

he simply beats him hollow. The victory of Royal Danegelt, which is owned by Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart., cannot be said to have become popular, but it was clear as noon-day that amongst the genuine Hackney fancy Rosador, which is owned by his breeder, Mr. F. W. Battle, Thirkley Manor, Wharham, would have been much more popular. The junior champion cup went to Mr. Tom Mitchell's Edemynag 5989, which has now won first at this great show three years in succession. He was got by Ganymede 2076, and the reserve to him was a lovely two-year-old, Lord Drewton, bred and owned by Mr. Frank Usher, Market Weighton, and got by the best named Hackney in Great Britain, Gentleman John 3624, which stood second to Royal Danegelt in his own class. Lord Drewton is the image of his sire and deserved his honors. Amongst the females Scottish Hackney breeders did very well. The President-elect of the Society is a Scotchman, Mr. C. E. Galbraith, Terregles, Dumfries, and he won the junior championship with his home-bred three-year-old filly, Vivandiere; third in the same class with another home-bred filly, Trilby; and first and second in the class for brood mares over 14 and not over 15 hands, with Lady Ulrica 4024 and Danish Lady 6559. Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darval, whose enthusiasm for the Hackney is unbounded, showed a lovely filly in the three-year-old class, named Gold Flash 10006. She was bred in Scotland by Mr. William Scott, of Gilfoot, Carlisle, who has one of the best studs of mares in the country, and for a time seemed likely to win the class. However, she was finally put between Mr. Galbraith's two fillies, so that in the three-year-old class all three fillies at the top were bred north of the Tweed. Gold Flash eventually stood reserve for the junior cup, beating all the two-year-olds and yearlings, and finally was declared the fourth best female in the show, the champion being the magnificent old mare, Brunette 49, a daughter of Lord Derby II. 417, now owned by Mr. Stewart Forster, and one of a pair of full sisters which about ten years ago carried the English shows by storm when exhibited in the driving classes. The reserve champion female was Sir Gilbert Greenall's Orange Blossom 5957, a truly lovely type of Hackney, and in our opinion the best mare in the show. Vivandiere stood third, and then came Gold Flash, so that Scotland is coming to the front in Hackney breeding. Amongst other successful exhibits from this part of the world were: Mr. David Mitchell's yearling filly, Polonia, bred by himself, which stood fifth in her class, and the same owner's Sabina 9496, which stood first here as a three-year-old in 1896, and was highly commended or fifth this year; Mr. James MacMeekin's Flora Crompton 10927, a beautiful mare, which occupied the same place in her class; and Mr. Alex. Morton's home-bred mare, Audacia 6367, which stood third in the same class as Orange Blossom. The first prize mare in the class not exceeding 14 hands, Ailsa 8622, although owned by Sir Gilbert Greenall, was bred by Mr. Morton at Gowanbank also. Sir Gilbert purchased Gold Flash from Mr. Morton at the show. The sire of Gold Flash, Audacia, and Ailsa was Goldfinder VI. 1791, a remarkably well-bred horse which Mr. Morton bought at a London show some years ago for about £100 and sold to Sir Gilbert Greenall more than twelve months ago for £3,015. He is undoubtedly one of the best breeding stallions in England to-day. In the two-year-old filly class Mr. Henry Liddell Grainger, Aytton Castle, Aytton, another Scottish breeder, took fourth prize, with Premier Marsh, a lovely filly, by His Majesty, which last year was unbeaten in Scotland. The introduction of produce groups gave zest to the proceedings of the past week, and the awards were very interesting. First prize went to the champion Ganymede 2076, his three gets being Edemynag, Stow Gabriel, and The Conqueror, the last Mr. Alex. Morton's stud horse, which stood fifth in the same class as Rosador; Stow Gabriel belonging to Mr. Joseph Morton, a Norfolk breeder, and standing fourth in the same class. Next to Ganymede came the celebrated horse, Connaught 1453, with Gay Connaught 6020 (which stood second in the three-year-old class, and is out of the same mare as Royal Danegelt), the reserve champion mare Orange Blossom, and another mare named Geisha, which last year was owned by Mr. C. E. Galbraith and won several prizes. The third sire was Connaught's son, Garton Duke of Connaught 3009, perhaps the best sire of harness horses in England to-day. His representatives were the second two-year-old colt, Acid Drop 6248, and the mares Lady Holmesley 8085, which stood second to Orange Blossom in their class, and Queen of the West 11422, fifth in the same class.

The bull sales have been held of late, but we will reserve remarks on them until next letter, when the Galway sales will be over like the rest, and general comments may be made.

