

prove transportation facilities, so that the crop can be gotten out of the Province.

Barrel stock is also very scarce, barrels selling at 30c. to 35c. Farmers are drawing out stock from the woods, and getting it sawn, and using it up for barrels.

Gravensteins are an enormous crop. In the early summer, this variety alone was estimated to yield 250,000 barrels, but since they have begun to move from the trees, the expectation has risen 15 per cent., due to the fact that they are packing out more than usual, and also that the trees are filled throughout, and not chiefly on the outside, as usual. They are generally selling at \$1.25 per barrel, with 25 per cent. No. 2's. The co-operative companies are doing better than this by 25c. to 50c. per barrel; \$2.00 has been offered for Kings, \$1.50 for Ribstons, but the majority of growers think this too low, and if no larger price is offered, many will probably ship, instead of selling.

There is a strong demand for nursery stock, and our small local nurseries are already mostly sold out.

Other farm crops, with the exception of hay and grain, will be fully up to the average. Since the rains have begun, all root crops, potatoes, corn, etc., have been growing very rapidly, and newly-seeded fields are now showing clover and timothy, which in August were practically bare. On the whole, this promises to be a banner year for Nova Scotia.

R. J. MESSENGER.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Look Over the Farm Implements.

The field work of the season, with the exception of the fall plowing, is pretty well over, and the time is appropriate for looking over the implements used during the summer. Every ring and bolt subject to strain of any kind should be looked over. Bearings should be cleaned, and tested, and every defect noted and made up before the machine goes into winter quarters. This examination and repairing should be done now, when the necessity for attending to it is fresh in the farmer's mind. It is more than likely that every farm has its share of machinery that has been temporarily fitted up till the summer's rush is over, but which is in no good condition for a season's work. Why not attend to such weak places now? The blacksmith or the machine expert has more leisure now than the pressure of his summer's work is over than he will have any time between now and next harvest. The life of a mower or of a binder may be extended almost indefinitely by keeping up timely repair, thus avoiding the strain consequent upon a break-down. A dollar's worth of paint, and a few hours' time spent in putting it on, mean a deal of gain in appearance, besides affecting a saving in good dollars that is surprising. Perhaps the greatest advantage wrought by this fall inspection of implements is

the fact that it insures their being properly housed for the winter. The machine or tool that is clean, well painted and bright, commands respect, while the fence-corner or the shade tree seems a good enough place for the dilapidated implement. From the fence-corner, the route is a short and easy one to the Sheeny's wagon, the graveyard of many a farmer's profits.

In cases where the pressure of fall work makes the doing of repairs in the autumn an impossibility, the implements should be gone over, at any rate, and a careful note made of the repairs necessary. The missing or overweak portions should be ordered, so that when the milder days of winter come on, they may be put in place, and the machine made ready against the seeding or harvesting rush of next year. Farmers who make a practice of doing these things easily save ten per cent. on the money they have invested in their farm equipment.

J. C.

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Germany is supposed to do well most things that she attempts; but this supposition cannot be extended to the suppression of diseases of animals. The efforts of the Government to control foot-and-mouth disease have proved entirely ineffectual, as the malady has lately become more widespread than ever, reaching, it is reported, parts of the Empire in which it had not been previously prevalent.

THE POPULAR WESTERN FAIR.

Reciprocity or otherwise, the Western Fair at London continues to hold its own as the popular annual reunion for all Western Ontario. At the center of one of the choicest agricultural areas in the world, it holds an unquestioned vantage ground, and like the "Forest City" where it is held, and the surrounding counties and people, this exhibition keeps steadily moving on. There were distinct evidences of improvement in the show held last week. The grounds, with swards of grass and plenty of fine trees, this year presented an unusually fresh and beautiful appearance, and, so far as observed, the buildings were in good order. While it is par excellence an agricultural and live-stock exhibition, the growing manufacturing interests of the country were very creditably represented. The displays of pianos, confectionery, stoves and ranges, carriages, power producers, and various other lines in the Palace and Machinery Hall would have done no discredit to a National fair. It is becoming evident that some of these buildings are becoming too limited in space for the displays made, or for the comfort of those who wish to inspect them to advantage. More roomy passageways, for example, in the Palace, would be distinctly beneficial to all concerned. It is undoubtedly a promoter of business, and from that standpoint, as well as to strengthen its educational value, the management would do well to consider improvements in the direction suggested. One enterprising manufacturer in Machinery Hall said to "The Farmer's Advocate" that his men had done more business in one day (Tuesday) at the Western Fair than during the entire two weeks of the National Exhibition at Toronto.

The live-stock exhibits were probably never better, certainly not in the type and fitting of the cattle, both beef and dairy breeds. The former were not overdone nor patchy, and elicited warm encomiums from expert observers, and the dairy cow seems to be steadily growing in popularity, because, as one man put it, she is a "regular money-maker." Regarding the sheep, an enthusiast declared that it would be almost impossible to find what could be called a cull in the whole exhibition. Though not so numerous as a few years ago, all pure breeds of swine were represented as well as last season, and the Poland Chinas again put in an appearance. There was, as might be expected at London, a good show of horses. Of the heavy-draft classes Percherons appeared to be out in increasing numbers. Live-stock men reported business as decidedly brisk.

The Dairy Hall and buttermaking contests continue to draw great crowds, as might be expected at the heart of a dairy district. There was never a better show of cheese, all classes being well represented. The quality was exceptionally fine, and toppers would be hard to excel in any year

or at any show. If there was any lack in texture it might be attributed to the effect of drought on pasture, as it requires plenty of moisture to make good milk for cheesemaking. The cheesemen, most of all the patrons, are in good heart when their product reaches the record notch of 14 1-16 cents per pound in factory lots. Demand is strong, and supplies are reported short, while there is no abatement in the competitive call for cream and whole milk. Exhibits of creamery and dairy butter presented a tasty appearance, and like the cheese, as a rule scored high. These exhibits now have an ideal place in which to be shown at London, and dairymen find it a pleasure to send forward exhibits.

