

**PAGES
MISSING**

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

VOL. XXXIII

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER 1, 1898.

No. 463.

EDITORIAL.

Persons contemplating the erection or equipment of creameries should devote careful study to the illustrated article on this subject by Mr. Sleight-holm in our Dairy department.

The annual consumption of wheat in Great Britain now amounts to 240,000,000 bushels per year, and is increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 bushels per year. Only 25 per cent. of the supply is grown at home, the rest being imported.

A Manitoba reader, referring to the article on breeds of poultry for the farm, by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, in our Sept. 1st issue, writes: "I think the illustrated article on poultry very good indeed, and it reads like good common sense. I trust you can get some equally good matter from the same source."

The humble hen is coming to the front, and it will soon be a tussle between "Biddy" and the bacon pig for first place in the esteem of a good many Canadian farmers. Mr. Benj. Higgins, the Canadian representative at London, Ont., of the well-known English importing house, Thos. Robinson & Co., told the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a few days ago that their exports of Canadian eggs to England this year would be four or five times greater than last year, when they sent over 350,000 dozens, as against 50,000 dozens in 1896, when they started business. "The fact of the matter is," he said, "we cannot get enough eggs, and farmers and farmers' wives will have to pay more attention to that branch of their business. Money in it! There certainly should be when small birds like these," said he, pointing to a pair of grade Plymouth Rock broilers that would weigh only about 3½ pounds each, "sell readily here at 50 cents, and 4-pound pairs at 65 cents, while eggs are bringing 15 cents per dozen."

We have good reason for believing that the Western Ontario Fair Board are anxious to introduce any real advance that they recognize, and which falls within their power. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, some provision should be made to have the judging of horses on the line done where visitors can witness it while in operation. It cannot but be considered a much-behind-the-times method to prevent all except attendants and a few who wear badges from coming near the animals in competition. What we would suggest is that two or more judging rings be constructed within the large ring if the space northward from the carriage building cannot be used. Have these numbered or marked in some way to indicate the class of horses to be shown in them. And just here a leaf might well be taken from the Ottawa Fair management's book, by stopping all judging before 1 o'clock. Up to this time the gates should be thrown open to all who wish to enter, who could follow the judges in their work, and thus reap one of the greatest advantages for which live stock exhibitions are intended.

Export Trade and the Stock-raiser.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, through his statement to a representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, extends a most encouraging message to Canadian farmers as a result of his late visit to Great Britain. He found that Canadian agricultural products are growing in popularity all over the British Isles, and it is satisfactory to know that this favor is grounded upon intrinsic merit. There is practically no limit to the possible expansion of our butter and bacon trade, and there is a fine opening for a profitable poultry business. Mr. Fisher is disposed to en-

courage some experimental work in fattening poultry by the plan quite common at points in England and on the Continent, of confining and crowding the birds with feed for a few weeks—finishing them at high pressure, as it were. He found no prospect of an early removal of the British embargo against Canadian cattle, but confirms the view which the ADVOCATE has steadily taken, that even under existing conditions the trade in live fat cattle can be successfully prosecuted, and it would be folly either to neglect any measures in regard to transportation, etc., that will tend to improve it, or for the Government to rush into the dressed-meat trade on its own account. The latter is growing up now through private enterprise, and, as the Minister points out, will undoubtedly utilize a large class of fattened animals in the near future. The Government will make a mistake if it does not see that such transportation facilities are provided and maintained as will preserve both strings for the bow of the Canadian stockman. We would also throw out a word of caution to the Government on behalf of the individual feeders who go across the Atlantic with their own stock. These men must have fair play in regard to space and rates and not be frozen out by the big dealers.

Our Wheat and Flour in Britain.

The following is an extract from an interview with Prof. Robertson while in great Britain recently: "Canadian wheat has an excellent reputation; but I fear that there is a good deal of truth in the allegation made by farmers, particularly in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, that the best qualities of Canadian wheat are degraded in transit through the United States, and are used to grade up inferior wheat before it is delivered to the British millers. It would be of undoubted advantage to Canadian wheat growers if the bulk of the wheat crop could be handled through Canadian channels. Not only would the profits which arise from transportation be a direct source of revenue to Canadians, but the matchless quality of our wheat for breadmaking, if kept unmixed with lower grades, would soon win a more decided preference and a relative advance in price. "I found Canadian flour steadily gaining ground as flour from which bakers can make not only the best quality of bread but, also the largest quantity per barrel. The flour milling interest in Canada is intimately connected with agriculture and is a very important one. There are not less than 2,500 mills, employing over 6,000 men, and the yearly output from them is estimated at over \$50,000,000. Of course, that depends a great deal upon the value of wheat per bushel and of the flour per barrel. If the largest part of the wheat available for export could be ground into flour before it is exported from Canada there would be decided advantage in leaving the bran and shorts in our country to be fed to herds of cattle and pigs. In that case also there would be less liability of any mixing which would lower the grade and prevent the Canadian product from receiving credit for its own quality."

It would seem from the above that the Professor, while investigating the wheat question right on the ground, finds good reason for the commonly entertained opinion of Western producers that our high grades of superior hard wheat are degraded before reaching the British markets. The Professor infers that the degrading is done while the wheat is in transit through United States territory, and on that score argues in favor of an all-Canadian route. It is not necessary to look to American sources for the cause of the degrading of our wheat; some of our own dealers are just as capable to make the most out of their opportunities as are the smartest of our American cousins. Under our Western grading system wheat is constantly undergoing mixing from the time it leaves the threshing machine. Each successive owner endeavors to make the grade carry all it will of inferior wheat. A hundred bushels of No. 1 hard may be enough above grade to carry fifty bushels of No. 2 hard and still stand grade. Every grade being skimmed down as low as possible so long as it passes

inspection, always being degraded. Doctoring the grades is as much a science with the grain dealer as the blending of teas with the tea merchant.

The Canadian High Commissioner in England recently sent out samples to the leading millers there and requested opinions as to the milling qualities of the various samples. One hundred and seventy-one replies were received, and the general tenor of these replies goes to show Manitoba No. 1 hard is very highly thought of, being especially useful for mixing with other wheats to add strength to the flour. Some replies claim it is indispensable for this purpose. Some hint at the difficulty of obtaining deliveries equal to sample. The following extract from a recent issue of the Toronto Globe is of interest, showing that Canadian wheat equals the best imported into Britain, but it also alleges that our wheat contains slightly more "impurities" than Duluth wheat. This seems strange in view of the high standard of our grades and our elaborate system of cleaning elevators. Are our cleaners not as good as those handling Duluth wheat, or is it the mixing and degrading process getting in its work? The extract reads:

"One of the appendices to the British Parliamentary report on national wheat stores is a table prepared by Mr. Thomas Birks, and originally published in *Milling*, on the distinctive qualities of various kinds of wheat. Mr. Birks is a miller, a registered teacher of flour milling to the City of London Guilds, and chief milling expert to the firm of Thomas Robinson & Son, Roobdale, and this table is the result of twenty years' experience of handling and milling all kinds of wheat. Before giving his valuation of Canadian wheat we ought to refer to his standard of comparison. He believes that the best English wheat is superior to all others, at least in flavor. It is described in this way: Color, very fine; strength, moderate; flavor, excellent; 'the finest whites in good seasons yield flour of unequalled color and texture.' Then he says of white Canadian (winter) wheat that it is 'similar to fine white English in yield of flour and bread'; color, good; strength, medium; flavor, sweet. The impurities, which consist of buckwheat, cockle and round seeds, are quoted two to four, those of the best English wheat being one to two. "Manitoba wheat is described as 'similar to Duluth, good when free from frost.' Duluth is described as 'the most valuable red wheat imported; yields a fine white flour and a strong high loaf of exceptional texture and quality.' Manitoba and Duluth possess the following qualities in common: Color, good; strength, high; flavor, sweet. The yield of Duluth is given as 70 to 74, white Canadian the same, Manitoba 66 to 72. Impurities: Manitoba, 3 to 6; Duluth, 2 to 4."

Meddling with Private Enterprise.

As this journal has always contended, the less governments meddle with private enterprise the better. This seems particularly true in agricultural matters. It may suit officials who are fattening at the public crib, or contract hunters, but the taxpayer is bled, and ten chances to one his interests are sacrificed. Last year the New Brunswick Government had an unfortunate experience, importing for the people a lot of inferior breeding stock, and our Maritime correspondent, "Agricola," shows elsewhere that they have disastrously repeated the blunder by going into the free distribution of seed wheat, the ill results of which will likely last for some years. His letter is well worth perusal, though it is not the first government seed grain bungling we have seen in Canada. The feverish anxiety to be "doing something for the farmer" has simply become a political fad, used as a "pull" on the public chest. Men of independent spirit resent this pap-feeding process, and the sooner governments and officials in other Provinces realize it and take warning, the better for them. The farmers of Canada are neither children nor meddants.

By direction of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, some investigations are to be made into the cause of "soft bacon," reported by several of the packers this season.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, OTTAWA, AND WINDSOR, MONTREAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Fitzalan House,
Strand, London, W. C., England.

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.
2. It is impartial and independent of all classes or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.15 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, £s. or £1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
4. ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. DISCONTINUANCES—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.
6. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
7. THE LAW is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
8. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.
9. ALWAYS GIVE THE NAME of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.
10. THE DATE OF YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
11. SUBSCRIBERS failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.
12. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Stocks or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

Natural Gas on the Farm.

Wonders are never ceasing! The succinct and interesting letter from Kent Co. (Ont.), published in another column (Dairy department), is a revelation as to the various uses to which natural gas can be put on the farm in those districts—of which there are several in Canada—where this product is available. Not only is it used for house heating, cooking and lighting, doing away with the need for ordinary fuel, coal oil, manufactured gas, or electric light, and the ingenious farmer attaches a whistle to the pipe through which the gas rushes up from the bowels of the earth to call his men to dinner, thus saving the lungs of the housewife, but he connects it with his churn for buttermaking, as described by our correspondent. Elbow grease is no more needed; the crank and the dash have passed away.

Hon. Sydney Fisher Interviewed.

HIS VISIT TO BRITAIN—NO PROSPECT OF EMBARGO REMOVAL—DRESSED MEAT AND FAT CATTLE—CANADIAN PRODUCTS POPULAR—DENMARK DOWNED.

A representative of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE had an interesting interview with Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who has just returned to Ottawa from a visit to Great Britain, where he went with the object of promoting the interests of the farming industry of Canada.

"There is no prospect of the early removal of the

EMBARGO ON OUR LIVE STOCK

imposed by the British authorities," said Hon. Mr. Fisher. "Everybody that I saw with reference to the matter told me that there was no possible means of removing the prohibition at the present time. Even the leading people of Dundee, with whom I had a conference, expressed the conviction that the admission of Canadian live stock, as formerly, could not be looked for in the near future, though in that district they were strongly in favor of admitting our cattle without restriction. The consensus of opinion was that nothing would be gained by a present agitation in Canada in favor of the removal of the embargo. I found ample ground for the conviction that there is room in Great Britain for a large extension of

THE DRESSED MEAT TRADE,

as well as the trade in live stock. I do not desire to belittle either branch of the industry. The live cattle trade, though handicapped by the regulation requiring compulsory slaughter within ten days after landing, can still be carried on successfully. But there is a class of smaller animals which can be fed to a high point of excellence, and sent over in the carcass when the proper arrangements for sale have been made. The large bullock can probably be sent over at present to better advantage

alive. I have completed no definite arrangements for the handling or disposing of Canadian agricultural products; but I have obtained a good deal of information which is at the disposal of the Canadian farmers and dealers in agricultural, dairy and other products, and which I hope will facilitate trade in these articles with the mother country. I devoted much attention to the British dealers in those products which we can profitably supply. I took over a pretty extensive list of men in Canada, engaged in the produce trade, to whom the British business men could write. That list was not complete, but Professor Robertson and I took every means that could be thought of to obtain names of reliable dealers, applying to boards of trade and the various associations throughout the country. Copies of that list we left in the hands of the numerous commercial organizations in Great Britain, and we told those whom we met in public meetings which we addressed that the list was available for them. I also tried to get as many of the names of reliable dealers in produce in Great Britain, to be placed in the hands of our people in Canada, so that when we are applied to we can aid those interested in getting a connection with these British firms.

"CANADIAN PRODUCTS POPULAR IN BRITAIN.

"I have thought, and my experience while I was in England confirmed me in my belief, that it is better for us to utilize the existing channels of communication and trade than to endeavor to start rivals, who would have a very uphill road to travel for some time. To pass over those who have been pioneers in the business would be expensive, and might lead to many failures before success was achieved. Canadian products are growing in favor all over Great Britain and Ireland. Within recent years the attention of the public has been so largely and so favorably called to the Dominion that British dealers deem it a popular expedient to attract attention to mark their goods 'Canadian.' While some of the older firms, less disposed to adopt advanced methods, may sell certain classes of Canadian products as 'British,' appealing to the old insular prejudice, many say frankly that they would just as soon mark an article 'Canadian' as 'British' for the purpose of attracting attention, and they back up their words with action, to the decided advantage of this country. We are destined, I think, to

VASTLY INCREASE OUR EXPORTS OF BUTTER

to Great Britain. Canadian butter has obtained a better reputation than it has ever enjoyed on the other side of the Atlantic, and many English dealers congratulated me on the improved quality of the butter we now ship. This result, I am satisfied, has been brought about almost entirely by the system of cold storage transportation which has recently been established. As a matter of fact, the butter we have been exporting recently is very little better in quality than it was two years ago, but it reaches the English market in better condition. I was glad to see it quoted, in a number of instances, in English shops, at the same price as best Danish. It has not generally quite reached that very high level yet, however. I am hopeful that, with the co-operation of all parties interested, it will vastly increase its hold on the British consumer.

"There is almost unlimited room for the expansion of

THE CANADIAN BACON TRADE

on the lines which our best curing establishments have been working for the last year or so. One large dealer in the British metropolis expressed himself to me as having fought out the battle between Canadian and Danish bacon, and having downed the Danes in that which they most excelled. I can certainly say that the best Canadian bacon is on a level with the best Danish to-day. There is also an opening for

A PROFITABLE POULTRY TRADE,

but we must learn to feed our poultry as we feed our steers and swine. The ordinary chicken caught in the barnyard, having foraged for its living all its days, is not fit for the English market. A few weeks of confinement and proper feeding is necessary, and from my observation of the French and English practice, I was thoroughly convinced that the system is an extremely profitable one to the poultry raiser. I found the dealers in Great Britain all spoke very highly of Canadian eggs, and there is a good demand for them when they are properly marketed, care being taken to send those of good size and strictly fresh. In growing and marketing all these products there is one cardinal principle to be kept in view, and that is, the British market is glutted with medium and inferior stuff, but a good paying price can always be obtained for first quality goods.

"THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

"I found that no final arrangements could be made as to our exhibit in the Paris Exhibition of 1906 while I was there. The Imperial Exhibition has a committee to deal with the Colonial exhibits, and that committee has been negotiating with the French Exhibition Commission, and has met with very great difficulties, which were not by any means solved when I left London. The demands for space at the Exhibition are much greater than the space available, and the French-Spanish Exhibition Commission appeared to be perfectly indifferent as to whether the British Colonies should be represented at all or not. I trust, however, that a fair amount

of space will be available. The final answer regarding the matter will, no doubt, shortly be sent to me by Lord Strathcona of Mount Royal, who represents Canada on the Colonial Committee of the British Imperial Commission, and is chairman of that committee, and its representative on the Executive Committee of the Imperial Commission. Lord Strathcona, I am glad to say, looks well after the interests of the Dominion in Great Britain. He is pre-eminently fitted to occupy the position of High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain. His Lordship is most energetic in his endeavors to do everything he can to advance the interests of this country, and from the prestige he has attained in London, both in the financial and social world, he is able to do a great deal more for the Dominion than it would be in the power of the Dominion to accomplish."

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

What with holidays and pressure of other duties, a long time has elapsed since last I sent some notes to the ADVOCATE. The time which has intervened has been by no means uneventful; indeed it has been crowded with incident, and difficulty is experienced in making a selection which would be of interest to Canadian readers. The visit of Hon. Sidney Fisher, your Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. James W. Robertson, your vivacious Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, has been full of interest to many here. Mr. Fisher made good use of his time, and spared no pains in visiting everything and everybody likely to be of use to the rank and file of Canadian farmers. He was here about the same time as the buyers of pedigree stock, and heard their grievances. There is a great disinclination on the part of farmers in this country to adopt

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

as a final and certain diagnosis of tuberculosis. This arises from a variety of causes; possibly the chief of these is the somewhat haphazard way in which the test has sometimes been applied. In Canada your Government officials took hold of the question at once and never allowed it to get beyond their own control. Here our authorities left it alone—never giving the matter any consideration—with the result that every man became, as it were, a law unto himself. The test was being applied privately, and stock was being quietly disposed of at the auction marts which the exposé knew perfectly well had reacted to the test, while the auctioneer and the public remained in total ignorance of what had been done. Sometimes such cattle on reaching their new quarters have been again tested without effect, and farmers, hearing about this, conclude that the tuberculin test is of no account. What the upshot of the matter may be is not at present very clear. The most disappointing thing is that the Government is not doing anything to carry into effect the recommendations of their own Royal Commission. If they did this an important step in advance would be taken; but there is reason to fear that those at the helm of affairs are lukewarm.

The heat of the past few days or weeks has given rise to much comment. Seldom, indeed, is such heat known in September as we have experienced since the beginning of the month, and harvest work has been prosecuted under very trying circumstances. The extent to which the self-binding harvester is now in use of course reduces the amount of field labor, but the heat has been very trying to the horses. This season more harvesters are in use than ever, and

THE MASSY-HARRIS BINDER

seems to be the popular type. The Deering Pony Binder is also in growing use on hilly land, and the other types secure a large share of patronage. The state of the crops this year is calculated to increase the popularity of the self-binder. These crops generally are light, and the straw is standing well up, so that everywhere the mechanical system of reaping and binding is being received with increasing favor. One cannot view the transformation which has taken place in our harvest fields without regrets. All the poetry has gone out of it. Instead of a throng of men and maidens, we have an unwieldy-looking machine, a pair or, it may be, a trio of horses, their driver, and two men setting up the stooks. Doubtless there is, as of old time, the joy of harvest, but the expression of it in the crowded harvest-field is apparently gone forever. The nineteenth century is itself rapidly passing away, and one almost is glad to see its back, as no more ruthless destroyer of the poetry of existence has ever been witnessed. It is as true of agriculture as of anything else, that in it the nineteenth century has witnessed greater changes than have been witnessed in all the preceding centuries put together. How matters will stand at the close of the twentieth century it is not easy to forecast.

SALES OF PEDIGREE STOCK

have been very numerous during the past two months. All kinds—Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle; Clydesdale, Hackney, and Shire horses; and the great ram sales of all kinds of sheep—have taken place. The best of the Shorthorn sales was that at Pitlochry in Perthshire, where Mr. Donald Fisher had built up a splendid herd. It was dispersed on account of the expiry of the leases of

his farms, and with the growing infirmities of age, Mr. Fisher resolved to give up farming and stock breeding. He had a splendid sale, under Mr. Thornton's guidance, there being a very large attendance from all quarters. His 50 head made an average of £45 15s. 2d. each, a good many of the animals sold being calves. At a joint sale, held in Cumberland 23 Shorthorn bulls made an average price of £31 10s. apiece, and at other sales conducted by Mr. Thornton large numbers were making good prices. In one case 59 head made £21 18s. 6d.; 77 head made £23 5s. 9d.; and 87 head made £26 2d. The principal series of A.-A. sales begins ten days hence. One sale was held in Sussex a few weeks ago, when 47 head made £24 17s. Considering its distance from the home of the breed, this must be regarded as a very satisfactory result. The best trade has been found in the Hackney world. Numerous sales have been held both in England and Scotland, and in some cases extraordinary prices have been made. At Sir Walter Gilbey's sale 56 head made an average of £94 13s. 9d., and at other sales averages for large numbers of £57 8s. 10d. and £43 8s. 2d. have been recorded. The highest individual prices were made at the dispersion of Lord Londesborough's Hackneys in Yorkshire. The celebrated double champion mare Ophelia was sold for £805 15s.; her son, the beautiful horse Polonius, made the same money; her daughter, Miss Terry, a two-year-old filly, made £430 10s., and altogether Ophelia, her daughter and three sons realized £2,121, a figure probably without a parallel in the history of Hackneys. Other very high prices were made at this sale. Lady Steen, a daughter of Ganymede, made £315. Vanity, a ten-year-old brood mare, made £493 10s.; her daughter, Conceit, a two-year-old filly, by Polonius, came to Scotland at £172 10s.; and Creeping Kate, another noted mare, also came to Scotland, her price being £190 10s. A very important Hackney sale took place in Scotland ten days ago, when Mr. James McMeeken's noted Carnbooth stud was dispersed. The highest price recorded was 210 gu. for the great horse Prince Clam, one of the best bred Hackneys in existence. The average for 44 pedigree Hackneys, including 9 foals, was £51 11s. 10d. The foals were particularly pleasing, and nine of them made an average of £36 15s. A considerable number of Clydesdale horses have this season been exported, and a large number of horses are under hire for 1896, but so far only one sale by auction has taken place. This was at Kippendavie, when the surplus stock of Colonel Stirling's farm, to the number of 30 animals, were disposed of. The highest price was 111 gu., or £116 11s., realized for the beautiful three-year-old filly Doreen. The average of 30 animals was £48 16s. 2d. A very good yearling colt, named Field Marshal, was taken out at £89 5s. for Mr. McFarlane, Clinton, Ont.

Satisfactory as have been the prices realized for pedigree cattle and horses, they are not in it with the figures which have been paid for rams during the past fortnight. The ball was set rolling at Mr. Buttar's sale of Shropshire rams in Forfarshire. The Corston flock, as it is called, has rapidly been coming to the front, and at the Royal, Birmingham, in June, Mr. Buttar not only secured the breed championship for the best ram, but also first prize for the best group of five shearlings. Mr. Buttar's sale of rams was therefore looked forward to with great interest, and at the annual sale, which took place on 29th August, there was a very large attendance, and record prices were made. The Royal champion ram was first offered, and starting at 50 gu., he was keenly competed for until the hammer fell at 310 gu., or £325 10s., his buyer being Mr. R. P. Cooper, Shenstone. Another ram made 110 gu., and many were sold at double figures. The average price of 60 rams catalogued was £18 15s., an advance of about £5 per head on last year's average. The breeders of Blackface rams had a somewhat disappointing sale at the beginning of the season, but at Lanark and Perth high prices were recorded. Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck, got £200 for a shearling ram at Lanark, and Messrs. R. & J. Cadzow got £165 for another on the same day. The latter firm got £78 apiece of an average for five, and at Lanark for 21 sheep they made an average of £30 18s. 1d. Mr. Howatson, for 20 sheep, had £30 11s. 8d. At Perth, Mr. Howatson got an average of £19 12s. 6d. for 20, and Messrs. Cadzow an average of £15 10s. 8d. for 30. The Border Leicester men had their innings at Kelso on Friday last, when Lord Polwarth's famous flock at Mer-toun again topped the market, his average price for 20 shearling rams being £45 12s. 1d. Amongst his individual prices were £275, £130 (2), £100 (2), and several others at prices between £40 and £100. Another flock which made a very high average was that of Mr. Andrew Smith, Longniddry. He sold one sheep at £175, and his average was £27. Two west country flocks—those of Mr. Cross, of Knockdon, and Mr. Wallace, Auchencrain, both in Ayrshire—had good trade. Mr. Wallace sold 35 rams at the splendid average of £32 4s. The breeders of Border Leicesters have organized themselves into a society, and the secretary has now been appointed in Mr. Robert Wood, formerly in charge of Lord Dalhousie's fine flock at Panmure. His address continues to be Carnoustie, Forfarshire.

"SCOTLAND YET."

The Western Fair.

The spirit of competition seems to have gotten fairly a-hold of exhibition associations, and the "Western's" management is quite in the foremost ranks. Since the excellent new buildings were erected a couple of seasons ago necessary additions have been made and found to be along right lines. The "Silver Jubilee" was the most successful exhibition financially ever held in London, surpassing the receipts of 1897 by some \$4,000. There are yet a few needs in the grounds which deserve attention, and the most conspicuous ones, to our thinking, are a larger agricultural implement building and a more suitable place for showing horses on the line. Harnessed horses have all that is necessary on the very good race track, but one or two small horse rings should be constructed and put in level condition, and having a track of bare, roadlike surface, where the hoofs of the animals are not covered with grass and where their action can be shown.

As the following carefully written report shows, the exhibit of live stock was of high character throughout, and the management is to be commended on the success of the daily parade of prize animals (for which one hundred men were placed at the disposal of exhibitors), which was very much appreciated by all classes of visitors. The display in some branches, particularly poultry and dairy produce, should have been much greater, and the only means of securing that end is to increase the prizes offered. Specials can be worked up if gone about by representative men, and unless they are these classes will suffer more and more. We offer these remarks not in a fault-finding spirit, but as suggestions which we believe will commend themselves to those who have power to deal with the affairs in future. On the



IMPORTED JERSEY COW, CROCUS BUD, 1ST PRIZE AND DIPLOMA, WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, AND 2ND PRIZE AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL, 1896; THE PROPERTY OF THORN-CLIFFE STOOK FARM, TORONTO, ONT.

whole, the exhibition was an excellent one, but "onward" must continue to be the watchword, looking to and strengthening the weak points which assert their claim to notice year by year.

HORSES.

The horse exhibit was not large in all the classes, but the parade of prize animals had only to be seen once to draw one to the conclusion that many animals of very high quality had congregated. The roadster and carriage classes were as usual the heaviest, but the heavier sorts were to the top notch in point of quality. We were indeed pleased to find the excellent string of Clydesdales and two Hackneys present from the stud of D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, as well as Robt. Davies' consignment of Toronto winners. It is generally considered by those who understand the circumstances of Sorby's horses being sent home from Toronto that it was unnecessary and unjust to expel the entire exhibit because two or three were suffering from a mild form of distemper or a cold; and since Prof. Reid, V. S., of the Guelph Agricultural College, examined them, and allowed some fourteen to go to the "Western," it is a pretty clear case of over-caution or over something else on the part of the Industrial authorities. They appeared in capital form on this occasion, and together with the Thorncliffe lot and a few others made a very creditable display.

Clydesdales.—The aged stallion section would have been hard to surpass in any company, although just three entries were forward—all well-known horses. Old Grandeur was in prime form, as were indeed each of the others—his stable mate, Prince Charming, and Davies' King's Own. Grandeur is not only a great show horse, but his stock do him credit, and can be identified at sight for their clean limbs and substantial conformation. The old horse is particularly fresh on his legs, even for one much younger. King's Own needed no apology made for him even in this company. He held his Toronto position in 2nd place. The American-bred Lord Charming, by Prince Charming, is about as good as he can be as far as he goes, and he is a good getter, but for the showing more size would give him an advantage. Three-year-olds made the best show of that age for years at London. Five entries competed, and contained such noted

horses as Robert Davies' Border River, Henderson's Goldfinder II., and Prosperous, the last named by Maina of Airies, a prime, good, useful colt, imported last spring from Scotland. He is a wonderfully well-developed horse for his age, and possesses a grand set of underpinning. He has neither the style nor the beautiful springy action of Goldfinder II., but no one could find fault with him in these respects, as he is a big good one, and when he comes in every foot in its proper place. Goldfinder II. is in capital stud form, but not in high show fix. Notwithstanding the fact that he was well-nigh a model two-year-old, suggesting an early finish, he has grown wonderfully, still carrying his sweetness, and for action he can scarcely be beaten. He was placed 1st, Prosperous 2nd, and Border River 3rd. The last named was referred to in our Toronto report in last issue. He showed in his usual good form, but the judges, John McDermid, Lucknow; Dr. Blackell, V. S., Clinton; and Thos. Green, Dublin, preferred the more rangy type. The other two colts were Geo. Duffield's Prince Arthur, by Rakerfield, a solid-bodied, well-made chestnut, and J. W. Robinson's Bay Wallace 2nd, a strong colt, but a bit raw. Five two-year-olds, as good as were at Toronto, competed. Davies' Lyon MacGregor would have held his Toronto position in 1st place had he not given himself a bump which made him go a bit lame. The coveted award went to a newcomer in Horton & Innis' (Brucefield) Cairnbrogie Pride, a strong, compact fellow and a nice mover. He is a real Scot, having being imported last spring. Tom MacGregor was granted 2nd place, as he had a right to do. A colt, Glenlyon Chief, a bit more rangy, that showed by mistake in the Canadian class where he would have won 1st, was placed 3rd. He is owned by W. M. Faule, Manaway, Ont. What we considered one of the choicest entries in the class appeared in the yearling section—St. Patrick, by Prince Patrick and out of Miss Stanley, a percentage of World's Fair renown. He was shown by Messrs. Sorby. Just now he hasn't a plain or wrong thing about him. His countenance, neck, shoulders, back quarters, thighs, hams, pasterns and feet appear faultless, and he goes as he should. The best the judges could do for him, somehow, was to place him 2nd; but a good colt took away the red ticket—Robt. Davies' Prince of the Glen, by Prince of Quality and out of the grand old breeder and prize-winner, Edith. There was not a great deal of room between them as they stood in the ring, but we would have changed their places. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, had forward the remaining entry, a sweet bay son of Roslin, a colt if he had more size is not easy to fault.

Mares.—In the mature section shown with foals, Sorby's Sonnie Lass and Lady St. Clair and Davies' Edith competed. Sonnie Lass has quality to the heels, and showed in good form. She was placed 1st, Edith 2nd, and Lady St. Clair 3rd, while Edith's foal by Prince of Quality held his Toronto position of 1st place; Sonnie Lass's, by Grandeur, 2nd, and Lady St. Clair's 3rd. In three-year-old and two-year-old fillies Sorby's entries had no opposition. In the former the '97 Western Fair champion, Starlight, by Grandeur, won 1st, and Maggie 2nd. The only team shown was Sorby's Miss Stanley and Diana McKay, as fine a pair as one could find, and exceedingly well bred; the former by McKay, by MacGregor, by Darnley, and the latter by Stanley Gregor, by Darnley, and the latter by Stanley Prince, whose dam was by MacGregor. The sweepstakes mare of the breed was Sonnie Lass.

Heavy Draft Horses (Canadian-bred).—This class was not a heavy one, but contained a few very good animals, besides some that were quite ordinary. The mature stallion section had two in competition, Lieutenant Gordie, by Lord Lifton, and Sir Oliver, by Gipsy King; neither were deep, broad horses, but the former, shown by Robt. Almondson, Forest, was the better in that respect, and won 1st, also sweepstakes later in the day. The young stallion sections were light. John Esser, Exeter, won 1st on a two-year-old son of Roslin, a smooth, well-finished light bay, bred by S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll. Prouse won 1st on a yearling full brother to the above, followed by W. W. Fisher's (Beumiller) Lord of the Manor, a tidy but lighter sort. This section had five entries, some of which would do well gelded.

A useful lot of six brood mares competed. D. Loustak, of Ennotville, showed Lady Stella, a blocky, good mare that won 2nd in Toronto, and was also beaten here by a young, useful Bay Wallace mare bred by the late J. W. Robinson, and now owned by H. H. Sims, Thamesford. She has been shown here year after year, and always gets among the ticketed ones. She also won sweepstakes award on this occasion. W. Kent, of Youngville, had the 3rd mare—a plain but useful dam. Two-year-olds and yearlings were a creditable lot, Sorby and Horton & Innis supplying the best of them. The only pair shown in harness was a well-matched team owned by Dunceon McMillan, Thamesford; a showy team, with good bodies and limbs and plenty of spirit.

Agricultural Horses were judged by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont., who pronounced the class a fair one. The entries were mostly of Clydesdale grades, of nice type, and generally well brought out. Teams in harness were of useful type. The 1st was a pair of well-mated blacks, shown by Wm. Ray, of Ridgetown, and the 2nd were brown, shown by Wm. Ewen, Petrolia. Wm. Ray also showed a good brood mare, on which he won 1st, followed by a plainer one from the stud of R. Shaw-Wood, London. Three three-year-old geldings or fillies, two two-year-olds, two yearlings and two foals completed the list. A blocky, smooth gray gelding, shown by B. Mathews, won in 1st section. David Stirling in two-year-olds, D. Loustak in yearlings, and R. Shaw-Wood in foals. The general purpose class just called for team in harness, owned by Melbain an excellent span of bay full sisters, owned by Melbain Campbell, as like as could well be, and weighing about 1,400 pounds each. Alex Johnston, London, won 2nd here on a well-mated, useful pair.

Coach or Carriage Horses were shown together, and judged by Oliver Johnston, Clinton, and David Mulholland, Brucefield. The sections were well filled throughout, and

contained many good things. The aged stallion section had five well made, big fellows, two or three of which possessed right good carriage action. The Yorkshire Coach bred Standard Bridge Swill, shown by John Longfield, Crampton, won the 1st prize, also the sweepstakes award. Standing still he is a model coach horse, but he fails when in action. The 2nd horse, A. B. Wilson's Moss Rose, was considerably better in that respect, and was also of the proper stamp. The 3rd prize winner was the choice of the lot as a carriage stallion, as he possesses both the conformation and action needed in such a class, but he doesn't weigh as many pounds—we refer to the German Coach, Graf Bremer, owned by Jas. McCartney, Thamesford. He has often met stronger competition before, but never defeated. Alvin Parker, Sparta, showed a promising three-year-old; W. H. Guest, Ballymote, a nice two-year-old; and S. J. Prouse a good yearling. W. H. Guest also had forward a useful sort of brood mare, on which he won 1st in a section of three entries. J. W. Hackett, Birr, was 2nd, and Jno. W. Nicol, Ilderton, 3rd. The three-year-old gelding or filly section was an exceptionally good one. Eight entries competed, and were difficult to judge. A big, well-formed, high-acting chestnut son of Graf Bremer was placed 1st; a likely get of the trotting-bred Wilder Lee, shown by Wm. Berry, Brucefield, stood 2nd; and a finer, racy-looking chestnut son of the Standard-bred Grandeur 3rd, leaving some good things unplaced. The gets of the German Coach Salomen and Graf Bremer won 1st and 3rd respectively in the two-year-olds, and a broody chestnut get of Chester came between them. The harness carriage pairs, 16 hands and over, also contained German Coach blood, as the 1st prize team had one a first cross of that breed and mate by Dr. Tom (an English Coach horse), while the 2nd prize pair were both by Graf Bremer. The first are owned by P. Farrel, Woodstock, and a useful pair they are. Five useful entries competed in this section, and a good string in the smaller section, 15½ to 16 hands. The single carriage sections contained a valuable lot of some fourteen entries. The 1st prize one, owned by Adam Beck, London, is a big, trappy fellow, with fine limbs and a nice, spirited way of handling them.

Roadsters.—The roadster class always fills well in London, and contains standard-bred and non-standard stock. None of the former and less of the latter are being shown year by year, which is raising the quality in a marked degree. The mature stallion section is shown in harness, as it should be, so that unless a horse can show a fairly good clip he cannot win a prize. The competition was the keenest this year it has ever been, between such horses as Mont Bars (11½), Post Master (30), Palmetto (12½), Nutting King (17½), J. I. Case (25½), Prohibition (27½), Fraser (27½), and others. These are all recognized as high class animals, and most of them are closely connected with notable American trotting families. They, as well as the other harness sections, were judged by Oliver Johnston, Clinton, and David McIntosh, Brucefield, who took a long time to consider the first and important section. J. I. Case is no longer raced; in fact, he seldom wears shoes, but his pleasing appearance, strong, muscular quarters, and true natural trotting gait makes him a hard horse to beat, and he is withal a grand breeder, having sired many good ones. His place in the lead, as well as sweepstakes winner, was not disputed. Nutting King, a big, square-going chestnut, well up and showy, was the next choice, and the smaller, but perhaps more gamey, Fraser carried off the 3rd award. The younger stallion sections were light. J. C. Dietrich, Galt, won 1st on his Toronto winner, Prince Axland, by Axland, a good one in any company; and the 1st prize yearling was a get of J. I. Case. The sections shown to halt were judged by Dr. Blackall, V. S., Glenora. The gelding or filly sections were all well up to the mark, and contained a number that already show a deal of speed, besides being well bred and handsome. A racy chestnut shown by McClurg, Falkirk, won 1st in three-year-olds; a daughter of Gold Ring, owned by G. A. Routledge, M. D., 2nd; and a get of Axland, exhibited by Dietrich, 3rd, leaving out the 2nd prize Toronto winner, by Wisdom, a colt that should have been placed not lower than 2nd place here. The brood mares with foals numbered eight. The best was found to be a racy, beautiful Standard-bred, shown by H. McClurg. She is by Wildwood, and had a handsome foal that won 2nd. O. A. Coates, Bothwell, stood next with Jennie C, Case, also Standard-bred, and of the real road sort.

Pairs in harness had seven entries forward, most of which were able to show a fair bit of speed. J. C. Dietrich won 1st on the team which was placed 2nd in Toronto, beautifully matched, nice individuals, and rather free movers. A. W. Norton and A. E. Leslie won 2nd and 3rd. Single roadsters in harness put up quite a display, with some fifteen out of twenty entries forward. Dr. G. A. Routledge, Lambeth, always has a good horse; in fact, he has no use for any other sort. On this occasion he won 1st on a serviceable brown, of attractive appearance and rapid gait. Geo. Henty, St. Mary's, stood 2nd, and G. W. Kennedy, Ilderton, 3rd on a fine, upstanding brown mare, by Al Medium, that finally won the mare sweepstakes award.

Thoroughbreds were judged by J. C. Fyfe, V. S., Palmerston, who had a light task, as there were very few forward. O'Neil & Co.'s Gold Fox and W. G. Thompson's King Bob were alone in aged stallions. Neither of them are children and each has a good reputation. The former, a bright chestnut, has the advantage in size, and possesses a deal of breed character. He won in this section and for best stallion any age. King Bob is also of bredy type and was shown in creditable form. Old Norwegian was alone in the section for suitable sires of saddle stock. He is of a sort that should never get old, as there are too few like him. John Dymont, Orkney, showed the only two-year-old stallion, a thin, racy fellow that should gallop a good mile.

Hackneys were represented, but rather meagerly, by Jubilee Chief, Sorby's two-year-old Woodland's Performer, by Barthorpe Performer and out of Miss Baker, Miss Baker, and a couple of fillies. There was, of course, no competition, and, therefore, a light task for the appointed judge, T. B. Fuller, Guelph, but each individual could have faced a

strong front of opponents without fear of defeat. The old horse has done a very heavy season, but came out as usual in fresh condition.

High-Steppers were also few—three in number. O'Neil & Co. won 1st on a trappy brown gelding, Actor, by Nutburn; W. Collins won 2nd on a son of Luckall, also a nice horse; and Lefroy won 3rd on a sweet bay mare.

Saddle Classes were fairly well contested, and were judged by Mr. J. Murray, Toronto. Mr. Adam Beck's stables were well represented, which means that some well-schooled, good individuals were shown. He was the principal winner. The sections on the line contained some promising young things that should find a ready market as soon as they are ready.

CATTLE.

The show of cattle was well up to the average. As usual, a number of breeders had gone home, while a few had gone down to Quebec with their herds to exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition which was held in that ancient city during the same week as the Western Fair.

Shorthorns.—The competition nearly all through lay between Capt. Robson and J. & W. B. Watt. The judging, as a rule, followed in the lines of the Toronto decisions, but one reversal was made in the two-year-old heifer class, where Watt's 1st and 2nd prize heifers changed places, and the position of the same breeders' heifer calves was also changed. There were a few fresh exhibitors who showed some cattle and won their way into the prize list.

The three prizewinning aged bulls were here that were in Toronto, and stood in the same order, viz.: Robson's Moneyfuffel Lad, 1st; Nicholson's Indian Brave, 2nd; and Shier's Canada 3rd. Four two-year-olds were out. Watt's Riverside Stamp went to the head, followed by Fried's Lord Willison and Fairbairn's Dainty Davie. Jas. Rennie's yearling had competition here in T. Douglas' entry, but was a clear winner. Watt's two roan bull calves which won 1st and 5th honors for them in Toronto received the premier places here in a strong class of fourteen, with John Gibson's roan a good third. Moneyfuffel Lad had no difficulty in winning the sweepstakes for bulls. Robson's Louan of Browdale 2nd headed the line of aged cows, with Watt's Matchless 11th a strong 2nd. As in Toronto, Nicholson's 8th Leonore of Sylvan was given third place. Mysie's Rose, Capt. Robson's sweet white which captured the sweepstakes at the Toronto Industrial this year, accomplished the same feat here after winning 1st in the three-year-old section. The blue ticket for three-year-olds went to Nicholson's 9th Leonore of Sylvan, with a tidy cow of Fairbairn's 3rd. Watt won once more 1st and 2nd for both two-year-old and one-year-old heifers, Robson being 3rd in both cases. The latter's Lovely Lorne 2nd, however, beat Watt's dark and light roan heifer calves for pride of class. The herd prize properly went to Robson, that for four calves to Watt, while of the three specials offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, that for young herd under two years of age went to Watt; that for bull calf calved after February 1st, 1898, to a red belonging to W. Hogg & Son, Thamesford, whose competitor, a red, shown by Nicholson, was largely favored by the crowd; and that for heifer calf calved after February 1st, 1898, to Robson. Jas. Smith, Brantford, gave the ribbons, and gave very general satisfaction.

