

McLeod, Eburne; Jas. Wells, Eburne, among whom the prizes were pretty well distributed, Mr. Page winning first honors for bull over three years, and sweepstakes for best bull any age; also first for yearling heifer. Mr. Newlands won the herd prize, second prize for cow, first for bull calf, and first and second for 2-year-old heifers. Mr. McLeod scored first for cow with a high-class dairy cow of fine form and quality; also first for heifer calf.

Ayrshires were shown by A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack; Mackie Bros., Eburne, and M. A. Wolfenden, New Westminster. The first prize bull over three years old, also winner of sweepstakes, was Sir Laughlin (shown by Mackie Bros.), a well-known figure and a winner for several years at the Toronto Exhibition in the hands of his breeders, Jas. McCormack & Sons, who were also the breeders of the first and second prize cows, the former, Phyllis of Rocton 2nd, by Sir Laughlin, shown by M. A. Wolfenden, and the latter, Jessie of Rockton, by Mackie Bros; both were typical dairy cows and shown in fine condition. M. A. Wolfenden had also the first prize heifer calf and second prize yearling heifer, and the herd prize went to Mackie Bros., who also won first and second for 2-year-old heifers, the former being Winsome, by Jock Morton.

Guernseys were represented by a bull and two cows shown by F. A. Kipp, Chilliwack. The bull was one of the best we have ever handled, and, in our opinion, would have been a clear first at the leading shows in the East. He shows strong constitution, good dairy form, rich secretions, and has a skin that is soft as a glove and can be rolled over the hand, so loose and pliable is it. He was bred by Wm. Davies, Markham, Ont. The cows were good specimens of the breed, one showing fine dairy characteristics.

There was a fine show of graded dairy cows, the first prize going to a Holstein grade shown by Wm. Newlands, who also won the first prize for the cow giving the most milk in the test. She was a grand type of a dairy cow. The second prize cow, shown by Miss May McDougall, New Westminster, was a beautiful grade Jersey of excellent dairy form and quality.

SHEEP.

The competition was not large in any of the classes of sheep, but there were good representatives of all the breeds shown, and a number of extra good ones.

Southdowns made the strongest show, and the principal exhibitor was Mr. J. T. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, who was very successful in winning prizes in a number of classes of horses and pigs as well, having won more money than any other exhibitor at the show, his prizes totalling nearly \$250, including the special prize of \$10 for the finest ram of any breed, and the special for best boar of any breed, which went to his Berkshire Pride. He also won the flock prize in Southdowns and the herd prize in Berkshires. Mr. W. B. Austin, Sapperton, won second prize for ram lamb and for two ewe lambs with a handsome trio, of good quality, bred by Telfer & Sons, Paris, Ont.

Shropshires were shown by John Richardson, Plumper's Pass, and E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack; the latter had a fine shearing ram, bred by John Campbell, Woodville, Ont., which won first prize, also a lot of useful ewes and lambs, winning most of the prizes in the class, Mr. Richardson winning second for shearing ram and for ram lamb.

Oxfords were shown by John Richardson, and T. Shannon & Sons, Cloverdale, who had forward a capital ram lamb, recently imported from the flock of Smith Evans, Gourcock, Ont., which won first prize. The same exhibitors had the first prize aged ewes, shearing ewes, ewe lambs, and the first prize flock. Mr. Richardson had a strong, useful lot, and won first for two-year-old ram, second for ewes, shearing ewes, and ewe lambs.

Cotswolds.—John Maynard, Chilliwack, showed a good string in this class, and won all the prizes he entered for, including the flock prize. His sheep are from the flocks of J. G. Snell, Snelgrove, and D. McCrae, Guelph, and are well up to the standard of the breed in size, quality, and covering.

Lincolns were represented by a select lot from the flock of A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, who won all the prizes in the class. Their sheep are strong and vigorous and full of quality, having well-fleshed backs and heavy fleeces of long, lustrous wool, of strong staple and fine quality.

SWINE.

Berkshires were shown by J. T. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; T. Shannon & Son, Cloverdale; A. C. Wells & Son, and H. Kipp, all of whom had good things forward, the first named winning first for two-year-old boar, two-year-old sow, and best boar and two sows; Messrs. Shannon winning first for yearling sow, second for yearling boar and for boar under a year, and first for pigs under six months. Messrs. Wells had the first prize yearling boar, and first prize boar under a year.

