, 2nd, \$4.

Clarence Maxwell—Colt, one year, 3rd, \$2.

Blueberries—1st, Mrs. Andrew Davidson, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00; 2nd, A. E. Polley, Scotch Ridge, 50c.

Plums—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. Wm. Scott, town, 50c.

Blackberries—1st, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, Scotch Ridge, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, 50c.

Pears—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00.

Peaches—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00.

Crab Apples—1st, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, Scotch Ridge, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. Eri Sawyer, Lever, 50c.

Apples—1st, Frank Scott, Honeydale, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. Eri Sawyer, Lever, 50c.

Strawberries—1st, Mrs. Andrew Davidson, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. Susan M. White, Moore's Mills, 50c.

Raspberries—1st, Mrs. Edward Hamilton, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. H. A. Pelley, 50c.

Cherries—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00.

Currant—1st, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, town, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, 50c.

Crab Apple Jelly—1st, Mrs. A. T. Hannah, town, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, 50c.

Apple Jelly—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. Susan M. White, Moore's Mills, 50c.

Cranberry Jelly—1st, Mrs. A. T. Hannah, town, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, 50c.

Plum Jelly—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, town, 50c.

Canned Peas—2nd, Mrs. H. A. Polley, Scotch Ridge, special.

String Beans—2nd, Mrs. H. A. Polley, Scotch Ridge, special.

Canned Rhubarb—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned String Beans—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned Lima Beans—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned String Beans—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned Swiss Chard—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned Cauliflower—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

Miss Phyllis Vanstone—Drawing, lot, \$1.50.

Miss Blanche Marshall, Lynnfield—Pencil drawing, 2nd, 75c.

Miss Marjorie Baskin—Painting on china, lot, \$1.50.

Frank Holt—Collection of photographs, lot, \$2.

Helen Gilman, Bartlett Mills—Collection of photographs, 2nd, \$1.

Elsie O. Lawson—Special collection of photographs.

Mrs. Joseph Linton—Animals from life, lot, \$2.

Annie Nicholson—Oil painting (copy) special; oil painting still life, fruit or flowers, lot, \$2.

Preserves, Pickles and Jellies.

Strawberries—1st, Mrs. Andrew Davidson, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. Susan M. White, Moore's Mills, 50c.

Raspberries—1st, Mrs. Edward Hamilton, \$1.00; 2nd, Mrs. H. A. Pelley, 50c.

Cherries—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, \$1.00.

Currant—1st, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, town, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, 50c.

Crab Apple Jelly—1st, Mrs. A. T. Hannah, town, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, 50c.

Apple Jelly—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. Susan M. White, Moore's Mills, 50c.

Cranberry Jelly—1st, Mrs. A. T. Hannah, town, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, 50c.

Plum Jelly—1st, Mrs. Abbey Graham, Upper Tower Hill, 75c; 2nd, Mrs. Ed. Hamilton, town, 50c.

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String Beans—2nd, Mrs. H. A. Polley, Scotch Ridge, special.

Canned Rhubarb—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned String Beans—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned Lima Beans—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned String Beans—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned Swiss Chard—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

Canned Cauliflower—1st, Mrs. S. T. Whitney, town, special.

(Continued on page 8, sixth column.)

W. T. Hall—Gelding, lot, \$5.

F. C. Murchie, Milltown—Bay filly, 2nd, \$3; Bay filly, 3rd, \$2.

French Coach Horses.

John Spedy—Stallion, four years old, lot, \$5.

Carriage Horses to Harness.

Melvin Murphy, Sorrel Ridge—Brown mare and foal, lot, \$5.

J. F. Dutton—Mare, two years old, lot, \$5.

F. F. Hannah—Filly, Thetis, 2nd, \$4.

Walter DeWolfe—Filly to harness, 3rd, \$2.

Farm or Work Team.

Howard Traflet, Lynnfield—Brood mare and foal, lot, \$5.

Richard Thomas—Brood mare and foal, 2nd, \$5.

Manner Moffat—Mare four years and up, lot, \$5.

Freeman Lever, Leverville—Mare four years and upward, 2nd, \$4.

David Johnson, Waweg—Gelding four years and upward, 3rd, \$2.

James Kinny, Oak Bay—Filly two years, lot, \$5.

Ed. Hanson—Filly two years, 2nd, \$4.

Freeman Lever, Leverville—Filly two years, 3rd, \$2.

John Monahan, Milltown—Gelding one year old, lot, \$5.

Victor Poole—Gelding one year, 2nd, \$4.

Howard Traflet, Lynnfield—Foal 1912, lot, \$5.

Farm Team Shows in Harness.

David Johnson, Waweg, lot, \$10; John A. Grant, Old Ridge, 2nd, \$8; Harry Reynolds, St. Stephen, 3rd, \$6.

Heavy Draft Horses.

Winlow Johnson, Waweg—Gelding four years old, lot, \$5.

Manner Moffat—Gelding four years, 2nd, \$4.

Martin Merrill, DeWolfe Corner—Gelding four years, 3rd, \$2.

Matched Team—Heavy Draft.

David Johnson, Waweg, \$10; Manner Moffat, Waweg, 2nd, \$8; David Johnson, Waweg, 3rd, \$6.

Clyde Dale.

John Manner—Stallion, lot, \$8.

Maxwell Robinson—Filly (best mare any age), lot, \$8.

Special.

E. L. DeWolfe—Filly one year old, lot, \$5.

Malvin Murphy, Sorrel Ridge—Foal 1912, lot, \$5.

Arthur Ganson—Pony, special.

George H. Jackson, Milltown—Draft competition.

Fine Arts.

Mrs. Will Bowden, St. Stephen—Portrait, subject from life, lot, \$3; oil painting, landscape local scene, lot, \$3; drawing portrait, lot, \$3; drawing portrait, 2nd, \$2; pencil, lot, \$2; oil painting, lot, \$2; oil drawing (charcoal), 2nd, \$1; drawing from cast, lot, \$2; drawing from cast, 2nd, \$1; copied landscape, lot, \$1.50; copied landscape, 2nd, \$1.50; copied still life, lot, \$1.50; painted fancy card display, lot, \$1.50; The Apshon—Oil painting marine, 2nd, \$1.

Mrs. E. L. DeWolfe—Pyrrhography on wood, lot, \$2; pyrrhography on leather, lot, \$2; figures of animals, lot, \$1.50; still life flowers, 2nd, 75c.

Master Workman
SMOKING TOBACCO
This world-famous Brand can now be obtained for 15¢ a cut at all the best Stores