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of his stock. Durham, who had a number of newly-imported stuff, some Canadian-bred and some good things, was considered by the breeders present to have got higher marks in several cases than his entries on their merits entitled him to, notably in the first section shown, that of aged boars, in which Wilson, in his Willow Lodge Leader, showed a hog of exceptional excellence of conformation, smoothness and quality, standing up well on his toes, with the best of bone and flesh, and walking off briskly, one of the best of the approved type ever seen here in the history of the show, but he was placed second to a fat-backed hog of Durham's, gone off his legs, and waddling rather than walking. Durham was first in senior yearling boars, and Wilson second; while in junior yearlings, Wilson was first, with a smooth, lengthy, good type hog, and Teasdale second, with another of the same description, but younger, a very useful and typical young boar. Durham was third. For boars over 6 months and under 12, Wilson won worthily first and second, and Durham third. In boars under 6 months, Teasdale showed an uncommonly good lot of pigs, lengthy, smooth, strong, well-fleshed backs, and standing on good feet, and should have had all the prizes in the section, but was granted only first and second, Durham getting third. In aged sows, Durham was awarded all the prizes, showing a couple of very good ones. In senior yearling sows Wilson was strong, and could not be denied first and third place, Durham getting second. In junior yearling sows, Durham was placed first and second, but not without protest, as Wilson had here a sow of high merit, which it was thought might well have headed the list. In sows over 6 and under 12 months, Durham was again first and second, showing one very excellent sow of fine type. In sows under six months, Teasdale scored first and second, with beautiful specimens of the most approved stamp, and Wilson third with a capital entry. For the best boar and two sows any age, Durham was first and third, and Wilson second. For four pigs under 6 months, the get of one boar, the produce bred by exhibitor, Teasdale was first and Durham second; and for four pigs, produce of one sow, and bred by the exhibitor, Teasdale was again first and Durham second. The sweepstakes for best boar and for best sow, any age, went to Durham's entries, but had Wilson's aged boar received his due in his class he should have been champion, and it was also clear that Wilson's senior yearling sow should have had sweepstakes. The class was judged by Geo. Green, Fairview, and H. G. Clark, Norval.

YORKSHIRES were admirably represented by selections from the four noted herds of D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove; Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, and James Wilson & Sons, Fergus. Though the entries were less numerous than on some former occasions, probably never has a more uniformly meritorious exhibit of the breed been made at Toronto, quality being written in large characters throughout the class; and the hogs were brought out in good condition, standing well on their feet, with smooth, clean skin, and evidencing good management in their preparation for the show-yard. What we regard as an improvement was noticeable in the entries being generally inclined to medium length, rather than the extreme length at which many breeders were aiming a few years ago. Length of sides is all right in a bacon hog, but if it is obtained at the sacrifice of strength and covering of back and profitable feeding qualities, it is gained at too great a cost. The judges, Thos. Teasdale and J. C. Nichol, Hubrey, evidently aimed to make their awards according to the standard of the breed as to bacon type, and gave general satisfaction, though not escaping adverse criticism in some few cases, notably in the aged sow section, where Featherston & Son showed a sow of exceptional merit, which might well have had second place, if not first. It was apparently a case of keeping too close to an extreme type, at the expense of strength and fleshing of back and spring of ribs. Platt & Son were out in strong force, and made a very strong showing, winning the first prize in all but two of the fifteen sections of the class, including the herd, produce groups and the sweepstakes for best boar and for best sow any age, and the majority of second awards as well. Featherston & Son showed some capital hogs in several sections, full of quality and character, winning first for sows under 6 months, and second and third for junior yearling sows, and for sow over 6 and under 12 months. Duck & Son, though not as strong as usual, on the whole made a very fair showing, winning second on aged boars, senior yearlings and boars under six months, with capital entries; also first on sow over 6 and under 12 months, with a choice specimen. Wilson & Sons had the second-prize sow over 6 and under 12 months old.