#### Windmill Not Satisfactory for Filling Silo.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:  
SIR,—Replying to Robert W. Meek's query in your March 1st issue re filling silo by windmill power, I would say, from my experience of two years with power mill, that such an experiment would surely result in disappointment. My reasons are that to have good ensilage you must keep on every day filling silo until finished, and at that season of the year winds that will give the necessary power are very seldom to be had. With regard to the make of windmill, I am one of those loyal fellows who invested in a Chicago Aermotor, and it has given me even better satisfaction than I had anticipated, but there is no reason for buying such a distance from home. If mill happens with an accident you must wait for repairs an unnecessary time. (The Toronto Aermotor is practically the same machine.) One Canadian manufacturer told me a twelve-foot windmill would give about from two to two and a half horse power in a fifteen-mile wind. I would not like to be without mine now.

WM. FERGUSON,  
York Co., Ont.

## FARM.

### The Fence Question.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—All up-to-date farmers are replacing their old rotting down wood fences with the late galvanized steel wire ones. Those who still insist on building the rail, plank and corduroy fences are looked upon as old fogies, and well they may be, for the time has come when wooden fences are out of date, and the wire ones have come to take their places. Then the question naturally arises, What is the best fence for a farmer to put up? Having been in the fence business for over five years, and in that time having handled three of the leading fences, and having seen the rest all in use, I feel that I am able to say just what kind of a fence a farmer should build.

First—He should have his end posts set very firmly, so that they will not give. If he does not wish to buy some of the iron ones which are manufactured he can use the following, which is just as good as long as it lasts: Out of the most lasting wood in your locality, the end posts 11 feet long and about 20 inches in diameter, set in the ground and firmly tramped. The second posts, or brace posts, should be 9 feet long and about 12 inches in diameter, set in the ground and firmly tramped. Then fit in a good brace about 6 inches from the ground in the brace post to within 12 inches of the top of the end post, then pass around the top of the end and brace posts, about 6 inches lower than top of brace, four No. 10 wires; splice ends and twist into four-strand cable from half way between posts, which gives a very firm end. Then he should put on ten No. 12 cable wires, put on with ratchets at one end, and spaced as follows: 3-3-4-5-6-7-8-8 inches, in all 47 inches, which, with a barbed wire 7 inches above, makes a fence 4 feet 6 inches high. He should stay the wires together with the stiffest stay on the market—the one advertised by the Bowen makes as good as any—the stays to be about 14 inches apart, and made of two No. 10 wires twisted together into a solid cable. Experience has taught me that this kind of a fence, taking into consideration that it is horse high, pig tight, and bull strong, and that it gives perfect satisfaction, is the best, therefore the cheapest fence on the market to-day.

Morgan Co., Ill., U. S. A. JAS. A. GROVES.

### Making Over a Rail Fence.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Our way of making a straight rail fence out of a done snake one requires the following tools: an axe, bucksaw, sledge hammer and wire pinchers. Take two pieces lumber, one by three, four feet long, lay one on the other, drive a wire nail through one foot from the end, or put a carriage bolt through; this forms an X to hold the rails while you put the wire on. Cut two lengths of stakes, one 4½, the other 6½ feet long, sharpen them, take medium-sized rails, lay them in line, lap one on the other 8 or 10 inches; take 4½ foot stakes, drive one on each side at center of lap; take No. 11 annealed wire, raise the rail to any height desired, put wire around stakes under rails, pull tight and twist. Next put on 4th rail, lean 1 x 3 pieces against stakes, put rails on level with top of stakes, put wire on as before. Now fill in rails below, either two or three as required. To finish fence, take long stakes, place 4 feet apart at foot, lean across fence on each side of other stakes, drive in ground, put wire around stakes and under 4th rail, put on top rail, or rider, put wire around stakes over the rails on one side and under on the other; always pull wire tight as possible. The tendency of all straight rail fences is to go end-ways. To prevent this, take two rails, put at foot of stake, one on each side, and brace to top of next stake, wire to top and bottom rails; do this every 8 or 10 rods. Cost of wire from 1½ to 2 cents per rod. Two men can build from 25 to 30 rods in a day. Peel Co., Ont. H. C. C.

### The Old Rail Fence was Good in its Day.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—From an item in last issue on "Farm Fencing" I take it that you invite correspondence on this line. For over forty years I have had experience chiefly with the much despised snake fence; and now in bidding it good-bye I wish to speak kindly of it. It was a good backwoods fence in its day, and in strict harmony with the surroundings of our early settlements. It had advantages over every fence of the present day—no cash needed in its erection or maintenance. The rails being split and the bottom rail laid, the women folk did the rest, a big consideration when the husband had to turn out at the McKenzie rebellion, or to attend the potash kettle. This winter I have drawn from Sarnia nearly 800 cedar posts. These will all be in the ground by seeding time. The posts cost \$10 per hundred at the yard. One trip was a day's work, and the load from 50 to 60 posts. At \$3 per day for man and team the posts would cost me \$16 per hundred. On both sides of my lane I put them 14 feet apart, and six strands of barb wire. The posts are eight feet long and are put 31 feet in the ground. Five wires would make a very good fence with a little banking up.