Herefords.—The three exhibitors who were at the Toronto Industrial came on here, viz.: H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.; The Stone Estate, Guelph; and A. Stone, Guelph. They were reinforced here by O'Neil, Southgate, who had a yearling bull, a yearling heifer, and a couple of bull calves. He won 2nd on his yearling bull, and 3rd on a bull calf. The awards as regards the other exhibitors went almost exactly as they did at Toronto, with the exception that the Stone Estate's yearling heifer went down from 2nd to 3rd place, and Smith's heifer went to 2nd from 3rd. The sweepstakes for females was again won by Smith's Spot 3rd, and that for bulls by his Amos of Ingleside. The judge in this class, as well as in the Polled Angus and Galloway classes, was Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood.

Polled Angus.—Jas. Bowman, Guelph, had taken his herd to Quebec, and so Walter Hall and W. Stewart & Sons were the only two of the exhibitors present who had fought the issue out at the Queen City. H. Jones, White Oak, however, and W. W. Fisher, Benmiller, contributed a few head and won a share of the prize money. Walter Hall was very successful, winning 1st with Lucretius for aged bulls, 1st for yearling bull, 1st, 2nd and 3rd for aged cows, 1st and 2nd for three-year-olds, 1st and 3rd for yearlings, the same prizes for calves, and 1st for herd, 1st for four calves, and the two dipomas for best bull and best female of any age. Messrs. Stewart won 1st on two-year-old bulls, 3rd for three-year-old cows, all three prizes for two-year-olds, and 2nd for heifer calves. Jones' winnings were 2nd for aged bulls, 1st for bull calves, and 2nd for yearling heifers. Fisher's two-year-old bull came in 2nd in that section.

Galloways.—John Sibbald's determination to take his herd down East left D. McCrae and A. M. & R. Shaw the chief "doddy" exhibitors, as T. Lloyd-Jones & Sons had only the three head, with two of which they were so successful at Toronto. The judging followed the Toronto decisions pretty closely, except that Messrs. Shaw's McCartney beat Lloyd-Jones' College Gambler for sweepstakes, and in the aged cow section McCrae's two entries took precedence of Shaw's. McCrae won the herd prize, and for best female of any age with Semiramis 29th. The prize for four calves also fell to his lot. Lloyd-Jones won 1st for yearling bulls and 2nd for yearling heifers.

Fai Cattle.—This class had a very nice representation, not so good as at Toronto, of course, where the prize money was larger and sections more numerous, but still it was well filled. Mat. Wilson, Fergus, scored 1st again with his fine white steer over two years old, with Leask's two entries 2nd and 3rd. Walter Hall won a well-deserved victory with his yearling Polled Angus steer, who beat two good ones shown by Oke and Leask. Section three was for heifers four years and under. Here Fried's heifer reversed the Toronto decision by beating Leask's twin heifer, who went down to 3rd place, M. Wilson winning 2nd with one of the pair he

showed in the section for pairs at Toronto. Leask's red steer calf once more beat Fried's red in the section for steer calves under one year.

Grade Cattle.—There were five sections for grades. In aged cows Leask's two roans were clear winners, with Oke's dark roan 3rd. Leask's two-year-olds were 1st and 3rd, with Fried's white in between. The 1st prize one was a grand heifer with a beautiful shoulder and back. Fried, Oke, and Leask was the order in the yearling section. Leask carried off both the red and blue ribbons for heifer calves with daughters of Moneyfuffel Lad, Oke coming 3rd. Sweepstakes for females went to Leask's two-year-old, as at the Industrial the week before.

Jerseys.—The strongest classes in the dairy breeds were found in the Jerseys and Ayrshires. Jerseys were judged by John Davis, Monroe, Mich., who made several sweeping changes in the decisions given at Toronto. Of those who exhibited there, B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, were absent, while Robert Davies, Toronto, had only forwarded his grand cow, Crocus Bud, and J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield, had only one yearling bull present. Among the exhibitors who were out were J. O'Brien, Mrs. Lawrence, Geo. Gaferney, and J. Trott, all of London West; P. H. Lawson, Niles-town; L. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; and J. Kenwood, Woodstock. Following the example of Toronto, herds were judged first, followed by aged cows and the balance of the female sections. We will follow the order of the prize list, however, in describing the class. R. B. Smith repeated his Toronto victory in the aged bull class, followed by J. Kenwood and P. H. Lawson. Hamner's two-year-old bull won in his class, and also won the sweepstakes away from his rivals. J. Trott came in 2nd in the section, and Massey's handsome imported bull had to take 3rd place. W. J. Laidlaw had the winning yearling bull, beating Miller & Sibley's Koswin of St. Lambert, and Prince of Highfield, whose owner is J. H. Smith & Son. The American herd took 1st and 2nd honors for bull calves, as they did at Toronto, with Massey's Birn of Dentonia 3rd. R. Davies' aged cow, Crocus Bud, could not be kept down from 1st place in her section. Fifteen in all faced the judge, who sent 2nd and 3rd honors to Massey for Brilliant of Dentonia and Stella R., the latter of whom was unplaced at Toronto, while the former was placed below another entry of the Coleman herd. Welcome Susette and another entry of Miller & Sibley's were 1st and 2nd in three-year-olds. R. B. Smith got 3rd. Ceres of Prospect did not get a place in the two-year-old section. Massey won 1st with Expatria of Dentonia, O'Brien came 2nd, and Miller & Sibley's Rose of Glen Rouge 3rd in the two-year-old section. Hamner once more scored, this time with his yearling heifer, who stood above Miller & Sibley's entry and Massey's Tister Dot. Miller & Sibley, Massey, and Laidlaw was the order in heifer calves. Crocus Bud was an outstanding winner for the sweepstakes. Miller & Sibley had no competition in the section for four calves. The herd prize went to the Coleman herd.

Ayrshires.—To J. H. Douglas, M. P. P., Warkworth, was awarded the task of handing out the ribbons in the Ayrshire class. Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue; W. Stewart & Son, Menie; N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners; Kains Bros., Byron; and E. Marsh & Son, Gladstone, were those who had cattle forward.

Only two aged bulls were out, Robt. Davies' Oliver Twist of Barcheskie and Robert Reford's Napoleon of Auchenbrain. They were placed in the order named, a reverse of the order at Toronto. Out of a ring of five two-year-olds Reford's Royal Star of St. Anne's carried 1st, and afterwards the sweepstakes for bulls. Dymont's two-year-old Drummond came 2nd and Stewart's Dainty Lad of Elm Shade 3rd. Stewart's yearling turned down Davies' to 2nd place here, Kains being 3rd. Reford won for bull calves under a year, Stewart's two standing next in order. Stewart's Jean Armour came to the top among the aged cows, beating Reford's Lady Sterling 3rd and Robt. Davies' imported cow. White Lady of St. Anne's carried the day in the three-year-old section, beating Stewart's Moss Rose and Dymont's Ruby of Hickory Hill. Lady Ottawa, however, turned the tables on the Reford contingent in the two-year-old class. First and third for calves went to the St. Anne's herd, with May Mitchell, a young thing of Stewart's, 2nd. Stewart's Jean Armour won the sweepstakes for females. Reford secured the red ribbon for the herd and for herd of four calves. The special prize offered by the Canadian Ayrshire Association for the best bull calf under six months old went to Kains Bros., and that given by the Western Fair Association for the best heifer calf of the same age to E. Marsh & Son.

Guernseys.—The only exhibitors of Guernseys were W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, who showed a full herd and won everything they entered for.

Holsteins.—W. G. Clemons, St. George, and A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing, were the only two exhibitors of the black and whites who had brought their herds to the Western Fair. H. Bollert, Cassel, judged and gave good satisfaction. Several reversals of decisions given at Toronto were made. W. G. Clemons got rather the larger proportion of red tickets and diplomas, but Messrs. Rice made a good showing all through. Winnie R. won 1st for the latter for aged cows, with Calamity Jane 3rd and Clemons' Inka's Rose Pieterje DeKol 2nd. Clemons got the sweepstakes both for bulls and females, and also the herd prize.

SHEEP.

The pens were well filled with a grand lot of sheep, most of which had been in evidence the previous week in Toronto, the only exhibitor who figured largely in the prize list and who had not been at that show being John Kelly, Shakespeare, who had a well-fitted lot of Leicesters forward.

Shropshires.—This breed comes first in the prize list order at the Western Fair. Robt. Miller, Brougham, acted in the capacity of judge. John Campbell, Woodville, and D. G. Hamner & Sons, Mt. Vernon, were once more the principal exhibitors. The former, as in Toronto, was strongest in most of the sections, winning, besides other 1st prizes, 1st for flock, 1st for pen of five yearlings, the diploma for rams with his three-year-old Mansell ram, and that for ewes with his two-year-old ewe. Messrs. Hamner

when these all hatch there will be a big comb space for honey and an abundance of bees to fill it. When these become filled other supers are put on and no extracting is done till after the summer honey flow. Many other points of interest and value were given out by Mr. McArthur to his hearers.

The honey exhibit in the Agricultural Hall was by all odds the finest it has been in years, covering about twice the space ever before occupied. Exhibits were made by the following gentlemen: John Newton, Thamesford; Wm. Coleman, Birr; J. B. Aches & Son, Poplar Hill; J. F. Millar, London; Chas. E. Rogers, Dorchester; and the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., Brantford. The last named firm, as well as one or two others, had displays of apiary appliances. This department has been well worked up, and will, no doubt, benefit the industry of beekeeping in Western Ontario.

Brantford Southern Fair.

The managing board of the Brantford Southern Fair, whose secretary is Geo. Hatley, has shown itself to be possessed of the spirit of the age in extending its possibilities of a better exhibition and attendance than they have had heretofore. The days of the fair were extended from four in '97 to five this year, and a full programme of very good special attractions was provided for each afternoon and evening. In '97 a very fine range of cattle sheds were erected, and an effort was made to put up a corresponding horse barn, but this had to be postponed. As a result some of the horses had to go under canvas, and a few others that could not be accommodated in the horse range were housed in city barns.

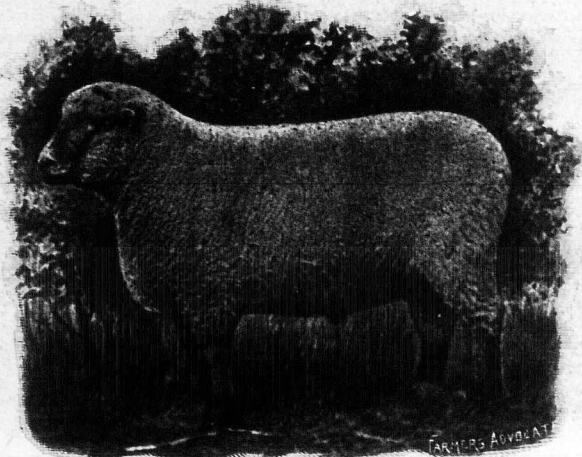
Horses.—The horse entries were about 190, and included a good representation of the various classes. It was the good fortune of the fair that Messrs D. & O. Sorby's Clydesdale stud was well represented with a good string headed by Grandeur. Their strongest competitor was Mr. Cam. Scott, Galt, who had nine head of good animals forward in nice show fix. Sorbys won all the 1sts, except for brood mare and 3-year-old filly. Mr. Paxton, Drumbo, had out a couple of quite good fillies and won 3rd on the 3-year-old, and Geo. Rodgeron, Paris, won 2nd on the stallion Mc-Combie.

Thoroughbred stallions had three entries, Hendrie's Othmar and Strathclyde, and W. G. Thompson's King Bob, who was placed between the others, Othman being first. Other breeds of light stallions were all shown together and were a mixed lot of two hackneys, two carriage, and two roadsters. The 1st award went to A. Yeager's 3-year-old Hillhurst Sunshine, that won 1st at Toronto; the trotting-bred carriage horse Shelby Wilkes won 2nd; D. G. Hanmer & Sons' hackney Danish Prince 3rd. The carriage mares, fillies, and geldings were a good lot and well shown. It may be noted that the gets of the Thoroughbreds Wiley Buckles and King Bob won a number of awards. Roadsters also filled good sections, some of the winners being sired by the Standard-bred Shadeland Duval, and others by King Bob and Wyndham. Carriage teams had good numbers forward and were headed by P. Farrell's Toronto and London winners. Double roadsters had the best class we have seen this year. They numbered ten, any pair of which were of nice type and fairly well matched. An upstanding pair of showy, nice-going chestnuts, full sisters, four and five years old, by Shadeland Duval, and owned by Thos. Herron, Wyndham Centre, won 1st, beating Dietrich's London winners that took 2nd in Toronto. A pair of rapid-going pacers of useful type refused an offered 3rd award. Single roadsters were also a good lot of ten. Dietrich won here on a rapid but a bit narrow type, some useful ones not so fast being defeated, one worthy of especial mention being a breedy and well-fitted brown mare shown by W. J. Johnston, Fairfield Plains. She is by Corncracker, and can show a very desirable road gait.

Cattle could hardly be said to have had strong competition, except perhaps in Ayrshires, which were shown by Messrs. W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners; Wm. Thorn, Lyndoch; Thos. Brooks & Son, Brantford, and J. R. Alexander, Brantford, each of which had from eight to ten head forward. Messrs. Smith scored the greatest number of victories, his 1sts being for yearling bull, bull calf, and two-year-old heifer. Dymont won 1st on the bull that was 2nd in Toronto, also 1st on cow. Thorn showed the Toronto and London winner, Napoleon of Auchenbrain, then owned by R. Reford, St. Ann's, who only got to 3rd place on this occasion, due, it is claimed, to his being strange to his exhibitor, which caused him to show badly. Brooks & Son won 2nd on aged bull of Ballantyne's first importation. He also won 1st on yearling heifer. Alexander won a number of 3rd awards. Jerseys were shown by W. J. Elliott, Cainsville, and J. Hanmer, Mt. Vernon, the latter showing a yearling heifer and aged bull, each of which won 1st. Elliott had 12 head of useful cattle forward, which made a creditable showing. Holsteins were very well represented by some 14 head of good things from the herd of Rettie Bros., Norwich. Galloways from the herds of A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford, and T. Loyd-Jones, Burford, crossed swords and compared favorably, the former firm with 12 head and the latter with 4.

The latter won 1st on yearling bull and yearling heifer and 2nd on two-year-old heifer, Messrs. Shaw winning five 1sts, four 2nds, and three 3rds. Shorthorns appeared in good form from the herds of R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, with their fitted herd of nine head: Capt. D. Milloy, of Paris, with six head; J. O. Field, Vanessa, with some half dozen, and D. G. Hanmer and J. B. Barker, Mt. Vernon, with a few entries. The first named were too much for their rivals, winning six 1sts and four 2nds. Milloy scored four prizes, however, one a 1st on a worthy yearling heifer. Field won 2nd on aged bull and a number of 3rds, besides 1st on fat heifer.

Sheep.—Every class had well-fitted, good stock, as will be recognized by the flocks represented. Southdowns had the same flocks as at London, viz.: Telfer's, of Paris, and Jackson's, of Abingdon. Shropshires were shown by Messrs. D. G. Hanmer & Sons, Mt. Vernon; C. Armstrong, Oathcart, and Capt. D. Milloy, Paris. Hanmer's were the same as at Toronto and London. They won all the 1sts. Armstrong's ten head are a nicely-covered lot of useful size. They won five prizes, two of which were 2nds. Milloy's ten were also of fine quality and nicely covered. The 2nd prize ewe lambs were found among them. In Cotswolds the two show flocks of Geo. Allen, Oriol, and John Parks, Burgessville, competed, the former with 12 head, the latter with 18. The pens were practically the same as shown in London, and the prizes were awarded much the same. Leicesters were represented from the flocks of Orr & Lillico, Galt, and John Wright, Mohawk, the former with twelve, the latter with sixteen sheep. The former won 1st on shearing ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs, pen, and pen of fat wethers, and the latter on aged ram, shearing ram, and aged ewes, and 2nd on pen. The remaining 2nds were fairly evenly divided. Both lots were good sheep well brought out. Oxfords were quite as well represented as the other breeds, although only by one exhibitor—Mr. J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, with 24 head of nicely-fitted, good specimens, some of which had made splendid records at the Toronto and London exhibitions.



IMPORTED SOUTHDOWN SHEARLING RAM, BRED BY J. J. COLMAN; FIRST PRIZE AT TORONTO AND LONDON EXHIBITIONS, 1898; THE PROPERTY OF JOHN JACKSON & SONS, ABINGDON, ONT.

Swine made a strong entry in all breeds for which there were classes. J. E. Brethour, Burford, needed no help to make a fine display of Yorkshires, which he did. T. A. Cox, Brantford, was almost alone with his notable Berkshire herd, Brethour coming in for 1st with a newly imported sow, the only one he showed. G. L. Jarvis, Paris, and T. Brooks & Sons, Brantford, competed in Chester Whites and divided the prizes well between them, Jarvis securing the most 1sts. Tamworths put up the biggest show except in the special class for lean singers. Norman M. Blain, St. George; R. J. & A. Laurie, Wolverton, and T. Brooks & Sons each had out good lots of redskins, each securing a portion of the awards. Special prizes of \$25, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, and \$2.50 were offered for pens of six selected lean singers—the prizes being donated by the Ingersoll Packing Co., \$25; J. E. Brethour, a \$10 boor; and \$15 by Yapp & Hanley—for which 13 entries were made, and judged by Manager Wilson, of the Ingersoll Packing Co., and Wisner, of Princeton. The entries were a motley lot and showed a variety of breed characteristics. The 1st prize was awarded to an even, lengthy bunch showing Yorkshire and Berkshire characteristics. They were ten months old and would average about 190 pounds. They were a hungry-looking lot, said to have been caught down in the Indian Reserve bush, and would put up a good race with a dog. We were not surprised that the judges recommended that they be fed a couple of weeks before marketing. The 2nd and 3rd prize lots were Tam. and Berk. crosses—quite nice pigs—with a bit less length than the 1st prize lot.

Poultry.—The show of poultry was the best in years, particularly the more useful breeds. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Leghorns in the various colors were by long odds the strongest classes. Brahmas and Cochins were also strong, and many of what are known as fancy sorts were represented by few entries. Turkeys and geese had excellent specimens, but not a big entry. Ducks were more numerous and of high character.

Dairy Test.—The twenty-four hours' milk test was entered by seven cows, one of which was withdrawn after the first milking, leaving three in each section as below: Section 1 was open to cows any age, pure-bred or grade, that have supplied milk to a cheese factory for at least two months in 1898. Section 2 was open to cows, pure-bred or grade, except winners of prizes in section 1. The test was conducted by Prof. H. H. Dean, assisted by R. W. Stratton, of the Guelph Dairy School.

Rank and Name of Cow.	OWNER.	SECTION ONE.			Total Score	Constitution and Conformity of Points.
		Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. S. N. Fat.		
1. Daisy Banks (Holstein)	James Pettie, Norwich.	56.25	1.431	4.786	123.81	18
2. Daisy of Cludeby (Jersey)	W. J. Elliott, New Durham.	29.50	1.283	2.672	91.65	15
3. Dunoan (Ayrshire)	J. R. Alexander, Brantford.	32.25	.999	2.889	86.96	18
		SECTION TWO.				
1. Brierybanks Cora (Ayrshire)	N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners.	45.75	1.711	4.187	115.92	18
2. Nellie Gray (Ayrshire)	N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners.	36.25	1.369	3.098	104.62	18
3. Maud	Wm. Brittain, Brantford.	33.50	1.091	2.872	83.90	15*

The Sherbrooke Show.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association have every reason to be proud of the success achieved at their fourteenth annual exhibition, held at Sherbrooke, Sept. 5th to 10th. Signs of Canada's wave of prosperity were visible in the various departments, both in the increased space required and in the general excellence of the exhibits. The poultry building had been enlarged to double its former capacity, but it was still found that many intending exhibitors could not be accommodated. A new and thoroughly up-to-date machinery hall has been erected and proved a very valuable addition. A new feature of the fair was the evening programme, which doubtless aided very materially in swelling the gate receipts. The attendance was good during the fair, 18,000 to 20,000 being present on the principal days.

The Horses were somewhat lacking in numbers in a few of the classes, but in individual merit those entered were deserving of the highest commendation. In the standard and registered, Dussault & French obtained first and diploma on aged stallion, first and third on mares, together with diploma for best female. Ross & Gatcomb won first on three-year-old stallion, and A. T. Winter took first with a two-year-old. J. H. Lord, T. A. King, and J. H. Lane won firsts on females. Hackneys were brought out in good form, but there was little competition. Excepting a second awarded to J. A. Latour on an aged stallion, and first on two-year-old mare won by Albert Sanders, all the prizes went to Hillhurst Farm Hackneys.

In the Clydesdale and Shire class, R. Ness, Sr., Howick, carried off most of the awards, except a first on two-year-old stallions, which went to John Mills. Watt Bros. were present with some well-fitted draft horses, which captured merited red tickets.

Cattle.—The fine showing of both pure-bred and grade cattle was one of the features of the fair. In many parts of the Eastern Townships there is a scarcity of well-bred cattle for shipping purposes, but the number and the stamp of cattle sent to Sherbrooke this year certainly denotes a movement in the right direction. All the sheds were filled to their utmost capacity, and in some classes the number brought into competition was without parallel at this exhibition.

Shorthorns were brought out by Hillhurst Stock Farm, which secured first and diploma on aged bull, two firsts, two seconds, and a third on females, as well as diplomas for best female and best herd. J. T. Routledge, of Georgeville, showed a very nice herd, winning firsts on two-year-old bull and four-year-old cow, and three thirds on his younger stock. H. T. Elliott, Danville, carried off two firsts, two seconds, and a third; while W. P. McClary, Compton, got four seconds and a third. The few remaining prizes went to F. A. Burton, Robt. McClary, and Hector Ross.

In Herefords, D. M. Wilson was awarded most of the prizes for males. H. D. Smith, "Ingleside Farm," Compton, captured the lion's share for females, together with the herd prize. The only other exhibitor, Mr. Guy Carr, won a third on a yearling heifer.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were brought out in fine form and had many admirers. As at last

year's show, the prizes went to Mr. R. H. Pope, of Cookshire; D. M. Wilson, Compton, and E. B. Pope.

The competition in grade cattle was very keen. There was no lack in numbers, and a good proportion of those led into the ring were in good show condition. Shorthorn grades predominated and were certainly a credit to the breed. H. H. Fuller, S. Lake & Son, H. H. Burton, W. P. McClary, and A. J. Stratton were among the principal exhibitors, the latter showing a remarkably fine pair of yearling steers.

The Ayrshires certainly sustained their reputation as one of the finest of the dairy breeds. Many of the animals showed dairy development to a marked degree. The herd prize went to Wm. Wylie, of Howick, as did the diploma for bull of any age. R. R. Ness, of Howick, captured diplomas for best young herd and for best female. These two exhibitors, with Isaleigh Grange, were awarded the majority of the prizes. Wm. Wylie obtained first on aged bull, yearling bull, and on two-year-old heifer, and second on aged and three-year-old cows. Isaleigh Grange captured first on bull calf, seconds on aged and yearling bulls and yearling heifer and heifer calf. R. R. Ness secured first on two-year-old bull, aged cow, three-year-old cow, yearling heifer, heifer calf, and second on two-year-old heifer. Jno. Stalker, Kingsbury, was awarded third on aged bull; Eli Audelle, Eustis, second on two-year-old bull; Jno. Blue, Eustis, third on yearling bull and on heifer calf, and Wall Bros. second on bull calf, with E. B. Davidson a close third.

The Jerseys were out in large numbers, some ninety head being entered. Generally speaking, they were a very fine lot, but we cannot say that large udder development was as conspicuous as we would like to see it in this favorite dairy breed. Some of the cows exhibited, however, could not be faulted in this regard. D. J. Pope, Cookshire, brought out a herd that carried off its full share of the tickets, winning diplomas for best bull, best female, and best herd. Representatives of W. A. Reburn's (St. Ann's) herd were present in goodly numbers and did their owner credit, as did the well-bred herd shown by Dr. E. P. Ball, of Rock Island. R. W. Frank, Kingsbury; J. C. Stockwell, Danville; and M. L. Ball were among the remaining exhibitors who secured a place in the list of awards. In aged bulls, Messrs. E. J. Ball and Reburn showed an evenly-matched pair, the preference, however, being given to Dr. Ball's entry, D. J. Pope taking third place. For two-year-olds, the order was Pope, Ball, R. W. Frank. Yearling bulls were successfully shown by Reburn, F. S. Wetherall, of Cookshire, and J. C. Stockwell; while in bull calves, Pope, E. J. Ball, and Stockwell secured the awards in the order named. In aged cows, R. W. Frank won first on a cow carrying an exceptionally fine udder, with Dr. Ball a close second, and Reburn third. Three-year-old cows stood—Pope, Reburn, M. L. Ball; while for two-year-olds, the order was M. L. Ball, Pope, and Reburn. In yearling heifers, the prizes went to Reburn, Wm. Delaney, of Melbourne, and Dr. Ball; and in heifer calves, first was awarded to Dr. E. P. Ball; second to D. J. Pope, with R. W. Frank third; the diploma for breeder's young herd going to Reburn.

The Guernseys present were an exceedingly choice lot, but there was little competition. It seems rather strange that in a section of the country so noted for its development along dairy lines so few of this breed are found. Their size and constitution, together with their good milking qualities, should recommend them to the public favor. Isaleigh Grange was the chief exhibitor, only two awards going outside of this herd. D. J. Pope won second with a three-year-old bull, and F. S. Wetherall first on two-year-old heifer.

"Canadian cattle" were represented by several good-sized herds. The animals were of a good dairy type and were brought out in splendid condition. In bulls, A. Denis, St. Norbert, got all the firsts and diploma; Louis Thoinin was awarded all the seconds; while Louis Sylvestre, St. Theodore, and Guy Carr, Compton, came in for some of the thirds. The tickets for females were very evenly divided between A. Denis and L. Thoinin, the diploma for best female going to the latter, as did the herd prize. First place was given to A. Denis in the young herd competition. In two-year-old heifers, L. Sylvestre stood second.

Swine.—In the swine department some very good stock was shown, but in many instances there was little competition. H. C. Bailey secured all the firsts on Berkshires, except on boar over six months, which went to Edwards Bros.; H. D. Smith won second on sow under six months.

The Yorkshires were good representatives of the breed, and the prizes quite evenly distributed. J. J. Pamell won firsts on boars over and under six months, on sows over and under six months, and second on aged boar. J. H. Taylor carried off the diploma for best pen, besides a first on sow with litter, second on boar under six months, and third litter on sow over six months. B. Tressler, L. Sylvestre and F. C. Taylor came in for a first, two seconds, and a third, respectively.

Poland-Chinas were shown by J. H. and F. C. Taylor, the former winning the major portion of the first premiums.

In the Chester White class there was a goodly number of entries. Robt. McLeay and W. S. & J. W. Dennison secured most of the prizes, A. Cupin and R. Bridgette dividing the remaining honors.

Sheep.—The space allotted to the sheep was well filled, and there was considerable competition in Leicesters, Shropshires, Southdowns, and Cotswolds; a few Cheviots and Dorsets were also shown. W. R. Stevens, R. W. Frank, H. W. Burton and Isaac Parnell secured awards in the Leicester class, W. R. Stevens carrying off the diploma for the best pen; R. W. Frank received firsts on shearing ram, ram lamb and shearing ewes; I. Parnell got first place with aged ram and aged ewes, and H. W. Burton with ewe lambs.

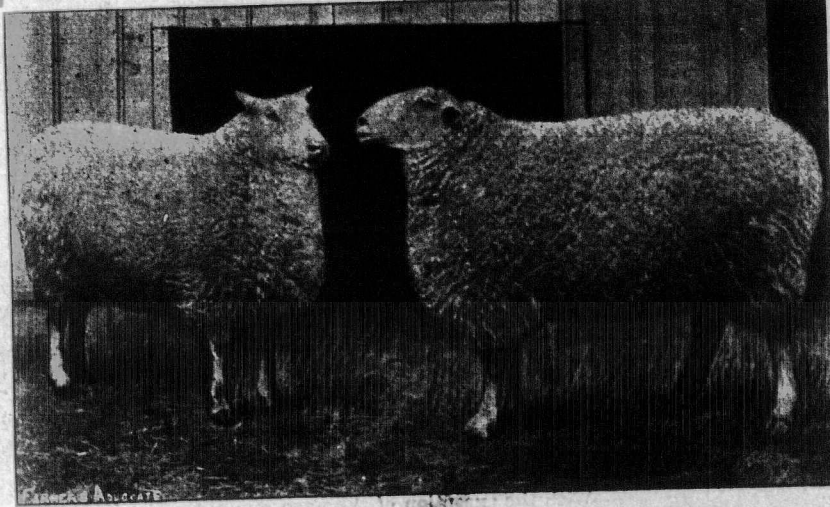
The Shropshires were certainly a fine lot and in good condition. With the exception of the aged ram prize, all the firsts went to Hillhurst Farm. Edwards Bros., the only other exhibitors, were further successful in winning seconds on aged and shearing ewes and thirds on shearing ram and ram lamb, aged ewes and ewe lambs.

Southdowns were brought out by Guy Carr, H. J. Elliott and F. J. Wetherall. Guy Carr won first and second on aged and shearing ram and ram lamb, and second and third on aged and shearing ewes; H. J. Elliott was awarded a diploma for best pen and all the firsts on females; F. J. Wetherall got thirds on shearing ram and ewe lambs.

Cotswolds had but two exhibitors, A. Denis and L. Sylvestre, the former winning all the firsts and diploma.

The Ottawa Exhibition.

This exhibition, which lasted from Sept. 16th to the 24th, was better and more successful than ever in every respect. There was a fine display of live stock in all the classes, and the attendance was also good. Several improvements have been carried out on the grounds since last year, including the erection of a mammoth new main building, 130 by 310 feet, constructed of iron, with no central pillars and no galleries, which would be an ideal building to hold a horse or fat stock show in, its capacity being only



PAIR OF AGED LEICESTERS, THE PROPERTY OF A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT. THE RAM, PARMA, WON 1ST PRIZE AT TORONTO AND LONDON, 1896, '97, '98, AND HEADED THE 1ST PRIZE FLOCK SAME FAIRS AND YEARS. THE EWES, MAPLE LODGE MINNIE, WON 1ST AT TORONTO AND LONDON, 1895, '96, '97, '98, AND HAS BRED NINE LAMBS IN THREE YEARS.

slightly smaller than that of the Armories, Toronto. Some much-needed sodding has also been done, and the management, as usual, are most anxious to oblige the exhibitors. While there is so much to praise at this exhibition, there is one point where an improvement could easily be made, and that is in the method of calling out the horses to be judged. A great deal of time was lost in doing so, and it was not an infrequent thing for an exhibitor to arrive in the ring with his horse when the other entries had been judged, or nearly so. The fakir element was still in evidence, and a certain worthy of this class must have reaped a golden harvest, judging by the way he raked in the shekels.

HORSES.

The stables were so well filled with horses that there was not a single vacant stall, and a prominent breeder from Western Ontario, who had neglected to enter his Hackneys and Clydes until the last moment, had to have his entry money returned, as there was no accommodation for his stock. The heavy draft classes and those for lighter breeds were equally well filled, and the standard was generally high. There were a few horses out, however, which should never have been brought into the showing, and the judges very properly refused to give prizes to such. There were no coach horses entered.

Thoroughbreds.—This class was decidedly weak except in the aged stallion section, where four excellent sires were out. These were Slight of Hand and June Day, both exhibited by the Ottawa Live Stock Improvement Co., in which Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P., is interested; A. J. Hassard's Tyrone, and Geo. Thompson's Jaubert. The ribbons were sent to the first three as named. Slight of Hand won the sweepstakes for stallions, as well as the special for stallions over two years old. There were no three-year-old or two-year-old stallions and no brood mares or foals entered. Slight of Hand, however, scored another triumph in winning the gold medal offered for stallion and three of his get, when six as fine and uniform a lot of colts as one could wish to see, all the same age and all the same color as the sire, viz., chestnut, ranged up before the judges. R. R. Pringle, Cobourg, and Asa Choate, Port Hope, awarded the prizes in the light classes.

Carriage Horses.—While the carriage class was pretty strong in numbers, it cannot be said to have been a really

good class, as there were a great many medium horses entered. J. J. Anderson, Dominionville, scored in aged stallions with his old-time winner, Sunlight; Shelby Chief, his successful opponent last year, coming second. He is owned by A. Blyth, Ottawa. McCandlish, shown by Hornby Bros., Ottawa, won third honors. Sunlight won the diploma for stallions. Two chestnut mares shown by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, carried first and second for mares with foal; Reid & Co., Hintonburg, being third. Messrs. Edwards won the red and blue tickets for foals also. This firm showed several things in this class. The prizes for matched pairs went as follows: Murray & Crow, Toronto, first and third; R. Beith, Bowmanville, second. For single horses, R. Beith beat Crow's two entries with Portia. Murray & Crow won the special for pairs, and Beith the sweepstakes for mares.

High-steppers.—High-steppers were shown by Murray & Crow, Robert Beith and others. The former won for pairs and single horses with Blucher and Lord Minto, Beith being second. The tandem prizes went to Murray & Crow and Beith in that order. R. Beith won for pair of matched high-steppers under 15½, and also the special offered for matched team of any height. Murray & Crow was second, and T. C. Bate, Ottawa, third. Beith won the prize for four in-hands.

Standard-breds were not out in great force. Out of six aged stallions the winner of first honors was found in Graham Bros.' Reflector, which also won the diploma and the special prize offered for stallions. Mackay, Pembroke, was second with Hawley Chimes, and John Morgan, Ottawa, third with Ambrosial. There was only one two-year-old filly, shown by H. S. Conn, Ottawa.

Roadsters were more numerous, especially those shown in harness. Graham Bros. were first for aged stallions, with A. Clark, Brinston's Corners, second. The single entry for three-year-olds, Wilkes B, was shown by F. Boumet, Moose Creek. The diploma for stallions went to Graham Bros. Four roadster mares were entered, but when put under the standard none of them measured the required height, 15½ hands, and so all were disqualified. The sweepstakes for mares went to a nice two-year-old shown by C. McMorrow, Ottawa. A. H. Johnston, Castleford, won first for pairs, and a special prize for the same with a pair of grays that got over the ground in great style. Murray & Crow won first for single mare or gelding in a very big class.

Saddle Horses and Hunters.—The exhibitors in this class were Geo. Pepper, Toronto; T. A. Hassard, Millbrook; T. Fairbairn, Billings Bridge; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, and others. Pepper had a fine string and won first and third for three-year-olds with Peacock and Queensberry. Hassard's entry was second. W. C. Edwards was also a prize-winner, as was Fairbairn. Geo. Pepper won first and third in the section for saddle horses, geldings or mares, with R. Beith's entry in between. Pepper had an easy victory in the sections for heavyweight and lightweight hunters. A. Cunningham, Ottawa, won third for lightweight hunters.

General Purpose horses were out in good force, and some very nice ones were to be found among them. This is always, however, a mixed sort of class, as every one's idea of what a general purpose horse should be varies so considerably. There should be some standard drawn up if this class is to be kept on as a permanent one, so that judges may have something to guide them in selecting winners. In this case the judges, Geo. Moore, Waterloo, and Geo. Gray, Newcastle, inclined pretty much all through to horses of a heavyish type, and based their decisions accordingly. A pure-bred black Percheron, shown by W. R. Wilson, Manotick, was chosen for 1st place in the aged stallion class; a half-bred Clyde, owned by E. W. Clark, Ottawa, being 2nd, and a very gay, trappy, registered French-Canadian horse, a little low in the back, 3rd. He was owned by J. J. Anderson, Dominionville. Lyman Kellogg, Gatineau Point, had a mare of very nice style by a Cleveland Bay stallion, out of a running mare, which won 1st for brood mares. Jos. Hardy, Bowersville, was 2nd with one of a heavier type. Jas. Magee, North Gore, had a well-matched filly and gelding in the three year-old class, which won 1st and 2nd there. W. R. McLatchie had the winning team, a pair of big bays, and A. Stanley's mare won the sweepstakes for mares.

Heavy Drafts.—This class was for heavy drafts imported or by imported stock on both sides and included Clydes and Shires, except in two sections, from which the latter were debarred, as there were similar prizes offered for Shires alone as a separate class. The aged stallion section was well filled. Graham Bros. had forward their champion Simon Yet and Two in One. R. Ness, Howick, had his newly imported horse, Fullarton—a rare good kind—and his old standby, Laurence Again; while Levi Bowles, Springville, had Erskine McGregor, a good strong horse of N. P. Clark's breeding. The judges spent considerable time over this class, but eventually sent the prizes to Simon Yet, Fullarton, Erskine McGregor and Laurence Again. There was only one three-year-old out, but he was a good one, shown by R. Ness, and imported from John Crawford, Beith, Ayrshire. He is by Darnley Erskine. W. C. Edwards & Co. had a very promising yearling stallion, which best two good, growthy ones of Ness' for first place. Graham Bros. had the best brood mares, Ness being second. Mr. Ness had the only entries of three- and two-year-old fillies, while W. R. McLatchie won with a yearling brought from Graham Bros. This filly also won the sweepstakes for mares. She was very well fitted. Simon Yet won the diploma for stallions, while Ness won for stallion and three of his get. The team prizes went to E. W. Clark, Ottawa, and R. Ness. In the local class for heavy drafts the prizes went to W. Allen, Hull; J. T. Clark, Ottawa, and S. Stewart, Aylmer.

Canadian-bred Heavy Drafts.—This class was well represented and most of the animals were in good form. There were three aged stallions present. First went to a five-year-old shown by Andrew S. Pratt, Gloucester;

2nd to M. J. Muldoon's entry; while Jos. McSorley, Merivale, was 3rd. Graham Bros. two-year-old not only won in his class, but also the sweepstakes for stallions. He is called The Right Stamp, and is a son of the well-known Queen's Own. Out of two yearling stallions the winner was found in J. Callendar's entry; a strong colt, shown by A. Scarff, Cumming's Bridge, but lacking action, being placed 2nd. All four entries of three-year-old mares or geldings were out. C. W. Barber, Gatineau Point, had a broody-looking mare which came in first. Two-year-olds were good. The prizes went to F. Richardson, Billings' Bridge; A. Green, and A. Scarff, Hawthorne. Graham Bros. had the best yearling filly. C. W. Barber's three-year-old carried off the sweepstakes for mares.

Hackneys were not numerous, but were well shown. Graham Bros.' Royal Standard took his accustomed place at the head of the aged stallion section, followed by his stable companion, Courier; while third went to the entry of the St. John's, Que., syndicate. Royal Standard also easily captured the gold medal for stallions. R. Beith secured all the other prizes in the other sections, including the sweepstakes for females, except first for two-year-old stallion, taken by Ottawa Live Stock Improvement Co.

Ponies were pretty well represented. T. C. Bate, Ottawa, won for pairs from 12 to 14 hands, as well as for single pony of the same height. S. Carlyle, Morewood, was first for pair under twelve hands, and T. Landry, Ottawa, for single pony under 12 hands. John A. McGillivray had the best brood mare with foal by her side, and won a couple of minor prizes as well.

CATTLE.

The show of cattle was very creditable, and every breed was represented. In some of the classes, it is true, there was little or no competition, but the animals shown were mainly the pick of those which had been at Toronto, London and Quebec, with some fresh blood brought out by breeders residing near the Capital City. An exhibit that attracted a good deal of attention were the Dexter Keries, seven in number, shown by Senator Drummond, Montreal, which were imported by him during the past summer. They were headed by the sprightly, handsome Royal champion, Bantam, who was bred by the Prince of Wales. The rest of the herd consisted of two cows, two two-year-old heifers, a bull and a heifer calf. A special herd prize was given to these cattle.

