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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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EDITORIAL.

It is reported that Prof. Robertson intends shortly to start poultry fattening illustration stations at Ottawa, Quebec, and Winnipeg.

It has been arranged that the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will hold its next annual meeting at the Guelph Agricultural College on December 6th, 7th and 8th, the same time that the Guelph Fat Stock Show and the Ontario Beekeepers' Association convention will be held in that city.

A large proportion of our space in this issue is devoted to a report of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the great event of the year, made by expert reviewers in the different departments, which will repay careful study, and we feel certain will be appreciated by every progressive breeder and farmer in Canada.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has had charge of securing and forwarding representative exhibits of Canadian fruits to the trans-Mississippi Exhibition at Omaha. His intimate knowledge of the horticultural resources of Canada, and his previous experience with such work, qualify him pre-eminently for the duty.

The all-important problems with which our experimental farms, both Dominion and Provincial, must now concern themselves are the profitable rearing and feeding of farm animals suited to modern demands, improvement in quality as well as yield of dairy products, fruits, grain, and roots, advanced methods of cultivation, fertilizing the soil, and forestry.

The bound volume of the new text-book on "Agriculture," by Mr. C. C. James, reviewed from the proofsheets at length in our last issue, has been received. That so substantial and attractive a volume could be issued at the low price of 25c. is a marvel. It deserves a very wide circulation, and may be ordered through this office, or we will give a copy as a premium to any one sending us one new yearly subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In the chapter relating to cattle the Ontario Government proofreader was responsible for a *lapsus calami* in saying that Holstein cattle originated from Scotland instead of Holland.

The failure of the management of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition to get out a satisfactory catalogue of the live stock entries this year was freely commented upon by a large proportion of the stockmen who came to inspect the occupants of the stables and showings. The want of the information which a well-prepared catalogue, with numbers on the animals to correspond, supplies was keenly felt and led to much confusion. The failure, we learn, is said to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the printer through which the numbers of the animals in their order were omitted. It was unfortunate, to say the least of it, and we trust such a lapse may not occur again. The catalogue could, with little added expense, be made much more complete and helpful than it has ever been, if a competent man were engaged for a month or two before the fair to correspond with intending exhibitors, and search the herd books for the necessary information, and read the proofs for correction of names and numbers, so as to make it reliable. What is worth doing is worth doing well, and we are confident that all who have given this matter consideration as an educational medium are agreed that it is a necessary and almost indispensable adjunct of an up-to-date exhibition. Let the lesson of this failure be remembered, and a repetition of the same be avoided by a timely and careful consideration of the subject before another exhibition comes round.

Hints from the Trend of Trade.

The export trade in Canadian agricultural products is running strongly towards Great Britain, and as the channel deepens it becomes less likely to be diverted in other directions. But it is very necessary to keep a close watch upon that market in order to supply just what is wanted. Careful enquiry indicates several directions in which our trade can be expanded with reasonable safety, and others where improvement must be made, hence these lines deserve special attention on the farm.

In the first place, the prices obtained for Canadian beeves in the Old Country markets show that there must be more attention paid to the breeding and feeding of our export cattle; not that they need to be bigger and heavier, but better finished, for during the past season in some shipments the heifers and tidy, well-fatted steers brought the most money. Argentine and American competition, too, is very keen.

The consumptive demand for fine butter is probably increasing more rapidly than for cheese, and while the latter will hold its own, any great increase can only be made by a more decided advance in quality than is being shown at the present time. But the Englishman is eating more and more butter, and he is liking the Canadian article. The more he gets of it the more he wants. Continued fine quality, regular supplies and better transport is all that is needed. We send England more than one-half the cheese she imports, but less than 1/3 part of her imported butter.

In the next place, we can send England more ham, bacon and poultry at a good profit, judging from present indications. Cold ham and cold chicken, turkey, etc., are becoming quite in fashion with the masses, and we can count on a great demand in that direction. Two years ago an English firm (Thos. Robinson & Co.) started importing eggs from London, Ont. The first year they took 50,000 dozens and the next year (1897) 350,000 dozens, and were unable to get anything like the number they wanted. Let us pay better attention to poultry.

