

first-prize two-year-old colt, Fairy King. He was second at Castle Douglas in spring. The reserve was the same owner's first-prize three-year-old, Baron Alister, which this year is the Lesmahagow premium horse, and won champion honors at Ayr. The first and second-prize colts in both classes were got by Baron's Pride. The Duke of Leeds, Bedale, was first, with a yearling colt, got by Drumflower, and out of a Baron's Pride mare. He is uterine brother to the champion horse, Hiawatha Godolphin, which won first at this show last year. The Seaham Harbor Stud (Ltd.) showed several very useful specimens of both sexes, in lean condition. The female championship went to Mr. Fenwick Wilson, Marden, Cullercoats, Northumberland, for a big upstanding three-year-old filly, by Woodend Garty. She had as her reserve Mr. Thomas Smith's beautiful filly, Baroness Burgany, which won first at Edinburgh.

Light horses were an inordinate display, although some very good horses appeared in the hunter classes. The champion Hackney was Sir Walter Gilbey's Rosador horse, Kirkburn Sensation; a very good horse, named Dan Leno, from Mr. Hall, Walton, being reserve. Dan Leno is a good goer, but badly wants middle.

Shetland ponies were perhaps as good as any section of the horse department. Mr. R. W. R. Mackenzie, Earlsall, Leuchars, Fife, got a good share of the prizes. Driving was pretty fair, some good horses appearing.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Sheep at the Royal Show.

This year's entry was, on the whole, a good one, but its comprehensiveness was spoilt by the fact that there were no exhibits in either the Cotswold or Border Leicester classes. The attendance in and around the sheep pens included some representative men from Canada, amongst whom may be mentioned the Hon. John Dryden, Prof. G. E. Day, and Messrs. R. Miller and Telfer, both of whom have secured some grand sheep for America.

OXFORD DOWNS were first in the order of the catalogue. In this section the principal winners were Messrs. A. Brassey, J. T. and R. W. Hobbs, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Messrs. H. W. Stilgoe and Mr. G. Adams, and Mr. Horlick had also representative exhibits present. Mr. Brassey's shearling ram and lambs of both sexes were grand sheep; Mr. J. T. Hobbs' ewes were notably fine ones, and the ram and ewe lambs shown by Mr. R. W. Hobbs were of special merit.

THE SHROPSHIRE ENTRY was of high class quality all through. Mr. R. P. Cooper's winning shearling ram, closely pressed by one of Mr. P. L. Mills', were very fine sheep indeed. The rams that were in the class for pens of five shearlings were a capital lot. The leading pen, Mr. E. Nock's, were very superior, their grand fleeces and flesh, coupled with symmetry and conformation, made them a grand pen. These were all sold, three at the auction, for 140, 50 and 25 guineas each, and the other two privately, at such a price as brought the average up to £70 for the whole pen. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Williams were second and third in this class with rams which were of correct type, the last-named exhibitor being one of those breeders rapidly coming to the front. Mr. T. S. Minton's ram and ewe lambs displayed grand quality, and each pen were clearly first; Mr. Cooper taking second honors, and the third-prize pens in each class came from Mr. John Harding's fine flock—most typical pens. Mr. Cooper's yearling ewes were of great merit, as were also his third-prize pen. Mr. Mills secured second honors.

THE SOUTHDOWNS as a class were well represented. Considerable criticism was heard as to the correctness of the awards, the redeeming feature of the judge's work being his consistency to his own ideal type. Mr. H. L. C. Brassey won for old rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. In this latter class the pen owned by H. M. the King ought to have taken precedence. This pen was of notable merit, one of the best we have seen from Sandringham for a very long while. His Majesty had great success, and did that which any breeder, king or subject, might be proud of, namely, winning first, second and third for yearling rams, an event but rarely brought off. The first was a very fine ram indeed. His Majesty also went to second in the yearling ewe class, with a pen of very special quality. In the last-named class, the Earl of Cadogan won first and champion for best pen of females, two of which are going to your side of the world. Mr. C. Adeane was close up in many classes, and had he got all he deserved, his name would have been more prominent in the award list. Mr. E. Ellis had some specially fine sheep present, and the same may be said of the grand exhibits from Mr. E. Hentz's and Mr. C. H. Berner's flock. The former sold to Mr. Telfer a ewe that will give points, if judged for type, flesh and character, to any in the show. Mr. Telfer also took out of Mr. Berner's pens a ram lamb and a ewe lamb, which we dare venture to say will, if they do not win in Canada, have to meet with better than they had at the Royal. The Earl of Ellesmere's flock got second for ram lambs, some of which are coming your way, but Telfer's will hold them perfectly safe.