Shorthorns were not very numerous, but Capt. Robson's grand herd made a show in themselves and won everything in the sections in which he had made entries. J. T. Routledge, Georgeville, Que., had a few head present and won 1st for a two-year-old bull, 3rd for an aged cow, and 2nd for a heifer calf. Jas. Leask, Greenbank, had a bull calf entered which won 1st in his section. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, made the awards, as he did in all the classes for beef breeds except in cattle.

Herefords.—H. D. Smith, Compton, had this class all to himself, but the high-class character of his stock, and the excellent fitting in which they were brought out made them deserving of all the honors they obtained.

Polled Angus.—The two herds of Walter Hall, Washington, and James Bowman, Guelph, were competitors in this class. Both exhibitors had their cattle in nice shape, and the animals were also good individually. Walter Hall had rather the better of it all through, but his aged bull, Lucretius, had once more to take 2nd place to Mr. Bowman's Kyma's Heir, who also won the diploma for bulls of any age. The Guelph herd had also the 1st prize bull calf, and the 1st and 2nd prizes for two-year-old heifers. Mr. Hall won all the other 1st prizes for females, including the diploma, and the herd prize also fell to him. In comparison with the awards at Toronto, some changes were made in some of the sections.

Galloways.—D. McCree, Guelph, and John Sibbald, Annapolis, were the only exhibitors of the "doddies." The former secured the larger amount of prize money, winning 1st in all the bull sections (his aged bull Canadian Borderer here beating Sibbald's Pacific), 1st for herd and 1st in all the female sections, except that for aged cows. Mr. Sibbald showed up well, and his well-known prize-winner, Countess of Glencairn 3rd, could not be denied premier honors in the aged cow section, another of his cows being 3rd.

Devons.—W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, had all the honors to himself in this class.

Ayrshires.—There has never been a better show of Ayrshires at the Ottawa exhibition, and the judge, Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, had a long and tiring day's work while selecting the prize-winners. Herds were judged first of all. Seven exhibitors showed herds, viz., D. Drummond, Felite Cote; R. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue; W. Stewart & Son, Menie; J. W. Greenshields, Danville; R. R. Ness, Jr., Howick; Reid & Co., Hintonburg; and W. W. White, Howick. The herd prizes went to the first named in the order given. In aged bulls Drummond's Kelso Boy came to the front, followed by Reford's Napoleon of Auchenbrain and Greenshield's Matchless, J. G. Clark, Ottawa, winning 4th. Kelso Boy also won the diploma for bulls. R. R. Ness had the best two-year-old bull, and J. Yull & Son the winning yearling. In aged cows the Danville herd carried off the red ticket with Nora of Fairfield Main, and she also won the sweepstakes for females as she did in Toronto. Drummond's entries for three-year-old and yearling heifers carried the day, while the St. Anne's herd won 1st place for two-year-olds and calves under the year. The prizes for dry cows went to Ness, Reford and Yull, and the ribbon for young herd to Yull. The other prizes were pretty well divided up. Among the other successful exhibitors were H. Whitaker & Sons, North Williamsburg, Jas. Callender, North Gore, and Reid & Co., Hintonburg.

Jerseys.—Robt. Reece, Markham, was the judge in this class, which was very nicely filled with many of the pick of the winners at the circuit of fall fairs. The competition lay principally between the herd of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., and that of W. E. H. Massey, Coleman. The other exhibitors who figured in the prize list were Conroy Bros., Deschênes Mills; Rev. Father MacDonald, and W. Mahon, Ottawa East. Miller & Sibley had decidedly the best of it all through, winning every red ticket but two, the two diplomas, and the herd prize. A number of the decisions given in Toronto were reversed. The Coleman herd won 1st for two-year-old bulls with their handsome imported Lord of Dentonia.

Holsteins were exhibited by G. W. Clemons, St. George; C. J. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell; A. & G. Rice, Currie's; John A. Richardson, South March; John Drummond, Kilmara; A. Hoover, Jr., Emery, and G. Dowler, Billings' Bridge. The class, which was a very good one, was adjudicated on by A. C. Hallman, New Dundee. Count Mink Mercedes won 1st and honors for W. G. Clemons in the aged bull section, and also the sweepstakes for bulls. The herd prize also went to Clemons, and 1st and 2nd for heifer calves under twelve and for those under six months. Gilroy & Son had the 1st prize bull calf under six months, the 1st prize three-year-old cow, Inka Sylvia, which also won the diploma for females, and the 1st prize yearling heifer. The prize for young herd also went their way. Messrs. Rice won for yearling bulls and bull calves, and also for aged cows with Calamity Jane, 2nd place in this section going to Gilroy's Carmen Sylvia, 3rd to Clemons' Cornelia Aris, and 4th to Rice's Winnie R. The other minor prizes were pretty well divided up between these exhibitors. Drummond and Richardson also succeeded in getting into the prize list.

Guernseys.—There were two herds of Guernseys entered, the two that had previously competed at Toronto. J. W. Greenshields secured the larger number of red tickets, winning

for aged bull, one yearling bull, aged cow, three-year-old and two-year-old cows and heifer calf, besides the herd prize and the two diplomas for bull and female of any age. W. Butler & Son scored first for two-year-old bulls, bull calves and yearling heifers.

Quebec Jerseys were shown by Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, and Louis Charin, Repentigny, who had about an equal number present. The herd prize and most of the red ribbons for females went to the former, the latter scoring best in the bull sections.

Grade Cattle.—The Central Exhibition is more advanced and enterprising than the Toronto and Western Fairs as regards grade cattle in that it very properly divides the grade class into two, making one for beef, and the other for dairy grades. In the sections for grades of the beef breeds, Jas. Leask, Greenbank, was the principal exhibitor, with the grand cattle he showed at Toronto and London. G. Dowler, Billings' Bridge, won third on an aged cow. There was a splendid show of dairy grades, most of them being of the Ayrshire type. The principal prize-winners were R. R. Ness, Jr., Howick; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; G. Robb, Gaitmear Point; and H. Whitaker & Sons, North Williamsburg. The herd prize and three other firsts went to Ness, while G. Robb had the best aged cow, which was also good enough to win the sweepstakes for females.

Fat Cattle.—Jas. Leask had the two best three-year-old and two-year-old steers on the ground, Jas. Bowman winning third for a three-year-old. In yearlings Walter Hall's ripe Angus steer came first, second going to Leask's calf which showed in the yearling section, as there was none for calves. Leask had the winning cow, second going to H. D. Smith's Hereford, and third to W. J. Rudd's Devon. McGrath, Cyrville, was the only exhibitor of shipping steers. J. Terrance, Ottawa, judged this class.

DAIRY TEST.

Out of some half-a-dozen entries for the dairy test the popular favorite, Emery Queen, shown by A. Hoover, Jr., Emery, was a clear winner. As usual, the Holsteins showed up well in the test. It was conducted by S. A. Zufelt, Kingston. The score is as follows:

Rank.	Name of Cow.	OWNER.	Lbs. Milk.	Total solids.
1	Emery Queen	A. Hoover, Jr.	72½	8.18
2	Winnie Winn	C. J. Gilroy & Son	60½	6.80
3	Winnie R.	A. & G. Rice.	60½	6.45
4	Lucknow Queen	D. Drummond	44	4.84

SHEEP.

While sheep were not strong numerically, yet the number of prize-winners which were present, after having won their laurels in severe competition elsewhere, rendered the standard of this department very high. R. Gibson, Delaware, headed out the ribbons.

Cotswolds.—A. J. Watson, Castlederg, had brought on his imported sheep with which he had been so successful at Toronto and London, and won easily, capturing every prize in every section in which he showed. He was opposed by Arsene Denis, St. Norbert, who got first and second for aged rams and second for a shearing ram.

Leicesters.—John Kelly, Shakopee, had it all his own way in Leicesters, but the superior quality of his sheep would have made him a competitor had indeed to tackle in any company.

Lincolns were rather a small exhibit, there being only eight head in the pens, all, however, of a high standard. They were shown by Capt. Robson, Iderton.

Shropshires.—John Campbell, Woodville, had his unbeaten flock present, and scored a very easy victory. The only opponent was J. Yull & Sons, Carleton Place, who had only a small entry and won third with a shearing ram.

Oxfords.—No one appeared to oppose Smith Evans, Gourock, whose capital flock had consequently a walkover.

Southdowns.—Out of the breeders who had shown at Toronto, Robert Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, was the only one who came on here, but a new exhibitor appeared in Senator Drummond, Montreal, who had out a very strong flock of fine sheep. He won the flock prize, 1st for aged ewes, 1st for ewe lambs, 1st for aged rams, and 1st for ram lambs. Messrs. Shaw's principal winnings were 1st for shearing ram and shearing ewe, and 2nd for aged ram, aged ewe and ram lamb.

Dorsets.—With the exception of the aged ram shown by Jas. Bowman, Guelph, which won 1st, J. A. McGillivray had no competition in this class, and consequently won everything he entered for.

Fat Sheep.—J. Campbell showed a couple of fat wethers here. There were no other exhibitors.

SWINE.

With the exception of the Tamworth and Duroc-Jersey classes, the competition was not so strong as we would have wished to see, but each breed had one or more exhibitor whose pigs have had or would have had difficulty in winning in the highest company. S. Butterfield acted as judge.

Berkshires.—Geo. Green, Fairview, was the strongest exhibitor in this class, and had no difficulty in winning every prize he showed for. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, secured 1st for litter of pigs, and 3rd for an aged sow. A. W. Ross, Douglas, showed a few head.

Yorkshires were shown by Jos. Featherston, Streetsville, A. W. Ross, Douglas, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa, the majority of the prizes going to the first named. A. W. Ross won first on aged boar, first for litters and second for boar under six months. J. G. Clark's prizes were third for aged boar and third for yearling sow.

Tamworths were out in good numbers, the following exhibitors having pigs out: R. & W. Conroy, Deschênes Mills; W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre; J. A. Richardson, South March, and Reid & Co., Hintonburg. The first named won the sweepstakes for herd, first for boar under the year, first for sow under the year and first for litter, besides other prizes. Messrs. Butler had the first prize for aged yearling sow and sow under six months, and secured three second prizes as well. J. A. Richardson scored first on an aged boar, and several minor awards. Reid & Co.'s yearling boar and boar under six months proved winners in these sections, and their aged sow came in third.

Poland-Chinas.—With the exception of a second prize for sow under six months, which went to Reid & Co., Hintonburg, W. & H. Jones captured every prize given in this class.

Chester Whites.—W. Butler & Son were the sole exhibitors of this breed.

Duroc-Jerseys.—Tape Bros., Ridgeway, and W. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, fought their battle over again here. The majority of the red tickets, including the herd prize, went to the former.

A Further Test of Formalin.

SIR,—Since writing you on Aug. 23rd we have had further opportunity to test the effects of a 10 per cent. solution of formalin for preventing the growth of mould on cheese. For a week or ten days the 10 per cent. solution prevented the growth of mould on the outside, but after that it did not seem to be effective without further spraying. As formalin evaporates quickly, it is doubtful whether it can be recommended as a preventive of mould, except in very mild cases.

Yours,
H. H. DEAN, Dairy Dept.
Ontario Agricultural College.

The Minnesota State Fair.

The Minnesota State Fair, held September 5th to 10th, at Hamlin Park, midway between the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are but fourteen miles apart, was a pronounced success both as to number and general quality of exhibits, and as to attendance. Large crowds from the adjoining cities, and also a good share of farmers, were in attendance each day. No platform attractions are put on. Speeding events for big purses, guideless pacers, and balloon ascensions serve to fill the immense double-deck grand stand to overflowing every afternoon. The judging of live stock goes on morning and afternoon in separate rings without catalogue or time table, and drags wearily along, frequently a half hour intervening between sections. There were evidently plenty of people desirous of viewing the stock while being paraded before the judges, as when in the barns they were kept constantly blanketed and could not be seen; but the lack of information obtainable and the waste of time in bringing out the stock wearied people, and they had to pass on, greatly to the disadvantage of the exhibitor, half of whose business at a fair is to show his stock for educational and advertising purposes. Comparatively few exhibitors enter in the pure-bred live stock classes, these being filled principally by a few wealthy breeders, who bring out their stock in the highest perfection of show-yard fitting. Smaller breeders and beginners do not seem to venture out at the State fair, thus there cannot be as general an interest taken as where a large number of smaller exhibitors are competing for honors. The horse barns have a long row of single stalls down each side of wide center passages. No boxes for stallions. The cattle barns are arranged on a similar plan. The sheep barn is roomy, but is none too well ventilated, and the swine pens are dark and close.

All classes of horses were judged by Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, Janesville, Wis. Clydesdales and Shires are classed together, there being no Shires and but one exhibitor of Clydesdales. These, however, were a worthy lot, and good enough to face competition in any show-yard. The string of 22 was from N. P. Clark's Meadow Lawn stud at St. Cloud, Minn. Most of those shown were bred on the farm, the get of such noted sires as Prince Patrick (the World's Fair champion), Stanley Prince, and other well-known sires. In the class for four animals, the get of one sire, all bred by exhibitor—a very handsome family—the get of Prince Patrick were easily 1st. against all draft breeds. They were the 1st and 2nd two-year-old stallions, Prince Darnley, out of Lady Darnley, and Prince Mahomet, the 1st prize two-year-old filly Princess Zenda, and the 1st prize yearling stallion Prince MacGregor, out of the World's Fair champion mare Lily MacGregor. Every one of these colts were good ones, showing plenty of size and substance, with lots of style and quality; the two-year-old Prince Darnley being a particularly flash and stylishly furnished colt. Lady Darnley, a large, rangy mare, shown with no extra fitting, headed her class, and sweepstakes for best draft mare. In the aged stallion class there were four entries. The Abbott, of Clark's own breeding, a horse of good scale, nice quality and good action, defeated the newly imported MacGregor four-year-old, Broad Arrow, a good horse in every particular, but hardly the equal of The Abbott in scale and action. Stanley, another home-bred horse, was 3rd. The three-year-old class contained two new importations, a beautiful, blocky little horse, Masher, by Scottish Prince, the 1st prize colt at the English Royal, and the Senator, by the celebrated Baron Pride. The Senator is a beautifully-turned bay with white marks, and is full of quality right from the ground up, with fine, clean action; he was champion of the Clydesdale class, and champion over all draft breeds.

The Percheron class contained several stallions of great scale and good quality. Delany Bros. and J. D. Koester, both of Northfield, and G. H. Gorman, of Ryan, Minn., were the principal exhibitors.

At this fair, instead of classes for Agricultural, General Purpose, etc., as at the leading Canadian fairs, classes are made for grades of each of the breeds represented in the prize list. Grades of the Percheron were most numerous, the majority being very ordinary horses, shown without any fitting whatever. In the light horse classes the showing was small. Willard & Fuller, of Mapleton, Minn., were forward with some representative animals from their large stud. At the head of the string stood Intrepid, a magnificent French Coach, and winner of many premiums, but having won the sweepstakes over all breeds at the Minnesota State Fair on two previous occasions, was debarred from showing. He has proved himself a remarkably impressive getter, as colts by him from different types of mares show the Coach type, and all bear strong resemblance to their sire. Khedive, a ten-year-old chestnut, another imported French Coach of size, quality and style, headed the class, with a couple of Intrepid colts following. There was quite a showing of Shetland ponies, and also a stable full of Jacks; the latter are unique in their ugliness, and would prove a great attraction at some of our Canadian fairs.

CATTLE.

Among the beef breeds of cattle there were no small breeders, the competition being confined to a few wealthy men. In Shorthorns, H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, and G. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa,

were the only exhibitors. Both herds were headed by Canadian-bred bulls, the former by Nominee, bred by Gaunt & Son, St. Helen's, Ont., and in the hands of Capt. Robson, Ilderton, the sweepstakes bull at Toronto last year and also at the head of the sweepstakes herd; the other bull being St. Valentine, bred by James Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.; got by Guardsman, out of Verbena's Lady, by Imp. Reporter. At the head of the herd of Messrs. Robbins, of Indiana, St. Valentine was the 1897 champion bull of American show-yards. There was intense interest in the coming together of these champions, and the judges, Prof. Thos. Shaw, of Minnesota Agricultural College, and Prof. Curtiss, of Iowa, had their work cut out for them. Decision was finally given in favor of the Canadian champion, Nominee, and this finding was so unsatisfactory to Mr. Ward, the owner of St. Valentine, that he declined to pull out another animal. Nominee was not as heavily fleshed, and was none too well covered over back and loins, but was the evenest, smoothest bull all through, carrying his flesh more evenly—this being more particularly noticeable on the hind quarters. Both are show bulls of the very highest order and of very similar type. The Iowa herd having been withdrawn, left the rest of the class to the Browndale herd without competition, which weakened the Shorthorns very considerably when it came to the sweepstakes competitions between breeds, as Mr. Ward had secured several members of the Robbins (1897) show herd, and was especially strong in the younger female classes. He also had the two-year-old bull, Gold-dust, bred by H. F. Brown, a bull full of flesh and early-maturing quality. The Browndale herd had forward in Spicy of Browndale a cow of marvellous finish, carrying a billiard table. She certainly is one of the few, and was subsequently placed female champion in the aged class over all beef breeds. Nominee was awarded the breed championship over Sotham's magnificent Hereford, and A. C. Binnie's (of Alta, Iowa) Dottie. They were three great beef bulls, and long did Profs. Shaw and Curtiss cogitate over their respective merits, Shaw voting for the roan and Curtiss for the whiteface, necessitating a third judge being called in, who sent the coveted honor to the Shorthorn, he being the levellest bull of the trio. The Browndale Shorthorns scored another great victory in winning the \$250 premium for sweepstakes herd, any breed, consisting of bull any age, cow 3 years or over, cow 2 years, cow yearling and heifer calf. Sotham's Herefords 2nd and McHenry's Polled Angus 3rd.

But one herd of Herefords was present—that of T. F. Sotham, Chillicothe, Missouri, but they were good ones and shown in high fit. Herefords won 1st over all breeds in two-year-old bull, one-year-old heifer, and heifer calf; on young herd, bred by exhibitor, and 2nd on herd of six, any age, breed or sex, bred and owned by exhibitor for the breeders' stake. In Polled Angus, the exhibit was one of the best we have ever seen, three herds competing—Wallace Estill, of Missouri; W. A. McHenry and A. C. Binnie, both of Iowa. Honors were pretty well divided in the class, while against all breeds Estill had the 1st prize two-year-old bull, with McHenry 2nd; McHenry the 1st prize two-year-old heifer. In the breeders' stake, six head, any age or sex, bred and owned by exhibitor, Estill scored 1st and McHenry 3rd, the whitefaces going in between. The young herds—bull and four females—Estill's herd was second to the Herefords, with McHenry's blacks in third place. There was a good, representative showing of Galloways, with herds from Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska, all shown in good field condition, with no special preparation, and they did not enter the beef breed competitions.

Two herds of Brown Swiss were shown, and judged from general purpose standpoint. They are a rugged-looking cattle, showing marked dairy quality, but peculiarly coarse in the bone. Another curiosity was the herd of dehorned Dutch Belted cattle. They are black at both ends, with a wide band of white clear round the middle. They are of dairy type, with nothing specially to commend them but their peculiar marking. The dairy breeds were present in large numbers, the Jerseys making the best showing as to quality. Five herds were out, and that of F. H. Scribner, of Wisconsin, contained a number of animals of exceptional merit, the majority of firsts going to his herd. A cow from this herd heading a strong class of 19 showed remarkably fine dairy quality. Guernseys of good quality were shown, but the Ayrshires were few in number and not particularly strong in quality. J. J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway magnate, had his Ayrshire herd on exhibition, but not in competition. There were a good number of Holsteins forward, but they did not strike one as being an up-to-date lot, many of the cows having a milked-out, stale appearance.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep was fairly large, and pronounced by Prof. Shaw, who judged most of the classes, as being one of the best exhibits of sheep ever held in the State. Shropshires, Oxfords, Hampshires, and Cotswolds were well represented, with a few Southdowns and Dorset Horns. Merinos seem to be strongly in favor, judging by the number present.

SWINE.

In swine, Poland-Chinas, of course, were most largely in evidence. There were also a few Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, Suffolks, Essex, a small black breed resembling Suffolks, and Berkshires,

while there was a good showing of Yorkshires, a breed little known there as yet, judging from remarks of visitors overheard around the pens. The Yorkshire men were talking the prolificness of their breed, and showed a number of good substantial evidences of that quality in big litters of good pigs. The Agricultural College exhibited some fine Yorkshires by way of introducing the breed. In the

POULTRY

exhibit each exhibitor had all his entries in one place, so that all breeds of fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, rabbits, pigeons, mice, etc., were mixed up, and a comparison of the various individuals was almost an impossibility. There was a large and varied display.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

At this fair there is a very great exhibit of agricultural machinery, many of the larger manufacturers having large permanent buildings of their own. In machinery suited for prairie agriculture there was nothing especially new, the only feature worthy of note being the number of seeders that are fitted with single revolving disks in place of shoes. These do not appear to be any advantage over the shoe, whatever they might be in practice. Mr. Stevenson, of Lowe Farm fame, was present with his double revolving coultter seeder shoe on the Monitor drills. These have been used on the Cocksutt Plow Co.'s drills this last year, and we understand are giving satisfaction.

A number of road machines were exhibited, and under the direction of Prof. Hays, of the Agricultural College, an interesting exhibit of the use of these machines in practical operation was given. A score card arranged on the following scale was used by the judges in making the awards: Ability to plan the work and direct the driver, 10; economy of team labor, 10; time required, 12; manner of opening the ditches, 8; manner of laying the earth in the grade, 5; the finished ditch, 18; the finished grade, 20; manipulation of the machine, 7; general workmanship, 10; explanation to the judges of the machine and its use, limited to five minutes, 5; total, 100. There were four contestants, and some good work done.

IN THE DAIRY BUILDING

butter and cheese were exhibited by but few exhibitors, who seemed to be large concerns, and monopolized all the space available with advertising exhibits.

THE HONEY DISPLAY

was particularly fine. The display of Minnesota-grown fruits and flowers in the horticultural building was magnificent, the apples being particularly attractive, of good size and color. Old-timers informed us that they used to consider it impossible to grow apples in Minnesota, but that they are now succeeding was amply evidenced by the fine display made at this fair. Attractive county exhibits were a leading feature. In one large building, agricultural products of all kinds were tastefully displayed, and the advantages offered to settlers in each county duly set forth by placards, etc., giving the price of land, railway facilities, and so forth. The Canadian Immigration Department made a large display of the varied products of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, in the main building, which attracted large crowds of interested visitors all the week. Their questions were attended to, and supplies of literature furnished by Agents W. Speers and W. J. White, who were in attendance. The exhibit was very tastefully arranged, and a big bin of Manitoba No. 1 hard proved of special interest.

For the Shepherd in the Fall.

BY J. M'CAIG, PETERSBURG CO., ONT.

There are four things to be considered by the shepherd at this season, and these are: The character of his ewe flock, their condition, the time at which he will mate them, and the kind of ram he is going to use. With regard to the character of the flock, it may be said that the shepherd should aim to increase its average value and excellence each year by the weeding out of faulty individuals and the addition of superior ones. The life of a sheep is comparatively short, so each year generally finds some that should be drafted on account of age. A ewe has a full mouth at four years, after which age her teeth begin to wear shorter and become wider apart. At six years old she generally begins to lose some of her teeth. A broken mouth of this kind is a good reason for drafting a ewe, but not if the ewe herself is of fine type, answers the ideal of the shepherd as a breeder, and shows no sign of breaking down. The place made vacant by these ewes is taken by the shearlings, but it would not pay to put in an inferior shearing for a good five or six year old on the score of age alone. The Downs, as a rule, will breed longer than the long-wools. A ewe with breed longer than the long-wools. A ewe with only one good teat is generally unprofitable. She may have a fat back, but the lamb at her side is scraggy. A third class of ewes that should be gotten rid of are those that do not answer to the gotten rid of are those that do not answer to the accepted standard of the breed in shape, fleece, coloring, etc. Generally speaking, the good points in any breed as to shape are those that are common to the best specimens of all breeds, and a sheep that has not a good form cannot be a good sheep for any other reason. Get rid of the long necks, big heads, light shoulders, loins, breast, and hams. Your shortest legged sheep would be none the worse of being still closer to the ground. A meaty carcass

always goes with short legs, and we are raising mutton breeds in this country.

With regard to condition, it is generally agreed that the ewes should be in good flesh at the time of coupling, and should continue on good diet during service. This for three reasons. The ewe's care of her lamb does not begin when the lamb is dropped, but from the beginning of pregnancy. It is important, then, that the ewe should enter this period lusty and strong. The best argument for early weaning of lambs is that it allows the ewes to build up for next season's work. The best pair of lambs raised this year in the writer's flock were from a ewe whose lamb was taken from her in April of the previous year; the mother was consequently in good shape when the breeding season opened. This year many lambs have been weaned earlier than ever before. They are doing well, and the backs of the ewe flock show all the signs of "good living" by reason of the longer rest. The reason that they should be kept on generous diet during the mating season is on account of the biological law that nature preserves a balance between the supply of food and the number of consumers. Hence, a flock rolling in plenty gives nature the best excuse, so to speak, for large multiplication in numbers. A third reason for generous feeding when the ewes go with the ram is that they come in heat faster, consequently will be served all about the same time. On this account the lambing season will be short, and the lamb flock even as to size and maturity.

The time of mating will depend on the purpose for which lambs are raised. Hothouse lambs for city tables are necessarily early. Lambs raised for exhibition are likewise generally early. In the latter case the only point gained is size, which seems indispensable, but should not be. On the other hand, the December or January lamb before December loses the characteristic bloom, the fine, delicate head and glossy fleece that attracts one in the lamb flock. Late lambs, on the other hand, are a mistake. There is a good deal of a kind of semi-poetry written about having lambs come with the first bite of springing grass. Doubtless they are little trouble, but this is all that can be said for the practice. A shepherd does not call looking after his flock at lambing time "trouble." The difference in warmth is not specially important, as lambs suffer little from cold after they are a couple of days old. The good afforded the lambs by the grass is of no use until they are three weeks or a month old. The best time for lambs is March. It is admitted that they will require about as much care in this month as in January or February, but the drain on the ewe will not be so long continued as in the latter case, and the lamb will not be forced into a coarse, misshapen thing by the preponderance of dry or concentrated food over the falling milk of the ewe as he gets older. With the March lamb, on the other hand, the milk of the ewe is almost sufficient until the lamb gets on the grass. At least, if not sufficient, it will largely preponderate over concentrated food of other kinds, so that there is no danger of indigestion or overfeeding. The small quantity of bran, chopped oats, peas, and oil cake or such other mixture of grains as he gets from the creep, indeed is just sufficient to give him the proverbial "start" so beneficial to young stock before going on the grass. A little grain seems to stimulate and give vigor to his digestive processes. In this way the March lamb has the advantage of the May lamb. Besides, he can be weaned early—before the grass has failed to its driest time; and secondly, he learns to take care of himself before the bad fall weather has set in. A March lamb has vigor and constitution.

Finally, take a look at the lord of your flock. See if he is well up in the front, broad across the shoulders and dropping neither in front or behind them, neck short and setting broadly into the shoulder and tapering to a fine, patrician head, but masculine and bold, neck properly arched also, and ending in a broad crown between the ears. Look down his back, see if it is level, see if his loins are strong and wide, and if he carries his width well out in the hind quarters. If he is good on top, you will likely find a good leg of mutton on him, twist low down, legs well apart, good breast and straight underline. In addition to this, if he has well-developed testicles, a good fleece and fine carriage, he'll do. On the other hand, if he is long in the neck, with the arch downward instead of upward, has a coarse head, is narrow on top, pointed behind, stands high on his pins, and has both fore legs hind, stands high on his pins, and has both fore legs coming out of the same place apparently, and is scant of wool, put him in the wagon and go out the back way with him to the butcher's, and buy no more five-dollar rams. Forget your jealousy, and go to your neighbor who has made a distinguished success of the sheep business, couple your own judgment with his advice, put up the price, and don't be afraid to show your choice to the neighbors you meet on the road home.

The Agricultural Fair to Supplant the Sun Dance of the Indian.

G. H. Wheatley, Indian Agent of the Blackfoot Reserve near Calgary, has hit upon a plan by which he hopes to wean the Indian from his annual sun dance. He proposes to substitute the agricultural fair for the sun dance, and on September 24th will hold, on the Reserve near Gleichen, the first purely Indian agricultural show ever held. The Indians on this Reserve have completed an irrigation canal to irrigate a flat of 700 acres. They are putting up 500 tons of hay on contract, and are reported to have fairly good grain crops.

FARM.

An Interesting Test in Weed Killing.

At the request of Chief Clerk McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, the Rev. W. A. Burman, B. D., Lecturer in Botany in St. John's College, and President of the Botanical Club, has made a test of the methods of killing weeds, described in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of July 1st and Aug. 1st last. Mr. Burman reports as follows: Tests have been made with solutions of sulphate of copper (bluestone) of various strengths, applied by means of hand syringes, one delivering a fine spray, the other being much coarser.

Experiments were made in my garden and in fields, with results sufficiently satisfactory to encourage us in pursuing our investigations further. The plants treated were peppergrass, shepherd's-purse, bird rape, Canada thistle, stankweed, and pigweed;—these are all weeds. In addition, wheat (in the shot blade), barley (4 in. high), millet (in flower), oats, and potatoes were treated, in order to discover to what extent they would be affected.

Obviously, this is an important consideration, since the proposed remedy must at least not seriously affect the crop which it is desired to clear of weeds.

The solution was applied at a strength of 2, 4 and 6 per cent. in the respective tests.

At 2 per cent. peppergrass and shepherd's-purse were but little affected, as also stinkweed, millet, barley, clover. Bird rape and mustard were generally killed, thistles greatly checked, potatoes and pigweed blackened.

Four per cent. solution was still more effective. All mustards, including bird rape, killed; thistles also greatly injured; potatoes and cereals suffered some damage.

Six per cent. solution killed all plants named above as weeds, except pigweed; barley greatly damaged; oats apparently but little affected in head.

The 6 per cent. solution is apparently stronger than can be used with safety. I am inclined to believe 3 per cent. will be found about the right strength for the purpose in view.

Further experiments will probably be needed and made on a larger scale before we can confidently advise farmers in this matter. Certainly there is ground for hope that a useful remedy in fighting weeds is likely to be found here.

Ashes and Rags.

In American farm journals we notice advertisements which read: "Canadian hardwood ashes for sale," etc. The questions naturally present themselves to our minds: What do farmers in the United States want with our ashes? If, after freight and several commissions are paid, ashes are found profitable there, why would they not be more profitable here where they are manufactured? Why are we such generous fools in sending to our neighbors what would be beneficial at home? And can we afford to trade for a bar of cheap soap what the Americans pay several times the amount for in hard cash? Perhaps when our fathers had the rich virgin soil, with so much burning of brush, stumps and other forest refuse, causing a soil with a surplus of potash and other fertilizing constituents, and when there were so few farm products to sell, they were glad to get even a bar of soap from the ashman. But the time has come when the ash gatherer should be numbered among the things of the past.

We now know, and it would not be the fault of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE if we did not, that our soil is benefited by an application more or less liberal of this same fertilizer, "Canadian hardwood ashes." From experience I can testify that gooseberry and currant bushes are helped wonderfully by a very plentiful application of ashes, always bearing an abundance of excellent fruit. Also, we never need to use hellebore or other insecticide on them, as the worms never appear in sufficient numbers to be troublesome. Scattered over the foliage and branches of fruit trees, they have an excellent effect in cleaning and invigorating them, and in giving color and health to the fruit if spread on the ground under the trees. We also know that soft soap, that oldest daughter of the ashes family, is also an excellent exterminator not only of dirt, but also of disease and insect life. Then let us wage a war, that will be as effective as the American against the Spanish fleet, against the ash peddler and his inferior soaps.

We can find greater profit by using the ashes at home than by selling them. The extra quality and quantity of fruit or other crops where ashes are beneficial will soon pay for very many bars of such soap as he carries and on which he has so large a profit, though the soap is very lasting. Once when no one was home an ashman called, took two barrels of ashes, and left in their stead a bar of yellow soap of the most inferior quality. It lasted a long time, as it was only good for soaping machinery belting.

We have always shunned these robbers of our soil and pocketbooks. The ragman also belongs to the same class. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will tell us just in what manner old rags should be treated and on what crop they should be put to bring in the greatest return.

The ragman usually pays one half cent a pound for rags. This is not even paid in cash, but one must take tinware, for which he charges from one-

third to one-half more than the same article can be purchased at any general store, thus making the price for rags really only one-quarter or one-third of a cent a pound. We know a bag of rags often brings in an iron spoon or a pie plate.

I feel sure were they rotted and mixed with the soil of the garden the income would be increased far more than the price of a pie tin. Or were they even placed on the surface as a mulch to prevent evaporation of moisture they would add to the productiveness of the grapevine or other fruit plant.

If our woollen and mixed rags were treated in this way we would also have the assurance that they would never be re-purchased by us in a shoddy cloth mixture. Let us, then, do our best to drive the ragman and his twin-brother, the ashman, out of business. If they turn their strength to farming they will no doubt think "What fools these old-style farmers were who used to permit this valuable manure to be carted away for almost nothing!"

Query.—Compared with ordinary farmyard manure, what price per pound should old rags bring?

GYRA.

[NOTE.—There is perhaps no richer fertilizer than woollen rags, and probably the best method of preparing them for application would be to cut them in strips and then pass them through a straw cutter to reduce them to short pieces. Of course, if they could by some process be ground into very fine particles they would be more readily available for plant food.—ED.]

Maritime Notes.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

Two weeks of fine, bright weather has succeeded our long, wet summer, and has enabled a great amount of harvesting to be done; and most of the grain, such as it is, has been got into the barns in good shape. How it will turn out in the threshing is yet to be seen.

MORE OFFICIAL BUNGLING.

Last year the New Brunswick Government did all it could to induce farmers to raise more wheat, and in order to induce people to sow it agreed to supply the seed at cost. A great many availed themselves of this offer, and many who had never raised wheat before sowed quite an acreage. Now comes a general complaint about the seed supplied, and if what is said is true they have good reason to complain. It appears that the Government, instead of buying the grain from a reliable seedsman, bought a large quantity from the "New Glasgow Milling Company," who sold it to them as wheat and not as seed of any particular variety. The result of its sowing is a crop composed of a mixture of varieties which has proved very unsatisfactory, while the yield has been far below that from seed obtained of the farmers themselves. The poor success of this sowing will give the venture a serious check, and I doubt if many of those who made their first sowing this year will venture a second attempt. This will be a great pity, as I think that wheat-growing upon a limited scale would be very profitable. I would advise those who have been disappointed this year to try again, taking care to procure their own seed from a reliable seedsman. If it cannot be got from a local dealer, write early in the spring to a good seedsman in Ontario for prices and order from him. It will cost no more than buying it near home; in all probability it will be a little cheaper, and the seed will likely be better. A thing to remember is that western-grown seed will always give a better yield than that grown in the Maritime Provinces. Why it is I do not know, but western seed has a much greater germinating power than ours. The experience of this year shows the foolishness of placing a man at the head of a department who is not thoroughly conversant with its requirements. The Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick is an energetic man, anxious to do his best, and with some very good theories, if they are only properly carried out, but he is not a practical farmer, and failure has been the result. But every one, no matter what his calling, thinks he can teach the farmer how to conduct his business.

IMPROVE THE FLOCK.

It will soon be time to turn the ram with the ewes again. Are you going to use the same ram you did last year? Is he a pure-bred ram or a scrub? If the latter, do you not think it would pay you to replace him with one of pure blood? Is not the flock of your neighbor, who uses a pure-bred sire, a much better one than yours, and does he not realize more from it than you do from yours? Is not his greater success mainly due to the fact that his ram is a pure-bred one? Could you not follow his example, and in a short time do as well or even better? These are questions which should receive serious thought from our Maritime sheep-raisers. At present the great majority of our sheep are scrubs, and scrubs in all classes of stock have proved themselves to be unprofitable. Pure-bred rams are now so cheap that there is no excuse for a farmer keeping any other. From ten to fifteen dollars will procure a very good lamb of any of the popular breeds, and breeders are so numerous that one need not look far from home to find a flock of his favorite variety. Lambs are one of the few things for which it is possible to get cash; why not try to make them realize as much as possible?

A practice very common here, which I think tends greatly to lessen the quality of the lambs, is that of "patching" the rams early in the fall, and

then allowing them to continue running with the ewes. As the ewes begin to come into season the ram teases them, thus keeping himself in a state of continued excitement, which must greatly weaken his vitality, and the offspring which he gets late in the season must feel the effects of it. Instead of this, the ram should be separated entirely from the ewes until such time as service is desired, and every care should be taken to build up and strengthen him, so that he may go to his work in a robust condition.

"AGRICOLA."

Agriculture in the Public Schools.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—A careful perusal of the agricultural textbook prepared by C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, leaves the impression in one's mind that it is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is written; that is, to aid the reader and student in acquiring a knowledge of the first principles of the various sciences which underlie successful agriculture. It is a book which will not only fill a long-felt want in the schoolrooms of this country, but it is one that should be in the library of every farmer.

When the author took in hand to prepare this book, it went without saying that it would be well done. He possesses a great store of knowledge along the lines on which he has written. His years of experience as a teacher in the Ontario Agricultural College, and the deep study which he has given to the subject of agricultural education, all stamp him as a man eminently qualified for the work which he has undertaken.

The publication of this valuable work raises a question, or rather should bring one already somewhat dealt with more prominent to the front, and that is, has not the time come when it should be made compulsory to have agriculture taught in our rural schools? The leaving of it an optional matter with the trustees is a mere farce. It means that it will either be left alone, or, if taught at all, be done merely to please a board of trustees, and in such a manner that little good would be gained by it.

The question of whether agriculture, or, more properly speaking, the sciences bearing on agriculture, should form a branch of study in our public schools is one of vital importance. Why it has been so delayed it is difficult to understand. Surely it would be as useful to have a knowledge of the common things around us—plants, soils, stones, birds, insects, minerals, etc.—to know something about animal and vegetable life, and, generally speaking, to have a knowledge of common things, including the elementary ideas of those branches of science bearing particularly on agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture—as some of the history and geography now taught. If this were done, and care exercised that the teaching did not degenerate into a dull and lifeless routine of book work, the instruction might be made, in the hands of a live teacher, not only useful and valuable, but exceedingly interesting; and what would be even still more important, it would prepare the pupils to study such subjects more intelligently when they come to take them up systematically afterwards, and at a time when they had an opportunity of putting that knowledge into practical effect in the work carried out in the field, the stable, the orchard, and the garden. Those who took such a course could not fail to be better of such instruction, and assuredly they would be much better fitted to make observant and broad-minded farmers.

We may be told that there is an institution (our Agricultural College) where a thorough and systematic agricultural education can be acquired, but after all only a very limited number of our farmers' sons can, for various reasons, take advantage of it, and it appears that some other machinery must be put in motion to supply the deficiency. It would appear that the work must be more radical; it must begin in our common schools; that is, elementary agricultural instruction should form a leading and not a secondary place in the school course in the rural sections to all such as purpose making farming their life's work. Depend upon it, the time has come when Canada needs not only men of fine culture trained to the professions, but young men of expert knowledge specially educated for the farm. We are living in an age of keen competition. We are ever finding it more difficult to hold our own in the great consuming markets of the world.

The governments of every civilized country in the world are realizing the force of this competition, and, as a consequence, are paying more attention to agricultural education, and why should we lag in the race?—the future will demand our best efforts if we are to keep pace with the rest of the world in the advance made in agriculture.

Wellington Co., Ont., Sept. 27, 1898.

JOHN I. HOBSON.

Advice to Intending Settlers.

A British Columbia subscriber sends us the following inquiry, which we submitted to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, and append hereto the answer received. Of course, the Manitoba Department only answers for the Province. There are many excellent locations in Assiniboia and Northern Alberta where farmers are doing well—making comfortable homes and becoming independent:

A SUBSCRIBER:—"What is the best way of taking up land in Manitoba or the Northwest, and in

which part is a young man, used to farm life, with \$1,000 or \$1,500, likely to do best in?"