The honey display consisted of two large and attractively arranged entries of the extracted product. Apiarists report the honey crop of the Province generally as short this year, although fairly good in the London district. Prices are naturally better than last year. One of the exhibitors said he had taken with him four tons of honey to the Toronto Exhibition and did not bring home a pound. American visitors he found very keen buyers.

The poultry building was well filled with birds of high class for an autumn show. The general utility and egg-laying breeds were particularly strong. Orpingtons appear to be scratching their way to the front, with the Buffs probably in most general favor.

In no department of the fair was there a more distinct improvement than in the Agricultural and Horticultural Building. The old interior plan for displaying fruits, grains, vegetables and flowers had all been rearranged, so that the general effect was much more impressive than usual. Quality and number of exhibits considered, one would never dream that there had been a dry summer in Western Ontario. In color, flavor and size as well, nothing finer could be desired. In fact, an assortment from members of a local branch of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association of grapes, pears, plums, peaches and apples grown at Springbank, in Middlesex County, could not in quality and richness of appearance be greatly surpassed in any special fruit belt. The floral display throughout was distinctly creditable to London, and goes to show the good results of the educational work carried on by the Horticultural Society. The show of potatoes in variety and excellence would make any Irishman smile. Field roots were in good quality, and grain in the sheaf made a showy appearance. Displaying the threshed grain in cheese boxes is decidedly better than the old plan of using bags. Tomatoes, though of good quality, did not make as strong a show as might be expected, but the season is responsible for that. Evidently the sweet-corn season was over, for the display was meagre and poor, and before another exhibition is held the management would do well to take steps that will bring out a really effective exhibit of field corn. That the sheet anchor fodder crop of Western Ontario should be represented by a couple of boxes of ears and a few bundles of stacks is losing sight of what might be made one of the strong and useful features of the Agricultural Hall.

Horses.

Competition enough to make it interesting in some classes, while easy money was lifted in others, repeats the story of the 1911 horse department. The Western Fair never fails to draw some of the best that is going, but, of course, cannot sustain the competition throughout its prize list as at Toronto. Judging commenced, as usual, on Monday afternoon, and was largely completed by Tuesday evening. Light-legged breeds were shown in the large ring before the grandstand, the heavier ones being displayed in the paddock near the cattle ring. An exhibition of ill-behavior marred the procedure of the opening day; otherwise, everything passed off well, and the management once more demonstrated its anxiety to conserve the interests of its patrons. Awards were pretty satisfactorily made, though two or three protests had to be decided.

CLYDESDALES were well shown by the following exhibitors: James Henderson, Belton; W. H. Moon, Londesboro; Jos. and Wm. Gray, Londesboro; G. W. Nott, Clinton; Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's; Dalgety Bros., London; T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy; Fierheller Bros., Mt. Elgin; Alex. T. McNiven, St. Thomas; Wm. Parkinson, Jarvis; A. Dingman, Maplewood; Arthur Ulyot, St. Mary's; J. C. Henderson, Kintore; W. J. Travers & Son, Talbotville; Dickson Bros., Atwood; T. H. Hedley, Denfield; James Smillie & Sons, Inwood; Jas. Calder, Kintore; Sills & Deans, Inwood. The class was capably judged by John McDiarmid, Lucknow, Ont.

The first award in the section for stallions, four years or over, went to Mossip's well-proportioned bay, 6 years old, Viscount Adniston (imp.), by Sir Hugo. Second place was given to W. H. Moon's Imp. Dunideer, by Sir Hugo. In the three-year-old section a popular winner was Henderson's handsome quality horse, Royal Equerry (imp.), a beautiful brown, son of Royal Blend, by Royal Favorite; dam by Montrave Mac, by Macgregor. In the two-year-old section was found a strong first, in Hedley's big and bountiful bay, Canadian-bred colt, Mutineer, a son of Imp. Prince Romeo, probably the oldest living son of the renowned Prince of Wales (673), bred by Geo. Charlton, Duncrief, and said to have weighed 1,760 at 26 months of age. This colt was later declared the male champion of the breed, in preference to the strong headers of the two former sections. There was room for difference of opinion as to this award, but the judge was evidently confident of its propriety. In a good class of yearling colts, Jos. & Wm. Gray had a clear first in their excellent Honest John, by Imp. Balladoyle. The prize-list in full follows:

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, Mossip, on Viscount Adniston (imp.); 2, Moon, on Dunideer (imp.); 3, Nott, on The Viking (imp.). Stallion 3 years—1, Henderson, on Royal Equerry; 2, Dingman; 3, Dalgety Bros. Stallion, 2 years—1, Hedley, on Mutineer, by Prince Romeo; 2, Sills & Deans, on Sterling (imp.), by Royal Edward. Stallion, 1 year—1, J. & W. Gray, on Honest John, by Balladoyle; 2, Smillie & Sons, on Royal Sovereign, by Royal Viscount; 3, Ulyot, on Diamond (imp.), by Sir Hugo. Champion stallion—Hedley, on Mutineer, by Prince Romeo. Brood mare—1, Smillie & Sons, on Tillie Webster; 2, Fierheller Bros.; 3, McNiven. Filly, 3 years—1, Parkinson; 2, J. C. Henderson; 3, Ulyot; 4, Tra-