THE HAMPSHIRE DOWNS made a splendid display, marked by high quality and uniformity of type, which was most attractive. The sales from these pens were numerous, but details have not yet been secured. Mr. H. C. Stephens won in the old ram class, with a grand sheep of massive proportions; Mr. Carey Coles was a good second. Mr. H. L. Cripps went to the

fore, in the yearling ram class, with one of special merit, and Mr. J. Flower's entry was close up. This flock hardly got its deserts in this and several other classes. Mr. Flower was unbeatable in the yearling ewe class, and a better has seldom been exhibited. Mr. T. F. Buxton was here a good third. In the ram lamb and ewe lamb class this exhibitor reigned supreme, his grand pen of ram lambs being clearly first, and well deserved the champion honors they secured. Mr. Flower came in for second honors in the ram-lamb class, and Mr. Cripps in that for yearling ewes.

THE SUFFOLKS were a very representative entry, and the flocks which were to the front were those of Messrs. S. R. Sherwood, H. E. Smith, R. Barclay and S. T. Traylen. The classes were not large, but the quality ran high and even all through; the entry was most creditable to the breed.

THE LINCOLN CLASSES were better and larger than we have seen at the Royal Show for some years. The demand for this breed was so keen that Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons purchased the whole of Mr. Tom Casswell's rams on the show ground, seven in number. Mr. Henry Dudding won champion honors for a grand two-year-old ram, quite one of the best; \$1,500 was its value to the Argentine. Messrs. Wright were first and third with yearling rams, on dit, that the first winner has changed hands, also for the Argentine, at \$3,000. Mr. Tom Casswell's grand lot of rams won first and h. c. for single rams, and first in the class for pens of five, in a particularly strong class; 20 of the 25 in it were worth \$750 each, a display of quality and merit seldom seen in any class. Messrs. Wright were second, Dean's third, and Dudding r. n. Mr. Dudding won first in grand classes of yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; his winners in this class were sold at \$150 each. Messrs. Wright were second for yearling ewes, a very excellent pen indeed, and Messrs. Dean came second in both the lamb classes.

THE LEICESTER BREED had a small but notably fine entry, Messrs. E. F. Jordan and George Harrison being the leading winners.

THE KENT OR ROMNEY MARSH breed made one of the best entries seen out for many years, and the breed was in good request. A consignment of this breed, the first ever sold for Canada, has been arranged for by Mr. W. W. Chapman, who is sending to your country, by Mr. Robt. Miller, from Mr. Arthur Finn's flock at Westbroke, a typical and valuable lot of sheep, the flock they compose being one of the oldest.

THE DORSET HORNS came out in good force, and the flocks represented, particularly that of Mr. James Attrill, were noticeable for merit and quality. The other winners included Mr. W. R. Flower, Mr. E. A. Hambro, and Mr. F. J. Merson.

Save the Cow.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer tells how he saved a valuable cow, prostrated completely with milk fever, by the use of a milking tube and a bicycle pump, filling her udder with air. He advises farmers not to wait for an oxygen outfit, which may not be available, but to resort to the bicycle pump at once when the cow is taken down with the disease.

This is not news to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," as similar experiences by our readers were published last year, following hints to the same effect found in the columns of this paper, subscribers in widely separated Provinces having written us of the prompt and sure cure of the worst kind of cases of milk fever by the use of the bicycle pump. Every farmer who milks cows should be provided with this simple outfit, but prevention is better than even so cheap a cure as this, and we are convinced that milk fever, so called, may in most cases be avoided by only partially milking the cow the first four days after calving. This is nature's way, and in a long experience of letting the calf remain with its dam the first week, we fail to recall a single case of this disease. We do not claim that the rule is infallible, and we know veterinarians assert that they have had cases of the disease before or during parturition, but we are of opinion that such are exceedingly rare, if the cow has not been previously milked out.

Wm. Duthie on Our Shorthorn Herd-book Restrictions.

I entirely agree with the suggestion which was so ably supported by Mr. Alvin Sanders. You will remember my great cow, Vine 23, which many good judges regard as a model Shorthorn, and her daughter, Vine Royal, my best two-year-old heifer. Although Vine 23 has six first-class Sittytown crosses in her pedigree, and her daughter one more, yet I cannot use a bull from such a dam, which I long to do, without disqualifying the produce for entry in the American Herdbooks. I shall rejoice to hear of a much-needed reform in this matter.