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR, - It is almost impossible to answer this question without asking your subscriber a number of questions. For instance, if the young man wishes to grow up with the country, in the meantime taking the hardships of pioneer life, I would advise him to secure a homestead in the Swan River district, put up his buildings with logs and with as little expense as possible, purchasing the necessary outfit of team, wagon, mower, rake, etc., and investing the balance of his money in young cattle. I understand that hay is very plentiful there, and as timber is convenient the expense of stabling would be very small, so that with judicious management and careful attention to his stock a young man in the course of five or six years might have a large herd about him. He would also by that time have sufficient land broken to give him a fair return from the cultivation of his fields. If, on the other hand, the young man is ambitious, and not inclined to go far from the line of railways, a small payment of three or four hundred dollars on a quarter-section or half-section of land in settled parts of the Province would give him possession of sufficient land to enable him to commence work, and with diligence and a fair amount of success there would be nothing to prevent him from making further payments upon the land until he became the owner.

As to the most desirable place to locate in, it is a somewhat difficult question to answer. I invariably advise men to locate as near Winnipeg as possible, and specially to locate near lines of railway. I believe that a great many desirable places can be secured along the line of the Winnipeg & South-eastern Railway now being constructed. I know also that many desirable places, homesteads and railroad lands, can be secured on the extension from Stonewall north to Balmoral, now under construction. The Pipestone branch also affords many openings for homestead and railway lands, to be purchased at from two and a half to four and five dollars per acre. The Department invariably forwards maps of the Province and pamphlets descriptive of the Province, as well as special write-ups of the various districts in the Province where settlement can be made, to parties asking for information, asking them to make a careful perusal of the same and to write for further information if required. Yours truly, HUGH MCKELLAR, Chief Clerk, Dept. Agr. & Immigration, Winnipeg.

DAIRY.

The Separator Creamery and Its Equipment.

BY F. J. SLEIGHTHOLM, SUPT. WESTERN DAIRY SCHOOL.

Water Supply.—At the lowest estimate three thousand gallons of water per day should be at the disposal of a creamery of a capacity equal to the one outlined in the accompanying plan. The quantity will depend somewhat upon the temperature, but an abundant supply should be certain before any attempt is made to establish a creamery. The purity of the water supply should also be ascertained beyond doubt. The temperature of the water, while not perhaps of such importance as the quantity and the purity, is one that will effect the excellence of the work done and the profit and loss account of both proprietor and patron to a very considerable degree. It may be taken as a safe basis that an abundant water supply at 50° F. will make a supply of ice unnecessary in the general work of the creamery. Where the daily intake reaches 20,000 lbs. or thereabouts, we find in actual practice that every degree F. above 50° necessitates an expenditure for ice of eight to fifteen cents per day, depending upon the cost of the ice, in order that the same degree of thoroughness may be reached. Suppose the temperature reached 55° F., or 5° above 50°, this would mean, at eight cents, 40 cents per day, or about \$12 per month, and nearly double this sum at 15 cents. With water at 55° fully 350 inches of ice will be needed daily to enable the butter-maker to turn out a satisfactory product and to avoid excessive loss.

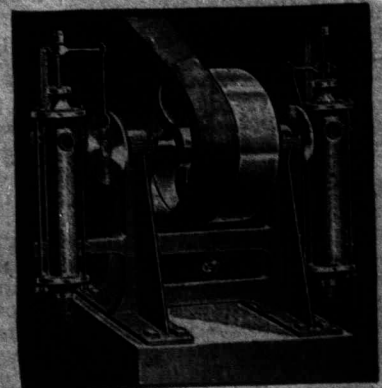
Drainage should be prompt, leaving no stagnant water. All washings, etc. should be carried at least two hundred feet from the building before entering any open ditch. This question of drainage is of much moment. The methods employed for the disposal of creamery sewage will, of course, vary with surrounding conditions. The use of a filter bed, such as is described by Prof. Dean, of Guelph, commends itself, but the writer has no experience with such. We think, however, that such sewage ought not to be wasted, and we are quite strongly inclined to the belief that no better system has yet been adopted for summer months than that of irrigation. We have seen sufficient of irrigation by water to know that the plan may be made abundantly successful, and the washings from a creamery are more valuable as a fertilizer than water. Not only so, but the tiles laid for irrigation

purposes will serve as an underdraining system as well when the soil does not need irrigation.

Position of Creamery.—Relative to the points of the compass, we would take the milk in on the north or west side, and place the storage on the alternate side. The position relative to the milk supply is, however, the all-important point. All minor matters should be sacrificed to this, because it materially affects the daily income. Where, without seriously interfering with this condition, the creamery can be placed in a town or village, so much the better, especially if on a railway. Unless held in first-class cold storage, butter should be shipped weekly, and contiguity to a railway greatly facilitates this. Not only so, but if much butter is put up in prints it is a very great convenience and economy to have the express company's wagon call for the butter—daily if necessary—and return the empty boxes. The sale of cream, locally and by rail, is also likely to increase the receipts very considerably. All up-to-date creameries should pasteurize cream for such purposes, especially in summer months.

The Creamery Building.—The building should be as nearly square as its purpose will allow, without surplus porches, jutting, etc., which add considerable to the cost and nothing to the value. The walls should be double, whether of brick or wood; that is, there should be a dead-air space in them. If brick is used, it should be white brick; if wood is used it should be painted a light color. Plaster should be avoided, the lining and ceilings being best of basswood, ash or spruce. Norway or Alabama pine for floors—not white pine. Concrete is better in many respects than pine, but is more costly, and is not so suitable for the placing of apparatus. With a wooden floor the steam and

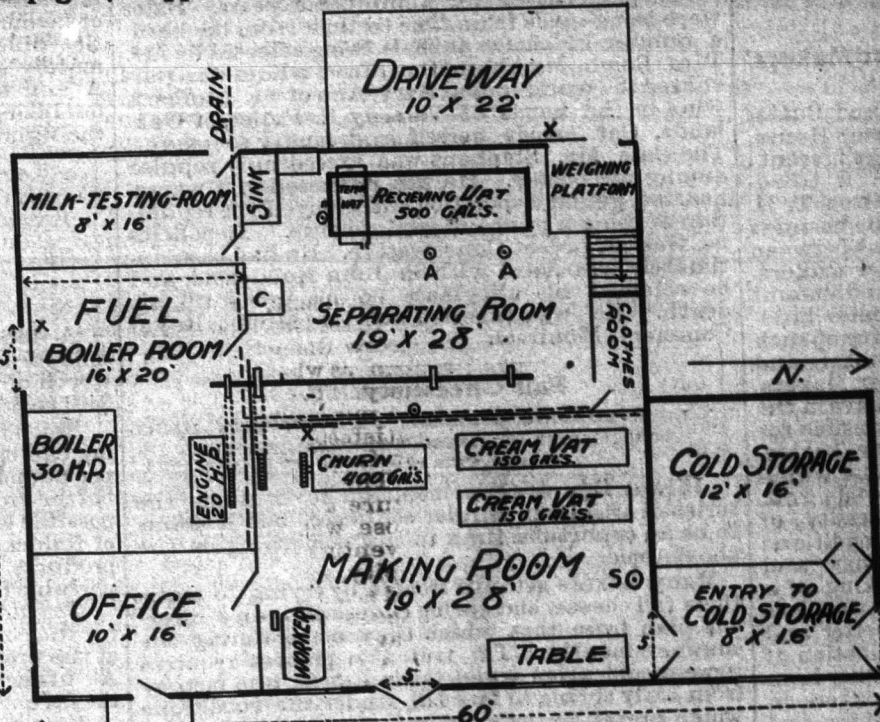
easier and with less grumbling than a man. I mention this matter chiefly because everything that tends to increase the satisfaction of drawers, and through them the patronage, is quite too important to be ignored. Use pint composite sample bottles. In hot weather transfer these to the cold storage entry every day as soon as the milk is in. The samples must be kept cool. Where a cool room is not available, wring out heavy blankets in cold water and hang before the shelves. Trays holding a dozen are convenient for moving the bottles from place to place. The receiving vat should slope to the point where the pump is placed, so that the last cupful may be lifted to the tempering vat or to the pasteurizer, as the case may be. This pump should be an open brass tube (about 3 inches in diameter) or cylinder, same style as an ordinary cistern pump, so that the pump rod and valves may be removed and they and the tube cleaned by a brush every day. Whole milk should not run through any piece of apparatus that cannot be cleaned by hand. Forcing pumps whose cylinders cannot be removed except by thumb nuts or bolts should never be used for whole milk. Such pumps, however, are perhaps the cheapest and most suitable for raising and forcing the by-products. We prefer to use a double-cylindrical pump (really two pumps) for the skim milk and buttermilk, the two pumps and countershaft being on the same frame and operated by one belt. The frame may be placed on the floor or elevated. The capacity of such pumps is adjustable by use of slotted crank disc. Ejectors (steam jet pumps) and rotary pumps may be used to lift skim milk when the temperature does not exceed 100° F. Ejectors should be placed as near the supply as possible, and not much above it, to do their best work. The cream may be lifted to the cream vat by a pump, which should be similar in style to the one described for whole milk. Never convey milk or cream through closed pipes. At this point we would say that where a pasteurizer or scalding vat (not a tempering vat) is used to heat milk for the separator, with the purpose of making a pasteurized butter, this pasteurizer or scalding vat should not be fed by gravitation from the receiving vat, but by a pump. Our experience has proved to us that a regular uniform feed is not possible by the former plan in everyday creamery practice, where two or more separators are running (or even one).



DOUBLE-CYLINDERED PUMP.

When choosing separators, the thoroughness of separation under varying conditions is the first and second and last consideration. The cream vat or vats should not be more than 16 inches wide if it is intended to cool the contents by water and ice around the vat. This matter cannot be ignored, or much loss of time and dissatisfaction must result. The vat should have a concave bottom. The wide vats now being turned out by manufacturers should be discontinued. Pipe connection (water) should be made to the outside vat, also an overflow. The churn may be trunk lid or double man-hole. When the cream can be handled at twice churning, one churn is enough. There is place in the accompanying plan for a second churn and third separator. Our practical experience with the combined churn and butter-worker is a short one, but is a favorable one. We think they are a very useful article, especially in warm weather. We will, however, report more fully on this matter at some date to come. The butter-worker should be automatic. Platform workers, where the butter is turned by hand, are not up to the times. Storage Tanks.—The water tank is intended to be placed in the second story of the building, as also the buttermilk and skim-milk tanks, the two former to be made of steel (galvanized, if desired), about No. 14 thickness. Such tanks are infinitely to be preferred before wooden tin-lined or lead-lined tanks, and are cheaper than these. A 700 to 800 gallon steel tank can be bought for \$25, and is a lifetime article. For hot skim milk, heavier steel is necessary. The skim-milk tank should have a capacity of at least 800 gallons, on account of froth.

According to recent statistics the number of large dairies in Denmark employing steam power and centrifugal cream separators is 1,544, and the number is continually increasing. Of these 1,544 dairies no less than 1,013 are co-operative.



PLAN OF SEPARATOR CREAMERY, CAPACITY 10,000 TO 30,000 LBS. OF MILK DAILY. Legend: AA—Separators, C—Hot-water tank, XXX—Sliding doors, 5 feet wide, G—Gutters, 5 inches wide, D—Draining table, with steam jet, Arrow indicates stairway to upper story, S—Boxes, etc., land here by chute from upper story.

water pipes can be placed under the floor and brought up wherever required, while with a concrete floor these pipes must be overhead. As a rule floors in creameries do not slope sufficiently. A slope of three inches in ten feet is about right. The only elevation in the accompanying plan is the weighing platform, the floors of all the other rooms are on the same level. The gravitation system of flooring creameries is dying out—and none too soon—machinery and steam are cheaper than man power. The dotted lines in the plan show the gutters, which should have sufficient fall to carry the water, etc., away promptly.

Position of Rooms.—Some general principles should be observed. In the first place, the separating room and the making room should be separated by tight partition. This is one of the most important points in the laying out of a creamery, and becomes doubly important where pasteurization is practiced. The sinks, hot water tanks, and testing room should be near the steam supply; the office also, for convenient heating, which may be done cheaply by bracket coil, using steam. Minor items are shown by plan. Basements should be avoided. Second stories should be used only for storage purposes, for water tank, skim-milk tank and buttermilk tank. There should be windows in plenty, and the outside doors leading into the working rooms should be at least five feet wide and double.

Equipment.—To equip a creamery with the most suitable, most up-to-date apparatus and fittings would not appear to be a very difficult matter, and yet it is rare indeed to find a creamery well equipped. None but those versed in the work should attempt it. We do not purpose giving a complete list nor description of such equipment, but rather to sketch it in the main. A crane or hoist should never be used to elevate milk from the wagon to the weigh-can if it be at all possible to avoid it. Horses lift it much

Canada's Loss and New Zealand's Gain.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Superintendent of the Kingston, Ont., Dairy School, has accepted, as announced in our last issue, the Dairy Commissioner'ship of New Zealand. We congratulate Mr. Ruddick upon the honor which, as a Canadian, he has fairly earned, and upon the substantial stipend, some \$2,300, which, with transportation to his new sphere of labor, he is to receive. We regret his departure from Canada, and congratulate New Zealand upon securing his services. Quiet and unassuming, an indefatigable worker, an unceasing student, progressive but sagacious, thoroughly practical, and never carried away with fads, he has that staying, wearing quality that causes all he achieves to perpetuate itself. A native of Oxford Co., Ont., one of our best dairy districts, he in turn learned the cheese and butter making. Successful from the start, he soon became superintendent of the McPherson combination of sixty factories in Eastern Ontario; next became an instructor for the Eastern Dairymen's Association, and then a member of Dominion Dairy Commissioner Robertson's staff, on which he did good service in the inauguration of winter buttermaking, as the maker of the famous 22,000 lb. cheese—the "Canadian mite"—for the Chicago World's Fair, as an instructor in most of the Provinces of Canada, and as superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School. At an early date he began contributing to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on dairy subjects, and continued to do so with more or less regularity, as his public duties permitted, ever since. The reading public very soon discerned that he was no mere theorist, so that his writings have contributed very greatly to the successful upbuilding of Canadian dairying. He leaves Canada with the best wishes of a host of friends.

Western Ontario Cheese and Butter Makers' Association.

A directors' meeting of the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association was held at the Fraser House, London, on Saturday, Sept. 17. Members present: President, T. B. Miller; directors—G. E. Goodhand, John Brodie, E. Agur, James Morrison, T. D. Barry, and Secretary W. W. Brown. The business of the meeting was to ratify an agreement between the Association and the cheese and butter makers. The Association having secured the required amount of signatures, the agreement now becomes binding. The reasons ascribed for the necessity of such an agreement between individual cheesemakers and buttermakers and the Cheese and Butter Makers' Association are: 1st, that cheesemakers have in the past allowed themselves to be held responsible for losses through defects in the cheese or butter, whether they were responsible or not, under which circumstances cheap makers were employed; 2nd, that patrons have not realized the necessity of supplying milk in the best possible condition; 3rd, that factory building surroundings and utensils are frequently unfit for the making of a first-class product; 4th, that the system that has been in vogue tends to discourage the better and more ambitious from engaging in the occupation of cheese and butter making; and 5th, that it has been decided by the cheesemakers and buttermakers in union to attempt to redress these grievances and protect themselves and each other from the injury and loss by the continuance of giving of such an unreasonable guarantee. By the agreement, the cheesemakers and buttermakers covenant with the Association, each for himself or herself, that if he or she at any time hereafter, within the Province of Ontario, for the space of three years from the date hereof, directly or indirectly, become bound as part of the term of their hiring as cheese or butter maker, agree to make good or repay any sum of money lost to their employer by reason of the inferior quality of cheese or butter, unless and so far only as such inferior quality may have been caused by the gross negligence of the maker of such cheese or butter, shall and will immediately pay to the Association the sum of two hundred dollars, as liquidated and as ascertained damages, to become part of the funds of the Association. The makers also agree to become bound for the result of his or her own gross negligence, the same being ascertained by the award of a board of arbitrators chosen—one by the employer, one by the employed, and said two choosing a third. This agreement is not to be binding until there are two hundred signatures.

An agreement to be used between the makers and factorymen was also adopted, and preparations are being made for the annual convention, to be held in Listowel, Ont., on 1st and 2nd of February, 1899.

The Richness of the Strippings.

It is a well-known fact that the strippings or last milk got from a cow at a particular milking is much richer in butter-fat than that first drawn. An experiment conducted some time ago at one of the American agricultural experiment stations gave the subjoined results. The figures given are percentages:

	Fat.	Solids.	Water.
First milk.....	1.37	11.83	88.17
Strippings.....	9.63	19.18	80.82
First quart.....	1.22	10.82	89.18
Last quart.....	3.48	17.24	82.76

It is worthy of note, however, that there is but little difference in the percentage of casein present in the first and last drawn milks.

The Late Romeo H. Stephens.

Mr. Romeo H. Stephens passed away at his home at Chambly, Que., on Sept. 13th. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. Harrison Stephens, who amassed a vast fortune in Montreal. He was born at Missisquoi Bay in 1827. He attended Harvard University for several terms, returned to Montreal and entered into commercial pursuits. Mr. Stephens' name, however, is more particularly associated in the minds of many FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers as being intimately associated with the St. Lambert family of Jersey cattle. Mr. Harrison Stephens, his father, was the founder of that notable family, the foundation stock of which he imported in the name of his son, S. Sheldon Stephens, of Montreal. The importation was made in 1868 and consisted of two bulls—Defiance 196, bred at the Queen's Shaw Farm, and Victor Hugo 197, bred by J. D. Vealle, St. Clements, Jersey—besides fifteen of the best cows that money could purchase in England or on the Island of Jersey. In 1871 two more cows were imported and added to the herd, and a short time later Stoke Pogis 3rd 2238 was purchased by Mr. Romeo H. Stephens from his breeder, Peter Leclair, of Woonoski, Vt., and also added to the herd. These animals composed the foundation stock of St. Lambert Jerseys. These cows and bulls were bred together at Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens' farm, and with one exception—Amelia—it was the descendants of these cows that were transferred to Romeo H. Stephens at St. Lambert, where they were first known as "St. Lamberts." From time to time the very choicest selections of Mr. S. Sheldon Stephens' herd were transferred to Mr. Romeo H. Stephens at St. Lambert, where they continued to be perpetuated for a number of years. Sales were being made from time to time from the herd, a number of choice animals being selected by Mr. Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont., from whom was purchased the world-famed Mary Ann of St. Lambert, who in the hands of Valacey E. Fuller, of Oaklands, Ont., made herself and family so famous. The late Mr. Stephens was exceedingly popular among all classes. He was possessed of a warm-hearted, genial disposition, and enjoyed the reputation of being a prince of good fellows. In politics he was an ardent Conservative. He had been intimately associated with Sir John Macdonald, and he retained his allegiance to his party till his death. He was interred at the Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

Fall Cheesemaking.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, SUPERINTENDENT KINGSTON DAIRY SCHOOL, JUST APPOINTED DAIRY COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND.

It was the writer's intention to continue the series of articles in regular sequence, but it seems to be an opportune time to say something on the above topic.

Many makers get into trouble by trying to make their fall cheese, and spring cheese also, on a different plan from that which they make during the summer months. 'Tis true the process requires some modification when carried on in one factory from early spring to late fall, under the conditions which prevail in the average factory, and when the demands or circumstances of the market are taken into consideration. From the fact that the year's supply of cheese is practically all made in seven or eight months, it is evident that the first of the season's output will go into consumption at once, and may be cured more quickly, while as the season advances the stock on hand gradually accumulates until at the close of the manufacturing season there is supposed to be sufficient surplus to last the balance of the year. It is obvious, then, that the later made goods should be cured more slowly in order to be at their best when required for use.

In order to discuss this thing in a proper light we must consider first the character of the milk during the months as compared with other parts of the season. The general rule is that the cows are fresh in milk in the spring, going dry in the late fall or early winter. It follows, then, that the milk will contain the greatest percentage of fat at the close of the cheesemaking season, for it is a well-known fact that the milk gets gradually richer as the period of lactation advances. The difference in the quality of the milk at these seasons is usually as much as one per cent., and sometimes more; that is to say, if the milk averages 3.2 per cent. during the months of April or May, it will run as high as 4.2 or over during October and November.

As the percentage of fat in the milk increases, the curd made from it shows more and more tendency to retain moisture. It is this tendency which is the cause of "pasty" cheese, for pastiness is nothing more than an excess of moisture. "Pastiness" is one of the most common faults of fall cheese. To overcome the difficulty it is necessary to adopt some means of getting rid of this excess of moisture. It may be done by more hand-stirring of the curd, or the addition of more salt, or by raising the "cooking" temperature from one to three degrees.

Such curd does not stand hand-stirring without causing too much loss of fat and curd particles in the shape of "white whey"; we are limited in the amount of salt that may be used; therefore, the application of more heat would seem to be the best plan.

I would recommend that the cooking temperature be raised from one to three degrees as the

season advances and the percentage of fat is four per cent and over. If the milk is "set" somewhat sweeter it will have more time to harden in the whey. Cheesemakers will find it of the greatest advantage if they study the relation of these things to the percentage of fat in the milk.

There are some factories where the conditions which I have mentioned are gradually changing. I refer to those where winter buttermaking is carried on and the cows are coming in at different seasons of the year. This has a tendency to equalize matters, and there is not the extreme range of variation in the percentage of fat in the milk. If the cheesemaker watches it closely the amount of fat will be his best guide in handling the curd to control moisture and regulate the salting, for it is the best indication of what the probable yield will be.

Certain undesirable feed flavors are liable to appear in the fall, particularly as it is more difficult to detect them on account of the low temperature of the milk. The party who weighs the milk should be more critical on that account. I have no method for treating milk tainted with turnips or other strong-flavored foods. There is only one successful way to deal with such milk, and that is to refuse it.

A temperature of 60-65 is probably the best for curing fall cheese. It is frequently allowed to go as low as 50, but there is danger at this point of developing a bitter flavor in the cheese.

Dairying as a Specialty in Farming.

BY D. W. WILLSON, OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

First.—The first advantage of dairying is that it takes less fertility from the soil than other branches of farming, sugarmaking alone excepted. Authorities differ, but the following figures are approximately correct, round numbers only being given. A ton of each product mentioned below takes fertilizing material from the soil as indicated by the figures:

Corn.....	\$6 00
Oats.....	7 50
Hay.....	6 00
Clover.....	9 00
Potatoes.....	2 00
Fat Oxen.....	12 00
Milk.....	2 50
Cheese.....	21 00
Butter.....	50

A ton of wheat takes \$7.00 out of the farm, and sells for less than \$16.00; a ton of butter takes 50c worth of good from the farm, and sells for from \$400 to \$600. Comment is needless.

Second.—Butter is a condensed product. Nothing can be made on the farm which brings as much per pound. Farmers remote from market can send butter from the farm or creamery with the least possible expense. The dairyman can condense tons of fodder and crops grown on the farm into dairy products, and send them to market in compact and portable form.

Third.—Butter is a finished product. It is ready for the consumer, and it is the only finished product at the present time that can be sent from the farm. All other farm products are finished after leaving the farm.

Fourth.—Dairying brings a constant income. The man who raises grain, stock and other crops on the farm must wait until they are grown and ready for market; his income comes in a lump and he spends in the same way, and lives on credit the rest of the year.

Fifth.—Dairying furnishes constant and remunerative employment the year round, and much of the time wasted in waiting for other crops to grow is profitably employed in caring for the stock in dairy through this period.

Sixth.—The work on a dairy farm is better subdivided, and does not come with a rush as it does in other branches, giving the farmer and dairyman an opportunity to do the work better and more substantially than where he is compelled to do it rapidly.

Seventh.—There is no branch of farming in which skill and expertness pays as well as in dairying. To produce the best of dairy products requires something beside brawn. Brain must be used as well. The dairyman must learn to work out the problems of breeding and feeding of cattle and manufacturing and making a finished product, and for this brain as well as brawn he gets his pay in cold, hard cash.

Eighth.—The opportunities for success in dairying are illimitable. There is always room at the top; always room for the best product; and for no other product of the farm is the general public so willing to pay top prices as for high-grade dairy products.

Ninth.—Dairying tends to morality. You will always find the men on the dairy farm who are successful in that branch are more careful, humane, kind and gentle, because these elements pay in this line. Raisers and handlers of other stock generally are rough, coarse, and, many times, brutal. The cow is a great teacher of kindness and gentleness. She responds readily to these traits in her handling.

Tenth.—In no other branch of farming has there been as good progress in working the problems for success as in dairying. The Babcock test, the separator and the facilities for getting the most from your work have been developed very rapidly in the last twenty-five years.

Eleventh.—No other product of farming holds as steady in price for a series of years. Grain, stock and wool vary largely. As an illustration we quote

the prices made on the Elgin Board for the first week in June from 1890 to '97, inclusive:

1890.....	13c. to 14c.
1891.....	17c. to 18c.
1892.....	17c. to 17½c.
1893.....	18c. to 18c.
1894.....	16c.
1895.....	17c.
1896.....	15c.
1897.....	14c.

Twelfth.—There is no fear of overproduction of the finest dairy products. As the supply increases the demand increases, and even faster. Had it not been for the amount of oleo. made in the States for the last ten years, the demand for butter would have been far beyond the ability of the dairymen to furnish.

Civilization and dairying go hand in hand, and from the oldest records that we have these facts are proven. The higher the civilization, the more enlightenment, the larger and more extended the use of high-grade dairy products. With these facts before the dairymen, not only of the States, but Canada as well, it seems to us that we ought to be encouraged and should be induced to a larger, more progressive, more extended and more intelligent system of dairying.

Churning with Natural Gas.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Replying to your favor of recent date re churning with gas, we would say that although we have used natural gas for fuel for the last six years, we have never tried it for churning. It being of an odorous or stinking nature, we concluded it would impart a bad taste to the butter. On receipt of your letter we drove over to the home of Mr. F. Pheningdorf, where we had heard the gas was being utilized for churning. We found the genial gentleman at home, and he took all possible pains to show us how the work was performed. He has a gas well at his kitchen door, which is about 170 feet deep, with a pressure of about 62 pounds, and a great flow. Besides having it piped through his house for fire, light, etc., he has a threshing machine engine whistle attached outside for calling to meals, etc. For churning his cream he has a pipe run up the wall of his dairy building about five feet high, with an arm standing out from the top of it about three feet from the wall, with a stopcock and elbow attached. He places a common stone churn containing the cream under this pipe; he has then a piece of gas pipe with an arrangement made of tin with four smaller tubes projecting either way, which spreads the gas in the bottom of the churn; he places this pipe in the churn as a dasher is placed and couples to the elbow above, and turns on sufficient gas to keep the cream in strong boiling condition—although of a very different temperature—until butter is secured, which is generally in from 30 to 60 minutes. The gas coming from a depth of 170 feet is very cold, and it cools the cream too much, and they find it necessary to place the churn in a large pan of hot water—even in the warmest weather—to enable them to gather butter at all, and it is usually so hard that it is impossible to work it without leaving it stand while after being taken from the churn. Mr. Pheningdorf tells us he can take buttermilk that has been churned in the ordinary way and put it through his churning process and get from it a very large quantity of butter. He could not speak as to the economy of the thing. We do not know what pressure or force is required to put the cream in the turbulent condition required to produce the butter, nor how much gas is wasted in the process, but Mr. Pheningdorf has plenty of gas to use in any manner he sees fit, and it is a complete and easy way of performing the most tiresome of household work. Wishing you every success, we remain,

Yours very respectfully, **TAPE BROS.**

Kent Co., Ont.

P. S.—The gas used in churning referred to above is as odorless as the air, and the butter produced is entirely untaunted.—T. Bros.

POULTRY.

Care as Well as Breed Necessary for the Maximum of Eggs.

It is an easy matter for a comparative novice in poultry-keeping to become dissatisfied with the breed of poultry on hand, no matter how good the fowls may be. If, after a winter of heavy grain feeding and careful attention, it is learned that a neighbor has got twice the number of eggs from a flock the same size that received a less costly ration, the tendency is to blame the breed and get the next season's settings from the neighbor. The trouble may be the breed, but it is more likely to result from improper feeding or bad management. When one has a flock of mongrels it is well to make a change. It is not an easy matter to make a judicious selection at the start, and time should be taken in doing it. There are breeds for various purposes, and one should decide what is desired of the fowls before stocking up, and after having selected a breed it is poor policy to change to some other without giving the first a fair trial. Changing from one breed to the one originally selected, breed after breed to the one originally selected, tends to general dissatisfaction, and will eventually turn out a losing investment, as the tendency is in such cases to look to the breed for everything

while the particular care given is being neglected. Fowls require a certain general care which may be accorded all breeds alike. In order to succeed it is a matter of study and experience.

Again, if a person is satisfied to obtain eight or nine dozens of eggs in a year as an average per hen from a flock there is little reason to change from the ordinary barnyard fowl, nor give them extra care. An average of at least 15 dozens is small enough to expect from a flock kept for profitable egg production, and if one can, by judicious care and special feeding, secure the most of these between December and April he is so much the better off, and is then not liable to look about for a new breed, such as some neighboring successful poultryman has. When one has a nice flock of a recognized good-breed of fowls, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Minorcas, the thing to imitate is not the neighbor's fowls, but better methods of caring for those already on hand. When one has a breed that can lay and does lay for others, it is the fault of the persons in charge nine times out of ten when they do not.

The age of the hen makes considerable difference in egg production. The pullet year is of course the best; she usually does about as well the next year if kept in vigorous condition, and an exceptionally good hen might be kept through her third season. The results obtained depend entirely on the breeder. By study and special care the full capacity in eggs of any breed may be obtained. If this can be accomplished with one breed it may be well to add another, but it is the height of folly to change from one breed to another simply because one fails to obtain satisfactory results. Many breeders make a good living and lay by a tidy sum every year by keeping one and perhaps two breeds. Many others who have changed from breed to breed, keeping at once several different varieties, declare there is no money in raising or breeding poultry. If a breed is by nature good and reliable and a moneymaker, the amount of money made out of it depends upon the management.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail. In cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquiries must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.

Veterinary.

Impaction of the Third Stomach (Indigestion)

SUBSCRIBER, Kent Co., Ont.:—"I have a heifer coming two years old which was taken sick about a month ago. She started to lose flesh, hair became dry, and appears to have lost the use of herself. When she lies down can hardly get up, and when she walks her hind legs leave the ground with a hitch. She also strains as if in pain. What can I do for her?"

[Chronic indigestion is caused by the impaction of food in the third stomach. This will lead to a variety of symptoms, just those so well described. This form of paralysis is very common in our domestic animals from constipation and requires at times a good deal of practical skill in diagnosis, being oftener a symptom than disease. The animal, when moving, seems uncertain when and where to place the leg. A fruitful cause is blows, strains, beasts romping each other, etc. Treatment will depend upon the various stages of the disease. In the first place a good brisk cathartic may be given, then the following powder: Epsom salts, 1 lb.; carbonate of soda, 1 lb.; powdered gentian, 1 lb.; powdered ginger, ½ lb.; capsicum, ½ oz.; powdered nux vomica, ½ oz. Mix and give a large tablespoonful every day in a quart of warm gruel. DR. W. MOLE, Toronto.]

Bog Spavin.

A. H. C., Wentworth Co., Ont.:—"Kindly inform me through your paper what treatment you would advise in a case of severe blood spavin in a four-year-old colt?"

[We presume that you mean bog spavin instead of blood spavin, because there is no such thing as a spavin distended with blood. Bog spavin is the name applied to a chronic distension of the synovial cavity of the hock joint. The swelling is visible at the inside front of the hock and is soft to the touch, giving one the impression that it is filled with air or blood; hence it is sometimes called blood spavin. It does not usually cause lameness, and a winter's run will often cure them. It is only common in the horse and produced by sprain. Treatment: We advise noninterference, but if you are desirous of trying a remedy apply the following ointment every week until removed: Hydrag. iodid rub., two drams; iodid of potass., two drams; lard, two ounces. Mix into an ointment. DR. W. MOLE, Toronto.]

Miscellaneous.

Measurements of Hoard's Stall.

JOHN GREGORY, Antigonish Co., N. S.:—"A friend of mine and a subscriber to your paper is putting up a new cow stall and has asked me for particulars of the Hoard stall. I cannot find the measurements he requires and would be much obliged if you can furnish them. 1. What should be the length of stall from partition in front of

cows to the drop? 2. What width should stalls be? 3. What is the height from floor to bottom of rack? 4. What should be the width between front partition and top of rack? 5. How far apart should the slats be and of what size? 6. How far back should the partitions between the cows come?"

[1. For cows of ordinary size, eight feet, with a slant of one inch towards the drop. 2. Three feet eight inches is suitable for dairy cows. 3. The board for bottom of rack should be ten inches wide and thirty inches from floor. 4. Eighteen inches. 5. The slats should be six inches wide, three feet long, and secured three and a half inches apart. 6. A partition seven feet long for an eight-foot stall answers to prevent the cows' teats being stepped on by neighboring cows while she is lying down.]

Melon Culture.

G. R., Montreal Co., Que.:—"Would you kindly give the best method of melon cultivation in one of your future issues. We have been trying several patches this year, but have not had as much success as we anticipated, and would like to have the experience of some successful grower so that we may see what the trouble has been."

[Failure to succeed in melon growing is not uncommon, especially with the beginner; nor is it a difficult crop to produce when one has a nice garden soil to grow it on. Melons, like most garden crops, do best in rather light soil—a sandy loam answers well. It is important that it should be rich, but it is not well to apply a heavy dressing of stable manure just before planting. A good plan is to work in a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure during the previous autumn, and in spring have the ground well worked over. Owing to the tenderness of the melon vines early in spring, the seed should be planted in a hotbed not later than April, and single plants from these should be set out in the plot as soon as danger of frost is past. As much as possible of the soil surrounding the root should be left adhering. These should be put in not closer than about four feet apart each way. Two plants may be put in side by side and one removed later if they both live. This planting should be done in the evening, just after a rain. From this time forward the patch should receive frequent surface cultivations at least once a week, and oftener will give better returns. Always cultivate after showers so as to save the moisture from evaporating. If this is well attended to watering will not be necessary, but an occasional application of liquid manure will hasten the crop to maturity. Dusting with insect powder, such as pyrethrum or hellebore, if insects are troublesome, will prevent injury to the vines. The writer has found advantage from soaking tobacco stems and commercial fertilizer in a barrel and applying a weak solution once in two weeks after the plants commence to blossom. We will be pleased to publish the methods of others who will favor our readers with a review of their practice.]

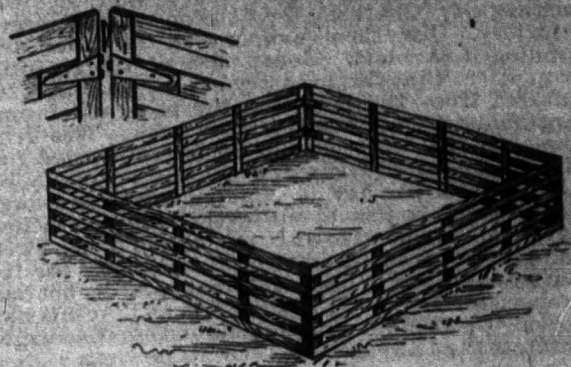
Newfoundland Pup Wanted.

W. C. ASHTON, Durham Co., Ont.:—"Could you or your many readers inform me where I can get a Newfoundland pup a month or two old. What would be the price?"

[Our advertising columns are open to persons who wish to sell or buy Newfoundland pups or other reputable exchangeable property. There is a chance for business to either class.]

THE HELPING HAND.

Handy Hovalbe Hurdle.



Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Waterloo Co., Ont., the well-known breeder, furnishes us with a description of a very convenient pen or hurdle for moving pigs or sheep about. The idea was got at the Chicago World's Fair. He used one at the Ontario fairs this season. It was about 9½ feet square and 30 inches high, made of light but strong ½-inch material 3 or 4 inches wide. Our artist has made a mistake in showing the upright strips on the inside. On account of the corner hinges, and in order to present a smooth surface against the sides of the animals, the strips must be outside. The bolts holding the two parts of the hinges together can be taken out and the whole pen folded together. The four corner hinges allow the pen to be put in diamond or almost any desired shape.

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Central Eastern Ontario.

While it is rather late in the season for our district to "blossom like the rose," it is doing the next best thing, looking as green as abundant grass can make it. As soon as harvest was over we were favored with a heavy rainfall—for one day only it was 4 inches. Every week for the past month we have had splendid showers. As a result our pastures are better than they were in early summer. This means an immense saving of fodder to our dairymen; none that I know are now feeding any supplementary fodder. This is unusual with us at this late season. The yield of milk has more than doubled with us in three weeks. Should fall cheese maintain a fair price cheese-factory patrons will do well. There is sharp demand for good butter in local centers, 21c. and 22c. having lately been paid in our town. Field roots, which made no growth during July and early August, have since made splendid progress; mangolds will be a good full crop. Rain came too late to help our potato crop; it is a complete failure. In Brockville they have been selling at 75c. per bushel. Potato rot is active to the north of us where rain was more plentiful. Threshing, except in "buckwheat sections," is practically over for the season. Spring wheat has gone as high as 40 bushels to the acre. Oats gave a very large yield; quality slightly below last year's crop; price with us now 20-22c. Barley was harvested without rain; yield about 55 bushels per acre; most samples splendid color but hardly plump enough for first quality. Buckwheat, which is the crop with our turkey farmers, is another complete failure. Meeting the great slump in wheat, flour has dropped to \$4 per bbl. Corn harvest is over, with a crop 25-50% below a fair average. "Ear corn" ripened well in good time, but ears are small. Very few "corn harvesters" have been sold around here this season; those who use them like them well. To the man with 5-10 acres of this crop the price is prohibitive. Our livestock market is ruling quiet. Beef animals are scarce. Buyers are not doing much in hogs, as some lost heavily when the drop came. Lambs for late delivery have dropped 1c., but dealers expect a return to former good prices of 37-4c. Our local fairs are nearly all past. As usual, some continue to improve, others to do the opposite. Carleton County fair is well to the fore in the first class. I was more than pleased with a visit to it on 14th and 15th inst. Everything in connection is right up to date; the buildings and grounds are a model for the Province. Entries this year were over 2,300. Grade dairy cattle were probably the strongest class. Animals of splendid dairy type were shown by Reid & Co. and J. G. Clark, both of whom have been strongly in evidence at Ottawa for several years past. Would not the abolition of township fairs, with centralization in and development of such county fairs as this, be a move forward? J. J. F. Sept. 24th.

Kent County, Ont.

Beans are all harvested in good condition, but are a very light crop. Seeding is nearly finished, and although an increased acreage is going in, people are fully ten days to two weeks ahead of last year with their work. Since bean harvest we have had several heavy rains, consequently wheat is looking grand, and pastures are improving rapidly. Although we have had no frost yet, we experienced a cold wave about ten days ago, which hustled farmers into their corn. It is now all cut, or nearly so, is a very heavy crop, and on account of being cut early the fodder will be worth twice as much as it usually is. Kent and Essex's immense crop of tobacco is pretty well cut and housed by this time, and is pronounced by those who know, to be of good quality. Already one of our leading eastern firms are negotiating with Windsor and our own hustling city (Chatham) for a site on which to erect a factory. Our three evaporating factories are running full blast. Some idea of the gigantic proportions that this industry has assumed may be inferred from the fact that the pay-roll of our largest factory reaches \$1,000 per week. This firm has about 400,000 bushel of apples contracted for already, and their factory, which has a capacity of 2,500 bushels per day, is running night and day. Fruit season is just about over. Choice peaches have sold at from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, plums \$1.50 and grapes are selling at from 2 to 2½ cents per lb. Butter advanced in price to 25 cents per lb., but has dropped to 20 cents. Eggs are firm at 12½ cents per dozen. On account of light yield and small acreage, potatoes have advanced to 90 cents per bag. W. A. McG.

Oxford County, Ontario.

While other parts of the Dominion have been suffering from drouth, we have had abundance of rain and the grass and fall wheat are looking greener and fresher than we ever remember of seeing at this date. Roots are also doing remarkably well, and there is every prospect of a big yield of turnips, mangolds, and cartots. Corn is mostly all cut and set up and is much above the average. One man in our neighborhood purchased an American corn-cutting machine and is going about amongst the farmers cutting and binding their corn for (I think) \$1 per acre. It makes a very fair job of fodder corn. Pumpkins have not generally done well this year, and in many instances are rotting. Quite a

number of farmers are complaining of their brood sows not doing well this fall. Some sows have had very small litters and others are troubled with caked udder. Lambs are doing very well and selling at \$4 each. Hogs have taken quite a tumble in price and are only bringing \$4.25 this week. A great part of the August cheese was sold at from 7½ cents to 8½ cents, but those who did not sell are now offered 8½ cents. Stock steers are not easy to get. Some of our farmers have been to the Toronto market for their supply. Calves are selling at about \$10. One farmer raised ten on separated milk and sold them for \$100, and with the money bought 2 thoroughbred Poiled Angus calves (a bull and heifer.) Apples are bringing from 75 cents to \$1.25, the former price being for fall fruit. Some of the buyers have been purchasing the apples for so many dollars for the whole orchard and do the picking, the farmer to board the pickers and packers and do the teaming. Some farmers have commenced fall plowing, and the ground works nice after so much rain. D. L.