Our fancy fruit trade can be increased to an almost unlimited extent if rightly handled. Choice Canadian apples are justly popular in Britain, and we can do a big trade in pears and other well-selected fruit. Canadian pears are taking especially well.

Lastly, Canadian wheats, both the Red Fyfe of Manitoba and the Northwest and the best Eastern fall sorts, have a good reputation in England when they reach there in their purity, but they are often shamefully "degraded" by unscrupulous dealers. Canadian flour is winning a top place for itself in Britain, and we did a comparatively large export trade last year, but at the present time the situation from the millers' standpoint is not so favorable. While our flour may go to supply, in part, the vast needs of the motherland, the bulk of our hay, and our coarse grains, should be fed on Canadian farms, thus sustaining their fertility and at the same time getting better returns from the fine, concentrated dairy, meat and other products sold.

A Word of Warning for the Cheese Trade.

There is a time to speak and a time to keep silence, but we entertain a very strong conviction that there is now need for a few plain words in connection with the cheese industry of Canada. We are nearing a turn in the road. It is true that out of over \$28,000,000 worth of cheese imported into Great Britain we sent last year over \$16,000,000 worth, or \$4,000,000 worth more than all our competitors combined. But Holland, Australia, New Zealand, France, and the United States are not asleep on the cheese question, and the cheesemakers of Great Britain itself are very much awake. We believe we are within the mark in

saying that of English and Scotch Cheddar and Cheshires, considerably more than the whole quantity of cheese exported from Canada is sold at from 10 to 18 shillings per cwt., or practically from 2 1/2 to 4 cents per pound higher than Canadian cheese! We are not yet in the top class, but we certainly should be. The Canadian cheesemaker doubtless *knows how* just as well as his British rival, but is he *doing his best*? We believe as a rule he is, and also, while the farmer and maker each have their responsibilities, that the difference in quality is largely due to the fact that the Canadian cheese are cured and carried to market at a temperature too high to develop that cool, mild flavor and rich body for which the English consumer pays the highest prices. More than that, the English market is becoming more critical, and the firm, dry cheese that would answer some years ago is not wanted now. The old-time curing room with any sort of temperature might serve in those days, but it will not do with the different type of cheese now required. We have the extremes of heat and cold, to which English and Scotch cheesemakers are not subjected. The judges at the recent Toronto Industrial state that even the cheese exhibits there did not as a class show the improved quality that might reasonably be expected. During the past year different members of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff have been taking note of both making and curing rooms, also the equipment and surroundings of factories, in different parts of the country, and we must confess that many of them are out-of-date and discreditable. We have no hesitation in saying to the factorymen and makers concerned that they must consider this question and at once lay plans for improvements to be made before another season's operations begin. Temperature must be controlled and during summer held at a much lower point. In the next place, the methods and facilities of transportation must be improved. During the past two seasons, under the direction of the Dominion Dairy and Agricultural Commissioner, Prof. Robertson, there has been a cold storage equipment for creameries inaugurated and encouraged by a small government bonus, but the cheese factories need attention quite as much as the creameries. It might be more pleasant for us to indulge in flattery and boast of past achievements, but our present status was not won in that way, and it cannot be retained if dairymen and those in the export trade do not start a forward movement. Farmers will not long be content to accept the low prices realized for milk during the present season.

Canadian Bacon Popular in Britain.