In my cross fences I put the posts 11 feet apart, and use the best of the rails. Strips made from rails wired to the post at top and bottom and center keep the rails in position. Six rails high makes an excellent fence—strong, durable, and

effective. Old rails fairly sound will last in such a fence for years; making a cheap fence, taking up no more land than a wire fence, and is the best purpose to which we can put sound old rails. The job is let at 15 cents per rod—to move the old fence, bore the holes, pack the posts, put on the wire, or the rails, I giving a hand to put on the wire and the rails. I pay 2½ cents per pound for barb wire, but the price varies, and as I have not finished the work I have not made any calculation yet as to the exact cost per acre.

I must admit, Mr. Editor, your suggestion for setting a corner or terminal post is open to discussion. Too expensive to be practical. A sound post is necessary, but it need not be any heavier than an average post, nor need it be placed deeper in the ground; yet there are two things that must be remembered in setting a corner post: If not braced it is the one that will yield, and is more likely to be heaved with the frost. Here is my plan to prevent both: In bracing, a pole is let into a notch near the top of the corner post and braced against the foot of the next post or a stake firmly driven into the ground—any one knows that part; but to prevent it from heaving with the frost I put a cross-piece, 2 x 4 and 3 feet long, into a notch in the post two or three feet under the surface. A post so fixed will neither lean nor heave and will stand as solid as if built in with stone and cement. If the same is done with gate posts the gate will swing on being touched instead of being dragged open with both hands.

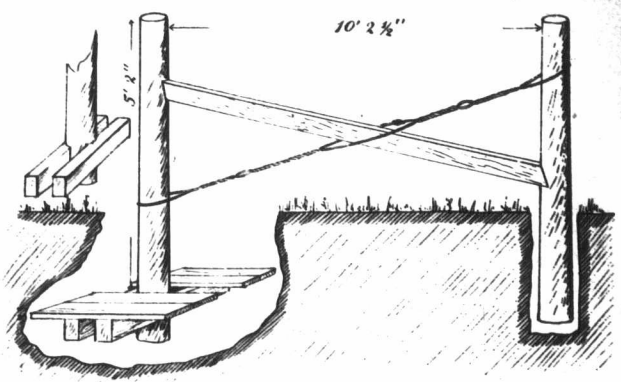
JOS. OSBORNE.

Lambton Co., Ont.

### The Best Fence and How to Build It.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have had five years' experience building both hand-made and woven wire fences, and will say, Farmers, build your own fences. The money paid for a woven or factory-made fence will build twice as much if you weave it yourself. Use hard coiled wire, No. 7 or 9 for the top, No. 9 for the bottom, and No. 11 for the intermediate wires, stayed with No. 12 or 13 soft wire every foot; space it as follows, beginning at the bottom: 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 inches, making a 50-inch fence. Keep this fence 18 inches from the general level of the ground and bank or plow the earth to it. No wire fence should be put on the level except yard or hog enclosures. This width of fence will allow your



CORNER OR END POST FOR WIRE FENCE.

line posts (ordinary eight foot posts) to be placed 3½ feet in the ground. The cost for wire and staples will not exceed 30 cents per rod. Good cedar posts can be bought here for 12½ cents. A weaving outfit we will say costs \$10, making a total cost of only 76½ cents per rod for the first 100 rods, including posts, wire, staples, and machine. A factory-made coiled wire fence will cost you 60 cents per rod for the wire alone.

I know of no better way of securing the ends than the ordinary way—by bracing to a second post. The only objection is the big, unsightly wooden brace, and this can be remedied by using two-inch gas pipe, which makes a very neat end.

Bracing may be done away with by setting a good large post in 4 or 5 feet square of stone and cement, but when people in this country settle on building a fence, they want it completed within 24 hours. End posts should be set four feet in the ground. I enclose you a drawing of a good end post. It is the best way I know of for setting corner posts where a double strain comes and they are apt to lift if not thoroughly anchored underground. One thing I would like every person to do when they are in too great a hurry to go to the gate. Instead of getting over in the middle of a panel of fence and sitting down on the top wire, go to a post. It is much easier to climb it there and will not spoil the appearance of the fence. Some day you may have reason to feel as I do when some brainless article flops himself over my fence. I can excuse a beast much easier.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. I. ROUTLEDGE.

### Rebuilding Old Rail Fences.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

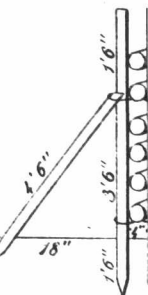
SIR,—My plan of utilizing a worn-out zigzag rail fence is as follows: First of all, I tear down the old fence, placing the rails and stakes that are fit for use again in piles by themselves, and the worn-out rails in piles by themselves for summer firewood. When I have bottom cleared, I set up the fence by the rails to be built. I then cut stakes four and one-half feet long and sharpen one end, which I set in the ground ten or twelve inches apart, depending them as far apart as the

length of is done, I overlap stake with rails high I then cut I drive in them about of the fence rail for a put on go the cross stake to from the pinchers. two poun of rails u substantial Ontario

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