Lanark County, Ont.

In this part of Ontario silo-filling has just ended. Corn was a lighter crop than last year, but well eared. All was siloed before being killed with the frost and in good condition. There has not been much plowing done around here yet. The ground has been very dry, but we are getting some rain now. Most farmers feel blue over the price of cheese, as it is our principal product. Some of the threshing is done and the grain has turned out well, but hay was very light. Pastures are very good for this time of the year, and cows have kept up in their milk very well. The horn-fly has been pretty bad for a few weeks, and has lessened the flow of milk. I prize your paper very much, and have received very much valuable information from it. R. K. J.

Toronto Markets.

The export cattle trade is in very bad shape, and buyers are not eager to risk any more money in the export business this year. "There is no money in it," was the remark of one prominent exporter, "even if the cattle were given away." Over 180 loads of cattle were on sale to-day; the market was the worst this year; too many unfinished cattle, for which there is no outlet. The western shippers have contracted for all steamship space until the close of navigation. This tended to cause a weaker feeling on the market. Mr. Wm. Harris will try feeding at Messrs. Gooderham's byres this winter, killing at the abattoir and exporting dressed beef. Messrs. Dun Bro. will put in about 700 head; Mr. Wm. Hearn about 650 head; Mr. Wm. Ironsides about 500. The eighty carloads to-day consisted of 1,500 cattle, 1,519 sheep, 75 calves, 3,000 hogs. **Export Cattle.**—Some of the best cattle sold at \$1.45 for top price, the bulk going at \$4.00 to \$4.40 per cwt. Light exporters, \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. **Butchers' Cattle.**—All classes of butchers' cattle were lower in price in consequence of heavy deliveries. Many loads sold down to \$4.00 per cwt., this is 10c. to 20c. per cwt. lower than the last two weeks. Choice picked lots sold at \$4.10 to \$4.20 per cwt. Many of these cattle are equal in quality to best exporters, but not so heavy. Mr. Wm. Levaack bought 100 head of cattle at \$3.40 to \$4.35. **Export Bulls.**—Export bulls sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25 for light, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for medium, and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for choice heavy. Stock bulls, 1,025 lbs. each, at \$3.00 per cwt. **Stockers.**—In sympathy with the fat cattle market for stockers was easier, many sold down to \$3.25 per cwt., medium to choice \$3.40 to 3.50 per cwt. Very large number of inferior stocks were left over at the close of the market. **Feeders.**—Mr. Maybee is prepared to buy 500 head for feeding purposes. Heavy feeders of good quality sold at \$3.75, extra choice at \$3.85, with a good demand for heavy feeders, weighing from 950 to 1,000 lbs. Well-bred steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., are ready sale, as the byres are being filled for the winter. Prices are quoted at \$3.55 to \$3.60 per cwt. **Sheep.**—Trade fairly active, prices firm at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. for ewes, bucks \$2.75. A few picked ewes and wethers brought \$3.65 to \$3.70 per cwt. **Lambs.**—The market easier owing to large deliveries, at \$2.75 to \$3.50 each. Mr. Wm. Levaack bought 120 lambs at \$4.20 to \$4.35 per cwt. Very choice quality. **Calves.**—Sold at \$3.00 to \$6.00 each, \$7.00 to \$8.00 for choice, or \$5.00 per cwt. A few extra choice veals wanted. **Milk Cows.**—The trade very dull; 10 cows sold at \$75 to \$30 per head; no demand, only choice quality will sell. **Hogs.**—The receipts of hogs this season promises to eclipse all records; the first load of cheese factory hogs arrived to-day and met a good market. They were the right kind, all weighed over 160 lbs., many going up to 200 lbs. each, sold at \$4.75 per cwt. The price of hogs continues to fall, and our information is that there are a larger quantity of hogs this fall than ever before. We incline to the opinion that the price will fall to \$4.00 for top price, and that very shortly. The unsettled state of the market, the larger number of hogs and overloading of the market must force the price down. We anticipate \$4.50 to be the ruling figure for best selections next week, although \$4.60 is quoted for to-day. The short, chunky hog, weighing 120 lbs. to 150 lbs. now culled, and only the heavier 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. wanted. **Grain Market.**—Something like an old-time scene took place to-day, about 50 wagon loads of wheat, etc., on the market at one time, 9,050 bushels all told; 1,200 bushels selling at 71c. for white, 68c. to 70c. for red, 59c. for goose per bushel. **Barley.**—Kaiser, 4,500 bushels sold at 41c. to 46c. per bushel. **Oats.**—Kaiser, 3,000 bushels sold at 27½c. per bushel. **Hay.**—Deliveries heavy all the week, 40 loads to-day selling at \$7 to \$9 per ton for timothy; \$5.50 to \$6.00 for mixed hay; baled hay at \$7 for No. 1. **Hides.**—The hide and skin market is fairly active. No. 1 green are quoted at 84c. per lb.; No. 1 steer, 9c. per lb.; cured at 9c. per lb.; calfskins, 10c. per lb.; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.25 each; pelts, 55c.; lambskins, 50c. to 60c. each. **Wool.**—Deliveries light. Unwashed fleece, 10c.; washed, 15c. Pulled super, 19c. per lb. Toronto, Sept. 23rd, 1898.

Live Stock Exports.

The live stock reports for the two weeks ending Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal, shows 6,833 cattle and 3,987 sheep to have been exported to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Manchester.

Better Lambs Wanted.

The Buffalo Mercantile Review complains that the quality of Canadian lambs sent there is degenerating, and that there are too many bucks.

British Markets.

Liverpool cable advices state market steady, at 11c. for best steers; 9c. for sheep, London, 11c. for best Canadians; 12c. for States, Glasgow, firmer, at 11c. per lb. All quotations being for dressed meat, sinking the offal.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

CATTLE	Extreme Prices	Top prices	
		Two weeks ago	1897
1500 lbs. up	\$4 65 to 5 70	\$5 70	\$5 45
1250 @ 1500	4 35 to 5 70	5 70	6 00
1200 @ 1350	4 10 to 5 85	5 65	5 45
1050 @ 1200	4 00 to 5 80	5 50	5 25
900 @ 1050	4 90 to 5 40	5 30	5 10
Fed Westerns	3 90 to 5 60	5 45	5 25
Stockers and feeders	3 10 to 4 75	4 60	4 55
Fat cows and heifers	3 40 to 5 00	5 00	4 75
HOGS			
Mixed	3 60 to 4 10	4 00	4 45
Heavy	3 45 to 4 07½	4 10	4 40
Light	3 60 to 4 07½	4 00	4 50
Pigs	2 75 to 3 90	3 90	4 45
SHEEP			
Natives	2 45 to 4 75	4 60	4 25
Western	3 50 to 4 45	4 60	4 05
Texas	3 65 to 4 12	4 10	3 75
Lambs	3 35 to 6 40	5 85	5 80

It will be noticed that the heaviest weight cattle are not selling at the extreme top of the market, though as a rule the ripe, fat, heavy beefs are scarce enough, so they are selling pretty well up. The light, fat yearlings have been commanding a premium all spring and summer. There are always several butchers who can handle a nice light carcass to one who has customers and facilities for managing the extremely heavy weights. The Western range cattle are coming in good quality, and a good many of them are good enough to compete with native corn-fed beefs on export account. Only a small share of the Western range cattle can be used for feeding purposes, most of them being too fleshy. Farmers and feeders are scouring the Western country in search of cattle to consume the abundant crop of feed.

Comparatively few Texas cattle are being marketed now. The fat cattle in the south-west are not very plentiful, and owners feel that the unfinished cattle and those of growthy ages are worth more at home.

The hog market lately has shown a tendency to drop a little and values have widened between the good and the poor quality. The choice light, medium and prime heavy shipping showed least change. The heavy packing hogs seem to be getting in line with that \$3.50 figure on live hogs for January product. After the first of October next pork becomes "regular" on the Board of Trade contracts, and that fact will doubtless tend to make a better relative demand for the big heavy hogs that are now comparatively neglected. The people here all recognize the superiority of Canadian bacon hogs over the so-called light hogs found at this and other markets, and the packers are trying hard to induce farmers and feeders to adopt Canadian methods of feeding. The straight corn diet for hogs is so easily managed in the West that it would be hard to bring about such a change.

The revenue stamp tax strikes the live stock dealers quite heavily. The ruling has been made that all sales of cattle, hogs or sheep at public markets must carry stamps of one cent for each \$100 of value. It is not from any lack of patriotism that the commission men object to paying the tax, but simply because it appears to be a discrimination. They say that any argument that places a revenue tax upon cattle sales ought to place it upon cabbage sales as well.

The general sheep market is fairly active and strong. The percentage of lambs coming to market is much larger than usual for this time of the year. This is quite certain to be continued through all the fall months, for the bulk of the available supply in the West is of this class. Wethers are very scarce, and ewes are being retained for breeding purposes. It is evident that the supply of feeding sheep will not be nearly equal to the demand, and from all indications the price between them and good mutton sheep will not be very great. There is likely to be an abundance of feeding lambs, and feeders will in a large measure have to be satisfied with these. The united efforts of sheepmen in the West to restore their flocks will mean an oversupply in a very few years.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—Since last report markets for cattle have gradually sagged until they are from 1 to 1½c. per pound behind former quotations. This decline cannot be placed to the credit of slackness of demand or increase of receipts, but to the fact that lack of quality has all to do with the decline. The quality of cattle coming into the market now is very poor, so poor indeed, that it is difficult to get anything over 4c. per pound for the best offered, although a few have realized the 1c. advance on this figure. There has also, in addition to this demand for beef cattle, been a very good demand for young stockers and half-fat feeding cattle, but the receipts of these have also been on the light side, something like 300 head being shipped west during the past week. The prices on these, which have ranged from 2½c. for common small bulls to 3c. for young steers, we think are extremely low considering the more to the farmer than the mere pittance he receives for them. The best beefs on the past two markets have only reached 4½ to 4c. per pound; pretty good, 3½c. to 4c.; common and medium, 3c. to 3½c. per pound.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand for lambs has been well maintained, but on the last market a rather heavy run caused prices to recede a little, 4c. to 4½c. for tops being paid per pound; sheep are wanted sufficiently for export to keep prices firm around 3½c. when pretty free of bucks, a larger sprinkling bringing the price down to 3c. per pound. Calves are selling well if of good quality, all the way from \$3 to \$12 each being a fair range.

Hides are easy at \$4.75 to \$4.90 per cwt. off cars. Hides and Skins.—There is still not a little competition in this market, the ruling or market price being quoted at 9c. for No. 1 greens, but there are many cases where the half-cent additional is paid. In lamb skins the competition is much keener, and prices have been forced up to 70c. each. We think, however, that green hides are good value to the dealer at 9c. per pound, and would not be at all surprised to see a further advance close on to the incoming month. Prices are quoted as follows: Green salted hides—No. 1, 9c.; No. 2, 8c. Lamb skins, 70c. each. Calf skins—No. 1, 10c. to 11c.; No. 2, 8c. to 9c.

Cattle Shipments.—Shipments of cattle have about doubled this week as compared with the previous week, and have been heavier than any week for a long period. They are as follows for week ending Sept. 24th:

	Cattle	Sheep	Horses
Last week	2,174	709	80
Corresponding week, 1897	3,834	2,874	400
Shipments to date	71,441	20,540	6,560
Same period, 1897	88,324	40,251	7,645

Exhibitions for 1898.

Trans-Mississippi, Omaha	June 1 to November 1.
St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 3 to 8.
Norfolk, Tilsonburg	Oct. 4 and 5.
Tara	Oct. 4 and 5.
Markham	Oct. 5 to 7.
New Westminster, B. C.	Oct. 5 to 13.
Caledonia	Oct. 6 and 7.
Norwood	Oct. 11 and 12.
Norfolk, Simcoe	Oct. 11 to 13.
Highgate	Oct. 14 and 15.
Woodbridge	Oct. 18 and 19.
Ontario Fat Stock Show, Brantford	Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.

Chicago.

Prices for the week ending Oct. 1, 1898.

1897.	1898.
5 45	5 00
6 00	5 00
5 45	4 85
5 25	4 70
5 10	4 60
5 25	4 20
4 85	3 90
4 75	3 75

Little are not as a rule the...

are coming to the...

to drop a...

and that...

strong. The...

gradually...

The quality...

competition in...

October 1.

Horses.	175
	80
	400
	6,500
	7,645

October 3 to 8.

October 4 and 5.

October 6 and 7.

October 8 and 9.



Home-Coming.

A row of towering hollyhocks, A flash of color from clustered phlox...

A gentle stir in the summer air; The morning-glories still tremble where...

Another summer has come and passed, The morning-glories still tremble where...

We hush our voices, and go no more A happy troupe to the farm-house door...

By and by when their work is done, Grandmother's children will, one by one...

Farmers' Daughters.

We hear much nowadays about the good-for-nothing girls of the period. To read some of the papers, you might think all the girl of to-day is good for is to swing in the hammock...

But we are thankful to say that we meet a better class of girls than that every day.

Upon visiting an old friend recently, one we had not seen since girlhood, we were struck with the perfect order and neatness that reigned everywhere.

"You keep help, of course?" I said. One of the young ladies, looking up with an arch smile, replied: "Mamma has two girls—a cook and a chambermaid."

"Yes, my own darlings," replied my friend fondly, and then, to my look of puzzled inquiry, she answered:

"Oh! yes; we are abundantly able to hire all the help we need, but, really, our own girls prefer to do it, and we all find it much nicer not to be bothered by servants, who, ten to one, feel no interest save in the wages they receive."

"Papa says we save him \$500 a year," spoke up the younger.

"Yes, all of that," said my friend. "Do you wonder that we are growing rich?"

"Every one is not blessed with two such girls," I answered, admiringly, but, indeed, there are more such girls than one really thinks. I have in mind a farmer with twin girls. As soon as they were grown up they took entire charge of the work in the house, while their mother had nothing to do but raise chickens. The girls thrive and prospered physically, socially and morally. No one dressed with such taste, no one entertained company so royally, no one was sweeter away from home.

Their father often said he could not run the farm without his girls, and, true enough, when they were both married, he sold out and retired with his wife to a pretty cottage, where, owing to the substantial help given by his two girls, he will have enough to live on all his life, and leave a comfortable margin behind.

I know one farmer who had seven daughters, and every one flitted about as busy as bees, one taking charge of the milk and butter, another of the poultry, one of the baking, another of the sewing, clear down to the youngest, a mere child, who made it her duty every day to see that all the rooms and tables were decorated with flowers. How I used to like to visit that farm! It was as good as a tonic.

Oh! yes; there are trueblue, good, noble girls yet, and because there are a few butterflies flitting by on bicycles and a few lolling away their time in hammocks does not prove the useful girl of the past is no more. If you want to find helpful, earnest girls, go into the sanctity of their homes, and don't judge all the girls by those you find outside. Farmers' daughters, as a rule, are just as good and faithful as their mothers, in the same place, were before them, and will make as lovely women.—Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell.

In Memoriam.

Doubtless many of our readers are already aware of the death, on Sept. 19th, of the widow of the late William Weld, founder of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We have lost one whom to know was to respect and love—a truly noble and Christian woman. A devoted wife, ever at her husband's side to cheer and aid him on his life's journey, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE owes much to Mrs. Weld's able assistance in her husband's work in former years; she was, in fact, a true helpmeet. The deep love of her children is sufficient evidence of what she was as a mother. Almost ever since her husband's lamented death, Mrs. Weld has been an invalid, tenderly cared for by her devoted sons and daughters. Her sweetness and patience all these years have been a grand and solemn lesson to all who knew her. Although bodily helpless, her mind was peculiarly active, and she took the keenest interest in all the little things of everyday life, as well as in the leading topics of the world's affairs.

The present writer, having the honor and privilege of being called "friend" by her, has had every opportunity of witnessing the daily life of this good and gentle woman. Never a murmur—never even a look of weariness—but always a smile of welcome and a cheery interest in what was being talked about, although latterly she could not herself converse.

Mrs. Weld's last hours were in accord with her life. She knew all her dear ones—knew she was leaving them, and in answer to loving questions, her smile and faint pressure of one hand sought to tell them of her love and that she was content to go. A beautiful death! Fit close to a beautiful life!

We should not, in this case, use the oft-repeated phrase, "Mourn her loss," for it would seem selfish in face of the years of patient suffering borne by her, but in the hearts of her two daughters and eight sons dwells an undying and reverent love, able to rise above the natural grief of parting, and they feel that the one they loved so dearly "is not dead" but has simply awakened to a new and vigorous life, and

"Never weather-beaten sail more willing bent to shore— Never tired pilgrim's limbs affected slumber more!"

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away."

"They Are Waiting."

(ALL SAINTS DAY) BY THE REV. CANON TWELLS, M.A. Author of "At Even ere the Sun was set." They are waiting, they are waiting on the other side the stream; To-day we see their forms as in the pageant of a dream...

There are Moses and his brother amidst the shining throng, And Gideon of the Sword, and King David of the song, Bold Peter, gentle Mary, saintly John, and holy Paul;— We have never known them yet as we soon shall know them all!

And yet 'tis not by these that our spirits most are mov'd; We have lov'd and we have lost. Have we lost what we have lov'd? Lo! they walk amidst the bright ones, and our God will not condemn, If, in the fulness of our hearts, we chiefly think of them!

Oh! the comrades of our childhood! oh! the friends of later years! Oh! the memories only sweeter because they stir our tears! We shall meet them by-and-by of no loving trace bereft, All the earthly dross remov'd, but the faithful spirits left!

But look again and worship; for behold! the Lamb is there. The chief among Ten Thousand and the Altogether Fair; Though in thinking of our lov'd ones our yearning eyes are dim, God teach us now and ever to have "none in Heaven" like him!

They are waiting, they are waiting: what room for doubt or fear? For the stream is only narrow, and the Rod and Staff are near, And our lov'd are gone before, and they seem to whisper thus, "Cling closer to the Saviour, and so draw near to us."

AN OLD ARITHMETICIAN.

A strong, soft south wind had been blowing the day before, and the trees had dropped nearly all their leaves. There were left only a few brownish-golden ones dangling on the elms, and hardly any at all on the maples. There were many trees on the street, and the fallen leaves were heaped high. Mrs. Wilson Torry's little door-yard was ankle-deep with them. The air was full of their odor, which could affect the spirit like a song, and mingled with it was the scent of grapes.

The minister had been calling on Mrs. Torry that afternoon, and now he stood facing her on the porch, taking leave. He was very young, and this was his first parish. He was small and light and mild-looking; still he had considerable nervous volubility. The simple village women never found him hard to entertain.

Now, all at once, he made an exclamation, and fumbled in his pocket for a folded paper. "There," said he, "I nearly forgot this. Mr. Plainfield requested me to hand this to you, Mrs. Torry. It is a problem which he has been working over; he gave it to me to try, and wanted me to propose, when I called, that you should see what you could do with it."

She seized it eagerly. "Well, I'll see what I can do; but you ain't no muss'n't make no great calculations on me. You know I don't know anything about the 'rithmetic books an' the rules they hev nowadays; but I'm willin' to try."

"Oh, you'll have it done while Mr. Plainfield and I are thinking of it, Mrs. Torry."

"You ain't neither of you done it, then?" "He had not at last accounts, and—I have not," replied the young man, laughing, but coloring a little.

The old lady's eyes gleamed as she looked at him, then at the paper. "I don't say I can't make head nor tail of it," said she, "but I'll see what I can do by an' by."

She had something of a childish air as she stood there. She was slender, and so short that she was almost dwarfed; her shoulders were curved a little by spinal disease. She had a small, round face, and a mouth which widened out innocently into smiles as she talked. Her eyes looked out directly at one, like a child's; over them loomed a high forehead with bulging temples covered with deep wrinkles.

"You have always been very fond of mathematics, haven't you, Mrs. Torry?" said the minister, in his slow retreat.

"Lor', yes. I can't remember the time when I wa'n't crazy to cipher."

"Arithmetic is a very fascinating study, I think," remarked the minister, trying to slide easily off the subject and down the porch steps.

"Tis to me. An' there's somethin' I was thinkin' about this forenoon—seem' all them leaves on the ground made me, I s'pose. It's always been a sight of comfort to me to count. When I was a little girl I'd 'most rather count than play. I used to sit down and count by the hour together. I remember a little pewter porringer I had, that I used to fill up with beans an' count 'em. Well, it come into my head this forenoon what a blessed privilege it would be to count up all the beautiful things in this creation. Just think of countin' all them red an' gold-colored leaves, an' all the grapes an' apples in the fall; an' when it come to the winter, all the flakes of snow, an' the sparkles of frost; an' when it come to the spring, all the flowers, an' blades of grass, an' the little, new light green leaves. I don't know but you'll think it ain't exactly reverent, but it does seem to me that I'd rather do that than sing in the other world. Maybe somebody else has to do the countin'; maybe it's singin' for some."

She stared up into the warm, blue air, in which the bare branches of the trees glistened, with a sweet solemn wonder in her old face.

The minister, in a bewildered way, pondered all the old woman had said, as he rustled down the street. Later, Mr. Plainfield (the young high-scher teacher) and he would have a discussion over it. They often talked over Mrs. Wilson Torry.

After her caller had gone, the old woman entered the house. On the left of the little entry was the best room, where she had been entertaining the minister; on the right, the kitchen. A young girl was in there eating an apple. She looked up when Mrs. Torry stood in the door.

"He's gone, ain't he?" said she. "Why, Letty, when did you come?" "A few minutes ago. School's just out. I came in the back door, and heard him talking, so I kept still."

"Why didn't you come in and see him?" "Oh, I didn't want to see him. What you got there, grandma?"

"Noshin' but a sum the minister brought me to do. He an' Mr. Plainfield have been workin' over it."

"Can't they do it?" "Well, he said they hadn't neither of 'em done it yet."

"Is it awful hard?" "I don't know. I ain't looked at it yet."

"Let me see. He didn't get it out of any of our books, I know. We never had anything like this."

"I s'pose it's one he come across somewhere. I guess I'll sit down an' look at it two or three minutes."

An old bureau stood against the wall; on it were arranged four religious newspapers in the exact order of their issues, the latest on top. Farmers' almanacs for the last four years filed in the same way, and a slate surmounted by an old arithmetic. The pile of newspapers was in the middle; the slate and almanacs were on either end.

Letty, soberly eating her apple, watched her grandmother getting out the arithmetic and slate. She was a pretty young girl; her small, innocent face, in spite of its youthful roundness and fairness, reminded people of Mrs. Torry.

"I don't think much of Mr. Plainfield anyhow," said she, as the click of her grandmother's pencil on the slate began; "and he knows I don't. He overheard me telling Lindie Bascom so to-day. He came right up behind us on the street, and I know he heard. You ought to have seen his face."

"I don't see what you've got agin' him," remarked Mrs. Torry absently, as she dotted down figures. "I haven't much of anything that I know of agin' him, only I don't think he's much of a teacher. He can't do examples as quick as you, I know, and I don't think a man has any business to be school-teaching if he can't do examples as quick as an old lady."

Mrs. Torry stopped her work, and fixed her round unwinking eyes full on the girl's face.

Letty Torry, there's some things you don't understand. You never will understand 'em, if you live to be as old as Methuselah, as far as that's concerned. But you'll get as you know the things air. Sometimes it don't make any difference if anybody's ignorant, an' ain't got any book-learnin'; air old, an' had a hard-workin' life. There'll be somethin' in 'em that everybody else 'ain't got; somethin' that growed, an' didn't have to be learned. I've got this faculty; I can cipher. It ain't nothin' agin' Mr. Plainfield if he 'ain't got it; it's a gift. Her voice took on a solemn tone and trembled.

Letty looked at her with childish wonder. "Well," said she, with a subdued manner, "he has no right to teach, anyhow, without it. I guess I'll have another apple. I was real hungry."

So Letty ate another apple silently, while her grandmother worked at the problem again.

She did not solve it as easily as usual. She worked till midnight, her little lamp drawn close to her on the kitchen table; then she went to bed, with the answer still in doubt.

"It ain't goin' to do for me to get up any longer," said she forlornly, as she replaced the slate on the bureau. "I shall be sick if I do. But I declare I don't see what's got into me. I hope I ain't losin' my faculty."

She could not sleep much. The next morning, as soon as their simple breakfast was eaten and Letty had gone to school, she seated herself with her slate and pencil.

When Letty came home at noon she found her grandmother still at work, and no dinner ready.

"I do declare!" cried the old woman. "You don't mean to say you're home, Letty! It ain't twelve o'clock, is it!"

"Course it is; quarter past."

"Why, you got one mite of dinner ready, then. I've been so long with the sun I hadn't no idea how the time was goin'."

"Oh, I'll get some bread and milk, grandma; just as soon have it as anything else. Got the bread done?"

"Yes, I have. I feel real bad about your dinner. I'll think up a few new an' fry you an' egg—there be time enough."

"I'd rather have bread and milk."

After Letty had gone to school for the afternoon, and Mrs. Terry had been working fruitlessly for an hour longer, she dropped her pencil.

"I declare," said she, "I'm afraid I am losin' my faculty!"

Tears stood in her eyes. "I won't give up that I am, anyway," said she, and took the pencil again.

When Letty returned, in the latter part of the afternoon, she scarcely knew it, with the full meaning of the word. She saw her hair true consciousness was so full of figures that Letty's hair face could only look in at the door.

Letty ran in hastily; a young girl was waiting for her outside. "O grandma," cried Letty, "Lizzie's going to Ellsworth to do an errand for her mother; she's coming back on the last train. Can't I go with her?"

Her grandmother stared at her for a minute and made no answer.

"She's got tickets for both of us. Can't I go, grandma?"

"Yes."

Letty smoothed her hair a little and put on her best hat; then she went.

"Good-bye," said she, looking back at the intent old figure; but she got no answer.

Grandma's so taken up with an example she's got that she doesn't know anything, she told her friend when she was outside. "She didn't answer when I said good-bye; she forgot to get dinner to-day too."

Mrs. Terry looked on and on. She never looked up nor thought of anything else until it grew so dark that she could not see her figures. "I'll have to light the lamp," said she, with a sigh.

After it was lighted she went to work again. She never thought of wanting any supper, though she had eaten nothing since morning.

The kitchen clock struck seven—Letty should have been home then—eight, and nine, but she never noticed it. A few minutes afterwards some one knocked on the door. She ciphared on it. Then the knock was repeated, louder and louder.

"Somebody's knockin' again, I guess," she muttered, and opened the door.

Mr. Plainfield stood there. He was a handsome young man with rosy cheeks; he was always smiling. He looked past her into the room inquiringly.

"Is Letty at home?"

"Letty?"

"Yes, Letty. Is she at home?"

"Why, yes, she's here. Letty!"

"Has she gone to bed?"

"Why, yes, I know she has. Mrs. Terry opened the door at the foot of the stairs."

"Letty! Letty!"

"I guess she must be asleep," said she, turning to the young man, who had stopped into the kitchen.

"Want me to go up an' see? Did you want a-y-thing pertickler?"

He hesitated.

"If you had—just an even—I—had something special—"

The old lady climbed the steep, uncarpeted stairs, feebly, with a long pat on every step. She came down faster, reckless of her trembling uncertainty. "She ain't there! Letty's gone! Where is she?"

"You know she went to Ellsworth with Lizzie!"

"No I didn't."

"Why, she said something to you about it, didn't she?"

"I don't know whether she did or not."

"Lizzie just told me that she missed her in the depot. She left her there for a minute while she went back for something she had forgotten."

The train was all ready, and Lizzie thought she must be on it, so she got on herself. She did not see her in the depot here, and has been crying about it, and afraid to tell till just now. I came right over as soon as I knew about it."

"O Letty! Letty! Where's Letty? O Mr. Plainfield, you go an' find her! Go right off! You will, won't you? Letty allers liked you."

"I always liked Letty," said the young man brokenly. "I'll find her—don't you worry."

"You'll go right off now?"

"Of course I will; I won't wait a minute."

"O Letty, Letty! Where is she? What shall I do? That little bit of a thing—and she was always one of the frightened kind—out all alone; an' it's night! She never went to Ellsworth alone in her hull life. She didn't know nothin' about the town, an' she didn't have a cent of money in her pocket."

"I'll send Mrs. Bascom over to stay with you," Mr. Plainfield called back as he hurried off.

Soon Mrs. Bascom came, poking her white, nervous face in the door inquiringly. "She ain't come?"

"No. O Mrs. Bascom, what shall I do?"

"O Mrs. Terry, I do feel so bad about it I don't know what to do. If Lizzie had only told before! but there she was up stairs crying, and afraid to tell. I've been scolding her, but she felt so bad I had to stop. She called me, an' told me finally; an' I guess twa'n't long before Mr. Plainfield started off to find out if she was home. It was lucky he was boarding with us. He'll find her if anybody can; he's as quick as lightning. He turned white's a sheet when I told him."

"O Mrs. Bascom!"

"Now, don't give up so, Mrs. Terry. He'll find her. She can't be very far off. You'll see her walking in here first thing you know. He's got a real fast team, an' he's started for Ellsworth now. He went past me like a streak when I was coming up the road. He'll have her back safe and sound before morning."

"O Letty! Letty! Oh, what shall I do? It's my own fault, every mite of it's my own fault. 'Tis you don't know nothin' about it. The minister brought me a sum, he an' Mr. Plainfield had been workin' on, to do, yesterday afternoon, an' I jest sat and ciphared half the night, an' all day. I didn't know no more what Letty asked me, when she came in from

school, than nothin' at all. I didn't more'n half know when she come. I didn't know nothin' but them figgers, an' now Letty's lost, an' it's my fault."

"Why, you might have let her gone if you'd known."

"I guess I shouldn't let her gone all alone with your Lizzie, to come home after dark in the last train, little delicate thing as she was. I guess I shouldn't; an' I guess I should have started up at some something, if I'd known, when she wasn't here at train time. I didn't get the sum done, an' I'm glad of it; it seems to me jest as if I was losin' my faculty as I'm growin' older, an' I hope I am."

"Now, don't talk so, Mrs. Terry. Sit down and try to be calm. You'll be sick."

"I guess there ain't much bein' calm. I tell you what 'tis, Mrs. Bascom, I've been a wicked woman. I've been thinkin' so much of this faculty I've had for cipharin' that I've set it afore everything—I hev. Only yesterday that poor child didn't hev any dinner but crackers an' milk, 'cause I was so took up with the sum that I forgot it. An' she was jest as patient as a lamb about it; said she'd rather hev crackers an' milk than anything else. Oh, dear! dear!"

"Don't cry, Mrs. Terry."

"I can't help it. It don't make no difference what folks are born with a faculty for—whether it's cipharin', or singin', or writin' poetry—the love that's betwixt human beings an' the help that's betwixt 'em ought to come first. I've known it all the time, but I've gone agin' it, an' now I've got my pay. What shall I do?"

Mrs. Bascom remained with her all night, but she could not pacify her in the least. She was nearly distracted herself. She was fearful that her Lizzie might be blamed.

The next day people flocked to the house to inquire if there were any news from Letty, and to comfort her grand-mother. Sympathy seemed fairly dripping like fragrant oil from these simple, honest hearts; but the poor old woman got no refreshing influence from it. She kept on her old strain in their ears. She had lost Letty, and it was all her own fault, and what should she do? Mr. Plainfield did not come home. The minister took his place in school. Nothing was heard until noon; then a telegram from the teacher came. He thought he was on Letty's track, he said; they should hunt again.

Next day there was a second message: Letty was safe; she come home as soon as possible. The following day past then, and not another word came. The old grandmother's faith and hope seemed to have deserted her. She knew Letty was not found; she never would be found. She and Mr.

It was all passing swiftly; the door-latch rattled, slipped the slate under her gingham apron, and sat still.

"O poor grandma!" cried Letty, running in; "I've been frightened most to death about me, haven't you? I bent over her grandmother and laid her soft, pretty arms against her."

"O Letty! I didn't think you'd ever come back."

"I have; but I did have the dreadfulest time. I was carried way out West on an express train. Just as I was it! I got on the wrong train while I was waiting for Lizzie. I was frightened almost to death. But Mr. Plainfield was graphed ahead. He found out where I was going, and took me to an hotel; and then he came for me. You know, I said anything to Mr. Plainfield, grandma."

The young man was standing smiling behind Letty. She looked astonished when her grandmother did not rise to go to him, but sat perfectly still as she uttered some broken thanks.

"Why, grandma, you ain't sick, are you?" said she.

"No—I ain't sick," said her grandmother, with a weak tone.

When Mr. Plainfield left, in a few moments, Letty gave a half-defiant, half-ashamed glance at her grandmother, and followed him out, closing the door.

When she returned Mrs. Terry was standing by the table pouring out a cup of tea for her. The slate was in its usual place on the bureau.

"Grandma," said Letty, blushing innocently, "I thought I ought to say something to Mr. Plainfield, you know, I hadn't, and I knew he heard what I said to Lizzie that day. I thought I ought to ask his pardon, when he had done so much for me. I've made up my mind that I do like him. There's other things besides doing arithmetic examples."

"I guess there is, child. Them things is all second-hand think I'd rather have a man who hadn't got any special faculty, if I was goin' to git married."

"Nobody said anything about getting married, grandma."

Pretty soon Letty went to bed. She was worn out with her adventures.

"Ain't you going too, grandma?" asked she, turning around, lamp in hand, at the foot of the stairs.

"Pretty soon, child; pretty soon. I've—got a little something I want to do first."

The grandmother sat up till nearly morning working over the problem. Once in a while she would lay down her eyes and climb upstairs and peep into Letty's little peaceful chamber to see if she were safe.

"I'll have that dear child safe, an' an' my faculty, I'm more'n I declare, muttered she, as she took her slippers the last time."

The next morning the picture came over. "The Stag at Bay," said, when Mrs. Terry opened the door.

"Yes, Letty come, and I'll get that sum I gave me done."

"The Stag at Bay."

Of the many beautiful pictures by the celebrated artist, Sir Edwin Landseer, there is none more striking than this one, "The Stag at Bay." The heart is stirred to admiration and pity as we view the noble animal, evidently exhausted, yet determined to sell its life dearly. One foe is already down and the other, although ready to spring, seems to hesitate, and no wonder, for it is a brave victim they attack. The expression of mingled determination and fear in the hunted animal's eyes, indeed in the whole attitude, appeals strongly to one's imagination. We know, too, that many foes are on his track and that he must die. It is such stirring pictures that make Art shine with undiminished luster through generations, for who could tire of a grand picture like this?



"THE STAG AT BAY."

Plainfield were both lost now. Something dreadful had happened to both of them.

The worst of it is, she told Mrs. Bascom one afternoon, with a fierce indignation at herself. "I can't help thinkin' about this awful sum now after all that's happened. Them figgers keep troopin' into my head right in the midst of my thinkin' about Letty. It's all I can do to let that slate alone, an' not take it off the bureau. But I won't—I won't if it kills me not. An' all the time I jest despise myself for it: a-lettin' my faculty for cipharin' get ahead of things that's higher and sacerder. I do think I've lost my faculty now, an' I most hope I hev. But it won't make no difference 'bout Letty now. Oh dear! dear! What shall I do?"

On the fourth day after Letty's disappearance, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Terry was sitting alone in her kitchen. The last sympathiser had gone home to eat her supper.

The distressed old woman had drunk a cup of tea; that was all she would touch. The pot was still on the stove. There was a soft yellow light from the lamp over the room. The warm air was full of the fragrance of boiling tea.

Mrs. Terry sat looking over at the bureau. She would have looked the same way if she had been starving and seen food there.

"Oh," she whispered, "if—I could—only work on that sum a little while, it does seem as if 'twould comfort me more'n anything. O Lord! I wonder if I was to blame? 'Twas the way I was made, an' I couldn't help that. Perhaps I should hev let Letty gone, an' she'd been lost, anyway. I wonder if I hev lost my faculty?"

She sat there looking over at the slate. At last she rose and started to cross the room. Midway she stopped.

"Oh, what am I doin'! Letty's lost, an' I'm going to cipharin'! S'pose she should come in an' ketch me? She'd be so hurt she'd never get over it. She wouldn't think I cared anything about her."

She stood looking at the slate and thinking for a moment. Then her face settled into a hard calm.

"Letty won't come back—she won't never come back. I might as well ciphers as anything else."

She went across the room, got the slate and pencil, and returned to her seat. She had been ciphering for a minute or so when a sound outside caused her to start and stop. She sat with mouth open and chin trembling, listening. The sound came nearer; it was at the door. Of all the sweet sounds which had smote that old woman's ears since her birth—songs of birds, choral hymns, Sabbath bells—there had been none so sweet as this. It was Letty's thin, girlish voice just outside the door which she heard.

For a second as she sat listening, her face was rapt, angelic; in spite of its sallowness and wrinkles it might have figured in an altar-piece. Then it changed. The slate was in her lap. What would Letty think?

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NEPHEWS AND NIECES,—

The oft-heard saying "What can a boy do?" reminds me of a true story that may be of interest to my readers, so I shall repeat it for their benefit.

In one of the large American cities—New York, I think—there is, in a grammar school, the Peck Memorial Library, which owes its existence to the influence, and is sacred to the memory, of a boy only thirteen years old. You have all heard of "Peck's Bad Boy." Many of you have made his acquaintance in the book that bears his name, but the true story of Frederick Wright Peck is, if less amusing, more worthy of admiration and emulation. Following is the description given of him:

"He was bright, alert, sunny-hearted, ambitious, plucky, and most generous. He loved to do things for other fellows. If there was anything going to be done, he knew about it, for he had that characteristic that men value above everything but honesty—popularity. He was universally liked."

His clergyman, speaking at his memorial service, said: "Fred was not an impossible boy—not the kind they put in Sunday-school books."

Once he had to write a composition on "What a boy can do," and after writing many things in his boyish style, he concluded his essay with the words which now serve as a motto on the wall of

the library which bears his name: "A boy can be a blessing to his fellow-pupils, to his teachers, to his principal, to his country and to God on High."

Always a great lover of books, he bought and read many of them, and always cherished the dream of making a collection for the use of "the other fellows," but less than two weeks after the above lines were written our little hero died. His name, however, lives still, for, child though he was, he had hoarded up for his cherished project about three hundred dollars. His parents and other friends subscribed generously, till more than sixteen hundred dollars was collected, and a library, containing some thousands of volumes, bearing the name of this little boy, was established some five or six years ago.

I am certain this bright, active boy never dreamed that his influence would ever reach so far, but his story only proves the fact we so often read, and I fear as often disregard, that we cannot live without exerting an influence for good or ill on many other lives. "No man lives to himself alone." "Our shadow-selves, our influence, may fall where we can never be." "Nor knowest thou what argument thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent." "It is a high, solemn, almost awful, thought for every individual man, that his earthly influence which has had a commencement, will never through all the ages, were he the very meanest of us, have an end."

These are a few of the quotations bearing upon the subject, which occur to me while writing. It is a serious thought, is it not, that every little thing we say or do influences someone. A thought which, if reflected upon, should surely make us strive to have that unconsciously-exerted influence tend always to the bettering of those whom it affects, and then, although we may not leave a tangible memorial like little Fred, we shall have left something even more valuable. Your loving UNCLE TOM.

Puzzles.

[The following prizes are offered every quarter, beginning with months of April, July and October: For answers to puzzles during each quarter—1st prize, \$1.50; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 75c. For original puzzles—1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c.]

This column is open to all who comply with the following rules: Puzzles must be original—that is, must not be copied from other papers; they must be written on one side only of paper, and sender's name signed to each puzzle; answers must accompany all original puzzles (preferably on separate paper). It is not necessary to write out puzzles to which you send answers—the number of puzzle and date of issue is sufficient. Partial answers will receive credit. Work intended for first issue of any month should reach Pakenham not later than the 15th of the month previous; that for second issue not later than the 5th of that month. Leave envelope open, mark "Printer's Copy" in one corner, and letter will come for one cent. Address all work to Miss Ada Armand, Pakenham, Ont.]

1.—CHARADE.

My first to Laura, peerless maid.
Such wishing beauty gave.
That generous Edgar could not choose.
But be her willing slave.
He urged his suit, alas, in vain;
Without his host he reckon'd;
She had no heart; or, if she had
'Twas very like my second.
She sought a more congenial mate
And found a kinder soul.
So to a miser gave her hand,
For Laura was my Whole.