Coming from one of the oldest houses of England dealing in agricultural products, particularly cheese, butter, and bacon, the opinion of Hodgson Bros., of Liverpool, published in another column, is one of the most emphatic and encouraging we have yet seen. Solely on its own particular merits, Canadian bacon is forcing its way to the front and crowding its way into the fancy place long held by Danish pork products. It is positively refreshing, after the "kicking" and fault-finding so generally directed against the Canadian farmer and the animals he prepares for the market, to have a reputable firm like Hodgson Bros. frankly state that they are at a loss to suggest wherein we can make improvements. We apprehend, however, that competition will increase and the consumer will grow more discriminating, so that the Canadian hog raiser and packer cannot afford to rest upon their oars. Our packers, particularly those who are new to the trade, will do well to observe the suggestions in regard to cutting and boxing, and the farmer must maintain the policy laid down in this journal with regard to the breeding, feeding, and general management of his swine, because it is based on the best and most successful Canadian experience obtainable.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the first and fifteenth of each month. 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.
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The Outlook for Feeding Cattle.

"What are the prospects for stockers?" is a live question at this season, both with the farmer who has them to sell and the farmer or feeder who must buy. Last year the demand was phenomenal, with light supplies and good prices. Our present advices from country points do not and could not show more cattle fit to feed on hand, while from Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Chicago and other western points enquiry is strong. One Eastern Ontario dealer has already shipped eighteen carloads to the Canadian Northwest Territories for range feeding. Eirick Bros., live stock commissioners, of Buffalo, write us that the prospects are that feeding cattle will bring good prices there all fall; in fact, they never had so many buyers for them as one day recently.

Turning to the Western States, we find that a year ago more than half the Montana, Wyoming, Dakota and Colorado cattle were sent to Chicago in thin condition, and were re-sold to farmers and feeders in the corn belt. There is more grass and feed of all kinds now than a year ago, and a much smaller number of thin young cattle. Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska feeders have been all over the north-western (U. S.) range country trying to get their young cattle, but prices are held at \$1 on the range, and nobody wants to sell at that, as there is no way of replacing them at the same money. Money, which was hard to get a year ago, is more easily obtained now by all fairly responsible farmers and feeders. Canadian cattle are therefore in big demand, as they are usually pretty well bred and thin enough to leave good room for gain. But prices are regarded too stiff at present to allow much movement in trade. A good many 400-lb. steers sold lately in Chicago at from \$18 to \$20 per head. Some of our Canadian correspondents report stockers scarce and high. Fortunately for our feeders, Canada has a fairly good supply of coarse grains for feeding, and access to American corn, so that with prudent methods of feeding there may be left a fair margin for the finished beeves next spring, providing the British market shows any reasonable degree of strength. From all points comes the cry that the "good ones are the ones that are wanted most." There is still too large a proportion of the common kinds that do not sell very high and hurt the prices of the better sorts. The quality of Canadian steers must be raised by better breeding and better feeding from calfhood onward, and there is encouragement to do this in the present situation. Meantime, those who have fairly good young cattle to part with for the coming winter's feeding are, so to speak, "in clover."

The Winnipeg Abattoir.

