

and he has to pay \$4 per year for it already. By the way, what is this \$4 for, or what becomes of it?

York Co., Ont.

[Note.—Without disputing the justifiable criticism of certain prevalent road-making and road-destroying practices, we rise to observe that the suggestion to tax farmers (who build the roads) for keeping horses, while exempting autoists, who in most cases pay practically nothing towards the upkeep of the rural highways, although inflicting immense loss, as previously explained, is the most consummate piece of "nerve" yet exhibited in this discussion. What do our readers think of it. For the present, suffice to add that automobile traffic has been one of the greatest dampeners of good-roads enthusiasm in country districts.—Editor.]

Best way of Distributing Silage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Reading in your paper of August 10th about "How to Finish Silo-filling," by John M. Houldershaw, of Simcoe Co., I see he gives his idea about distributing corn in the silo with a three-sided trough. This is good. However, we tried different ways. One was with a box at the top, where the blower empties in, and then a long bag from the box down to the silo; as the silo fills up, the bag is folded up. But our last invention, which we believe is hard to beat, is as follows: We have a big tin, or some strong, galvanized elbow, where the blower empties in, and then pipes all the way down in the silo. Have the pipes about 2½ or 3 feet long, and then connected with straps. As the silo fills, the pieces are unbuckled. In this way the corn is all kept together, and, to our surprise, when first tried, we found that one man walking around with this pipe would put it in better and far more pressed than three or four men; the force comes right from the cutting box. It is nice and clean in the silo. In years gone by, nobody wanted to go in the silo, and at present everybody wants to handle the pipes. Be careful to take the pieces of pipe off before it fills too close so as to check the wind from the blower. Also take care to leave a little space between the pipes from the blower and the big elbow. Have the inside pipes an inch or two larger than the outside.

Waterloo Co., Ont. EMANUEL M. BOWMAN.

Dairy Division Represented at the Fairs.

In view of the many inquiries last year, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner has arranged for a representative of the Dairy Division to be at the Toronto Exhibition again this year to give information regarding cow-testing to dairy farmers and factory proprietors. Assistance will be given both to the individual dairymen, and to any maker who wishes to organize a cow-testing association.

Anyone desirous of constructing a cool-curing room for cheese, or building a cheese factory or creamery, will be able to obtain useful suggestions from the plans displayed at the booth in the Dairy Division.

Officials of the Dairy Division will also conduct dairy tests, or milking competitions, at the fall fairs to be held at Woodstock and Perth, Ont.; Brombe and Sherbrooke, Que. Awards will be based on the weight of milk, butter-fat, and solids not fat, produced.

C. F. W.

GOSSIP.

FIFTY HIGH-CLASS PERCHERONS LATELY LANDED.

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., whose reputation as an importer of high-class horses is second to none on either side of the line, has lately landed at his commodious stables, at Weston, the largest shipment of Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, ever landed in Canada. All told, there are fifty head, about equally divided, twenty-five stallions, and the same number of mares and fillies. Two of the mares have foals at foot, the youngsters standing the long journey as well as the older ones. Before sailing for France, Mr. Hogate said he would bring over a shipment of the best he could buy, and he has surely made good, as there are a number of noted prize-winners in the lot, some of them unbeaten, and one filly that has four

diplomas to her credit, representing as many championships, horses that will finish up to 2,300 lbs. or over, mares and fillies that will finish up to the ton, 1,500 lbs. and over now, in moderate condition, as two-year-olds, and with this great size is coupled the hard, flat, flinty kind of bone, the well-sprung ankles, and the big, wide feet, stylish tops, snappy action, and many of them with abundance of draft character, a splendid lot of horses, a credit alike to the man that selected them, the country that bred them and the country to which they have come. We shall not attempt much individualizing owing to there being so many and so uniform a standard, but those mentioned will be designated by their hoof numbers, as the pedigrees had not arrived from Ottawa at the time of our visit. Prominent among the stallions is No. 15, a dark gray four-year-old, a horse of superb quality, remark-

ably smooth and thick; a great show horse. No. 13 is a gray three-year-old, of elephant size and character from his heels up. He will make up to 2,300 or 2,400 lbs., and with it all has the long-wearing kind of underpinning. He is a remarkable colt. No. 7 is a black three-year-old that has won many prizes. He has size, quality and character in abundance. No. 16 is another very big three-year-old, gray. He will go over the ton when finished, and has the Canadian's ideal of underpinning. These are representative of the entire lot. In the matter of age, two are four-year-olds, and the balance all three-year-olds. In color, they are pretty well divided in number of grays and blacks. The mares and fillies, like the stallions, are all grays and blacks, ranging in age from one to seven years. No. 10 is a gray, seven years of age, a mare of superb draft type and quality of underpinning. She has been shown a great number of times, and was never below the top. She has a big, nice horse colt at foot. There is only one yearling filly in the lot, and she is a

daughter of this mare. She is a black, with the size and quality one would expect to see in the daughter of so noted a mare. No. 9 is a gray five-year-old, with big size, and a remarkably stylish top. When conditioned, she will certainly make a great show mare. No. 12 is a beautiful dapple-gray five-year-old, a very thick, heavy mare, high-class in draft type and quality. She has an exceptionally choice horse colt at foot. No. 3 is a black two-year-old, with quality all over. She was never beaten, and has won four championships. No. 14 is a black two-year-old, a winner many times, with great size. She should make the ton when developed. Another very big filly that should reach a ton is a gray two-year-old; a right good one. Several exceptionally well-matched teams can be selected from the lot, either in grays or blacks. The majority of them are two-year-olds, and all are supposed to be in foal; many of them certainly are. Parties interested would do well to look up Mr. Hogate's exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions.

