

they intended to lay aside any profits there might be, or savings, more properly speaking, towards the show of the following year.

Mr. Carruthers thought the principal attraction was the driving classes, and consequently the Country and Hunt Club should have the largest proportion of the receipts.

Mr. Houston spoke in favor of the same arrangement as last year, and thought the show would be a great success; he rather doubted that the breeding classes were a drawing card, as there did not appear to be many farmers in attendance.

Mr. Crossley thought the morning and afternoon receipts were very good, and the principal attractions then were the breeding classes.

Mr. Awrey then spoke as to the necessity of placing the Government money on premiums for the breeding classes, and for the benefit of breeders.

It was finally resolved that the show be held in the New Armories, on April 15 to 18, under the same partnership, rules and regulations as last year. The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association shall have charge of the breeding classes, give prizes, receive entry moneys, and pay judges in those classes. The Country and Hunt Club shall have charge of harness, saddle and hunting classes, give prizes, receive entry moneys, and pay judges in those classes. The general expenses, not including prizes and judges' expenses, shall be borne in the proportion of two-thirds by the Country and Hunt Club and one-third by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. The surplus of general receipts over general expenses shall be divided, two-thirds to the Country and Hunt Club and one-third to the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. The expenses shall be subject to approval of Joint Committee of Management.

An Executive Committee was then appointed from the Joint Committee, as follows: Messrs R. Davies, N. Awrey, Dr. A. Smith, W. M. Hendrie, Jun., H. N. Crossley, and Hy. Wade, from the Horse Breeders' Association; and Messrs G. W. Beardmore, Major John D. Hay, Lt.-Col. Oter, John McDonald, D. Bristol, R. O. McCullough, James Carruthers, and Stuart Houston, from the Country and Hunt Club.

It was resolved that the names of the judges be submitted by each Association to the General Joint Committee for approval before being notified.

Mr. Robt. Davies was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Canadian Horse Show Association.

Messrs Hy. Wade and Stuart Houston were appointed Joint Secretaries; Mr. Wade to receive entries and act as Treasurer, and Mr. Houston to attend the other duties in connection with the show.

Messrs Robt. Davies, John McDonald, S. Houston, and H. Wade were chosen a committee to arrange with the City Corporation for a grant to the show.

[NOTE.—For reports of other breeders' association meetings see "Gossip" Department.—Ed.]

A Pen of Half-bred Wethers.

The accompanying illustration represents the first prize pen of half-bred wethers at Smithfield (Eng.), 1895, bred by John McDowall, of Girdstingwood, Kirkcudbright. They were in the class for first cross wethers over 12 and under 24 months old, for Cheviot, Scotch, and Mountain breeds. They were sired, says the *Mark Lane Express*, by a Border Leicester ram; from Cheviot ewes. When exhibited they weighed 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., and they were 19 months and two weeks old, thus showing an average daily gain per head of .492 pounds.

Judging at Fairs.

SIR,—I feel this subject to be one of such vital importance to all exhibitors that it should be put upon a better footing before next exhibition season. My day is quickly passing, and when I no longer keep Jerseys my heart will still be with their breeders and exhibitors, and I will be more anxious than ever to see the good work carried on by able hands than mine. But we should now pause, look back over the road we have travelled, and then shape the future course so as to avoid past errors while confirming past success.

1st. For years I have been earnestly advocating the excellent plan adopted by the Live Stock Exhibition held last November, in Madison Gardens, New York, which I attended: to let every judge be secured long before the time, having his name published and printed in every prize list and catalogue. No words can express the endless trouble it would save the officials, already distracted with work; and if an exhibitor were not satisfied as to the ability and integrity of the judge chosen, he need not go where he feels that he would not get justice.

2nd. As expense is always an object (and rightly too) with the committee, I would strongly advise having but one judge, but let that one be a thorough expert, above suspicion, and let him be paid in proportion to the value of such services. Better take all the money usually paid to three and give it to one really competent judge. People have said: "Oh, you have done so well, you ought to be satisfied"; or, "We would like to have had this go your way, but felt that we must divide up." Nothing could be more fatal to the interests of stock raising, whether fat cattle or dairy cattle. It is putting a premium on inferior stock, while it leaves the owner of the best stock that money and brains and a lifetime of ceaseless labor can produce smarting under a sense of injustice. On some occasions our Jerseys have had to wait till nearly the end of the fair, because the judge had not turned up; and, at the last moment, the committee have scoured the grounds and got whoever would consent to fill the gap—a process as unfair to the gentlemen thus urged to act as to the exhibitors.