Another important step in the development of the cattle trade of Western Canada is marked by the opening, on Sept. 1st, of the big abattoir and cold storage warehouse by the well-known firm of cattle exporters, Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Fares. The building and yards occupy about twelve acres, a short distance west of the main-line track, Winnipeg. A spur track runs through the yards for the delivery of stock; a large portion of the yards are floored and roofed, and being connected with the city sewage system, can be perfectly drained and kept clean and comfortable. Water from a flowing well of excellent quality is supplied to all parts of the yards. The abattoir and cold storage cover about 370 feet in length by 60 in width and about 50 in height. From the yards, shoots lead to narrow gangways, up which the animals are driven to the slaughtering room. At the end of the gangway, which is just wide enough for the passage of an animal, doorways drop down, holding the steer against a sliding door on an inclined floor. Here the poleax is applied, and as the animal drops, the door raises up and he rolls down the inclined floor into the killing room, where, by a chain round one hind leg, he is wind-lashed up and bled, then lowered and dressed, and elevated by the hooks as the process proceeds. The floors are constantly flushed with water and drained to the sewers. The carcass, on being halved, is swung onto the iron tracks which are hung from overhead timbers; along these the beef is rolled to the scales, weighed, and passed into the first chill room, and afterwards into the big chill room, which is 140 by 40 feet. This room has capacity for hanging 1,500 beef carcasses, 500 sheep and 500 hogs. The walls are two feet thick and contain several air spaces; the temperature is kept well down to about 34 degrees by ice refrigeration, and the atmosphere dry and well ventilated by a system known as the cold wave refrigerator system. After the beef has hung 24 hours, or until thoroughly chilled, it is ready for shipment, and is again rolled along the overhead tracks on which it entered and on which it hangs all the time, is switched off and rolled right to the door of the refrigerator car on the side track in front of the abattoir; it never having been lifted or handled since it was first swung on the hooks. At present there is ample capacity for killing 400 head of cattle, 500 sheep and 500 hogs per day, and it could easily be increased to 1,000 head of cattle per day. Throughout the equipment is most complete and up-to-date, and too much credit cannot be accorded to the firm for their energy and enterprise. It is not only Winnipeg that will benefit from the establishment of this enterprise, but the live stock interests throughout the Province and Territories right to the foothills of the Rockies. For, as is well known, much of the stock sent forward to market is not fit to stand the long rail journey to Montreal without severe shrinkage, greatly reducing its value. Such animals can now be slaughtered in Winnipeg, the beef chilled and shipped to Montreal or other eastern cities, thus saving shrinkage, saving feed and care in transit, and saving in freight charges, which should enable higher prices being paid for the stock in the first instance. It is interesting to note that this enterprise, involving the expenditure of nearly \$100,000, including refrigerator plants at Rat Portage and Fort William, has been undertaken by this firm without bonus of any kind from either city or government. The institution was auspiciously opened on Sept. 1st by a sumptuous banquet spread in the main abattoir, at which some 200 invited guests partook of the firm's hospitality. Speeches were made by prominent citizens, politicians, business men, and others, and after several hours being pleasantly spent in this way, three range steers were sent up the gang-planks and dispatched to illustrate how expeditiously the thing could be done by experts with modern appliances. Mr. Crisner, a professional who has won many medals in Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, New Brighton, and other places, for his dexterity with the knife and cleaver, dressed the first steer after he had been poleaxed by Mr. H. A. Mullins, the well-known cattle exporter. The first steer was a Galloway grade, three years old, shipped in from Moosomin by Colon McLean, and a right good three-year-old he was, dressing 378 pounds of choice beef. Mr. Crisner then gave the audience an exhibition of fast work, dressing a Shorthorn grade three-year-old heifer in seven minutes—pretty fast work when it is considered that all the tools and appliances were brand-new. All the speakers were loud in praise of the enterprise of the firm of Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides and Fares in establishing one of the best equipped abattoirs in America, referring to the substantial benefits that would accrue to the City of Winnipeg, to the ever-increasing cattle interests of Western Canada, and to the proprietors.