TAMWORTHS.—This class was well represented by the herds of Colwill Bros., Newcastle; A. C. Hallman, Breslau; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and Herbert German, St. George. The character of the entries was generally of a high order, showing strong, fleshy backs, well-sprung ribs, lengthy quarters, and a good class of feet and legs. The judges were J. C. Nichol and Thos. Teasdale. Colwill Bros. made a strong show, and won first and second on aged boars, first on boar over 6 and under 12 months, and senior yearling sow; second on senior yearling boar, second on senior yearling sow, the progeny of a sire and the produce of a sow, and sweepstakes for best boar any age. Douglas & Sons were out with good strings, and captured the majority of first prizes, including those for senior and junior yearling boars, and boar under six months; first for two-year-old sow, junior yearling sow, sows over 6 and under 12 months, first for herd, for progeny of

a sire, and sweepstakes for sow. Hallman, with the few entries he had, won first for produce of a sow, first for senior yearling boar. Mr. German, a new exhibitor, made a creditable exhibit, and came in for third prize in three sections.

In the class for other distinct breeds, in which Chester Whites, Essex, Poland-Chinas and Duroc Jerseys competed together, the exhibitors were D. DeCoursey, Bornholm, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, who showed Chesters of excellent type; Jos. Featherston & Son, with Essex; W. M. Smith, Scotland, Poland-Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, the majority of the first and second prizes going to DeCoursey and Wright for Chesters. The class was judged by Geo. Green and H. G. Clark.

EXPORT BACON HOGS were a capital class of typical baconers, in which the prizes all went to Yorkshires, D. C. Platt & Son winning first and third, R. F. Duck & Son second and fifth, and Jos. Featherston & Son fourth. The judges were Messrs. Teasdale and Nichol.

A Cheap Fly Repellent.

A correspondent in an American exchange says he tried putting red clover on his horses instead of branches or twigs of trees to keep the flies off, and, to his surprise, not a fly bothered his team. "Take common red clover in bloom," he says, "pull it fresh, and place it on the harness between the leather on the bridle and back-band, and anywhere you can put a piece of it, and you will be surprised to see how it keeps the flies away." It's cheap, and worth trying.

FARM.

Harvesting Hill Corn Where There is No Silo.

It is a great mistake to cut corn too early. At no stage of its growth does the corn plant store up nutriment more rapidly than during the last two weeks, and much of this valuable food material may be lost through undue haste. The much more common mistake, however, where corn is to be husked, is in delaying cutting too long. In the desire that the grain be thoroughly filled it is often left until the stalks have become woody and unpalatable, and consequently unpalatable. How often the complaint is heard, "I don't know what is the matter with my cornstalks this year; the cattle don't seem to care for them as they used to." There is no mystery about it—the corn was not cut soon enough. After the grain is firmly glazed it will fill perfectly, drawing sufficient nourishment for that purpose from the cob and stalk, and at that stage the stalks are much more nutritious and tasty, the cattle themselves being the judges. Cutting should be done, then, when the bulk of the ears are glazed, but before the leaves have lost their greenness or the husks have begun to get dry. If, as sometimes happens, a frost severe enough to wither the leaves visits us early, corn should be cut at once, as the food value of the leaves rapidly wastes, and even the grain deteriorates by being left standing longer.

Corn harvesters have now become so plentiful that if desired they can be engaged for corn-cutting purposes by almost anyone at so much per acre. But there is little advantage in their use, except that they lessen hand labor. Many of our largest and most successful corn-growers will have naught to do with them. The neatest job is done by using a heavy, short-handled hoe, made for the purpose by a blacksmith. With this implement cutting can be done at the surface of the ground, no stubs being left. The tool more commonly used, and the one lightest to handle is the ordinary sickle or hook. If the ears are to be husked, the corn should not be laid down upon the ground at all. The tops of four hills where the shock is to stand should be tied or twisted together, and the armfuls as they are cut carried and set up in the corners, care being taken to have an equal quantity in each corner. Some put a square of 64 hills, including the four around which the shock stands, to each shock, but if the crop is heavy 36 is sufficient. There is no better tie for the top of the shock than one of the stalks if the knot is made right, but binder twine is used by many.

Husking may begin in two weeks after cutting, and the stalks should then be tied up neatly in bundles of convenient size for feeding and re-shocked until dry enough to be hauled and stored in barn or stack. If it is intended that the crop shall be fed to stock unhusked, and it may be said here that the value of corn in this form is little understood, it being one of the most convenient, economical and healthful stock fodders known, the hills as they are cut—that is, if a binder is not used—should be laid down in bunches of proper size for a single feed for an animal—four to six hills is about right—and after one or two days' wilting these may be tied up and afterwards shocked snugly. In about six weeks it will be ready for hauling in. Shocks of corn on which there are ears should never be left standing in the fields during winter, as the waste of grain, not only from mice, but from crows who

have of late learned its value, is frightful. Such waste is sinful, but, sad to say, it is a sin that is very prevalent. Where there is no barn room corn fodder, even heavy with ears, may be kept perfectly by stacking on the flat around a pole firmly placed in the ground, if only the stacks are small enough in diameter. The removal of corn fodder from the ground in proper time has this added advantage, that it allows of the ground being plowed in the fall, as it ought to be, if plowed at all.