Yorkshires were shown by J. T. Wilkinson, who won the herd prize and first for yearling sow and sow under a year, and for pigs under six months. Mr. Page scored second for yearling boar, for two-year-old sow, for sow under one year, and for pigs under six months. E. A. Kipp had the first prize two-year-old sow.

Chester Whites were represented by the herd of W. R. Austin, Sapperton, who showed a useful lot and won all the prizes.

Poland-Chinas.—Geo. Banford, Chilliwack, made the show in this class, and had forward some very

good individuals. He won all the prizes he entered for.

Duroc-Jerseys.—A very good selection was shown in this class by E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, who secured all the prizes.

Suffolks.—A. M. Sturdy, of the Seaside Poultry Farm, won all the prizes in this class. A class was given for English dish-faced Berkshires, and the prizes were mostly won by T. Shannon & Sons, Cloverdale, H. Kipp winning two, and J. T. Wilkinson one.

HORSES.

The show in the horse classes was fairly good, the roadsters and other light classes predominating. There were a number of very useful mares and fillies in the heavy draft classes, shown by D. Woodward, Alex. Mitchell, H. F. Page, and J. M. Steves, Steveston. The last named exhibitor showed a very fine string of Suffolk Punches, including a capital imported stallion and mare. These were a very useful lot, and attracted much attention. Mr. Steves won the champion prize for the best exhibition of horses by one exhibitor. Percherons were shown by H. F. Page, Mission, and J. T. Wilkinson was a successful exhibitor of roadsters and Standard-bred trotters.

FRUIT.

The display of fruit at this show afforded indisputable evidence of the suitability of the climate and the capability of the soil to produce the finest varieties of apples, pears, plums, grapes, and peaches. It was quite equal in all but the last two to what we have seen at Toronto, while the apples struck us as being larger and finer than any we have seen in the East, and there was a large show of a great many varieties, not only by the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, but by many amateur fruit growers and farmers from many sections of the Province.

The samples of grain in competition were large, plump, and heavy, and comprised wheat, oats, barley, peas, rye, and buckwheat, all of which were first-class.

Watering the Cows in the Stable.

The question of a proper system for watering stock in the winter season is worthy of more consideration than most farmers are inclined to give it. Especially is this true with dairy cows, as so large a proportion of their milk is water. Where roots—mangels or sugar beets—are liberally fed, a drink once or twice daily of pure water will suffice; but when a less succulent ration is given, even though corn ensilage be liberally fed, the herd will undoubtedly return a greater profit for the same liberal food and care provided if the water supply is more abundant. If one would watch a herd of cows in a pasture of green grass he would see marked differences in the frequency and quantity of their drinking. At the last Ontario dairy convention, attended by John Gould, of Ohio, in referring to the watering of cows in the stable, he gave the results of his observation watching a herd of cows drink. The experiment was made with six cows, and it was found that the average quantity consumed daily varied with the individual cows from 70 to 140 pounds. The test was made in the stable during several days, and the water was weighed and supplied as they needed it in their respective basins. One cow drank 140 pounds daily right along, and some the smaller quantity, with an average of 90 pounds each. Another discovery made was that some of the cows would drink very often, while others drank at longer intervals. One cow would take most of her twenty-four hours' supply at once in the morning and only a little in the evening. These cows were getting fifty pounds of ensilage per day, which shows that even though a moderately succulent ration is given, the consumption of water is little reduced. It was found that the greatest desire to drink was about an hour after the morning meal. While some of the cows drank varying quantities from day to day, others were very steady in amount taken daily. The animals were continuously stabled during the test. It was evident that the cows that drank several times a day did the best. There is no doubt whatever but that an indoor watering system, where the cows can drink wholesome water at their pleasure, is by far the most profitable with dairy or even beef cattle. An important feature in stable watering is that the water is always at the same temperature, which must of necessity maintain the body at a normal temperature in a much greater degree than can possibly be the case where the cows are driven to a creek once a day and allowed to take into their systems 70 to 100 pounds of icy water.

As to the advantages of a good system of watering there can be no doubt, and in order to assist those who have not introduced the indoor mode, we will, with pleasure, publish letters from readers who are using satisfactory systems, explaining the plan and their impressions of its advantages over outdoor watering during the season that cattle are stabled; also from those who have a convenient plan of yard watering which they may prefer.

Hopes He will Always Have a Dollar for the Advocate.