STOCK.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

As an exhibition, the Toronto show is thoroughly representative of and by common consent takes first place among the many large exhibitions regularly held on this continent. The success of the fair, held from August 29th to September 10th, in nearly every respect outdid its predecessors, and is tribute to the genius and executive ability of Manager Hill, and the co-operation of a progressive board of directors. Carping critics to the contrary, it is still a great agricultural show, as even a cursory outlook, taking in the vast exhibits of live stock, agricultural, dairy and apiary products, and farm machinery, amply demonstrates. In the last issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, one of the foremost breeders of Canada, by comparison with the English Royal, faulted the leading shows of Ontario on account of the tendency towards "special attractions," which are presumed to be a great money-making card; and if these are developed at the expense of the prize list for substantial exhibits, then a mistake is being made. Canadian shows, however, have not behind them the wealth and prestige that backs the English Royal, and if there were no entertainment, say at the Toronto Industrial, it were hardly typical of this continent, for both Canadians and Americans like some entertainment—they have been educated to it—and our fair managers evidently believe that these features are essential to financial success. If this be so, then let them be of a high order always and kept in their proper place. We cannot say on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial that they are obtruded upon visitors who may not relish them. Taken all around we believe the live stock exhibits of '98 were fully equal numerically to those of '97, and in quality surpassed them, but the arena for horse judging—we do not mean the speeding ring—needs some seating accommodation for those who visit to study the showing and the placing of awards. Again, a seating arena where the cattle judging takes place is an absolute necessity. Hour after hour, judges, attendants, and reviewers tramped on the hot sand under the blazing sun without even a bench to sit upon during the intervals. The spectator who wished to gain information from this most important feature of the show could only hang upon the pickets, or the railing, and, for the most part, guess at what was being done, for the official cataloguing was a bungle, to which elsewhere we have referred. To some directors these things may not seem serious, but they are, and to the Toronto board we say they ought not so to be. Gentlemen, you make every provision for the comfort of those who would be entertained, you must provide better for those who would learn. At this particular point the fair is behind the times. In the next place, considering the magnitude of our dairy interests, more adequate accommodation must be provided for exhibits of butter and cheese, and for displaying dairy apparatus and the giving of actual demonstrations in their use, and for buttermaking demonstrations, or competitions, such as we find at the English shows. This is another neglected educational feature. When we consider that our dairy exports in value amount to more than double any other single item, except lumber, surely we may reasonably ask for better facilities for the dairy exhibits. What is wanted is a new, more conspicuous, and up-to-date dairy building, with provision for regulating the temperature. The agricultural implement display was magnificent—a credit to our manufacturers, and demonstrating the value of a liberal policy on the part of the Fair Association. A conspicuous feature of this show was the presence of thousands of American visitors, and exhibits of implements, etc., from half a dozen different States, including (in the dairy building) dairy apparatus from one of the largest establishments in the Union.

The new exhibits from France and England indicate that the Toronto show is a magnet attracting the attention of foreign traders, a feature likely to grow and which the management would do well to encourage. The excellence of the grain, agricultural products such as roots, etc., honey and fruit shown was most gratifying. In the department for carriages and other vehicles the display was superb, and we do not wonder at the admiration which we heard expressed by Americans as to the excellence of quality and wonder at the reasonable prices quoted. The increasing extent to which iron is being utilized as the farm wood

supply fails was indicated by the varied and useful exhibits of wire fencing. A thoughtful observer is also struck with the new and varied appetizing forms into which different grains are being converted for human consumption; and the display of artificial fertilizer for improving crops. No Canadian who desires to keep posted on the progress his country is making can afford to neglect the opportunity which these large exhibitions present, and a couple of days at least is little enough time to study, even in a general way, the various departments of the Toronto Industrial. In the following pages we present carefully written reviews of the more important features of interest to Canadian agriculturists.

HORSES.