True, this haphazard way has sometimes been a blessing in disguise, as when we caught on the wing, Mr. Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., who excels as a breeder and a judge, and whose reputation for uprightness and integrity is indeed an enviable one.

Also, Mr. Peel, of Mount Morris, N. J., was a fortunate choice. But these "angels unawares" are not always forthcoming, so is it not better to secure them beforehand? Many years ago I was told that a famous expert from the States had been secured for one of our principal exhibitions. There walked into the ring a gentleman I had never seen or heard of before, and most faithfully he tried to do his duty, but he didn't know how. After all was over, he asked to be introduced to me, and when I inquired how many Jerseys he had, he replied that "he never kept any, but that he had once owned a grade Jersey bull for a while!"

Comment is needless. But whenever a judge of recognized ability and integrity is chosen, all are satisfied, even those disappointed. Several times we have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and it is safe to say that as a good, honest judge he is unsurpassed. To beginners especially it is an education to see how he awards the prizes; and although Mr. Cooper tolerates no talk or interference in the show ring, yet afterwards he is most willing to explain the reason of his awards, and to show the standard towards which we all should work. As a result, everyone is satisfied, and I have seen a letter from the Secretary of the Toronto Exhibition, stating (what is true) that fully nine-tenths of us entered our cattle this year on the understanding that Mr. Cooper was to act as judge. And I never saw more brilliant judging than that done by Major Alvord at the late Live Stock Show in New York; it was worth going all the way from Canada to see the able way in which the Major tied the ribbons upon the animals and not on the owners. These are the men we want.

3rd. Have the judging done not later than the second day of the fair, so the public may see which are the winners—the instructive part of the exhibition, and yet they are often obliged to leave

farmer to make money if we show him a great two-days' yield, but don't tell him the butter has cost more than it will sell for? No, indeed. The true friend to the farmer is the one who will show him not only how to make the best and the most butter, but also to produce it at the least cost.

7th. Let all exhibitors be obliged to have name and number of each thoroughbred animal, and name of its sire and dam, put up over the stall. Visitors have a right to this information. They pay their admission, and many of them pay railroad fares and board in the city as well, so it is only fair that every facility should be afforded them to make the most out of the opportunity.

MRS. E. M. JONES.

Some Notes from P. E. Island.

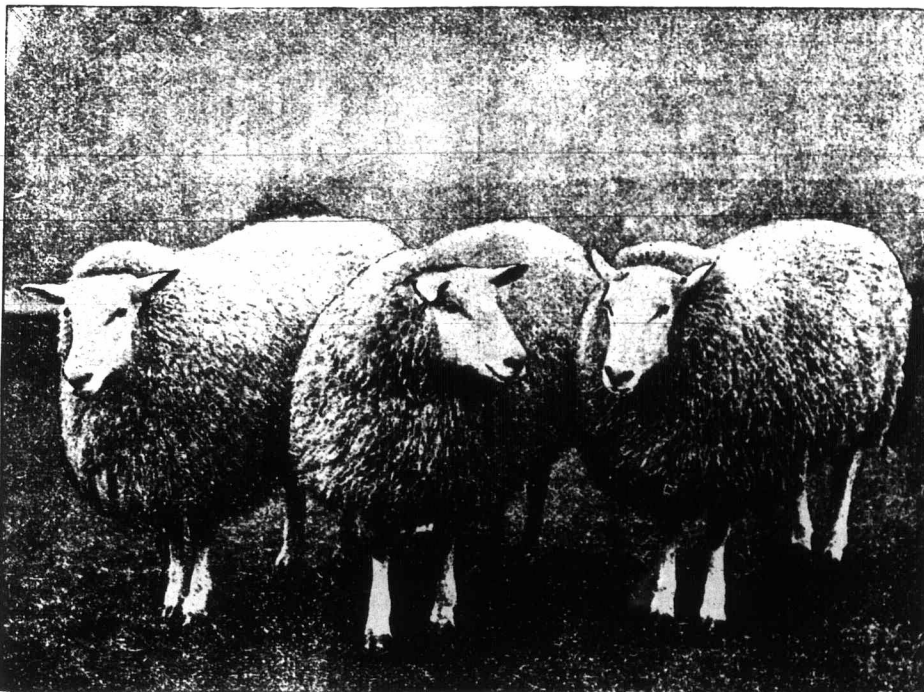
We have enjoyed a remarkably fine fall and early winter down here by the sea. With the exception of a light fall of snow early in December, we had no snow till the 10th of January, and excepting a slight snap of frost, no cold till January 23th. As a result of the mild fall weather, much fodder was saved, and fodder of all kinds—straw excepted—is abundant and cheap; hay selling now at \$7 per ton; other feeds in proportion.