Ontario Fall Fair Dates.

For some reason or other, the list of Ontario fall-fair dates, issued annually from the office of the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, always proves more or less incomplete, and otherwise subject to revision. At all events, after the publication of this list, we never fail to receive several post cards from secretaries asking that their dates be corrected or added to the list. We had intended not to publish a supplementary list this year, and had replied to that effect in several instances. However, upon receipt of several additional dates from secretaries, as well as the following list of changes and additions from the Superintendent's office, we concluded there was no escape.

Changes and additions to list of fall fairs, 1911; list sent out from Toronto with explanation that election day had necessitated several changes:

Alexandria	Sept. 26, 27
Beeton	Oct. 10, 11
Burk's Falls	Sept. 28, 29
Cobourg	Sept. 22, 23
Desford	Sept. 27, 28
Goderich	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Kincardine	Sept. 19, 20
Lansdowne	Sept. 19, 20
Oakville	Sept. 28, 29
Parry Sound	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Pictou	Sept. 27, 28
Port Carling	Sept. 26
Renfrew	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Rockwood	Oct. 5, 6
Sault Ste. Marie	Sept. 27, 28, 29
Vankleek Hill	Sept. 22, 23
Victoria Road	Sept. 19, 20
Williamstown	Sept. 19, 20
Woodstock	Oct. 11, 12, 13

Additional supplementary list compiled from advices received by "The Farmer's Advocate":

Ailsa Craig	Sept. 26, 27
Port Hope	Sept. 26, 27
Simcoe (correction)	Oct. 17, 19
Stratford (correction)	Sept. 13, 14

[Note.—This supplementary list may still lack two or three dates received and discarded before it was decided to publish a further list.

Must enter at Quarantine Stations

Ministerial Order No. 40, issued from Ottawa July 20th, 1911, signed by A. L. Jarvis, acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, orders that all sheep imported to Canada from the United States for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be admitted only at quarantine, and not at inspection stations.

1. Such sheep, unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been twice dipped in one of the preparations approved by the said Bureau, shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days.

2. During such period of quarantine, if the inspector has reason to believe, or suspect, that they are affected with, or have been exposed to, the infection of sheep scab, he may order them to be twice dipped, at the expense of the owner or importer, at an interval of not less than ten nor more than fifteen days, in a dip officially authorized by this Department for such purpose.

3. Sheep imported for immediate slaughter shall be inspected, and, if found healthy, may be permitted to proceed to destination, but all such sheep shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the inspectors of this Department, who shall have full power to deal with them in such manner as will effectually prevent their being

brought, prior to slaughter, into direct or indirect contact with any Canadian sheep.

4. Inspectors may, under the authority of this order, take such steps, not inconsistent with the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, or the regulations made thereunder, as may appear to them necessary or advisable in order to prevent the possibility of spreading the infection of sheep scab.

Fruit Crop Report.

The Fruit Crop Report, issued by the Fruit Division at Ottawa on August 15th, 1911, states that all the fruit-growing sections of Eastern Canada have experienced hot, dry weather since the last report was issued. Heat and drouth are reported over most of Ontario, and Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton have had their fruit crop injured by high winds, while a terrific wind and hail storm did incalculable damage in Lincoln County, covering a section some twenty miles long and two miles wide, extending from Winona to Jordan.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have suffered some from drouth, and the weather has been hot and dry in Nova Scotia, although no harm seems to have resulted to the apple crop. High winds have caused some damage in these Provinces, also.

The prospects in commercial apple orchards have not changed to any great extent since July, although all varieties are reported to be maturing about ten days earlier than usual.

The counties north of Lake Erie report the crop somewhat injured, with a high percentage of No. 1 stock.

The Lake Huron and inland counties will have even a lighter crop than was anticipated, but the cared-for orchards have about half a crop of clean fruit.

The Lake Ontario counties have prospects of a medium crop. Wind has reduced the crop considerably, and evaporators are doing a big business in fallen fruit. Rain is badly needed.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys report a fairly good crop of early varieties, while New Brunswick and North-eastern Quebec show little change, with a good crop of fall and a fair crop of winter fruit.

Nova Scotia has a bumper crop of large apples free from scab and codling worm, and conditions are excellent.

Prince Edward Island has a good crop of fall fruit, with a medium crop of winter fruit, which is small, owing to drouth.

British Columbia has only a fair to medium crop of good-quality fruit.

Pears promise a medium crop, while the plum crop has improved slightly in Ontario, although the hail has injured it in a few localities. Peaches will be a fair crop. Early Crawfords will be light, but Smock and Elberta will be good. Yellows and little peach are prevalent. Grapes promise a full crop.

The foreign crop prospects are fair. England has a fair apple crop, Ireland and Germany a light crop, and France, Italy and Holland good crops, with the United States reporting a normal crop.

Insect pests have not been prevalent in Canada this year. Aphids and caterpillars are reported in a few instances, and a little San Jose scale in unsprayed orchards, but, owing to the increased attention which has been given spraying, the conditions have been good. Fungous diseases are also very scarce.

Good prices have been the rule for tomatoes and small fruits, and buyers are offering from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per barrel for apples on the trees in Ontario. The prospects for foreign markets are good, but inferior fruit is not wanted.