The selection of the very choicest ears for seed should not be neglected. It is so easily done at husking time, and involves so little labor afterwards in comparison to the benefits resulting from the practice, that it is strange that so many do neglect it. Where no husking is done, selection can be made before the corn is cut by going through the crop and cutting out the stalks on which are the best ears and shocking them by themselves. After the seed corn has been thoroughly dried behind or above the kitchen stove, it can be kept anywhere that mice will not get at it until needed for planting. T. B.

DAIRY.

The Dairy Exhibit at Toronto.

The dairy department is always one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Not only are the magnificent displays of cheese and butter great attractions themselves, but the buttermaking competitions may be said to have become really popular.

The cheese exhibit, although apparently smaller than last year in point of numbers, is, in reality, away ahead as regards the number of entries, for only one cheese is required this year where two were called for last. Mr. Muir, of Ingersoll, Ont., judged the cheese, and pronounced the quality to be fine in every respect.

The judge of the butter sections, Mr. A. J. Brice, of Montreal, Que., did not find the quality of all the creamery butter what it should be, but all that gained prizes was first-class, and especially good was the dairy butter. There is evident improvement in this class year by year, which is very gratifying, seeing that the demand for local consumption is bound to increase as the population of the country increases.

The buttermaking competitions drew a crowded house every day, and were judged by Mr. H. Weston Parry, Compton, Que. These competitions are certainly of great educational value, and tend to elevate the dairy ideas of all who witness them. From the spectators' standpoint the question of who will finish first appeals most forcibly, but an examination of the score-card reveals the fact that only ten points are allowed for time, whereas neatness and cleanliness are given twenty points as the maximum. A city lady, noticing this fact, remarked: "Twenty points for cleanliness; that's good, for we have to eat the butter."

While the competitions were in progress demonstrations in milk and cream testing were given with the Babcock test by Mr. J. H. Scott, Culloden, Ont., who was succeeded by Mr. Frank Hern, Woodstock, Ont., during the last week of the exhibition.

As would be expected, the hand separator is represented by a large number of exhibits in the dairy building. We noticed the U. S. Separator Co., Bellows Fall, Vt., with five sizes of machines. This Company has warehouses at Hamilton, Ont., and Montreal, Que. Other separators represented were the Simplex, Brockville, Ont., five sizes; the National, manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co., Guelph, Ont., four sizes of hand machines; Magnet, Hamilton, Ont., with four different sizes; Empire, Toronto (branches in Winnipeg and Montreal), five sizes; Melotte, Montreal, Que., with eleven sizes; Oxford, manufactured at Durham, Ont.; and the Sharples, with six hand and two steam machines.

Mr. Henry Trull exhibited his 20th Century Churn, which he claims will churn at a lower temperature than any other churn. There are, however, none in actual use at present.

The creamery and dairy butter is kept in glass refrigerators which are cooled by means of an ammonia compressor by direct expansion. This machine is supplied by the Linde British Refrigerating Co., of Montreal, and does very efficient work under very disadvantageous conditions. A temperature of 40 degrees F. is constantly maintained, in spite of the refrigerator doors being opened frequently throughout the day.

DAIRY AWARDS.

CHEESE.—Best factory, colored, June and July make—1, J. W. Claridge, Glen Huron, Ont., 94½ points; 2, T. E. Whattam, Picton, Ont., 93½ points; 3, J. S. Isard, Paisley, Ont., 93 points; 4, J. R. Ross, Woodstock, Ont., 92½ points.

Factory, white, June and July cheese—1, Parlano Christie, Woodstock, Ont., 94 points; 2, Walter Hamilton, Listowel, Ont., 93½ points; 3, Geo. McKenzie, Ingersoll, Ont., 93 points; 4, Jas. L. Thompson, Hawkesville, Ont., 92½ points.

Factory, colored, August make—1, Miss Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont., 96½ points; 2, J. A. Mitchell, Pic-