The output of butter from our "Central Creamery" at Charlottetown is surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the scheme. Prof. Robertson's prophecy that the creamery would turn in to the farmers at least \$25,000 in this, its first season, will be amply realized, if not exceeded. From Dec. 3rd, the date of starting, until Jan. 31st, not quite two months, 40,000 pounds of butter were turned out. Two other creameries are also operating on the Island and turning out quite a large amount of butter. If Prof. Robertson is railed at on all sides by your Ontario dairymen for giving the dairy interest of this Province a little of his attention, he is lauded down here by all classes for helping the farmers to help themselves.

The general annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of the P. E. I. Provincial Exhibition Association was held in the Masonic Temple, at Charlottetown, on January 20th. Some important matters were brought up and discussed, among them being the matter of increased accommodation for the stock exhibit at the Exhibition. Six years ago, when the new grounds were laid out and new buildings erected, the directors were scorned and laughed at on all sides for erecting such large and commodious buildings for the stock exhibit, the opinion being prevalent that there would never be enough stock exhibited to fill them, whereas at our Exhibition last fall there were over 50 cattle, and a large number of pigs and poultry without any accommodation whatever in the shape of shelter. The directors at the meeting were given full power to erect whatever new buildings they deemed necessary for the success of the Exhibition. In our opinion, if there is one reason more evident than another for the healthy growth of the number of entries in all departments, and especially in the live stock department of our Provincial Exhibition, it is the good system of appointing judges. Under the old regime, three local men were always appointed, and in some cases five, to act as judges in each department of live stock. As a consequence, judging was never impartially done, much favoritism was shown, and a large number of exhibitors went home disgusted. Now, under the new order of things, only one judge is appointed in each department, and the directors have so far succeeded in getting good, reliable men—experts in their business—who know their duty and do it without fear or favor. To tie the ribbons in the horse department, they have had on several occasions Dr. Greensides (formerly of Guelph, Ont.), and his judging has given the very best satisfaction to the exhibitors generally; while to award the honors in cattle, sheep, and pigs, they have had such men as Prof. Shaw (formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, but now of the Minnesota School of Agriculture), Prof. Craig (of the Wisconsin College), and Mr. Herbert Wright (of Guelph, Ont.), and it is needless to add that they performed their duties in an impartial and thorough manner. At the Exhibition in September last, Mr. Wright awarded the honors in 328 entries of cattle, 319 entries of sheep, and 105 entries of pigs, and the small amount of discontent expressed by the exhibitors and parties outside the ring is proof positive that Mr. Wright is a judge of live stock of no mean order, and that the directors made no mistake in engaging him to act in that capacity.

W. CLARK, P. E. Island.

"Mr. George B. King, in *Psyche*, a well-known entomological journal, asserts that insects freeze solid during the winter and thaw out when warm weather comes. This surely has never been demonstrated," observes *Mechan's Monthly*. "If once the power of evolving heat is lost, life goes with it. At least this is a great principle in biology. There are liquids which do not freeze under a low temperature, and these possibly enter into the insect organism."



HALF-BRED PRIZE-WINNERS AT SMITHFIELD.