The Toronto Industrial always presents a treat for horse lovers. Not only can they meet a large representation of the best horsemen of this and other countries, but also see and examine the highest type of horseflesh of the various breeds and classes brought out in best form possible. This has been the rule for years, and the show that has just passed was no exception. True, some of the classes were not as full as we have seen, but the best in each class were perhaps seldom, if ever, surpassed. In former years several judging rings were used, so that it was difficult for visitors without programmes to find their favorite sort while in competition, but this year, thanks to the management's compliance with the breeders, No. 1 horse ring was the scene of all the competition, except trials of speed, which amounted simply to horse races, conducted on the half-mile track before the grand stand. No. 1 horse ring is a level-sodded two or three acres, oval in form, and surrounded by a very suitable cinder track, upon which horses could show their gaits. Through someone's neglect this was not kept moist during the hot, windy weather of the first week, which made it very disagreeable to judges, exhibitors, and spectators, but nature's sprinkler made it an ideal horse ring during the second week, when it was most needed. The ring is surrounded by a picket fence about four and a half feet high. If this were lowered somewhat and seats erected, the educational feature of the events would be much enhanced. There is much to learn and enjoy, watching such classes as appear there from year to year, and it would seem quite in keeping with economy to add this needed improvement. The ring manager was Mr. Geo. Pepper, of Toronto, who has made himself a reputation for his painstaking and nice commandership at this and other horse events such as the Toronto spring and the Chicago shows. The sections were brought on in order, and all went through without a hitch or reasonable complaint. For a number of years this exhibition has led the way for other shows in the matter of a live stock catalogue, which it could easily do, since the entries close in sufficient time to get such a work into correct and complete form, but from a too great effort towards economy, or some other cause, a lamentable failure on this score occurred this year. A complete catalogue, having the names, age, pedigree, and owner of the horse exhibits, together with a number corresponding to a card attached to the animal or the stall, is of inestimable value to spectators who come to the show to learn. We had catalogues, but so unreliable that almost every item given was unsafe to depend upon until verified by some authority. Not only were animals placed in wrong sections, names misspelled and omitted, but no numbers were attached, which made it well-nigh useless. That the Industrial management can get out a better catalogue has been proved in former years, and it is to be hoped that a forward step instead of a retrogression may be made next year.

CLYDESDALES

have not made a large entry for years, but as a rule the same class of exhibitors come forward at each show with well-fitted strings of high-class animals. This class was expected to surpass former years on account of Messrs. D. & O. Sorby having made especial preparation with the best lot they ever had together. Their grand old horse, Grandeur, and younger stallion, Lord Charming, as well as such mares as Miss Stanley, Lady St. Clair, Sonsie Lass, Lady Patricia, Princess Alexandra, MacMarget, and others, were in the pink of show form. All these and a number of foals and well-fitted Hackneys were brought to the show, where they occupied a whole range; but alas! some of them had taken severe colds on the way down, and a few showed indications of distemper, which made it appear necessary for the safety of the valuable contents of other stables that they be sent home, which was done before exhibiting commenced. It was the cause of keen regret to the management and many others, and there was much sympathy expressed for the unfortunate firm who have done so much for Canadian Clydesdale interests. The principal remaining exhibitors were: Graham Bros., Claremont; Robt. Davies, Toronto; Dow

& Colquhoun, Mitchell; McGregor & Honey, Brucefield; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, besides a few others with one or two entries each. For the first time in years, Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, had nothing forward, and were much missed, as they always brought forward well-fitted, good stock. The first class called was for stallion and four of his progeny under two years old, to which only one family came forward, Young MacQueen and his four flash foals. They were a beautiful lot, and bore a striking resemblance and uniformity much like their reputable sire, the Chicago winner over all draft breeds last November. He is now owned by the Richmond Hill Horse Breeders' Association, who have him in nice show form after a very heavy season.

Stallions four years old and upwards had four good ones forward, two of which were newcomers to a Canadian showing: Simon Yet [2390], by MacQueen [462], and bred by Robt. Ogilvie, Illinois, and Two-in-One, also bred by R. Ogilvie. Simon Yet is a massive chestnut, six years old, nicely put up; in fact, he is after the pattern of his worthy sire, but on a larger scale. He stands well up on hard, clean limbs, and moves with grace and freedom. He has wonderfully improved since we first saw him shown as one of four of the get of MacQueen at the Chicago Horse Show last November, where they won 1st place. He won 1st place over King's Own, by Queen's Own, and shown by Robert Davies. The latter needs no introduction, as he has held a prominent place in the Clyde class for the last three years. He is now four years old, and has settled down to be one of the sort of mature horses that fills the eye of a horseman. He is one of the deep-chested, hardy sort that always looks well, and has withal nice action. The 3rd award went to Just the Thing [1248], an imported brown horse, owned by W. Taylor, Cannington, Ont. He is a level, nicely-limbed horse, with strong quarters and back, and a good mover. It was his better size that placed him ahead of the very flash four-year-old, Two-in-One, shown by Graham Bros. He has quality and action to spare, but more of him would be better. He stood 7th in a class of thirteen at the Chicago Horse Show of 1897.