A. F. F.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

If you read my primals down,
An animal they'll give;
The finale then to you will show
Where it delights to live.

1. Most ladies like my first to get
2. A town in France for this one set.
3. For this find out a Russian town
4. And to break loose, you here put down.
5. 'Tis the great question of the day
6. To tell if he is what they say.

A. F. F.

3.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

2, a word of eight letters;
2, 6, 7, 8, a fixed time.
5, 4, 3, 8, a recess.
7, 4, 6, 2, a reptile.
5, 1, 3, 8, a hollow place underground.

My whole is a great vehicle for lifting the Canadian farmer to a higher plane of wealth, luxury and independence.
J. A. MACDONALD.

4.—SQUARE.

1. A small fragment. 2. Pertaining to the kidneys. 3. To connect. 4. Morning service. 5. To mix together. "DICK."

5.—SQUARE.

1. Lean. 2. Jury roll. 3. To fish. 4. A dead body. 5. Chosen. "DICK."

6.—CHARADE.

Within my first the gallant ship will stay;
Safe from the angry storms which sweep the sea;
My second in the summer wind will play.
And stand on one foot in a lofty tree;
My whole will form a bright, poetic crown,
And bring the bard who wears it well renown.
"DICKENS."

7.—SQUARE.

1. Afterwards. 2. Quick. 3. Occasions. 4. Chosen. 5. Reclines. "OGMA."

8.—TRIPLE ENIGMA.

My first's in "cats" but not in "dog."
My second's in "chamois" but not in "frog."
My third's in "game" but not in "birds."
My fourth's in "geese" but not in "cocks."
My fifth's in "leopard" but not in "fox."
There are three answers—the names of three animals. "OGMA."

9.—A PRACTICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer has 100 yards of fencing to enclose a yard in the form of a rectangle, for one side of which, however, he intends to utilize an old wall. What is the area of the largest yard that can be enclosed? "OGMA."

10.—CHARADE.

My first is a royal title.
My second is the name borne by more than one English king.
My third is always surrounded by water.
And my whole is an important part of the Canadian Confederation.
J. A. MACDONALD.

11.—CHARADE.

1. Repeated action of the teeth.
 2. Signifies one.
 3. Denotes resting.
 4. Mix anything in its place.
- Whole state of undertaking a combat in the cause of another. "THE KHAN."

12.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In winter, not in spring;
In feather, not in wing;
In builder, not in framer;
In planer, not in carver;
In taper, not in wine;
In copper, not in mine;
In grocer, not in fruit;
In clever, not in out;
In wafer, not in bun;
In cloister, not in nun;
In letter, not in book;
In fowler, not in rook.
Whole is the name of a bird
In summer often heard. "DICK."

13.—ANAGRAM.

He had ninety faces, so everyone said;
Now where could he carry them all on one head.
He has ears for each face, of that I've no doubt,
AND LEE CANNOT HEAR unless people shout.
H. C. G.

Answers to September 1st Puzzles.

- 1.—D of E no E
E x o L a i M
P r o d u c e
E m p e r o r
N u r s i n g
D i o T a t E
- 2.—And the sleeping flowers on the golden verge
Of the tender hush of the afternoon,
Where the gentle prairies roll and merge
In the infinite blueiness of June.
- 3.—Hare-bell.
4.—Adelaide.

Depend. Eldrest. Emerge.

5.—K enda L
R agus A
A rgs A
M s t o R
S a l e m I
I g n a p E
B s j o u R

6.—(1) A sitting hen never gets fat.
(2) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
(3) It's a wise man that knows his own ignorance.
(4) People who blow their own horns seldom furnish good music for others.

7.—Waist-coat. 8.—Miscellany. 9.—Tea-pot.

10.—Ether, ethereal, the, there, he, her, here, ere, real, ale, let, letche.

11.—Ladies' Home Journal, Youth's Companion, Chicago World, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto Globe, Montreal Witness, New York Ledger, Christian Guardian, Scientific American, Saturday Night.

12.—M O D E L 15.—L A B O R
S E V E N A L I V E
N E V E R B I T E S
R E L A Y O V E R T
E L M E R R E S T S

13.—(1) Alvar Gonzales; (2) Raimond Di Prociada; (3) Raimar De Castillon; (4) Du Mornay; (5) Madame Laughs; (6) Bernardo De Carpio; (7) Souastian of Portugal; (8) Propertius Roesl.

14.—Sat-is-fact-or-y. 16.—Yukon Railway.

Answers to September 1st Puzzles.

"Toledo," "Denais," M. R. G., J. A. MacDonald.

ADDITIONAL ANSWERS TO AUGUST 15th PUZZLES.

"Dick," Maud Weld, "Eureka," John Kenney, M. R. G., "Margareta."

COURTELY CHAT.

Maud.—I am afraid you are right in your supposition, as I too have noticed occasionally that we receive puzzles which I have seen years ago, but not always being able to tell which are original, an odd one creeps in. We trust to the honor of the contributors—those who look that principle may continue to dupe us occasionally if they enjoy doing so.

J. A. M.—Don't you think your friend should invest a dollar in subscribing to the ADVOCATE, and then he could enter the contest in proper season, and being "a hunter at puzzles," he would very soon win more than the amount expended. I hope you will continue to contribute occasionally for the pleasure of the owners as well as for your own. I am glad to hear you are so successful in your undertakings.

"Margareta."—Don't talk of being in a "hurry." I have scarcely known the meaning of the opposite term for the past couple of months. I acted on Uncle Tom's advice and visited our local fair, taking my flowers, for which I won five red tickets—not bad for a first exhibit.

"Dick."—After such encouragement I need not coax you to remain, need I?

"Dickens."—Your name is a very good one, indeed. I like to read Dickens. By the way, is your third puzzle original? It looks strangely familiar.

A. F. F.—Our Corner is open to all. We are very hospitable and all receive a warm welcome; so bring your friends with you.

"Ogma."—Did you ever contribute puzzles to the Montreal Family Herald?



The Chickens' Parade.

"No, old fellow," I said, addressing my dog;

"not to-night."

Philo dropped his tail, and in his expressive eyes

appeared a look of disappointment which made me

regret my words.

Just here my housekeeper entered the room.

"Was your eggs cooked as you like, Mr. Smith?"

she asked, in her kind but ungrammatical way.

"They were cooked as you always cook my

eggs, Mrs. Jones—perfectly."

"You are not going out to-night, sir?"

"No, it is too wet, and your fire is in such ad-

mirable condition that—well, the fact is, I am lazy

to-night."

Mrs. Jones closed the door (I fancied I heard her

say, "There must be something the matter with

him") and Philo and I and the fire were left to ourselves.

"A most excellent cooker of eggs, is Mrs. J.," I said to my companion (silent companions are often the best of company); "most excellent. Few people can be relied upon to always cook one's eggs properly, but Mrs. J. is one of the few."

"Eggs! What a lot of eggs you have eaten," an inner voice said to me. "You eat one every morning, sometimes two. You must have eaten an egg and a half a day for the past thirteen years, without counting those you have eaten in puddings and pies."

Here my brain set to work at figures, an occupation it is accustomed to. Thirteen multiplied by three hundred and sixty-four: four thousand seven hundred and forty-five. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-five multiplied by one and a half: seven thousand one hundred and seventeen and a half.

"Seven thousand one hundred and seventeen and a half," the inner voice repeated, chidingly, putting particular stress on the "half"; "seven thousand one hundred and seventeen and a half, and a half."

"Did it never strike you," the voice said, after a short interval of silence, "did it never strike you that each time you cut off the top of an egg you killed a chicken?"

I said something to the effect that the egg was not a chicken when it came to my plate.

"Did you never think," the voice continued solemnly, "did you never think of its poor mother?"

I confessed that I had never given its mother a thought.

"Have you no—?" The question was interrupted by Philo's giving a low, long growl.

"What is it, Philo?" Another growl, longer and louder than the first. "He must be dreaming," I thought.

"What's the matter with you, old fellow? Been dreaming?"

But Philo was not to be thus quieted; growling in his fiercest way, he waked to the door and began to sniff along the bottom of it. I rose from my chair and, holding Philo by the collar, opened the door, when, to my utter astonishment, I saw standing upon the cold oilcloth a tiny chicken. Philo looked down upon the downy mite and then at me, and said as plainly as his eyes could speak, "You need not hold me; I will not harm the little creature."

The chicken was not at all frightened of the great dog. Giving a chirp of delight, it hopped under Philo's legs, tripped rapidly up to the fireplace, and perched upon the brass rail of the fender. I shut the door, Philo and I taking up our positions in front of the fire, and quietly watching the tiny bird.

Presently, however, Philo gave another growl, and again sniffed at the bottom of the door.

"Can it be another chicken?" thought I. "These must be a brood of them somewhere, and yet 'tis a strange time of year to hatch chickens." I opened the door. Imagine my surprise when I saw five chickens, twin brothers of the first, standing in a row on the door-mat. "Come in, chickens," I said; "make yourselves at home." They required no second invitation, but hopped quickly across the carpet and joined their friend on the rail.

It was an amusing sight, these six chickens perched in a row on the fender, and it made me laugh more heartily than ever a pantomime did.

Five minutes later, Philo again indicated that there were some more chicken visitors outside.

"This is much more than a joke. But let me see," I said, trying to recall my own chicken-rearing experiences, "a brood usually consists of thirteen; at least, that is the number when they all hatch out. Well, I think the rail will accommodate thirteen."

So saying, I opened the door, expecting to see seven chicks waiting for admission. There were only three.

"So here you are, little ones," I said; "better late than not at all. Come in, plenty of room on the rail." Nine chickens were now perched before the fire.

"I think, Philo, we had better leave the door open, I said; "those other four chicks will be coming presently, and this constant getting up is tiring to old bones."

I had not been seated many minutes when I heard a pattering of tiny feet upon the oilcloth.

"Ah, here they are," I said, without troubling to turn my head. "Come in, friends, don't stand upon ceremony this cold night; we will dispense with an introduction. Your brothers and sisters are all here, so don't be afraid. One—two—three—four; yes, that makes thirteen. What, another! And another. Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—nineteen—twenty!"

The pattering increased, as though a whole army of chickens was on the march. Whatever can this mean?" I asked myself, in blank dismay, as chickens by the hundred poured into the room. Some hopped upon the chairs and the table; others climbed upon the mantelpiece and the book-shelves; while one chicken—an impudent youngster—climbed to the top of Philo's head. Philo had been reared in the country, and was used to the sight of chickens, but never had he seen so large a brood of them. Chickens were above him; chickens were under him; chickens were standing on his tail; and, as I have said, a chicken was perched upon his head. Still the tide of chicken flowed. Philo, who now resembled a black rock in a yellow sea of

chickens, looked helplessly towards me for assistance.

"Poor old Philo," I said, comfortingly; "good dog. Chickens soon go away."

But they didn't go, nor did they show the least inclination to go. "Perhaps," I thought, "perhaps they will go when their feeding-time comes round."

But they were far too happy and contented to be hungry. Indeed, it was this making themselves so much at home in my room that made me speak seriously to them. I am usually patient and good-tempered, but the sight of those chickens, dressing their downy feathers and carrying on their private conversations, was more than my patience could bear.

"Chickens," I said, in a tone of firmness, "this is more than a joke. I like a bit of fun as well as

anybody, but this invasion of my room - my Englishman's castle - is not fun, but downright impudence. I should be very sorry to make an unfair use of my great strength, or of my dog's sharp teeth, but I shall be compelled to do so unless you begin to make a move."

I expected this speech would have sent the chickens helter-skelter out of the room, but I did not understand the persistent nature of the race. All it did was to make one of the chickens on the table stretch itself to its full height and give a tiny crow of defiance.

A crisis was approaching. "Philo," I said, "growl." He did so, making a rumbling noise like distant thunder.

The chickens paused from their various occupations, but only for an instant.

"Philo," I said, "Show your teeth."

He showed them, all of them, making a snapping noise to add to the effect. But the only effect it had on the chickens was to make them applaud the performance by stamping their feet. One of them, excited by the exhibition, jumped off the mantel-

piece on to the crown of my head, making the position secure by digging its claws into my hair.

"Chickens," I said solemnly, "prepare. It is a pity to spoil my new carpet with your feet, but it shall never be said that Theophilus shrank from doing his duty from carpet contamination. No one can say that."

But just here my attention was drawn to a black object that was making its way into the room. I looked hard at it, and at last discovered that it was half a chicken. I noticed that the chicken the floor made way for the black visitor, drove their heads to the ground, and looking very humbled.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Something Like an Ancestry.

"Jim, while we's a-waitin' for de sun to set we breaks into de church yonder, let me tell you dat yer ain't got no ordinary every-day slouch pardner. I's got de bluest conwict blood a-come t'rough my weins; my grandfader kilt a Hezekiel sel dook, an' on my mudder's side I kin show you generations wot have been hung by de neck."

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Including Poultry, the property of the Ontario Government, will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Wednesday, 19th October, 1898, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp. For further particulars, apply to WM. RENNIE, Farm Supt. JAS. MILLS, Pres.

Owing to sale of farm I am instructed to advertise unreserved AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED

Shorthorns, Registered Shropshire Sheep, BROOD MARES, YOUNG HORSES, AND FARM IMPLEMENTS, the property of T. G. Pattenon, P.M., Toronto, at the farm, opposite Eastwood Post Office, 4 miles east of Woodstock, at one o'clock. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1898.

Terms: Six months' credit on approved notes. -on P. IRVING, Auctioneer, WOODSTOCK.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

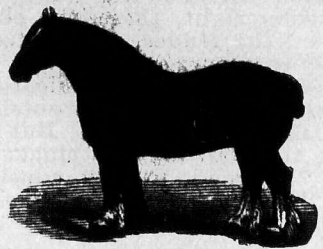
AUCTION SALE OF 40 SHORTHORN CATTLE, OCTOBER 12th. Farm adjoins the Town of Durham. Catalogue about the 30th.

H. PARKER, DURHAM, ONT.

FOR SALE: IMPORTED and CANADIAN BRED

Clydesdale Stallions

from one to four years old. Also



Several Three-year-old Fillies,

all registered and warranted sound. Inspection invited.

ROBT. DAVIES,

Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

FOREST CITY Business and Shorthand College,

A high-grade Business and Shorthand School. Catalogue free.

J. W. Westervelt, A. F., London, Ont.

PRINCIPAL. Y. M. C. A. Building.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saves down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for literature, catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and testimonials from thousands. First order secure agents. Address: FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 64 S. Clinton Street, Y. R. 7, Chicago, Ill.

GOSSIP.

Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., writes: "The demand for Shropshires has been unusual brisk this season. I have sold my entire lot of 35 yearlings and a large number of lambs."

The Aberdeen-Angus herd of Walter Hall, Washington, Ont., has made itself a record this season that shows it to be one of the strongest in Canada. Mr. Hall writes that the herd prize victory at Ottawa makes the sixth successive 1st herd premium. Our Toronto Industrial report incorrectly stated that they won 2nd at that show.

It should be remembered in all dairy-keeping that the maintenance ration for an inferior cow costs just as much as for one able to produce a large quantity of butter. It is, therefore, wise to keep only such animals as will respond well in yield of butter to the extra food given her over what her system requires. When one has a number of well-bred, good producers, he can usually raise good daughters from them, but that is a slow way to get a few animals. W. C. Shearer, of Bright, offers in this issue a number of high-testing Jerseys, just at the age for work. Persons wanting family cows now have a rare chance to secure them.

NOTICES.

There is advertised in this issue a farm for sale by auction. It is not only situated in one of the indisputably best townships in Ontario Province, but is one of the best farms in that district. It is conveniently situated, and well-equipped with buildings, fences, drains, etc.; in fact, it is a very desirable property. See the advertisement of C. D. Resner, Cedar Grove, Ont., elsewhere in this issue.

The Page Wire Fence Co., of Walkerville, Ont., have issued a handsomely illustrated catalogue, or rather album, showing sketches of their coiled spring woven-wire fencing erected in various situations. It also describes and gives the cost per rod of fences of various heights and of various numbers of bars. The book will help fence builders. A card to the company will secure one.

The Folding Sawing Machine Co., of South Clinton Street, Chicago, who have been long-time advertisers in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, make their trade announcement in this issue for the opening of the season of 1898-9. While we are always glad and anxious to secure new advertisers, it affords us more than the usual amount of pleasure to know that we merit and receive the continued support of our old patrons. As the Folding Sawing Machine Co. have found this paper a paying investment, as is indicated by their renewed support, we have found them thoroughly reliable business men and manufacturers of a useful and honest article. We can recommend them to our readers as thoroughly responsible and strictly honest in all their dealings.

The announcement circular of the Kingston Business College for the season just opening is at hand. It shows that that institution, which has already won for itself an enviable reputation, aims to instruct along practical lines, giving boys and girls, men and women a knowledge of the subjects they will be most likely to use in after life. They have recently added to their already strong staff Mr. H. F. Metcalfe, Expert Accountant and Public Auditor. Their courses of study are Commercial or Business, Shorthand, English and Civil Service, each of which are competently dealt with. Every farmer's son is the better for having some business training, as it does not require much time nor money, and its advantages are incalculable. See Kingston Business College advertisement in this issue.

THE SUCCESS OF THE BLOWER IN SILO-FILLING.

Mr. D. Thom, Manager of the Thom Implement Works, Watford, Ont., writes us as follows: "As much has been said in condemnation of the blower style of elevator ensilage cutters, and as I know many farmers are interested and would like to get at the truth regarding the merits of this invention, for the past four or five years I have given this style of machine careful study, and to-day I claim that I have completely mastered every difficulty standing in the way of success, and I will undertake to elevate green corn at the rate of 12 tons per hour if necessary. We have filled over 200 silos this season, so I am not afraid of successful contradiction, and, furthermore, we can do the work at a less speed than 600 revolutions per minute."

POTATO DIGGER. SOIL SIFTED FROM POTATOES WITH QUICK MOVING PRONGS. FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. ALEX. WILKIN, MFR. LONDON, ONT.

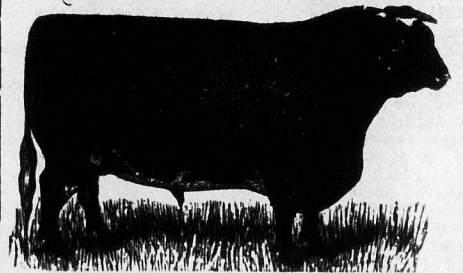
J. M. CARDHOUSE, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.

BREEDER OF SHIRES, SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS,

Offers for sale: 1 yearling stallion, dam sweepstakes mare; also, young bulls, a few cows and calves; Leicester rams and ewes of the choicest breeding and quality.

"The best is none too good," is our motto. Malton Station (2 miles) and telegraph office.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

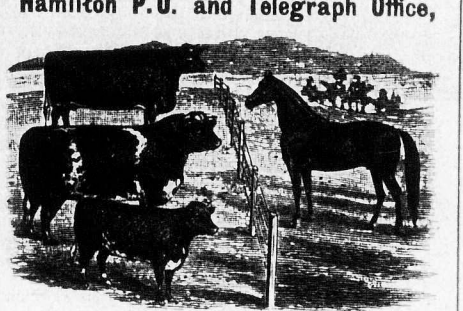
FORTY PURE-BRED SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND COWS,

Good as we have ever had. Also a FEW YOUNG BULLS

Berkshires OF CHOICEST BREEDING AND QUALITY FOR SALE

Send for Catalogue and prices. "No business, no harm," is our motto. Clarendon Station, C. P. R.; Pickering Station, G. T. R.

W. D. FLATT, Hamilton P. O. and Telegraph Office,



OFFERS FOR SALE

Ten Choice Shorthorn Bulls

from four to nine months,

Fifteen Cows and Heifers,

served by imported bull, Golden Fame = 26056 =; also, a few cows with calves at foot. Farm 6 miles from Hamilton. Catalogue sent on application. Visitors met at G. T. R. or C. P. R. if notified.

Maple Bank Stock Farm

OFFERS 15 SHORTHORN BULLS

with Scotch-topped pedigrees. Splendid reds and roans, and sired by Valkyrie 21806, and out of dams by Young Abbotsburn's Heir 15947 and Imp. Mariner 2720. Also a few good females of all ages and in good form. Farm one mile from depot. T. DOUGLAS & SON, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE, THE IMP.

Clydesdale Stallion, MacQuaker

Foaled June 18th, 1892. Imported 1835. Sired by MacGregor. Terms very reasonable.

HARRY STORY, -c- PIGTON, ONTARIO

"MAPLE SHADE" WE OFFER AT REASONABLE PRICES

Six-Massive Shorthorn Bulls - FORM. FLESH. SUBSTANCE. PEDIGREE.

ALL RIGHT. John Dryden, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Merton Stock Farm

YOUNG BULLS, HEIFERS, AND COWS ON HAND.

David Hill, STAFFA, ONT. Prices right.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Baron Blanche 11th at head of herd. Seven young bulls for sale - good ones. Also a few females. These rams all imported from H. Dudding, Esq.; the same blood as the 1,000 guinea ram.

-om J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

SPRINGFIELD FARM HERD OF

Shorthorns, Oxforde and Berkshires. Young Bulls & Heifers on hand. Also a few choice Berkshires.

CHAS. RANKIN, Wyebridge, Ont., Simcoe Co.

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855.

16 - Shorthorn Bulls - 16

from 4 to 10 months, reds and roans, by Isabella's Heir 19550, and richly bred on their dam's side.

James Douglas, BRANT CO. -om CALEDONIA, ONT.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM.

FOR SALE - One three-year-old and two young SHORTHORN BULLS.

Excellent pedigrees. Also, SIX YOUNG HORSES, sired by Capt. Hunter, Forest Leland and Bookkeeper. Good steppers. CAPT. D. MILLOY, Prop., -o- PARIS, BRANT CO., ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, and Berkshires

FOR SALE. Six Bull Calves, 20 Cows and Heifers, 15 Ram Lambs; also Ewe Lambs and Breeding Ewes. 29 pigs from 2 to 4 months old.

F. BONNYCASTLE & SONS, Campbellford P. O., Ont.

Shorthorns, Berkshires

For sale: A few choice bull calves and a fine lot of young boars. Prices reasonable.

JOHN RACEY, Jr., - Lennoxville, Que.

If you have anything to sell, SEND AN ADVERTISEMENT to The William Weld Company LONDON, ONTARIO.

DENTONIA PARK FARM,

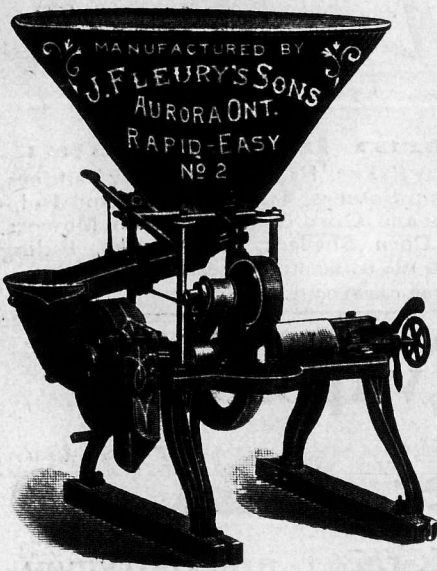
EAST TORONTO (Coleman P. O.)

W. E. H. MASSEY,

Proprietor.

DENTONIA JERSEY HERD--Winners of the herd prize at both Toronto and London fairs this fall, also some thirty other prizes. The herd comprises fourteen head of imported cattle, many of them winners of valuable prizes on the Island; also some thirty animals carefully selected from the best Canadian herds. Heifer and Bull Calves, also good cows always on sale.

DENTONIA POULTRY YARDS--S. C. Brown Leghorn and Light Brahma Cockerels for sale.
DENTONIA TROUT PONDS--100,000 healthy fry ready for delivery this fall. Prices reasonable. Trout eggs in season. Market trout supplied on short notice.



Rapid-Easy Grain Grinder..

Will do MORE WORK with SAME POWER than any other grinder. Several special points of SUPERIORITY over every other machine.

JOHN MCKAY, Moorfield, writes: "I had to compete with the... grinders. The man who got the grinder is delighted with it, and told the farmers present that it would grind two bags to the other grinders' one, and not take over half the steam."

Shown at Toronto, London and Ottawa fairs. See our nearest agent, or have your dealer write us, or write direct to us for full information.

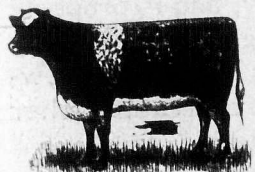
J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, - ONTARIO. Medal and Diploma for Plows at World's Fair.

Reg. Jersey Cattle for Sale

Of rare Butter quality, at reasonable prices, and Express paid by me to any reasonable distance.

- 1 BULL, 14 months, solid color, a perfect picture, \$85 00
2 YOUNGER BULLS, solid colors, \$40 to 75 00
1 BULL, 3 months old, fawn and white, 35 00
1 HEIFER, 14 months old, solid color, 100 00
1 HEIFER, 9 months old, solid light fawn, 85 00

MRS. E. M. JONES, Box 324, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CAN.



A berdeen, one of the best stock bulls in Canada. Call and see the stock at once, and secure first choice. Terms made known on application. JOHN MORGAN & SONS, KERWOOD, ONT.

There Is No Doubt About the MERIT of DEHORNING. It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip and the horns are off close. Write for circular. The Keystone Dehorner Mfg. Co., Picton, Ont., Can.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS!

AM OFFERING 4 SPLENDID YOUNG BULLS. Two descended from Waterloo Daisy (World's Fair dairy test), balance Missie and Lady Jane strain, and by Keneller of York; as well as a few cows and heifers equally well bred. Also 15 RAM and 15 EWE LAMBS by a Maple Lodge bred sire and registered. F. MARTIN-DALE, YORK, ONT., Caledonia Station, Haldimand Co.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep. Herd prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by Imported Blue Ribbon - 17095 -, and the famous Moneyfuffel - 20521 -. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also, prizewinning Lincolns.

Apply T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Six topdy Scotch-bred young bulls; most of them fit to head first-class herds, and a number of good females for sale.

H. SMITH, Hay, Ont. Exeter, G. T. R., 1/2 mile.

Hawthorn Herd of Deep-Milking Shorthorns

Stock of both sexes for sale, of choicest breeding and good quality, prices right.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londresboro, Ont.

Good Young Cows

two years old, yearlings and heifer calves out of imported and home-bred cows, and the imported bulls, Royal Member and Rantin Robin. Come and see them, or write, if you want something special.

H. CARGILL & SON, Station on the farm. Cargill Stn. & P.O., Ont.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires.

Indian Statesman = 23004 = at the head of the herd. 12 choice young bulls, and 15 two-year-old heifers and young cows forward in calf; 15 ram lambs, quality, got by Imp. Flashlight, and 12 choice yearling ewes, and Berkshire boars and sows of all ages.

W. G. PETTIT & SON, FREEMAN P. O. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Station, G. T. R.

SHORTHORN FEMALES

From Clarinda and Nellie females, and sired by the royally-bred Earl Warwick 22886.

JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

4 SHORTHORN BULLS

from 5 to 18 months, by Elvira's Saxon 21624 and from Viola bred dams.

R. MITCHELL & SON, Burlington Station, Nelson P. O.

SUNNYSIDE HERD OF SHORTHORNS. FOR SALE

7 choice young Bulls from 4 to 9 months old.

JAS. GIBB, Brookside, Ont.

GOSSIP.

An International Horticultural Exhibition is to be held at St. Petersburg, Russia, in May, 1899. D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, writes: "My Tamworths are in the pink of condition at present, and have been very successful at the fall fairs, winning 1st in every section, in hot competition, wherever shown. I have also made many good sales."

COLLEGE SALE.

The annual sale of pure-bred stock, including specimens of 12 breeds of poultry, besides cattle, sheep and swine, the property of the Ontario Government, will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1898, commencing at 1 o'clock. The cattle are all calves and represent Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons, Sussex, Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshires and Jerseys. The pigs are mostly young and include Berkshire, Yorkshires, Tamworths and Chester Whites. The sheep are registered Oxford, Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshire, Lincolns, Leicester and Dorsets. The stock is all in nice breeding form and of good families. Catalogues and particulars can be secured from Wm. Rennie, Farm Superintendent.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW.

The premium list of the 15th annual Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, to be held in Brantford, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, has been issued. The show is held under the auspices of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations of the Dominion of Canada, the Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario, the Brantford City Council and the Board of Trade, the Southern Fair Board, and the Brant County Council. The prize list is a liberal one, ranging in cattle from \$25, \$15 and \$10, and in sheep from \$2, \$1, and \$1. Sheep premiums range from \$12, \$8 and \$5 to \$8, \$6 and \$4 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd, besides valuable sweepstakes and breed specials. Swine prizes in the regular pure breeds and grade classes range from \$12, \$8 and \$4 to \$10, \$6 and \$4, and the class for export bacon hogs offer prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for four of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Chester White, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, Suffolk or Essex, and grades or crosses, besides the Prince of Wales prize of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for 2 export pigs, shown alive and killed and dressed at the show, and the special prize of \$45, \$35 and \$20 for four best export bacon pigs, any breed or grade. The dairy classes include cows 36 months and over, and cows under 36 months, in Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, and grades, besides a number of specials. The regular prizes offered are \$25, \$15 and \$10. Premium lists can be had by application to F. W. Hodson, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM.

James Yule, Manager of Hon. Thos. Greenway's stock farm at Crystal City, Man., writes under recent date as follows: "I was more than pleased with the way the Advocate has pressed itself on the Winnipeg Exhibition, and I wish to say that the paper every week, in addition to your paper a splendid advertising medium, and have made several sales by it. The cattle are doing well after their trip to the fair. 'Judge,' the sweepstake bull of 1898, is looking better than he did at the Exhibition, and he is the only animal on the farm we refuse to put a price on. We have 100 Yorkshires now on an acre, a number of Berkshires, that are a credit to the different breeds. I report a few of the recent sales: To Purvis Thompson, Pilot Mound, the grand show bull, Caithness, bred by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge Ont. When leaving the Prairie Home Farm he weighed 2,630 lbs. He is now in good heads and will be heard of again. Also a Yorkshire sow, one of J. E. Brethour's breeding, and an extra good one. To Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Crimmon Knight, the first prize bull calf at Winnipeg and Brandon. To Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Prairie Sportsman, a bull calf. To Huff Bros., N. Dakota, Bridesmaid, a heifer calf, and also Lanna, a yearling heifer. These parties took a shipment from here some time ago, and they have done so well with them that they came back for more. To Robt Kemp, La Salle, one Yorkshire boar. To John Greenway, one Yorkshire sow. One Yorkshire boar to each of the following: Wiebe Bros., Rossefeld; Hiram Giles, Grafton, N. D.; John W. Parker, Blythfield; John Wilcox, Beresford. Wm. McKay, Glenora, purchased a Shropshire ram lamb, and W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, a shearing ram.

We have been milking 20 cows this summer and sending the cream to the Crystal City Creamery. As the creamery will soon close for this season, we have decided to add to the number of cows and make the butter on the farm. We have been fortunate in securing J. R. Ostler, who has been running the Crystal City Creamery this summer, to take charge of the dairy. Mr. Ostler is a B.S.A. and a medalist of the Ontario Agricultural College. We intend to make the butter up in lb. prints for the winter trade."

Ontario Fat Stock Show Meetings.

A joint public meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and the Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario will be held in the Opera House, Brantford, on Nov. 30th, at 7.30 p.m. The chair will be occupied by Hon. A. B. Hardy, Premier of Ontario. Notable speakers will be present. The annual meeting of the American Oxford-Down Record Association will convene in the G. T. R. Reading Room, Brantford, on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, at 2 p.m. The secretary is Mr. W. A. Shafer, Middleton, Ohio. The annual meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will be held in the G. T. R. Reading Room, Brantford, on Friday, Dec. 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. The secretary is F. W. Hodson, Toronto. The annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association will convene in the G. T. R. Reading Room, Brantford, on Thursday, Dec. 1st, at 7.30 p.m. The secretary is Mr. A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill.

A FARMER'S SON!

Needs a business education in order to successfully manage the business affairs of the farm. A training in commercial subjects in the

Hamilton Business College

will prove the very best kind of education that a progressive farmer can have. Circulars upon application to

THE PRINCIPAL, HAMILTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, HAMILTON, ONT.

ONE FIRST PRIZE BULL

A. J. O. C. Sire King of Highfield, winner of 1st prize over all Canada; dam, St. Lambert's Kathleen, made 21 lbs. 3/4 oz. of butter in 7 days; dam of King of Highfield, Signal Rosa May (25 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in 7 days, and 1st prize over all Canada 4 times), also dam of Uncome May (26 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in 7 days, and 64 lbs. of milk a day).

J. H. SMITH & SON, Highfield, Ont.

BUTTONWOOD JERSEY HERD

OFFERS six richly bred young bulls from showing-winning dams, and such sires as King of Highfield and Violet's Lea, both sweepstake bulls. Settings from E. F. Rocks, Black Minorca, and Grey Dorkings. Correspondence solicited.

M. WICKS & SON, MOUNT DERRIS, ONT. Farm 7 miles from Toronto market.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD

Offering high-class A. J. O. C. cows and heifers in calf, and heifer-calves, choice young bulls. High-grade cows in calf and Berkshires.

JERSEYS FOR FAMILY COWS.

Four-year-old Cow 1
Three-year-old Cow 1
Two-year-old Heifer 1
All due to calve in November; full sisters. Test of sire's dam 10 lbs. 3 oz., and of their dam 18 1/2 lbs. in seven days. For prices write

W. C. SHEARER, Bright, Ont.

MAPLE CITY JERSEYS.

3 JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE 3
Another chance to procure a choice young Bull from that grand stock bull, Massena's Son (17999); will be sold cheap if taken at once; also one bull two years old by Hugo Alpha of Oaklawn. W. W. EVERITT, Box 552, Chatham, Ont.

Meadow Brook Jerseys

Am offering one calf and one yearling bull, g. grandsons of old Massena, for sale at right prices if taken at once. Also a few choice females, rich in St. Lambert blood.

C. EDGAR SILCOX, Shedden P. O., Elgin Co.

JERSEYS, AYRSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

Offering one grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calf, and a few young boars from Small-bred stock.

WILLIAM CLARK, MEYERSBURG, ONT.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY WILL BUY

REGAL ST. LAMBERT 41436, bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones, sired by Canada's Sir George 18290; dam Muriel of St. Lambert 34702. F. BIRDSALL & SON, Birdsall, Ont.

GLEN ROUGE JERSEYS.

WILLIAM ROLPH, Markham, Ont., offers twelve Jersey Bulls and Heifers (pure St. Lambert), out of tested cows. Grand Lady's Milk. Prices right.

GUERNSEYS

2 Choice Bull Calves... and 5 Heifers for sale...

Tamworth and Berkshire Pigs.

W. H. & C. H. MCNISH, LYN, ONT.

GUERNSEYS

This is the Dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine young bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. A few heifers can be spared.

Address: SYDNEY FISHER, Alva Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

EASTVIEW GUERNSEYS

A few Bull Calves out of full sisters of "Ada of Eastview." See Mr. McRower, EASTVIEW FARM, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

MEADOWSIDE FARM J. YUILL & SONS, Prop., Carleton Place.

Breeders of high-class, deep-milking Ayrshires. Sweepstake young herd at Ottawa. Shropshire sheep from prizewinning stock. Berkshire pigs and barred Plymouth Rock. Young stock for sale. Visitors met at Queen's Hotel. Give us a call.



David Maxwell & Sons Manufacturers
St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada,

High-Grade Farm Implements:
Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Tedders, Disk Harrows, Scufflers, Turnip Sowers, Turnip Slicers and Pulpers, Cider Mills, Hand Straw and Corn Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Churns, Wheelbarrows, and Corn Shellers, Iron Jacks, Riding Plows, etc. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE '08

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE PIGS

The bull **TOM BROWN** and the heifer **White Floss**, winners of sweepstakes at World's Fair, were bred from this herd. Young stock for sale. Also Leicester Sheep and Berkshire Swine. 5-1-7-0
D. BENNING & SON,
Glenhurst Farm, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

CHOICE AYRSHIRE BULLS
FROM IMPORTED STOCK.

We offer **Six (6) Bull Calves**, from 4 to 11 months old; good individuals, and from the very best milking strains obtainable in Scotland.
Theo. Ballantyne & Son,
"Redpath Stock Farm," STRATFORD, ONT.
Farm adjoins city, main line G. T. R.

Maple Hill Dairy and Stock Farm
Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire & Tamworth pigs. Two bull calves dropped in February.
R. REID & CO.,
Hintonburg, Ont.
One mile from Ottawa.

ALEX. HUME & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS,
Burnbrae P. O., - Ont.

We invite inspection of our **AYRSHIRE** herd at Toronto, London, and Ottawa Exhibitions. We have for sale the four-year-old prize winner at Toronto, at a bargain; also other choice stock of either sex or any age. Yorkshire pigs of any desired age at our farm at lowest living prices.

WM. WYLIE, 225 Henry St., MONTREAL, or Howick, P.Q.
Breeder of high-class AYRSHIRES. Young stock always for sale; bred from the choicest strains procurable. Breeding stock selected from the most fashionable strains and prize-winning stock of the day. Farm located at Howick, Que. 5-1-7-0

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Ayrshire Cattle and Berkshire Pigs.

Traveller of Parkhill at the head of herd, while my herd is descended from cows purchased of Mr. David Benning; are modern in type, and are of the choicest milking strains. Write for prices of young bulls and heifers.
DAVID LEITCH, Grant's Corners, Ontario.
Stations—Cornwall, G.T.R.; Apple Hill, C.P.R.

AYRSHIRES AND RED TAMWORTH SWINE.

Still a few choice young bulls for sale, and a grand lot of Tamworth boars ready for service. Write us now and secure one.
CALDWELL BROS., Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.
CHOICE LOT AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES
Sired by Douglas of Loudoun, bred by D. Morton & Son, Hamilton. Prices right.
F. W. TAYLOR, WELLMAN'S CORNERS.

GOSSIP.

Jas. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., announces the following sales: "Two grand heifers to N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minnesota; one two-year-old heifer and young cow to Mrs. H. F. Atwell, Ridgewood Farm, Goderich, Ont.; also one young bull to Archie McKee, of Tara, Ont." Mr. Douglas also adds: "I have been trying to get some new subscribers to the ADVOCATE, but very nearly all our best class of farmers in this locality are already subscribers."

The American Guernsey Cattle Club has undertaken to encourage the breeders in their endeavors to develop the dairy qualities of their cattle, and by so doing secure much valuable data, that will aid in placing the breed prominently before the public by offering prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 for individual cows making the best records for butter-fat in one year, and for herds of five cows each, \$100, \$50 and \$40. Full details may be obtained by writing Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary, Peterborough, N.H., who shows great activity in Guernsey circles. More entries and tenders have been recorded this year than for any similar period before in the Club's history. Several quite large importations have been made from the Island, and there have been more inquiries than there seems to be cattle offered to fill. Some of the animals imported represent the choicest strains on the Island and England. The Club offers \$300 as special premiums at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

J. A. Macdonald, Hermantown Farm, P.E.I., Can., writes: "When I advertised Parkhill Mab-772 for sale in the ADVOCATE in May and June last at \$100, your readers no doubt thought the price exorbitant, as, possibly, none of your advertising patrons ever asked such a price for a year-old sow-in-pig before, but the sequel shows that the price, \$100, was a bargain price for Parkhill Mab. Her litter, now sold, realized just \$100. So that any breeder of ordinary business ability purchasing the sow at that time could have got his \$100 back now and still have a fine great sow to boot, or, in other words, the sow would have paid for herself with her litter. It is but fair to the enterprising men who paid me \$10 to \$15 each for these pigs, that your readers should know who they are: Chief Red Jacket, to H. J. Alfred, Mahoning, Ohio; Clear Spring, Donald A. McDonald, P. M., Clear Spring, P. E. I.; Hurman, Albert Haywood, Waterville, N. Y.; Hur, Albert Haywood, Waterville, N. Y.; Cook of the North, H. Giles, Fredericton, N. B.; Maid of St. Margaret's, Rev. A. P. McLellan, St. Margaret's, P. E. I.; Mountain Boy, B. A. Latis, Latis Mountain, N. B.; Parkhill Mab II and Parkhill Mab III, retained at Hermantown Farm, P. E. I. Thanks to a liberal use of printer's ink, and to good stock, this has been, with me, a most successful season thus far. I am completely sold out of everything. Here are some additional sales: David McEwen, New Dominion, P. E. I., Yorkshire boar; Ernest Burpee, Sheffield Academy, N. B.; Duroc-Jersey sow; Jas. M. Deshane, Wallaceburg, Ont., Yorkshire boar; M. J. Griffith, Eldon, P. E. I., Yorkshire boar; Henry C. Larison, Stanhope, Duroc-Jersey sow and Yorkshire sow; Coville Bliss, Newcastle, Ont., pair Yorkshire sows; Alex. D. Milligan, Brno, P. E. I., Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross boar; Archibald A. McPhee, Bayfield, 1 Yorkshire sow and 1 Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross sow; J. G. Sterne, Souris, P. E. I., 2 Yorkshire sows; B. H. Lutes, Lutes' Mountain, N. B., 1 Yorkshire sow and 1 Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross sow; Geo. D. Brown, St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., 1 Yorkshire sow and 1 Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross sow; Alex. Murray, Richmond, P. E. I., 1 Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross boar; Rev. Father McDonald, Miscouche, 1 Yorkshire sow; Philip Morrison, Georgetown, P. E. I., Yorkshire sow; A. F. Gillis, Miscouche, 1 Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire boar; Geo. M. Harper, Marie, P. E. I., 1 Yorkshire sow and 1 Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross boar. I take this opportunity of thanking the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE who purchased of me, and that though I have several litters on hand and to arrive of principally Duroc-Jersey-Yorkshire cross-breds, I shall next spring have, everything going lovely, about 100 thoroughbred pigs for sale, and wishing success to my ADVOCATE customers, and soliciting a continuation of their patronage, and not forgetting the great vehicle of business in the bacon-swine trade, and the sine qua non of success in Canadian live stock trade—the FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

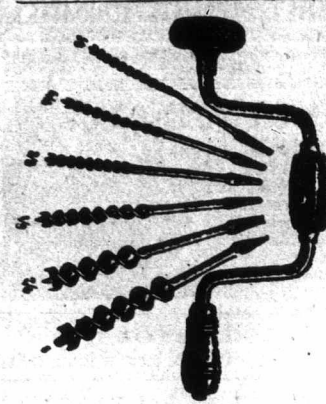
Famous Evaporator or Feed Boiler

For Poultrymen, Stock-raisers and Dairyemen.