WM. DUTHIE.

[Mr. Duthie is well known as the great Shorthorn breeder of our time, and is convinced that progress in the breeding of Shorthorns is retarded by the restrictions imposed by the Dominion and American Shorthorn Breeders' Associations, by which all stock imported must trace to the first twenty (20) volumes of Coates' Herdbook. As it is at present, the best Shorthorns raised in Gt. Britain are debarred from coming to our shores,

where we need them badly. If the same restrictions were placed upon Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shires, only one out of ten now coming to Canada from Gt. Britain or the U. S. could be admitted. If it is good logic to bar Shorthorns, it ought to be equally good logic to bar out the horse, or vice versa.—Editor.]

FARM.

Unsound Seed Corn.

What's the matter with the seed corn, it won't grow? Nobody seems to be able to answer the question. Was the trouble in seed, the season, or the hard winter? One thing is certain, the corn that was selected at husking-time, and hung up by the kitchen stove to dry, gave a fine plant; while the same corn wintered in a crib was a failure in many cases. Even corn on overlays in the barn did well, but cribbed corn made a poor showing. Field after field has been replanted or sown to buckwheat. Is it the same in the West? Weiland County, Ont. J. H. D.

This complaint is common all over Ontario. Owing to the wet, cold summer and early frost last year, the pollen was washed off the corn to a large extent, fertilization was imperfect, and the seed imperfectly ripened. Shelled corn when not thoroughly dry heats and molds in the bin or crib, and this largely accounts for the failure to germinate, but wet, cold weather often causes even good seed to rot in the ground, as has been the case in some districts this season. The lesson to be learned is that special care should be taken to secure sound seed, and to test its germinating power before seeding time.—Ed. "F. A."

The St. Louis Show.

A reader asks what is the occasion or purpose of the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo. It is in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase by the United States for \$15,000,000 of the Louisiana territory from France, which at that time was in financial straits. Out of the area thus acquired by "Uncle Sam," fourteen states and territories were formed. The exposition is to afford an opportunity for the glorification of the southwest, and U. S. expansion generally. The "world's fair" idea on this continent seems, however, to have been overworked, and though the buildings, exhibits and grounds at St. Louis are a magnificent example of what can be accomplished in a short time, the attendance has been very disappointing, and, financially, the deficiency will probably far eclipse the Columbian or the Pan-American. The public does not seem to be enamored of St. Louis as a place for a summer outing. The general plan of the exhibition is that it is to be one of 20th-century processes rather than products.

Eradicating a Bad Weed.

A reader says: "I have a field of 7½ acres that is badly infested with 'sourdock' (some call it). I think it is the Rumex Crispus, or yellow dock. In 1902 it was badly infested, and I plowed in a second crop of clover, and other weeds, and during the winter manured it thoroughly for roots in 1903. During the summer these were very thoroughly cultivated and kept quite clean, many of the docks being pulled up and others cut off in the cultivation. This year there seems to be more than ever. I have the field in grain, and seeded to clover and timothy. I thought of cultivating it as soon as the grain comes off for the balance of the season, and ribbing it up late in the fall. Can you advise me on the subject?"

This is a weed that propagates in cultivated fields largely by seed, but also has a large taproot, by which means it renews itself in meadows. In the case of our correspondent, it is probable that when he plowed under the clover and weeds, he buried the seeds of dock quite deeply in the soil. When the land was next plowed and worked for roots, some of these seeds were brought to the surface to germinate, and were killed by the subsequent cultivation. Large quantities of seed, however, remained deep in the ground, and were brought to the surface with the plowing following the root crop. These seeds have germinated this year, and have produced the crop of weeds. In this is the lesson never to plow deeply a field on which has grown a crop of weeds, until the seeds have been made to germinate by shallow cultivation right after harvest. This must particularly be observed in the treatment of wild oats, dock, mustard, and all weeds producing many seeds. If the field in question had been lightly gang-plowed and worked up into mellow condition the dock seeds would have germinated and been destroyed by the late fall plowing. The treatment proposed is practical, and should be effective. Immediately after harvest, cultivate with a broad-toothed cultivator or disk and harrow; leave for about two weeks, then go deeper with a gang plow to being up more seed; harrow well, and rib up in the late fall. Follow with a grain crop, seeded heavily.