The colt classes, except three-year-olds, were better filled than usual, which augurs well for the future of the breed. The spring horse show champion, Border Riever, owned by R. Davies, was turned down on this occasion by a grand young bay colt, McMicking, shown by Dow & Colquhoun, Mitchell. He is a well-put-up bay of the compact, wearing type, and handles himself in nice form. His excellent hoofs and pasterns give him a fine foundation. Border Riever was in fine form, and is changing his coltish look for a more horse appearance. The 3rd prize went to the Davies-bred colt, Black Prince, by Queen's Own, now owned by Bennett Bros., Uxbridge. He has developed wonderfully in the last year, into a thick, good horse. One of Dow & Colquhoun's last importation had to take 4th place. He is known as Right-of-Way, and is a likely-looking colt, but needs fitting out to do him justice. Five good two-year-olds met the judges, Messrs. A. Innis, Clinton; Geo. Gray, Newtonville, and D. McIntosh, Brucefield, Ont. The competition here was rather keen for 1st place between R. Davies' Lyon MacGregor [2308] and McGregor & Honey's (Brucefield) Prince of the Border [1017]. Lyon MacGregor came out from Scotland last year in a thin form, but appeared at the spring show a beautiful colt. He has gone on well since, and will always, when in show form, take a good one to beat him. His general conformation is good, and he moves well. The Brucefield colt, by Prince Alexander, is of the same thick sort, with good limbs and feather. R. Davies' Polonius [2300], by MacGregor, is of the more rangy sort, but nicely limbed and active. He was placed 4th, after imported Tom MacGregor [2313], a well-made Scotch-man that seems to do well on Canadian soil. A man that seems to do well on R. Davies' get of Prince of Quality, and out of R. Davies' Edith, led the way in the strong string of half a dozen yearlings. Bred as he is he could not be other than a thick, smooth colt, and as he has been a done well to he is well advanced for his age, and a good mover. A sweet bay, Roslin Again, by Roslin good mover. A sweet bay, Roslin Again, by Roslin good mover. A sweet bay, Roslin Again, by Roslin good mover. A sweet bay, Roslin Again, by Roslin good mover.

Mares.—The female classes would have been much stronger had Sorby's entries remained and competed, but they contained a few excellent numbers withal. In three-year-olds R. Davies' Maggie, by Energy, and out of Edith, was alone, and Graham Bros' Royal Princess, by The Royal Standard, and out of Corinne, had no opposition in yearlings. They are both good mares, and well brought out. No two-year-olds were shown. R. Davies showed Edith and Nelly with foals at foot by Prince of Quality and King's Own. The mares won 1st and 2nd, and the foals won 1st and 3rd. Graham Bros' Nelly, by Laird O'Butte, won 3rd, and her foal by Young MacQueen, 2nd. The champion mare was R. Davies' Edith, a massive beast that has produced a number of good foals.

SHIRES.