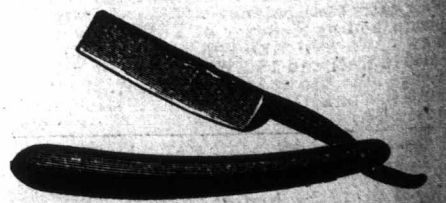


Does the quickest work with smallest cost. Boiler is made of galvanized steel; made thoroughly tight and removable for cleaning. The fire-box, grates and linings are made of cast iron, which will not burn out quickly. The body is made of steel, which heats quickly, and is properly protected against warping and burning out. The newest and most successful boiler made in Canada.

The McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO'Y,
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.



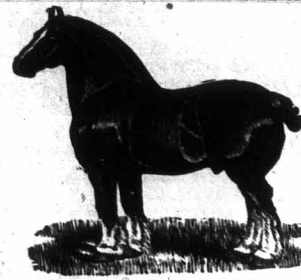
Send for Illustrated Price List



We sell everything. BRACE AND SIX AUGER BITS only \$1.50, or post-paid anywhere in the Dominion for \$2. Best Hollow-ground Razor, 50c., 75c. and \$1 each, post-paid at this price. Our \$1 razor is extra. Hay Knives, 45c. each. Clothes Wringers, \$2.25 each.
WILKINS & CO., Wholesale General Merchants, 166 and 168 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.

CHAMPION "McQUEEN" CLYDESDALE STALLION

"McQUEEN"



We have a number of first-class mares and fillies of this breed in foal to the above stallion. We also have for sale a number of other choice stallions—Clydesdale, Standard-bred, Thoroughbred.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Claremont, Ontario.
25 miles east of Toronto, on C. P. R. 4-11-08

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Ingleside Herefords.
UP-TO-DATE HERD OF CANADA!
 Send for illustrated catalogue.
Tamworths Berkshires.
 Address—
E. D. SMITH,
 17-y-om Compton, Que.

"Gem Holstein Herd."
STOCK FOR SALE!
 We only keep and breed registered Holstein-Friesians. We have now some choice young bulls and heifers, also some other animals, all of the very best dairy quality, that we will sell, one or more at a time, on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited.
HILLIS BROTHERS,
 REDFORD PARK P.O., ONT.
 Shipping Station, Toronto. 7-y-om

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians
 (THE GOLD MEDAL HERD OF 1897).
SERVICE BULLS:
 DeKol 2nd's Paul DeKol Duke (Imp.), Sir Pledge DeKol (Imp.).
 Can spare a few young things of both sexes from strictly first-class cows of DeKol, Empress Josephine, Merckthilde, and other famous butter families.
 -om **G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
 Do you want the blood of DeKol 2nd or Netherland Hengerveld? These two cows have produced more butter in seven days than any other two cows that have been officially tested. Their daughters are large producers. Sons of these two great cows head our herd. Animals of all ages and richest breeding. Come or write.
HENRY STEVENS & SONS,
 Lacona, Oswego Co., N. Y.

BROOKBANK HOLSTEIN HERD
 50—Champions for Milk and Butter—50
 A number of desirable young BULLS on hand from eight months to two months old, from our great milkers. Write for just what you want. Females of all ages. Also yearling Poland China Boar, Currie's King, to be sold to make room for a new importation.
A. & G. ROE,
 Oxford Co., Ont. -o **CURRIE'S CROSSING.**
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
 of the very richest butter breeding and superior individuals for sale at Maple Grove Stock Farm. For breeding and particulars, address—
H. BOLLERT, CASSEL, ONT.

2 HOLSTEIN BULLS 2
 ft for service, by Father Tenson and Butter Boy 2nd, and out of Bollert-bred dams.
 -o **R. W. WALKER, UTYCA,**
 Shipping Stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Utyca, C.P.R.

SCABBY SHEEP.
\$500 REWARD
 To any party who can produce a scabby sheep which the Lincoln Dip will not cure. Write for particulars.
 Lincoln Sheep Dip Co.,
 855 Elliott St., Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.
 Canadian Office: WEST CHEMICAL COMPANY,
 15 Queen Street East, Toronto. -om

Dorsets and Chesters
 Sheep of all ages and both sexes.
 Boars five to twelve months old.
R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.

JERSEYDALE FLOCK OF DORSETS
 Is the most celebrated flock of prize-winners on the continent. Stock always on hand for sale.
 -om **JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, UXBRIDGE, ONT.**

JOHN LAIDLAW, Wilton Grove, Ont.
 -BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF—
LEICESTER SHEEP
 ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES FOR SALE. -om

LEICESTERS
 Four Shearling Rams; also this season's crop of Ram Lambs.
C. & E. WOOD, - FREEMAN P.O.
 Burlington Station. -o

W. S. HAWKSHAW & SONS,
 Glanworth, Ont.
 Shropshire sheep and Tamworth swine. Quality assured. Write for particulars. -o

MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Toronto Industrial Fair Prize List

HORSES.
THOROUGHBREDS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 Wm Hendrie, Hamilton (Versatile); 2 Algeo & Boddy, Bradford (Les Christy); 3 T H Hassard, Millbrook (Tyrona 337). Stallion, four years old and upwards, best calculated to produce hunter and saddle horses—1 William Hendrie (Othmar); 2 Quinn Bros, Brampton (Wiley Buckles); 3 Robert Davies, Toronto (Mikado). Stallion, three years old—1 Lethbridge, Toronto (Romancer); 2 T Rudd, Markham (John L Sullivan); 3 T Rudd (Majestic). Stallion, two years old—1 Charles Bolander, Toronto (Master Reg); 2 J Dymont, Orkney (Fred Perkins); 3 James Broadway, Toronto (Lippincott). Yearling colt, entire—1 and 2 John Brennan, Toronto; 3 N Dymont, Barrie (Metlock). Stallion, any age—Silver medal, Othmar. Filly, three years old—1 John Dymont (Jessamine Porter); 2 Thomas Meagher, Toronto (My Valentine); 3 A E Claughton, Epsom (Orinoco). Filly, two years old—1 William Hendrie; 2 G A Case, Toronto (Salamanca); 3 Robert Davies (Almirante). Yearling filly or gelding—1 William Hendrie (Yeartling); 2 Wm Hendrie (Barley Sugar); 3 Robert Davies (Olympic). Brood mare, with foal by her side—1 Robt Davies (Finis); 2 Wm Hendrie; 3 William Hendrie (Pinnacle). Foal of 1898—1 Robt Davies; 2 and 3 William Hendrie.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards, not less than 15 hands—1 William Taylor, Cannington (Black Valentine); 2 Thos Maddaford, Whitby (Stanton Wilkes 791); 3 Mrs Nettas, Millbrook (Keenake); 4 Washburn Jobb, Cookstown (Harper Hamilton Stallion); 5 three years old—1 C Dietrich, Galt (Prince Axiald); 2 Mrs M Cowling, Toronto (Walt A While); 3 Stallion, two years old—1 and silver medal, H Scott, Caledonia (Dawson McCarty); 2 and silver medal, E M Crawford, Brampton (Gold Watch); 3 John Price, Georgetown (Gold Maker); 4 Wm Gregg, Barrie (Harry Hamilton); 5 Yearling colt, entire—1 G Gladwin, Inglewood; 2 A Dutton, Ravenhoe (Dexter); 3 W W Smith, Woodbridge (Billy Hill); 4 Thomas Welch, Toronto (Golden Star). Gelding or filly, three years old—1 J C Dietrich (Klondyke); 2 H E Speers, Bramton; 3 W T Coote, Oakville (Jessie Wilson); 4 William Lawson, Brampton (Nellie Buckles). Gelding or filly, two years old—1 T McClure, Brampton (Ski); 2 Edward Cole, Delhi (Queen); 3 J C Dietrich (Lily); 4 J M Busselle, Ladgar (Bella Buckles). Yearling, gelding or filly—1 W H Aikins, Burnhamthorpe (Harry A); 2 R Goodison, Cooksville (Harry Wilkes); 3 Wm Keyworth, Cataract (Nettie Brino); 4 J Shook, Brampton (Myrtle B). Brood mare, with foal by her side—1 and silver medal, James White, Leaside (Jessie); 2 (Delta); 3 J Shook (Maud); 4 J M Busselle (Silverlock). Foal of 1898—1 J M Busselle (Western Fella, Millbrook); 2 J M Busselle (Prince B); 4 J C Dietrich. Pair matched horses, geldings or mares, in harness, 16 hands and under, and over 15 hands—1 Thomas Herron, Windham Centre (Lizzie Duval and Flora Duval); 2 Thomas Outhman, Clarkson (Jessie C and Maud). Pair matched horses, geldings or mares, in harness, 15 hands and under—1 G H Gooderham, Toronto; 2 J C Dietrich (Frank and Lucy); 3 W D Platt, Hamilton (Floss and Jess); 4 F J Gallanough, Thornhill. Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness, 15 hands and under, and over 14 hands—1 J C Dietrich (Western Belle); 2 A G Gladwin (Suzanne); 3 Ronoco; 4 Fred Irving, Woodstock (Phyll); 5 Fred Maher, Toronto (Buckie). Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness, 15 hands and under—1 G Burns, Toronto (Leslie Wilkes); 2 Walter Steep, Meadowvale (Little Friday); 3 S M Clann, Toronto (Lizzie); 4 Harry Snow, Toronto (Minnie).

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, H Scott, Bryson; 2 Graham Bros, Claremont (Reflector 0436); 3 E Taylor, Toronto (Altoner 17498). Stallion, three years old—1 G S Fuller, Brampton (Leslie Jones); 2 T Rudd (Damon Prince); 3 Barron, two years old—1 Harry Webb, Toronto (Baron James); 2 J Childs, Eglington (Altoner 29119); 3 Joseph Sharp, Delhi (Shadaland Bynor 29068). Yearling colt, entire—1 Richard Lennox, Toronto (Dick Fyfe). Gelding or filly, three years old—1 Hugh Smith, Clonny (Country Girl); 2 F F Farrell, Woodstock (Johnnie Davies, Toronto); 3 Filly, two years old—1 T Rudd (Labor Day). Yearling gelding or filly—1 and silver medal, Robert Davies (Belle of Chester); 2 Hugh Smith (Ingledue); 3 W R Stewart, Toronto (Queen). Brood Mare with foal of the same breed by her side—1 A F Hillcock, Brampton (Elma Snell); 2 James Childs (Ermonie); 3 Richard Lennox (Futura); 4 J M Hillcock (Bell Hermit); 5 Pair Matched horses, Gelding or Mare, in harness—1 T Rudd, Markham (Fan and Jess); 2 T Rudd (Dick and Ned). Single horse, gelding or mare, in harness—1 A Proctor, Toronto (Royal L); 2 Hugh Smith (Bonnie Scott); 3 Geo Brown, Toronto (Blue Belle).

CARRIAGE HORSES.—Stallion, four years old and upwards, 16 hands and over—1 and silver medal, W C Brown, Meadowvale (Prince George); 2 Colin McGuigan, Strathroy (Dr Ling 1652); 3 George Sayers, Gaines (N Y Alderman Kibby); 4 James Erskine, Goring (Prince Arthur 1852). Stallion, three years old—1 T Rudd, Markham (Vincius); 2 T Rudd (Pilot). Stallion two years old—1 Thos Skinner, Mitchell (Razor Dr); 2 John Gowland, Zimmerman (Picador Jr); 3 John Warrlow, Owen Sound (Prince Arthur Jr). Yearling colt, entire—1 Amos Aear, Nashville (Candide II); 2 Jas Erskine (Going); 3 John Warrlow (Imperial Prince Arthur). Pair of Matched Carriage Horses, Mares or Geldings, not less than 16 hands—1 Thos A Crow, Toronto; 2 Chas Head, Guelph; 3 S B Fuller, Woodstock; 4 P Farrell, Woodstock (Mike and Tom). Pair Matched Carriage Horses, not less than 15 hands and under—1 G H Gooderham, Toronto (Samson and Dewels); 2 T A Crow; 3 Quinn Bros, Brampton (Victorious); 4 Gelding or filly, three years old—1 F Chisholm, Milton (Glady); 2 A Gilbert, Simcoe (Molly Taylor); 3 James Starkey, Arkel (Molly Prince). Gelding or filly, two years old—1 R Mothershill, Alton; 2 Ward Bros, Utica (Florence G); 3 Harris & Reynolds, Oakville (Tuesday). Yearling gelding or filly—1 A E Claughton, Epsom (Shamrock); 2 R Mothershill;

BRITISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
 KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS
THE FARMER'S SHEEP
 LEAN, JUICY FLESH, best and heaviest fleeces of all DOWN SHEEP, very prolific, good nurses, robust constitutions, and noted for early maturity.

N. B.—The best GENERAL PURPOSE SHEEP in existence, and splendidly adapted for crossing on Merino, long-wool or cross-bred ewes when an IDEAL FREEZER is wanted.
FAT LAMBS.—For breeding fat lambs the Shropshire ram is unrivalled, and for that purpose it is extensively used in all parts of the world.
THE SHROPSHIRE will thrive and do well where any other sheep can exist, and no breed has such a record for readily adapting itself to any country and all classes of pasture.
 A list of Shropshire sheep breeders entered in the last volume of the flock book may be obtained from
ALFRED MANSELL & CO.,
 Secretaries of the Shropshire Breeders' Assn.,
 SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND. -o

J. E. CASSWELL, Laughton, Folkingham, Lincs., breeder of Lincoln Long-wool Sheep, Flock No. 46. The flock was in the possession of the present owner's great-grandfather in 1785, and has descended direct from father to son without a single dispersion sale. J. E. Casswell made the highest average for 25 rams at the Annual Lincoln Bazaar Sale, 1895 and 1897. The 1895 rams were all sold for exportation. Rams and ewe hags and shairlings for sale, also Shire horses, Shorthorns, and Dark Dorking fowls. Telegrams: "Casswell, Folkingham, Eng." Station: Billingsboro, G. N. E. -o

W. W. Chapman
 Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
 Secretary of the Kent and Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.
 and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.
 Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.
 Address—**FITZALAN HOUSE, ARUNDEL ST., STRAND, LONDON W. W.**
 Cables—Sheepcote, London. -o

FOR SALE!
 A NUMBER OF CHOICE, WELL-COVERED
SHROPSHIRE LAMBS
 OF BOTH SEXES. PRICES RIGHT.
D. H. KETCHESON,
 Hoard's Station, G.T.R. -o **NERIE, ONTARIO.**

HILL HOME FLOCK
 OF
SHROPSHIRE
 comprise the choicest of breeding from direct importation. Rams of all ages for sale. **D. G. GASTON,**
 SIMCOE COUNTY. -o SAURIN P. O., ONT.

SHROPSHIRE Offering of Ewe Lambs from imported sires, also a few Ewes.
GEO. HINDMARSH,
AILSA CRAIG, ONTARIO.

Shropshire Sheep
 AND
Chester White Hogs
W. E. WRIGHT, o GLANWORTH, ONTARIO.

PINE RIDGE STOCK FARM.
 We are offering twenty registered Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, weighing 100 lbs., at \$10 each. Yorkshire and Berkshire boars and sows, three to six months old, from \$7 to \$15.
 -o **W. R. BOWMAN, Mount Forest, Ont.**

Shropshire Rams
 bred direct from imported stock, extra well covered.
ROWAT BROS., o HILLSDALE, ONT.

OXFORD DOWNS,
 of any age or either sex, write us for prices. All our stock are from the best English-bred animals.
PETER ARKELL, o TEEBATER, ONT.

HENRY ARKELL, ARKELL, ONTARIO,
 Importer and Breeder of
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
 Imported and Canadian-bred rams, yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Prices reasonable. -om

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.
 Am offering a limited number of each breed and both sex (not related), and booking orders for young stock from prize-winners. A few splendid Plymouth Rock cockerels. Farm four miles from Cobourg station.
JAS. A. RUSSELL, Precious Corner, Ont.

3 James Starkey (Marquill) Brood Mare, 16 hands and over, with foal of the same breed by her side—1 W C Brown (Princess Royal); 2 J L Reid, Derry West (Fuchsia); 3 James Starkey, Arkel (Princess). Foal of 1898—1 R Mothershill; 2 J L Reid (Yorkshire Lad); 3 W H Griffin, Copetown. Single Carriage Horse, Gelding or Mare, in harness, not less than 16 hands—1 Thos A Crow; 2 Quinn Bros; 3 Robert Bell, Bowmanville (Florida); 4 Chas Head (Sandy). Single Carriage Horse, Gelding or Mare, in harness, 15 and under 16 hands—1 G F Smith, Rockwood (Rockwood); 2 T A Crow; 3 Chas Head (General Sampson); 4 T A Crow. Best Mare of any age—Silver medal, W C Brown.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, Graham Bros, Claremont (Royal Standard); 2 H N Crossley, Rossan (Rossan Performer); 3 Graham Bros (Courier). Stallion, three years old—1 A Yeager, Simcoe (Hillhurst Sunshine); 2 Robt Bell, Bowmanville (Squire Runkell). Stallion, two years old—1 Ottawa Live Stock Improvement Co, Rockland (Loreaux). Yearling colt, entire—1 H N Crossley (Rossan Swell); 2 Robt Bell (Hortensio); 3 T Rudd, Markham. Filly, three years old—1 Robt Bell (Cassandra); 2 M G Lottridge, Hamilton (Two some); 3 M G Lottridge (Roby). Filly, two years old—1 A Gooderham, Toronto (Yearling Filly—1 Robert Bell (Cordelia); 2 H N Crossley (Miss Roberta); 3 H N Crossley (Rossan Jewel). Brood Mare with foal of the same breed by her side—1 H N Crossley (Rossan Birdie); 2 Robert Bell (Lady Aberdeen); 3 Robert Bell (Miss Queen). Foal of 1898—1 Robert Bell (Miss Queen). Stallion, four years old—1 H N Crossley (Lord Aberdeen). Single Horse, Mare or Gelding, not more than 16 hands high—1 and silver medal, Robert Bell (Jessie). Best Hackney, any age—1 Graham Bros (Royal Standard). Best Hackney or Pony, Mare or Filly, Foot registered, or eligible for registration in the English Hackney Stud Book—Silver medal, H N Crossley (Lady Bird). Best Hackney or Pony, Stallion, Entire Colt, or Colt Foal, registered or eligible for registration in the English Hackney Stud Book—Silver medal, Graham Bros (Royal Standard). Best Hackney Stallion, Mare or Gelding, six years old or under, by a registered Hackney stallion, and out of a registered or unregistered mare—Silver medal, T A Crow. Best Hackney Stallion, Mare or Gelding, six years old or under, by a registered Hackney stallion—Silver medal, T A Crow.

SPECIALS FOR HIGH STEPPERS (NOT NECESSARILY HACKNEYS)—Pair of matched horses, mares or geldings, not more than 16 hands—1 T A Crow, Toronto; 2 Robt Bell, Bowmanville. Single horse, mare or gelding, not more than 16 hands—1 and 2 T A Crow; 3 A Yeager, Simcoe.

DOG-CART AND COB HORSES.—Dog-cart horse, mare or gelding, four years old and over, not under 15 hands, to be shown to gig or dog-cart—1 and 2 Thos A Crow, Toronto; 3 S B Fuller, Woodstock. Dog-cart horse, mare or gelding, four years and over, under 15 hands and over 14 hands, to be shown to gig or dog-cart—1 Thos A Crow; 2 R Bond, Toronto; 3 A Yeager, Simcoe. Cob in harness, mare or gelding, four years old and over, not under 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands—1 Thos A Crow; 2 A Yeager; 3 M H Clancy, Toronto.

CLYDEDALES (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN-BRED).—Clydesdale stallion and four of his progeny, property not to be over two years old—1 Richmond Hill Horse Breeders' Association, Richmond Hill (Young Macqueen). Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, Graham Bros, Claremont (Simon Yeat). Stallion, three years old—1 W Taylor, Cannington (Just the Thing); 2 Graham Bros (Two in One). Stallion, three years old—1 Dew & Colquhoun, Mitchell (Mickling); 2 Robt Davies (Border River); 3 Bennett Bros, Uxbridge (Black Prince); 4 Dew & Colquhoun (Sight of Day). Stallion, two years old—1 Robt Davies (Lyon Macgregor); 2 McGreggor & Honey, Brantford (Prince of the Border); 3 Robt Davies (Tom Macgregor); 4 Robt Davies (Polonia). Yearling colt, entire—1 Robert Davies (Prince of the Glen); 2 F Frouse, Ingersoll; 3 Dew & Colquhoun (Prince of Erin). Filly, three years old—1 Robt Davies (Maggie). Yearling, filly or gelding—1 Graham Bros (Royal Princess). Brood mare with foal of same breed by her side—1 Robt Davies (Nelly); 2 Robert Davies (Nelly); 3 Graham Bros (Nelly); 4 Robt Davies (Scottish Prince); 5 Robert Davies (King Lynedoch). Mare, with two of her progeny—1 and silver medal, Robt Davies (Edith). Span of geldings or mares—1 and 2 Alex. Wild, Toronto. Best mare of any age—1 and silver medal, Robt Davies (Edith).

ENGLISH SHIRES (IMPORTED OR CANADIAN-BRED).—Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, Berry & Geiger, Hensall (Kilburn); 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington, Wilsand (Pride of Hatfield); 3 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Prince Charles); 4 Canadian Horse Association, Millbrook (Royal Champion 4th). Stallion, three years old—1 Alex Wild, Toronto (Bismarck); 2 Alex Wild (Prince George). Stallion, two years old—1 H N Crossley (Rossan Royal Albert). Yearling colt, entire—1 J M Gardhouse, Highfield (Fitzsimmons). Filly, three years old—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Dolly). Filly, two years old—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Laure). Yearling, filly or gelding—1 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Irene); 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Violet). Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side—1 J M Gardhouse (Queen of Highfield); 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Leta). Foal of 1898—1 J M Gardhouse; 2 Morris, Stone & Wellington (Sunflower). Mare, with two of her progeny—1 and silver medal, J M Gardhouse (Queen of Highfield). Span of Shires, geldings or mares—1 Alex Wild (Jack and Prince); 2 Alex Wild (Sandy and Jim).

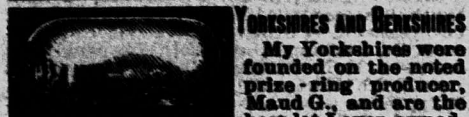
HEAVY DRAFT (CANADIAN-BRED ONLY).
 Stallion, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, Berry & Geiger, Hensall (Rokfield); 2 Colin McKenna, Strathroy; 3 A Doherty, Elmhurst (Macqueen). Stallion, three years old—1 Nell Smith, Brampton (Jubilee Face); 2 A Doherty, Elmhurst (Prince of Blantyre). Heavy Draft gelding—1 William Hendrie, Toronto (Pioneer); 2 William Hendrie (Champion); 3 I Devitt & Sons, Freeman (Jim). Filly, three years old—1 A G Smellie, Hensall (Bessie Harold); 2 A G Smellie (Lady Wilfred).
 (Continued on page 476.)

Large Yorkshires!



IMPORTED and Canadian boars and sows of all ages. My stock of hogs is larger and better than ever.

J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, BRANT CO.



My Yorkshires were founded on the noted prize ring producer, Mand G., and are the best lot I ever owned.

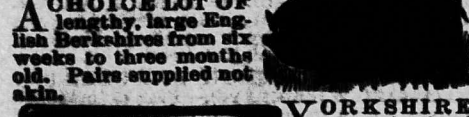
R. G. MARTIN, Marysville, Ont.



ENGLISH BERKSHIRE OFFERING Young boars fit for service, and some sows due to farrow in August and September; also young stock of both sexes ready to ship.

W. E. SPENCER, MORPETH, ONTARIO.

A CHOICE LOT of lengthy, large English Berkshires from six weeks to three months old. Pairs supplied not skin.



YORKSHIRE Sows in pig of good breeding. Boars and sows, 3 months old, not skin, from prize winning stock.

Write H. J. DAVIS, Box 200, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shorthorns, and Shropshires.

IMPORTED COTSWOLD SHEEP and HIGH-CLASS BERKSHIRES.

Belonging to the estate of the late MR. J. G. SNELL, SNELGROVE, ONT.

Will be sold by private treaty, the whole of the late importation of Cotswolds, including the 1st and 2nd prize Ram Lambs at the Royal Show; also 1st prize yearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs at the Royal; several high-class Boars and Sows fitted for the show.

J. G. SNELL ESTATE, R. R. Station, Snelgrove P. O., Ont., Brampton, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

MONTROSE HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Carry such blood as Baron Lee and Enterprise. Young stock three months old for sale, and orders for fall litters booked now.

J. W. HARTMAN & SONS, ELM HEDGE P.O., GREY CO.

My Berkshires

are strictly up-to-date in style, length, quality and breeding. The present crop of young stock by Manor Prince are as good a lot as I ever raised. Prices right.

J. B. EWING, Dartford, Ont.

English Berkshires

One boar 18 mos. old, bred by J. G. Snell, at a bargain. Several boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; young pigs of either sex; B. P. Rock cockerels. Write for prices.

H. BENNETT & SON, St Williams, Ont.

English Berkshires.

Herd headed by three first-prize boars. Large size, strong bone, fine quality, and a choice lot of breeding sows. Orders booked for spring pigs.

GEORGE GREEN, Fairview P.O., Ontario, Stratford Station and Telegraph Office.

TAMWORTH SOWS

IN FIG. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES. CHRIS. FAHNER, CREDITON, ONT.

TORONTO FAIR PRIZE LIST—(Continued).

3 J W Linstead, Queensville. Filly, two years old—1 and silver medal, Amos Agar, Nashville (Nancy of Nashville); 3 I Devitt & Sons (Bess). Yearling, Filly or Gelding—1 J W Linstead; 2 J J McGregor, Kippen; 3 J J McGregor, Brood Mare, with foal of the same breed by her side—1 Amos Agar (Belle of Nashville); 2 D Louttit, Enosville (Lady Stella); 3 J J Prouse, Ingersoll. Foal of 1896—1 B J Prouse; 2 Amos Agar (West York Stamp); 3 D Louttit (McClintock Jr.). Mares, with two of her progeny—1 B J Prouse. Span of Geldings or Mares—1 W Hendrie (Rasper and Thumper); 2 Geo Moore; 3 T Devitt & Sons (Aggie and Sandy).

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Mare or Gelding, 4 years old and upwards—1 J Ryan, Guelph; 2 W F Justice (Zigzag (Dandy)); 3 Wm Woodhall, Brampton (Nelly Lyle). Filly or Gelding, three years old—1 J F Ferguson, Brantford (Rose Buckles); 2 W F Justice (Nettie); 3 Rose Wilson, Brampton (Blossom). Filly or Gelding, two years old—1 M Harrison, Brampton (Maud); 2 W T Coote, Oakville (Rob Roy). Yearling Filly or Gelding—1 H H Clark, Alton (Polly); 2 Walter J Cation, Snelgrove. Brood Mare, with foal by her side—1 and silver medal, M Harrison (Nettie); 2 J F Williamson, Appleby; 3 Thos Warrilow, Owen Sound (Dolly). Foal of 1896—1 M Harrison (Sandy); 2 Thos Warrilow (Derby Prince). Matched Team, Geldings or Mares, in harness—1 Alex Wild, Toronto; 2 Alex Wild.

PONIES.—Stallion, 13 1/2 hands and under—1 A H Plummer, Blyth (Sammy P); 2 T Holland, Toronto (Darkey); 3 Arthur Peers, Vandecar (Jim). Pony in single harness, 11 hands and under—1 Joseph Park, Toronto (Billy); 2 J B Toronto; 3 W R Lewis, Toronto (Corbett). Pony in single harness, over 11 hands, up to 12 hands—1 T S Hill, Toronto; 2 J Garrett, Toronto (Kit); 3 Ernest Mills, Toronto (Little Wonder). Pair of Ponies in harness, 12 hands and under—1 F E Fleury, Toronto (Oliver and Jeff); 2 Geo V Foster, Toronto (Jim and Puss); 3 W G Nott, Brantford (Dandy and Daisy). Pony in single harness, over 12 hands, up to 13 1/2 hands—1 J B Verral, Toronto; 2 Jas Harrison, Brampton (Dot); 3 Hunt Robinson, Toronto (Victoria). Pair of Ponies in harness, over 13 hands, up to 14 hands—1 Frank Wallace, Toronto (Snowball and Beauty); 2 Joseph Foster, Brampton; 3 Arthur Peers (Billy and Nelly). Pony in single harness, over 14 hands, up to 14 1/2 hands—1 Harris & Reynolds, Oakville (Thump); 2 J C Dietrich, Galt; 3 A F Hillcock, Brampton (Sis). Pair of Ponies in harness, over 14 hands, up to 14 1/2 hands—1 A E Widdifield, Newmarket. Running Race for Ponies 13 hands and under, half-mile heats, best two in three—1 Robert Davies, Toronto (Oreta); 2 R Davies. Running Race for Ponies 12 hands and under, half-mile heats, best two in three—1 McConvey, Toronto (Little Frank); 2 W G Nott (Halcy); 3 G V Foster (Puss). Pony Trotting Race, to harness in pony cart, 12 hands and under, half-mile heats, best two in three—1 A Brody, Toronto; 2 R Cook. Pony Trotting Race, to harness in pony cart, over 12 and under 13 1/2 hands, half-mile heats, best two in three—1 C F Verral, Toronto (Little Cricket); 2 C F Verral (Little Wasp); 3 T Holland.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES.—Saddle Horse, gelding or mare—1 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables, Toronto; 2 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 3 J Kinsley, Toronto; 4 G A Skinson, Hunter, heavy weight, up to 15 stone—1 J R A Smith, Toronto (Kedar); 2 A R Curzon, Guelph (Ten Brook); 3 R J Score, Toronto (Punch); 4 Edward Phillips, Toronto (Brian Boru). Hunter, lightweight, up to 11 stone—1 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 2 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 3 A R Curzon (Osprey); 4 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables. Ladies' Saddle Horse—1 G W Beardmore, Toronto (Baron); 2 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 3 A R Curzon (Victoria); 4 Edward Phillips (Raven Wing). Three-year-old Filly or Gelding, not thoroughbred, but sired by thoroughbred horse, likely to make a good hunter or saddle horse—1 D L McCarthy, Toronto; 2 Ward Bros, Utica (Jack Denison); 3 T H Hassard, Millbrook (Prince). Two-year-old Gelding or Filly, not thoroughbred, but sired by a thoroughbred horse, likely to make a good hunter or saddle horse—1 S B Fuller; 2 Thos Matras, Hunter; 3 T G Bnereton, Bethany (Carrie Bent). Horse, best leaper—1 F A Campbell, Toronto; 2 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 3 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 4 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables. SPECIAL PRIZES FOR HUNTERS, HIGH JUMPING.—Light-weight green hunters, carrying not less than 154 pounds—1 A R Curzon, Guelph (Osprey); 2 and 3 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables. Heavy-weight green hunters, carrying not less than 175 pounds—1 and 2 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables, Toronto; 3 F A Campbell, Toronto. Light-weight qualified hunters, carrying not less than 151 pounds—1 D L McCarthy, Toronto; 2 Ward Bros, Utica; 3 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables; 4 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables. Heavy-weight qualified hunters, carrying not less than 175 pounds—1, 2 and 3 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables. Catch-weight jumpers, minimum weight 140 pounds—1, 2 and 3 Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables.

FOR BEST PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSIONAL COACHMEN IN LIVERY.—Driving a pair of Horses—1 Jas Morton, Toronto; 2 Fred Harland, Toronto; 3 Walter Keeling, Toronto.

FOR FOUR-IN-HANDS.—For the best four-in-hand team (mares or geldings), four years old and over to be shown before coach, coach or heavy carriage—1 Thos A Crow, Toronto; 2 Robert Beith, Bowmanville; 3 Robert Bond, Toronto.

FOR TANDEM.—For the best tandem of horses and turnout, style and skill in handling, etc.—1 Thomas A Crow, Toronto; 2 Grand's Repository, Toronto (The General and Mate).

BEST AND BEST-APPOINTED GENTLEMAN'S PAIR TURNOUT (DEALERS IN HORSES EXCLUDED).—Pair mares or geldings, not under 15 hands—1 G H Gooderham, Toronto (Sampson and Dewey); 2 Chas Burns, Toronto (Sir Wilfrid and Victorious); 3 G A Case, Toronto (Coquette and Tempest).

BEST AND BEST-APPOINTED GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT (OPEN TO ALL).—Pair of mares or geldings, not under 15 hands—1 G H Gooderham, Toronto (Sampson and Dewey); 2 T A Crow, Toronto; 3 Chas Burns, Toronto.

Oxford Herd of Winning Poland-Chinas.

Having won the herd prizes at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Brantford Fat Stock Shows, we feel justified in stating that we are in a position to offer you what you may ask for from gilt-edge prize-winning stock. W. & H. JONES, OXFORD CO. MT. ELGIN.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS

Fit for service, and a few six months sows. Also booking orders for spring pigs, by the imported sire, Corwin Ranger, and Orme.

ROBT. L. SMYTH & SON, FARGO P. O., ONT.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS

Also a pair of six mos. sows, with pedigrees running to imported sires. Booking orders for spring stock from showing dams and imported sires.

JOSEPH M. SMYTH, Box 618, Chatham, Ont.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Aged sows; young stock of both sex, two to seven months. P. B. Rocks, L. Brahma, Rouen ducklings. Write for prices. Farm three miles east of town.

J. F. MCKAY, PARKHILL, ONT.

Springridge Poland-Chinas

Now offering the 2-year-old sire, Blackmoore, and a few of his young females, and booking orders for young stock from the royally-bred GOLDBUG, lately added to the herd.

WM. J. DUCK, MORPETH, ONT.

HERMANVILLE

RED TAMWORTH and PIGS

DUROC-JERSEY-YORKSHIRE CROSS (The ideal bacon cross for profit) Stock bred in the glass of fashion and mold of form (ready to wear) on hand and for sale. Orders booked.

Hermanville Farm, Hermanville, P. E. I.

SPRINGBROOK HERD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN AND TAMWORTHS.

MEET ME AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL.

Will exhibit a full line of Tamworths and a few bulls. Stock only in breeding condition. Stock for sale. Call and get my prices and compare quality.

A. C. HALLMAN, NEW DUNDEE, ONT.

TAMWORTHS—THE PACKER'S CHOICE.

Sows in pig, and Sows ready to breed. Boars ready for service, and fifty head from six weeks to five months. Orders booked for fall pigs from 14 sows and 4 boars. Prices right.

W. ROW, Avon, Ont.

ELMDALE HERD OF TAMWORTHS.

Offers 4 splendid young boars and half a dozen sows, 6 months old, by Amber Luther 245, and out of prize-winning dams. Also booking orders for fall litters.

JOHN C. NICHOL, Hubrey, Ont.

FOR SALE. Entire herd of TAMWORTHS

consisting of 6 Brood Sows and 10 Young Boars fit for service; also 20 Young Pigs.

W. ROW, Avon, Ont.

Tamworths, Yorkshires, and Suffolks; also Poultry. My Tams have won a large share of the best prizes offered at the large and small fairs. Parkhill Mab was bred by us.

JOHN HORD & SON, Parkhill, Ont.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROC-JERSEY SWINE

Our herd secured nine of the first prizes out of the eleven offered at Toronto Exhibition, and a similar portion at London and Ottawa. We are justified in saying we have the best herd in Canada. First-class stock of all kinds for sale at all times. Address—TAPE BROS., RIDGETOWN, ONT.

BOY RIDERS.—Best boy rider, under 14 years of age; pony under 13 1/2 hands—1 Robert Davies, Toronto; 2 Ralph Jenkins, Todmorden; 3 Joseph Park, Toronto.

CHILDREN'S TURNOUT.—Pony under 12 hands, harnessed to two-wheeled cart, driven by girl or boy under 15 years of age—1 Joseph Park, Toronto; 2 J B Townsend, Toronto; 3 F E Fleury, Toronto.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, T E Robson (Moneyfuffel Lad); 2 R S Nicholson, Sylvania (Indian Brave); 3 Wm Shier, Sunderland (Canada). Bull, three years old and under four—1 Eastwood Bros, Mimico (16th Crown Jewel); 2 Thos Russell & Son, Exeter (New Year's Gift); 3 George Gier, Grand Valley (Lord Stanley 4th). Bull, two years old and under three—1 Jas I Davidson & Son, Balsam (Sittytion Hero); 2 J & W Watt, Balsam (Riverside Stamp); 3 J Fried & Sons, Roseville (Lord Willison). Bull, one year old—1 Jas Rennie, Wick (Lord Hamilton). Bull calf, under one year—1 J & W Watt (Royal Standard); 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville (Golden Flame); 3 H Smith, Hay (Bismarck); 4 Jas I Davidson & Son (Sittytion Hero 2nd); 5 J & W Watt (Royal Banner). Bull calf, calved after Feb 1, 1898—1 R & S Nicholson (23rd Crown Jewel). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 T E Robson (Louan of Brown 2nd); 2 J & W Watt (Matchless 11th); 3 T Russell & Son (Medora 12th). Cow, 3 years old—1 T E Robson (Myrtle's Rose); 2 R & S Nicholson (9th Leonaire of Sylvania); 3 T Russell & Son (Bracelet 8th). Heifer, two years old—1 J & W Watt (Midred 6th); 2 J & W Watt (Matchless 18th); 3 T E Robson (Rosina 2nd). Heifer, one year old—1 J & W Watt (Matchless 19th); 2 J & W Watt (Dora Stamford); 3 T E Robson (Myrtle 6th). Heifer calf, under one year—1 T E Robson (Lovely Lorne 2nd); 2 Henry Smith (Village Violet); 3 Henry Smith (Vandy 2nd); 4 R & S Nicholson (25th Maid of Sylvania); 5 J & W Watt (Lady English 5th). Heifer calf, calved after Feb 1, 1898—1 Jas I Davidson & Son (54th Duchess of Gloster). Four calves under one year old, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Henry Smith; 2 J & W Watt; 3 Jas I Davidson & Son. Herd of one bull and four females, over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 T E Robson; 2 J & W Watt; 3 T Russell & Son. Herd of one bull and four females, under two years of age, owned by exhibitor and recorded in Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book—1 J & W Watt.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, H D Smith, Compton, Que (Amos of Ingleside); 2 F W Stone Estate, Guelph (Granucure); 3 A Stone, Guelph (Sennor). Bull, two years old—1 and 2 F W Stone Estate (Kex of Ingleside). Bull, one year old—1 H D Smith (Mark Hanna); 2 A Stone (College Chief). Bull calf, under one year—1 F W Stone Estate (Picure 27th); 2 F W Stone Estate (Hazel Duke); 3 H D Smith (Sir Ingleside). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, H D Smith (Sylvan 3rd of Ingleside); 2 H D Smith (Spot 3rd); 3 F W Stone Estate (Peach 25th). Cow, three years old—1 and 2 H D Smith (Jessie of Ingleside). Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 H D Smith (Lacy Ruper); 3 F W Stone Estate (Graceful 3rd). Heifer, one year old—1 and 2 H D Smith (Sylvan 7th of Ingleside); 2 F W Stone Estate (Lone). Heifer calf, under one year—1 F W Stone Estate (Duchess of Moreton 2nd); 2 H D Smith (Laura of Ingleside). Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 H D Smith; 2 H D Smith; 3 F W Stone Estate.