Enclosed find one dollar, being my subscription for this year, which should have been paid on the first of March, but was neglected. I hope I am not too late yet, for I feel I would not like to do without your valuable paper. When but a lad I chanced to get one of your papers, in the year 1869. I liked it, and sent my dollar for it, and have sent one every year since then, and I hope as long as I live I shall always have a dollar to send for it. Peel Co., Ont. JOSEPH WIGGINS.

Care of Lambs.

In a late report of the Buffalo market a statement is made that too many poor lambs were forced upon the market during the dry period this season. This has at all times a tendency to reduce the price, and in a year of large supplies of food products it is difficult to ascertain the reason why any person should turn off their lambs in an unfinished condition. Though the markets are not at present calling for very heavy lambs, small, ill-fed stock are not desirable, and seldom realize satisfactory prices. On account of the abundance of grass the past summer there was very little complaint of lambs reducing in flesh after weaning, until the severe drouth during the month of September scorched the grass so badly as to render extra feeding a necessity if the lambs were to gain in flesh. Ewe and wether lambs that are to be held for late autumn or winter markets will require careful attention now as the colder weather approaches and the grass becomes less nutritious.

The best results are nearly always obtained by giving the lambs the run of a pasture field in daytime, unless the weather is wet. They never thrive in a close, warm pen at any time. All they require is shelter from wet and stormy weather. They may be fed grain in a trough in the pasture while the weather is mild and dry. Close attention should be given to the amount of grain fed. This part of their food costs most, gives quickest returns, and is the most likely to produce some disorder in the digestion of the lambs. For the first two weeks it is much better to give them only one-half what they need than to feed too much. This is especially necessary if many are being fed together, as the stronger lambs will sometimes crowd the others out of their place and gorge themselves to their own, their flockmates' and their owner's loss. There are some foods that are safer than others to feed at the beginning, and among these oats and bran have a general preference. The quantity may be gradually increased, as the capacity of the lambs to consume it becomes greater. It is a good plan, where it is possible to do so, to feed the grain in two or three feeds. By feeding only one-third of the full feed intended, it is easy to gauge the appetite of the lambs, which is a very important matter. The smallest degree of overfeeding is certain to react on the gain of the lambs, for in some instances it will probably cause scouring, in others constipation, and it may even result in the loss of some lambs.

If they should be kept until midwinter—though it may not be wise to keep ewe lambs so long when weight is not so much required; wethers, on the other hand, being likely to sell well any time—clover hay, corn ensilage or corn fodder will be relished, and may be fed to advantage in addition to the grain.

A Complete Change of Feeding After Shows.

The treatment of our show sheep after the return to the farm from the shows is very simple. We believe in a complete change of manner of feeding, as well as the food, and rapidly take them from food largely composed of grain to rape or clover for the lambs and poorer pasture for the older sheep, generally completing the change in about ten days. The only exception we make is with ram lambs, which we continue to feed liberally with grain while running on as good rape or clover pasture as we can provide. And then we find that our best shearlings, both rams and ewes, come not from the lambs fed for showing, but from those of the flock which have had only ordinary care through the summer. We seldom begin feeding grain to the ewe lambs we intend to fit for shearlings to show the following year until about Dec. 1st.

We believe very strongly in the good results of complete change of food for sheep at intervals, for any purpose, and with show sheep the change from full grain ration to the cooler green food, together with plenty of exercise, strengthens the sheep. They become more active and acquire a fresh relish for stronger foods when the time comes that it is necessary to push them. They seldom lose much in weight, because, though they may not be quite so fat at the end of a couple of months' run, they have grown a good deal, in the case of lambs or shearlings. A. W. SMITH.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Liverpool's Cattle Trade.

Liverpool carries on the most extensive trade in cattle of any port in the world. Situation may account for this distinction, seeing that the supplies are chiefly drawn from the West, and the facilities for distribution are abundant. Irish dealers in stock consign to this port more than half the sheep they export, one-third of the swine, and about 40 per cent. of the cattle, and they are right in holding that this trade is well worth the benevolent consideration of the Dock Board. The actual round figures for last year are 290,000 cattle, 443,000 sheep, and 201,000 pigs. But to this enormous influx of beasts must be added the foreign importations, which concurrently numbered 254,000 cattle and 353,000 sheep. Swine do not appear to arrive from any greater distance than Ireland, which has consequently a monopoly of the market for those toothsome animals. In addition to the live stock, our steamers bring hither an enormous amount of dead meat in refrigerating chambers; and, on the whole, we may assume that a considerable area of the country is thus dependent upon Liverpool for an adequate supply of beef, mutton, and bacon.—*Liverpool E.*