POLLED ANGUS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, Jas Bowman, Guelph (Kyma's Hair); 2 Walter Hall, Washington (Lucrotes); 3 W Stewart & Son, Lucasville (Oxford King). Bull, one year old—1 Walter Hall (Rapid's Prince). Bull calf, under one year—1 Jas Bowman (Bowman No. 1); 2 Walter Hall (Gay Luke); 3 Jas Bowman (Bowman No. 2). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 Jas Bowman (Kyma of Tweedhill); 2 Walter Hall (Newton 2nd); 3 Walter Hall (Lady Aberdeen). Cow, three years old—1 and silver medal, Walter Hall (Newton's Favorite); 2 W Stewart & Son (Lady Babe of Meicalf); 3 James Bowman (Bowman No. 1). Heifer, two years old—1 Wm Stewart & Son (Miss Mary of W G); 2 James Bowman (Kyma 4th); 3 James Bowman (College Bloom). Heifer, one year old—1 Walter Hall (Bell's Favorite); 2 Walter Hall (Forest Babe); 3 Jas Bowman (Kyma 6th). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Walter Hall (Newton's Promise); 2 Jas Bowman (Kyma 7th); 3 Jas Bowman (Park Belle 2nd). Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 Walter Hall; 2 Jas Bowman; 3 Wm Stewart & Son.

GALLOWAYS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 John Sibbald, Annap (Pacific); 2 A M & R Shaw, Brantford (MacCartney); 3 D McCrae, Guelph (Canadian Borderer). Bull, two years old—1 D McCrae (Alpha 8); 2 John Sibbald (Scottie). Bull, one year old—1 and silver medal, T Lloyd Jones & Sons, Burford (College Gamber); 2 D McCrae (Danmark). Bull calf, under one year—1 D McCrae (Earl Erasmus); 2 A M & R Shaw (Lochinvar of High Park); 3 D McCrae (Earl Flamboro). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 John Sibbald (Countess of Glencairn K 5th); 2 A M & R Shaw (Retha McErlin). Cow, three years old—1 D McCrae (Adela of Flamboro); 2 John Sibbald (Lucille of Th); 3 D McCrae (College Bright Eyes). Heifer, two years old—1 and silver medal, D McCrae (Semiramis 29th); 2 A M & R Shaw (Maud of High Park); 3 D McCrae (Semiramis 28th). Heifer, one year old—1 D McCrae (Adela of Erin); 2 Thos Lloyd-Jones & Sons (Blanche of the Oaks); 3 A M & R Shaw (Irvens). Heifer calf, under one year—1 D McCrae (Ranie XIII); 2 D McCrae (Duchess XIV); 3 A M & R Shaw (Minnie May). Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 D McCrae; 2 John Sibbald; 3 A M & R Shaw.

DEVONS.—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, W J Rudd, Edwards Mills, (Indian Chief). Bull, two years old—1 W J Rudd (Hero R). Bull, one year old—1 W J Rudd (Conqueror). Bull calf, under one year—1 W J Rudd (Bruce); 2 W J Rudd (Union). Cow, four years old and upwards—

(Continued on page 477.)

TORONTO FAIR PRIZE LIST—(Continued).
 1 and silver medal, W J Rudd (Fanny 3rd); 2 W J Rudd (Lady). Cow, three years old—1 W J Rudd (Trilby); 2 W J Rudd (Flora R). Heifer, two years old—1 W J Rudd (Cherry B); 2 W J Rudd (Ella). Heifer, one year old—1 W J Rudd (Moss). Heifer calf, under one year—1 W J Rudd (Buttercup).

FAT CATTLE, ANY BREED—Fat cow or steer, three years old and over—1 Brown & Robson, Ayr; 2 James Oke, Alvington; 3 Brown & Robson. Fat steer, two years old and under three—1 Mat Wilson, Ferguson; 2 James Leask, Greenbank; 3 Henry Smith-Hay, Fat steer, one year old and under two—1 Walter Hall, Washington; 2 James Leask; 3 Henry Smith. Fat steer calf, under one year old—1 Jas Leask; 2 J Fried & Sons, Roseville; 3 Goodfellow Bros, Macville. Fat cow or heifer, four years old and over—1 James Homan, Guelph; 2 W J Rudd, Eden Mills; 3 John Sibbald, Annapas. Fat heifer, under four years old—1 Jas Leask; 2 J Fried & Sons; 3 Jas Oke. Pair of fat cattle of any age, neither of which is entered in other sections—1 J R Snyder, Woodbridge; 2 Jas Leask; 3 Thos Russell & Sons, Exeter.

GRADE CATTLE—Grade cow, four years old and upwards—1 Jas Leask, Greenbank; 2 Jas Leask; 3 Jas Oke, Alvington. Cow, three years old—1 Jas Leask. Heifer, two years old—1 Jas Leask; 2 Jas Fried & Sons, Roseville. Heifer, one year old—1 J Fried & Sons; 2 Jas Oke; 3 Jas Leask. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Jas Leask; 2 Goodfellow Bros, Macville; 3 Jas Leask. Four females, over one year old, property of exhibitor and not entered in any other class—1 Jas Leask; 2 Jas Oke. Female of any age—Silver medal, Jas Leask.

AYRSHIRES—Bull, three years old and upward—1 and silver medal, Robt Reford, St Anne de Bellevue, Que (Napoleon of Auchenbrain); 2 Robt Davies, Toronto (Olive); 3 James Leask, Greenbank; 4 Daniel Drummond, Rockton (Jock Morton); 4 Daniel Drummond, Petit Cote, Que (Kelsa Boy). Bull, two years old—1 Robt Reford (Royal Star of St Anne's); 2 N Dymont, Clapton's Corners (Drummond); 3 W Stewart & Son, Menie (Dainty Lad of Elm Shade); 4 Hume & Co, Burnbrae (White Chief of St Anne's). Bull, one year old—1 Robt Reford (Duke of York 2nd); 2 W Stewart & Son (Glencairn of Burnside); 3 Andrew H Nisbet, Troy (Sir Arthur); 4 Geo Hill, Desaware (Needpath Chief). Bull calf, under one year—1 W Stewart & Son (Jock of Hazeldean); 2 Daniel Drummond (The Don); 3 Jas McCormack & Sons (The Laird); 4 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains (Noonpareil). Bull calf, calved after Feb 1st, 1898—1 W Stewart & Son (Wob); 2 N Dymont (April Fool of Hickory Hill); 3 N Dymont (Sprightly Lad of Hickory Hill); 4 Jas McCormack & Sons (Sir Thomas). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, J N Greenfields, Danville, Que; 2 Robt Reford (Primrose of Halehouse); 3 W Stewart & Son (Jean Armour); 4 Daniel Drummond (Louisa of Burnside); 5 Alex Hume & Co, Rockton; 6 Jas McCormack & Sons (Sensation of Rockton 4th); 7 Daniel Drummond (Fairy of Burnside); 8 W Stewart & Son (Moss Rose); 9 Robt Reford (White Lady of St Anne's). Heifer, two years old—1 and 2 Robt Reford; 3 W Stewart & Son (Lady Ottawa); 4 D Drummond. Heifer, one year old—1 Daniel Drummond (Nellie Osborne 2nd); 2 Alex Hume (Snowflake); 3 Jas McCormack & Sons (Glencairn); 4 J N Greenfields. Heifer calf, under one year old—1 Robt Reford (Lillian of St Anne's); 2 Alex Hume & Co (White Princess); 3 Geo Hill (Lady Drummond); 4 J N Greenfields. Heifer calf, calved after Feb 1, 1898—1 J N Greenfields; 2 Daniel Drummond (Miss Sanderlands); 3 Daniel Drummond (Brownie of Burnside); 4 J A Anderson, Hamilton (Baron Princess). Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by the exhibitor—1 Robt Reford; 2 Daniel Drummond; 3 Jas McCormack; 4 Robt Reford. Four calves, under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Robt Reford; 2 W Stewart & Son; 3 Daniel Drummond; 4 Alex Hume & Co. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 and 4 Robt Reford; 2 Daniel Drummond; 3 W Stewart & Son.

JERSEYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 R B Smith, Arkona (Belvoir's King); 2 Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa (Ida's Champion Roter); 3 J H Smith & Son, Highfield (Jack of Meadow View); 4 Robt Davies, Toronto (Distinction's Golden). Bull, two years old—1 W E H Massey, Toronto (Lord Dentonia); 2 D G Hamner & Sons, Mt Vernon; 3 B H Bull & Son, Brampton (Peel's Bonanza); 4 Richard Gibson, Desaware (Pedro of Snelgrove). Bull, one year old—1 and silver medal, B H Bull & Son (Brampton Monarch); 2 Miller & Sibley (Koswin of St Lambert); 3 J H Smith & Son (Prince of Highfield); 4 Jas M McKay, Elmbank (Exile of Elmbank). Bull calf, under one year—1 Miller & Sibley (Counsellor of Prospect); 2 Miller & Sibley (Prospect's Aaron Pagle); 3 W E H Massey (Birn of Dentonia); 4 Jas M McKay (Chief of Elmbank). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and silver medal, E N Fleming, Toronto (Manor Lass II); 2 R Davies (Crocus Bud); 3 W E H Massey (Phenomenon of Dentonia); 4 W E H Massey (Brilliant of Dentonia). Cow, three years old—1 Miller & Sibley (Spelling School); 2 J H Smith & Son (Bossy of Highfield); 3 W E H Massey (Island Lady of Dentonia); 4 Robt Davies (Glenfield). Heifer, two years old—1 Miller & Sibley (Ceres of Prospect); 2 W E H Massey (Sensation of Dentonia); 3 W E H Massey (Lissette of Glen Duart); 4 W E H Massey (Expatria of Dentonia). Heifer, one year old—1 D G Hamner & Sons; 2 B H Bull & Son (Bettina of Brampton); 3 B H Bull & Son (Kathleen of Brampton); 4 W E H Massey (Tister Dot of Dentonia). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Miller & Sibley (Patience of Prospect); 2 W E H Massey (Eliza Ann of Dentonia); 3 B H Bull & Son (Jubilee Maid of Brampton); 4 W E H Massey (Lady Aberdeen, D P F). Heifer calf, calved after Feb 1st, 1898—1 Robt Davies (Silver Queen); 2 Robt Davies (Golden Beauty); 3 Robt Davies (Golden Maid); 4 W E H Massey (Ruth's Hobby of Dentonia). Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Miller & Sibley; 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 J H Smith & Son; 4 S Wicks & Son, Mt Dennis. Four calves, under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 Miller & Sibley; 2 B H Bull & Son; 3 J H Smith & Son. Herd, consisting of one bull and four females over

one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 W E H Massey; 2 Miller & Sibley; 3 Robt Davies; 4 B H Bull & Son.
GUERNSEYS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 J N Greenfields, Danville, Que; 2 Wm Butler & Son, Dorham Centre (Prince of Sunny Springs). Bull, two years old—1 Wm Butler & Son (King of Maple Hill). Bull, one year old—1 J N Greenfields. Bull calf, under one year—1, 2 and silver medal, J N Greenfields; 2 Wm Butler & Son (Excelsior's Model). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 and 3 J N Greenfields; 2 Wm Butler & Son (Tamarina). Cow, three years old—1 and 3 Wm Butler & Son (Phyllis Lottie); 2 J N Greenfields. Heifer, two years old—1 J N Greenfields; 2 Wm Butler & Son (Ella of Sunny Springs); 3 Wm Butler & Son (Ella of Sunny Springs). Heifer, one year old—1 J N Greenfields; 2 Wm Butler & Son (Daisy of Sunny Springs). Heifer calf, under one year—1 Wm Butler & Son (Hesperantha); 2 J N Greenfields. Heifer calf, calved after Feb 1st, 1898—1 J N Greenfields; 2 and 3 Wm Butler & Son (Dorham Princess). Herd of one bull and four females over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 J N Greenfields; 2 Wm Butler & Son (Excelsior's Lottie); 3 Wm Butler & Son (Excelsior's Lottie). Female, of any age—Silver medal, J N Greenfields.

HOLSTEINS—Bull, three years old and upwards—1 G W Clemons, St. George (Count Mink Mercedes); 2 A & G Rice, Currie's Crossing (Phillip's Clothilde Lincoln). Bull, two years old—1 James Rennie, Norwich (Abbeokir Prince 2nd); 2 G W Clemons (Colanthus Abbeokir 2nd). Bull, one year old—1 A & G Rice (Hesperantha's Albino de Kol); 2 Ellis Bros, Bedford Park (Homestead de Kol's Belle Boy); 3 A C Hallman, New Dundee (Sir Charles B); 4 A C Hallman (Acme Prince). Bull calf, under one year—1 C J Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell (Maple Glen Sylvia Prince); 2 James Rennie (Worthemall 3rd's Sir Peter); 3 A & G Rice (Calamity Jane's Paul); 4 A & G Rice (Mason's Eve's Paul). Cow, four years old and upwards—1 C J Gilroy & Son (Iona J 2nd); 2 C J Gilroy & Son (Carman Sylvia); 3 G W Clemons (Cornelia Artis); 4 A & G Rice (Calamity Jane). Cow, three years old—1 and silver medal, Jas Rennie (Artis Peer's Poem); 2 C J Gilroy & Son (Iona Sylvia); 3 A & G Rice (Wanda Wier); 4 G W Clemons (Queen de Kol). Heifer, two years old—1 G W Clemons (Empress Josephine de Kol); 2 C J Gilroy & Son (Witnye Sjut's Queen); 3 A & G Rice (Daisy Texal 2nd); 4 W James, Oakwood (Queenie Rookie's Miss). Heifer, one year old—1 G J Gilroy & Son (Gillyflower 2); 2 A & G Rice (Pauline Mercedes Jewel); 3 A & G Rice (Mar); 4 G W Clemons (Lena Josephine de Kol). Heifer calf, under one year—1 C J Gilroy & Son (Iona Sylvia); 2 G W Clemons (Princess Josephine de Kol); 3 G W Clemons (Daisy B de Kol 2nd); 4 Jas Rennie (Artis Mink Mercedes). Heifer calf, calved after February 1st, 1898—1 G W Clemons (Lady Colanthe de Kol); 2 A & G Rice (Pietertje Jewel Pauline); 3 G W Clemons (Daisy Gledene Clothilde); 4 Jas Rennie (Queen de Kol). Four animals, the progeny of one bull, all bred and owned by exhibitor—1 C J Gilroy & Son; 2 G W Clemons; 3 A & G Rice; 4 Ellis Bros. Herd of one bull and four females over one year old, owned by exhibitor—1 G W Clemons; 2 A & G Rice; 3 C J Gilroy; 4 Ellis Bros.

PRIZES FOR MILK TESTS—1 Jas Rennie, Norwich (Daisy Bank); 2 Ellis Bros, Bedford Park (Princess Lida 4th); 3 C J Gilroy & Son, Glen Buell (Iona Sylvia).

SHEEP
COTSWOLDS—Ram, two shears and over—1 John Park & Sons, Burgessville; 2 G T Garbutt, Clarendon; 3 J G Snell, Kingsgrove. Two shearing ewes—1 John Park & Sons; 2 J G Snell; 3 C T Garbutt. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 J G Snell; 4 C T Garbutt. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 A J Watson; 2 and 3 John Park & Sons. Two shearing ewes—1 John Park & Sons; 2 C T Garbutt; 3 John Park & Sons. Two ewe lambs—1 J G Snell; 2 and 3 C T Garbutt. Ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs—1 J G Snell; 2 C T Garbutt. Pen, Canadian-bred—1 John Park & Sons; 2 C T Garbutt. Pen (best)—1 J G Snell. Pen (four lambs)—1 John Park & Sons.

LEICESTERS—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 W Smith, Maple Lodge; 2 J M Guardhouse, Highfield. Shearing ram—1 and 3 A W Smith; 2 J M Guardhouse. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3 Whitelaw Bros, Guelph; 4 A W Smith. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 3 A W Smith; 2 Whitelaw Bros. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 A W Smith; 3 J M Guardhouse. Two ewe lambs—1 J M Guardhouse; 2 and 4 Whitelaw Bros; 3 A W Smith. Pen (one ram, four ewes and two ewe lambs)—1 A W Smith; 2 J M Guardhouse. Pen, Canadian-bred—1 A W Smith; 2 Whitelaw Bros.

LINCOLNS—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2 Wm Oliver, Avonbank; 3 Gibson & Walker, Denfield. Shearing ram—1 and 2 Gibson & Walker; 3 Wm Oliver. Ram lamb—1 and 3 Gibson & Walker; 2 and 4 Wm Oliver. Two ewes, two shears—1 and 3 Gibson & Walker; 2 Wm Oliver. Two shearing ewes—1 and 2 Gibson & Walker; 3 Wm Oliver. Two ewe lambs—1 and 3 Wm Oliver; 2 and 4 Gibson & Walker. Pen—1 Gibson & Walker; 2 Wm Oliver. Pen, Canadian-bred—1 Wm Oliver; 2 Gibson & Walker.

SHROPSHIRE—Ram, two shears and over—1 and 3 John Campbell, Woodville; 2 D G Hamner & Sons, Mt Vernon. Shearing ram—1 and 2 John Campbell; 3 D G Hamner. Ram lamb—1 and 4 John Campbell; 2 and 3 D G Hamner. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 and 2 John Campbell; 3 D G Hamner. Two shearing ewes—1 John Campbell; 2 and 3 D G Hamner. Two ewe lambs—1, 2 and 4 D G Hamner; 2 John Campbell. Pen—1 John Campbell; 2 D G Hamner. Pen, Canadian-bred—1 John Campbell. Flock of lambs—1 John Campbell.

OXFORD DOWNS—Ram, two shears and over—1 Hine & Finlayson, Dutton; 2 Smith Evans, Gorrook. Shearing ram—1 J H Jull, Mt Vernon; 2 Hine & Finlayson; 3 Smith Evans. Ram lamb—1 and 2 J H Jull; 3 Smith Evans. Two ewes, two shears and over—1 J H Jull; 2 and 3 Smith Evans. Two shearing ewes—1 Hine & Finlayson; 2 Smith Evans; 3 J H Jull. Two ewe lambs—1 J H Jull; 2

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Established 30 years; most widely-attended in America; 22 years under present Principals, who are authors and publishers of Canada's Standard Business Books, namely: "The Canadian Accountant," "Joint Stock Book-keeping," and "Notes and Bills." Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. For catalogue address the principals.

ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F. C. A., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

.. KINGSTON.. BUSINESS COLLEGE

ESTABLISHED 1884. INCORPORATED 1886. A HIGH-GRADE COLLEGE.

Students admitted at any time. Write for free catalogue to—

J. B. MCKAY, F. H. METCALFE, President, KINGSTON, ONT.

TAMWORTHS

Four boars and three sows, three months old; descended from the best herds in Canada. Write for prices.

D. J. GIBSON, Bowmanville.

P. R. Hoover & Sons, GREEN RIVER, ONT.

BREEDERS OF CHOICE TAMWORTHS. Young boars and sows ready for breeding purposes at prices which should sell them. St. Louis Hill, C. P. R.; Markham, G. T. R. Correspondence solicited. 9-17-08

Woodland Tamworths

are in good form this season and offering young stock of superior quality and breeding of both sexes.

H. REVELL, INGERSOLL, ONT.

TAMWORTH AND CHESTER WHITE BOARS

fit for service. Sows ready to breed and a choice lot of fall pigs now ready to ship at rock-bottom prices from the sweepstakes herd at the leading exhibition of Ontario and Quebec in 1897. We pay express charges to your station, and guarantee the safe arrival of all stock shipped. Pairs furnished not akin. Drop a card before buying elsewhere.

M. GEORGE & SONS, Crampton P. O., Ont.

BORNHOLM HERD IMP. CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Stock for sale at all times, all ages. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered.

D. DeCOURCY, BORNHOLM P. O., ONT.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS

and Sows, 4 to 8 months, that are BRED, FORMED, PRICED RIGHT.

Henry Herron, Avon P. O., Ont.

Harding's Sanitary Iron Hog Trough

IS INDESTRUCTIBLE, PORTABLE, SANITARY, CHEAP, and answers all requirements of a desirable Hog Trough. One price only, 60 cents per foot. **VOKES HARDWARE CO., Limited, 111 Yonge St., Toronto.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS!

Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. One two year old imported Felch cock and two yearling cocks, all of exceptional quality. Also a fine pair of Pekin ducks (yearlings)—grand show birds. Write for particulars to—

MISS P. J. COLDWELL, Constance, Huron Co., Ont.

Silver and Golden Wyandottes

From imported stock and prize-winners at Boston and Madison Square. Pekin ducks. **JAS. LENTON, Park Farm, OSHAWA**

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Proprietors, Bogle & Jeffers.

The business training given at this College is Specific and Thorough—none more so. DEPARTMENT I.—Comprises Bookkeeping—double and single entry—in its various applications, Business Papers and Customs, Calculations, Business Writing, Business History and Geography. Every young man who takes this course will better understand the economics of his chosen business, how to make money in that business and how to increase it. He will be qualified to transact business at home, on the market, at the factory board, the bank or loan company, and in any municipal office to which he may be elected. The other College Departments are: II. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING—Office and Court Work. III. CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS—Indexing, Preeds-Writing, Statistics, English and French Options. This College is OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. Students may enter at any time. J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A., Principal. Write for Catalogue. Be careful to address in full BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

QUICK CURE FOR LUMP JAW

Not one case in a hundred that cannot be cured by one to three applications of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.



Lump Jaw has heretofore baffled treatment. It has infected herds and pastures, and caused loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This new remedy cures quickly, thoroughly and permanently. Leaves jaw smooth and sound. Easy to apply; costs but a trifle compared with results.

GUARANTEED: Every package sold under positive guarantee; money back if it should ever fail to cure. Sent everywhere by mail. Price, \$2.00.

FREE. A valuable illustrated treatise on our cure of Lump Jaw sent free to readers of this paper.

Address: FLEMING BROS. CHEMISTS, ST. GEORGE, - ONTARIO.

Western Dairy School

FREE TUITION.

Difficulties in Farm Buttermaking I.—Butter will not come. II.—Cream gets bitter in cold weather. III.—Cannot get all the cream. IV.—Lack of knowledge of right temperatures. V.—Improper systems of heating and cooling cream. VI.—No accurate money-saving knowledge of the individual cow's milk. All these and a host of other difficulties forever set aside by a course in the Home Dairy Department of the above institution. The Circular tells the rest. Address Supt. Western Dairy School, STRATHROY.

CREAMERY ASSISTANT

Wanted at the Western Dairy School at once. Must have experience in taking in milk. Smart and obliging. Address—Box 403. F. J. SLEIGHTHOLM, Strathroy.

POPULAR—PROGRESSIVE—BEST

CENTRAL Business College

STRAFORD, ONTARIO.

UNQUESTIONABLY the leading Commercial School of the Province! New students admitted at any time. Graduates in great demand. Write for beautiful catalogue.

W. J. BELLICOTT, Principal.

NIMMO & HARRISON

Business and Shorthand College.

I. O. O. F. Building, 2 College St., Toronto. Thorough, practical, up-to-date courses: COMMERCIAL SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH, CIVIL SERVICE. Individual instruction. Call or write for free information.

(Continued on page 478.)

TORONTO FAIR PRIZE LIST—(Continued). Smith Evans; 3 Hine & Finlayson. Pen-1 J H Jull; 2 Hine & Finlayson. Pen. Canadian-bred-1 Smith Evans.

SOUTH-DOWNS—Ram, two shears and over-1 and 2 John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford Station. Shearling ram-1, 2 and 3 John Jackson & Son. Ram lamb-1 and 2 John Jackson & Son; 3 Robt Shaw & Son; 4 W & G Telfer. Two ewes, two shears and over-1 and 3 John Jackson & Son; 2 W & G Telfer. Two shearing ewes-1 and 3 W & G Telfer; 2 John Jackson & Son; 2 and 3 W & G Telfer; 3 and 4 Robt Shaw & Son. Pen. Canadian-bred-1 John Jackson & Son; 2 W & G Telfer, Paris.

MERINOS—Ram, two shears and over-1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son, Glanford; 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Shearling ram-1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 Robt Shaw & Son. Ram lamb-1 and 2 Robt Shaw & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Two ewes, two shears and over-1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith. Two shearing ewes-1 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Two ewe lambs-1 and 3 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith. Pen-1 Robt Shaw & Son; 2 W M & J C Smith.

DORSET HORN—Ram, two shears and over-1 Jas Bowman, Guelph; 2 R H Harding, Thorndale; 3 John A McGillivray, Uxbridge. Shearling ram-1 John A McGillivray; 2 and 3 R H Harding. Ram lamb-1, 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. Two ewes, two shears and over-1, 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. Two shearing ewes-1, 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. Two ewe lambs-1 R H Harding; 2 and 3 John A McGillivray. Pen-1 and 2 John A McGillivray. Pen. Canadian-bred-1 John A McGillivray; 2 R H Harding.

FAT SHEEP—Two fat wethers, under two years-1 Gibson & Walker. Two fat wethers, two shears and over-1 and 2 W H Beattie, Wilton Grove. Two fat wethers, under two years-1 W & G Telfer; 2 John Campbell.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES—Boar, over two years-1 and 2 Geo Green, Fairview; 3 J G Snell estate, Snellgrove. Boar, over one and under two years-1 G Green; 2 J G Snell estate; 3 T A Cox, Brantford. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1 and 2 T A Cox; 3 G Green. Boar, under six months-1 and 2 A Cox; 3 G Green. Sow, over two years-1 J G Snell estate; 2 T A Cox; 3 Wm McAllister, Varna. Sow, over one and under two years-1 G Green; 2 J G Snell estate; 3 T A Cox. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1 J G Snell estate; 2 and 3 G Green. Sow, under six months-1 and 2 G Green; 3 T A Cox. Best Berkshire boar and two sows of any age-1 J G Snell estate; 2 G Green. Boar and four of his get, under six months old-1 G Green; 2 Wm McAllister. Sow and four of her produce, under six months old-1 G Green.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Boar, over two years-1 R G Martin, Marysville; 2 Jos Featherston; 3 J E Brethour, Burford. Boar, over one and under two years-1 R G Martin; 2 J Featherston; 3 R F Duck, Port Credit. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1, 2 and 3 J E Brethour. Boar, under six months-1 J Featherston, Streetsville; 2 and 3 J E Brethour; 3 R G Martin. Sow, over one and under two years-1 and 2 J E Brethour; 3 J Featherston; 3 R G Martin. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1 J E Brethour; 2 R G Martin; 3 J Featherston. Sow, under six months-1 J E Brethour; 2 R G Martin; 3 R F Duck. Best boar and two sows-1 J E Brethour; 2 R G Martin. Boar and four of his get, under six months old-1 J E Brethour; 2 J Featherston. Sow and four of her produce, under six months-1 J E Brethour; 2 J Featherston.

TAMWORTHES—Boar, over two years-1 John O Nichol, Hubrey; 2 and 3 John Bell, Amherst. Boar, over one and under two years-1 Norman M Blain, St George; 2 R J & A Laurie, Wolverton; 3 A C Hallman, New Dundee. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1 T F Holland, Dereham Centre; 2 A C Hallman; 3 H George & Sons, Cranston. Boar, under six months-1 J B Twiss, Woodlawn; 2 A C Hallman; 3 J C Nichol. Sow, over two years-1 J C Nichol; 2 J B Twiss; 3 A C Hallman. Sow, over one and under two years-1 A C Hallman; 2 John Hord & Son, Parkhill; 3 A Wright, Binbrook. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1 N M Blain; 2 J C Nichol; 3 A C Hallman. Sow, under six months-1 and 2 J C Nichol; 3 W B Hawshaw & Sons, Glanworth. Best boar and two sows of any age-1 J C Nichol; 2 A C Hallman. Boar and four of his get under six months old-1 J C Nichol; 2 A C Hallman. Sow and four of her produce under six months old-1 J C Nichol; 2 A C Hallman.

POLAND-CHINAS—Boar, over two years-1 and 3 W & H Jones, Mt Elgin; 2 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Boar, over one and under two years-1 W & H Jones; 2 Hy Park, Norwich; 3 W M & J C Smith. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1 and 3 W & H Jones; 2 H Park. Boar, under six months-1 and 2 W M & J C Smith; 3 W & H Jones. Sow, over two years-1 and 2 W & H Jones; 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over one and under two years-1 W & H Jones; 2 and 3 W M & J C Smith. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1, 2 and 3 W & H Jones. Sow, under six months-1 and 3 W & H Jones; 2 W M & J C Smith. Best boar and two sows of any age-1 W & H Jones; 2 W M & J C Smith. Boar and four of his get under six months old-1 W & H Jones; 2 W M & J C Smith.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLKS—Boar, over two years-1 and 2 Joseph Featherston; 3 John Hord & Son, Parkhill. Boar, over one and under two years-1 and 2 J Featherston. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1 and 2 J Featherston; 3 T A McClure, Meadowvale. Boar, under six months-1 J Featherston; 2 T A McClure; 3 J Hord & Son. Sow, over two years-1 and 3 J Featherston; 2 J Hord & Son. Sow, over one and under two years-1 and 2 J Featherston; 3 J Hord & Son. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1 and 2 J Featherston. Sow, under six months-1 and 2 J Featherston; 3 J Hord & Son. Boar and two sows-1 and 2 J Featherston. Boar and four of his get under six months old-1 J Featherston. Sow and four of her produce under six months old-1 J Featherston.

DUBOC-JERSEYS—Boar, over two years-1 Tape Bros, Ridgetown; 2 W Butler & Son, Dereham Centre. Boar, over one and under two years-1 and 2 W Butler & Son. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1 Tape Bros; 2 and 3 W Butler & Son. Boar, under six months-1 W Butler & Son; 2 and 3 Tape Bros. Sow, over two years-1 W Butler & Son; 2 and 3 Tape Bros. Sow, over one and under two years-1 and 3 Tape Bros; 2 W Butler & Son. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1 W Butler & Son; 2 Tape Bros; 3 W M & J C Smith, Fairfield Plains. Sow, under six months-1 Tape Bros; 2 W Butler & Son; 3 W M & J C Smith. Best boar and two sows, of any age-1 W Butler & Son; 2 Tape Bros. Boar and four of his get, under six months old, bred and owned by exhibitor-1 Tape Bros. Sow and four of her produce, under six months old, bred and owned by exhibitor-1 W Butler & Son.

CHESTER WHITES—Boar, over two years-1 and 3 W Butler & Son. Boar, over one and under two years-1, 2 and 3 W Butler & Son. Boar, over six and under twelve months-1 and 2 W Butler & Son; 3 W E Wright. Boar, under six months-1 and 2 W Butler & Son; 3 T F Holland, Dereham Centre. Sow, over two years-1, 2 and 3 W Butler & Son. Sow, over one and under two years-1, 2 and 3 W Butler & Son. Sow, over six and under twelve months-1, 2 and 3 W Butler & Son. Sow, under six months-1, 2 and 3 W Butler & Son. Best boar and two sows, of any age-1 and 2 W Butler & Son. Boar and four of his get, under six months old, bred and owned by exhibitor-1 and 2 W Butler & Son.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Coleman's special-1 James L Thompson, Hawkesville; 2 W J Atkinson, Kintore; 3 H Almers, Moncton; 4 Robt W Thompson, Springbrook. Best exhibit of cheese-Gold medal, A F Clarke, Fooks, Canada. Salt Association prize for butter, colored-1 J S Isard, Willscroft; 2 Wm A McLaren, Avening; 3 S A Smith, Dorchester Station; 4 J S Isard, Paisley; 5 Frank Boyes, Putnam; 6 Geo A Boyes, Mapleton. Cheese, 4 factory, white-1 M Morrison, Harriston; 2 Miss Mary Morrison, Newry; 3 J S Isard, Willscroft; 4 Wm McLaren, Avening; 5 J S Isard, Willscroft; 6 W D Angus, Atwood. Cheese, 3 factory, colored-1 J S Isard, Willscroft; 2 J S Isard, Willscroft; 3 Wm P Stacey, Tecumseh; 4 Thos Stevens, Tolton; 5 Wm A McLaren, Avening; 6 Jas McKellar, Tiverton. Cheese, 3 factory, white-1 W B Thompson, Nile; 2 Thos Stacey, Willscroft; 3 J S Isard, Paisley; 4 Robt H Green, Walton; 5 G J Immel, Underwood; 6 J Isard, Willscroft. Cheese, 3 truckle-1 Mary Curson, Guelph; 2 F E Kline, Lakeside; 3 Wm F Gerow, Napanee. Butter, 2 tubs creamery or factory-1 I Wenger, Aytun; 2 A Wenger, Fergus; 3 Fred Smith, Gere Bay; 4 Edward Kingsbury, Whittington; 5 John McQuaker, Owen Sound; 6 Jas Ireland, Beechville. Butter, 75 lbs creamery in 1b rolls or prints-1 I Wenger; 2 Jas Ireland, Beechville; 3 A Wenger; 4 John Balantyne, Beaverton; 6 Jas Stonehouse, Gamebridge. Butter, 60 lbs creamery in packages of not more than 10 lbs-1 I Wenger; 2 Chesley Creamery Co.; 3 A Wenger; 4 John McQuaker; 5 Fred W Grealy, Vancoke. Butter, 2 tubs, not less than 30 lbs, dairy-1 Jas Ater, Watson, Eden Mills; 2 A Hutton, Brampton; 3 A Elliott & Son; 4 Henry Berry, Elmwood; 5 Jas D Malcolm, Sheffield; 6 Carl Holm, Moltre. Butter, 2 firkins, not less than 30 lbs-1 Jas C Malcolm; 2 Mrs Wm Dolson, Alton; 3 Jas A Watson; 4 D F Stewart, Hampstead; 5 Carl Holm; 6 Henry Berry. Butter, basket of 11b prints, not less than 10 lbs-1 Jas Ater; 2 Mrs Bentham, Flesherton; 3 D F Stewart; 4 Chas Grant; 5 Mr Dolson; 6 Mrs W C Shearer. Bright, Cheese press and hoops complete-1 Richardson & Webster. Best outfit of tubs and machinery for manufacture of butter-1 Richardson & Webster; 1 Canadian Dairy Supply Co, Montreal. Entries in Poultry in 1897-2,717; in 1898-2,950.

GOSSIP.

On September 16th 30 head of Shorthorns, 10 bulls and 20 females, bred at Glasgow, Scotland, for Quebec, for Mr. John Isaac, "Kinellar Lodge," Markham, Ont.

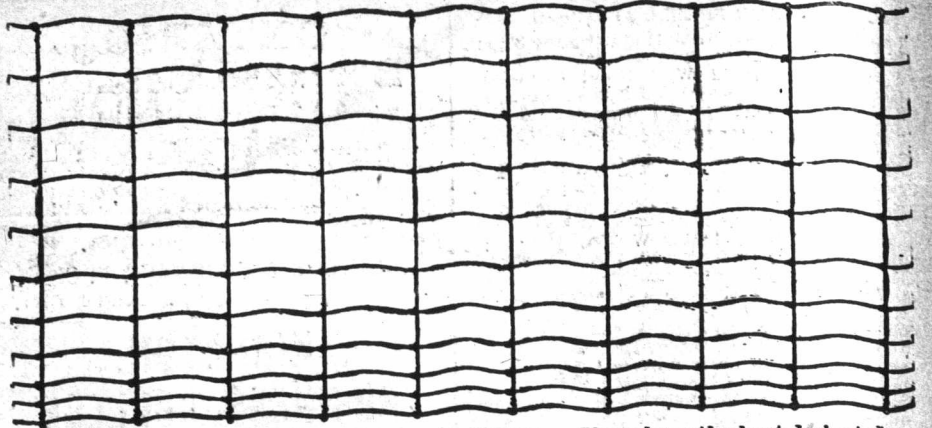
Mr. A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill., Secretary of the American Leicester Breeders' Association, writes us that he is now busy preparing material for volume 2 of the Record, and that the books for entries will be open till Oct. 10th.

H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., writes: "In your report on Holsteins of the Industrial Fair you say that the 2 two-year-old bulls, Prinos Abbekirk and Colanthus Abbekirk, were bred by Mr. Clemens; whereas, the fact is that they were both bred by me, and are sired by my imported bull Colanthus Abbekirk, and I think I should have been credited with the honor."

The Bramosa Township Council have made a grant of \$50 to the Guelph, Ont., Fat Stock Club for the annual show to be held in that city on Dec. 6, 7 and 8. Guelph City has given \$150, Guelph Township \$70, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association \$50, and \$50 is expected from the Hereford Breeders' Association, together with grants from Puslinch, Nassagaweya and Pilkington.

During the seven months ending with the 31st of July there were close on 40,000 more cattle and over 23,000 more sheep imported from Ireland to Great Britain than during the corresponding period of last year. As a set-off against this, however, the number of pigs exported showed a falling off of over 43,000. The total number of cattle imported during the period in question was 360,401, while of sheep the number shipped totaled up to 423,150.

The flock of Oxford sheep owned by J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon, and referred to in our Toronto Industrial report, are an exceedingly strong lot, as with the nine sheep exhibited the winnings at Toronto were five 1sts, one 2nd and one 3rd, beating in several instances sheep that won at the English Royal this year. This is particularly creditable to Mr. Jull as a breeder and fitter of sheep, as it is only two years since his first attempt at the large shows was made.



WE DON'T WANT THE EARTH-- If you have the least desire to try any of the cheap makeshift fences offered on every hand, do so. After your thrifty neighbor has proven how much more durable and efficient the coiled spring is to all others, we shall be ready to supply you. Send for our illustrated advertising matter to THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.



The WESTERN REVERSIBLE ROAD GRADER

(A PERFECT ROAD MAKER). Also High-Class THRESHING MACHINES, ENGINES, HORSE POWERS CLOVER HULLERS and SAWMILLS.

For descriptive catalogue, prices and terms, apply to Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited, - Hamilton, Ont.

EDUCATION BY MAIL

Thousands have been helped to better pay & positions through our system of instruction. Buildings erected expressly for this purpose at a cost of \$225,000. Courses of Steam, Electrical, Mechanical or Civil Engineering; Chemistry; Mining; Mechanical and Architectural Drawing; Surveying; Plumbing; Architecture; Metal Pattern Drafting; Prospecting; Bookkeeping; Short-hand; English Branches. \$2 A MONTH for a College Education at Home. Greater FREE - state subject you wish to study. THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Box 900, Scranton, Pa., U. S. A.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India mission-ary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MICA AXLE GREASE lightens the load—shortens the road. Makes the wagon pull easier, helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF POULTRY. Fifty Banded Rock Hens, bred to produce brown eggs. Price to suit the farmers. Also a few S. C. Leghorn Cockerels. Eggs from B. P. Rocks, Silver Wyandottes and S. C. Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13. Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 11. W. R. GRAHAM, Bayside, Ont. Send 15c. for Poultry Annual and Almanac for 1898 to C. C. Sheemaker, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

\$29.00 FOR A MACHINE AND WIRE to build 100 rods of the best coiled wire fence made, 12 1/2 lbs. per rod. Write for particulars. MCGREGOR, BANWELL & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

FARMS for SALE

THREE FARMS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. PROPERTY SITUATED CONVENIENT TO C. F. RAILWAY. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO J. M. McNAMARA, Barrister, North Bay, Ont.

Machine \$10 TO BUILD THE STRONGEST AND BEST WIRE FENCE. 16 to 24 Cents per Rod. No farm rights, royalties or patent stays to buy. AGENTS WANTED. Write for circular. The Bowen Cable Stay Fence Co. NORWALK, OHIO, U. S. A.

BUCKLEY'S Pat. WATERING DEVICE The only economical device for watering cattle in stables. Cheese factory and creamery outfits, etc. Write for catalogue and prices. RANEY SELBY & CO., Kingston, Ont.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO. 92 BAY ST CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS. American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LAW-ERING, Sec., Lafayette, Indiana. 3-17-98