The exhibit of this grand old English draft breed remains much the same from year to year. The mature stallion section was the best in the class, and the best it has been in years. Five very good entries were out, all showing to have had some fitting. The champion of '96 as a three-year-old went to the top again this year, as he had a right to do. His name is Kilburn 15179, and he is owned by Berry & Geiger, Hensall, Ont. He is five years old, and was imported from his breeders, Shaw Bros., Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1895. He is by the noted Herod, and does his sire credit. He has enough size, weighing about 2,200 pounds, without the sign of coarseness; in fact, he quite surpasses any other Shire horse we have ever seen shown in Canada. Imported Pride of Hatfield, owned by Morris, Stone & Wellington, of Welland, has for years been a winner, and stood 2nd this year. He too is a massive horse, rangy and thick. Prince Charles (imp'd), owned by Morris, Stone & Wellington, the 3rd winner, has some good points, but there was less to him. Cavanshire Horse Association, Milbrook, stood 4th with Royal Champion 9th, a bay horse of rather nice type. We could not follow the judge, John Bell, of Amber, in not granting J. M. Gardhouse's Active a place, as he is a dashy, well-put-up horse, with grand limbs. He has done a big season and was not fat, but he should scale well if scored after a system. A new importation and a big good one was alone in the three-year-old section. We refer to H. N. Crossley's (Rosseau) Royal Albert, imported last spring. He is a rangy brown, with massive, hard bone, and a full, deep body. He is somewhat of the raw sort yet, but will mature into a useful draft horse. J. M. Gardhouse's Fitzsimmons, by Duke of Blagdon and out of Queen of Highfield, was alone as a yearling. He is a good sort of a colt that would have shown to better advantage in company. Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington provided all the mares, except the brood mare and foal shown by Gardhouse, which won 1st in either case, while the mare won the female sweepstakes award and 1st for mare and two of her progeny. The three-year-old, two-year-old, and two yearlings, all by Pride of Hatfield, are a worthy lot, and would be equal to the ordeal of a strong competition.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES — CANADIAN-BRED.

This class was judged by Richard Gibson, Delaware, and A. Snyder, Elia. The various sections contained a number of excellent draft animals; in fact, quite nearly approaching some shown in the imported class. The mature stallion section contained four numbers of unusual merit. Young Rakerfield, by Rakerfield, and shown by Berry & Geiger, of Hensall, won 1st and sweepstakes award. He is a sweet, good sort, with capital bone, and of nice conformation. He was well fitted, and can show nice action. The 2nd went to Colin McGugan for a horse of more rangy type, and nicely topped. A. Doherty's MacQueen [2218], by Queen's Own, a three-year-old, stood 3rd. This colt stood 2nd last year in the imported class, and he has gone on wonderfully well since then. Neil Smith, Brampton, scored 1st on his well-grown, rangy three-year-old Jubilee Prince [2201], by Kintyre Hero, and A. Doherty 2nd on Prince of Blantyre, by Prince of Quality, a sweet colt, foaled in '96. In geldings the winner of 1897, Champion, owned by Wm. Hendrie, Toronto, and sired by a Shire stallion, stood in the lead, with a beautiful four-year-old horse, shown by J. W. Linstead, Queensville, next him. The 3rd award went to a three-year-old son of Douglas MacPherson, and shown by I. Devitt & Son, Freeman. The filly sections contained not less than two and not more than four entries throughout. In three-year-olds, A. G. Smillie, Hensall, had a strong and symmetrical pair of matched bays, by Joe Anderson, and out of Lady Corwall and Myrtle. They have enough size, and should be a strong acquisition to Mr. Smillie's breeding stud. They were placed 1st and 2nd, ahead of J. W. Linstead's handsome brown that stood 2nd as a two-year-old at the London Western in '97. Amos Agar, Nashville, and I. Devitt & Sons showed each a two-year-old. The former, by Castlemore Bob, is a grandly-topped, showy, nicely-limbed mare, with good action. She won over Bess, by Douglas MacPherson, of useful Clyde type. Four good yearlings competed. J. W. Linstead led the way with a compact, well-fitted brown, followed by a pair of half-sisters of grand type, shown by J. McGregor, of Kippen. Agar scored in brood mares on Belle of Nashville, by Lochiel 2nd, an upstanding, good-quartered mare, a bit short in rib. She also won the female championship. D. Louttet, Ennotville, came 2nd on Lady Stella, a blockier sort, and Prouse 3rd on a sweet light bay. The last proved herself the best brood mare by securing 1st on her beautiful foal, and 1st for herself and two of her progeny. Agar's foal, by Westfield Stamp, is of grand type, but lost a little by being a trifle overfitted. Given a good run the coming winter, he will be hard to down next year. Louttet's son of McClinker defeated two nice foals by coming 3rd. W. Hendrie, Toronto; George Moore, Waterloo, and I. Devitt & Son showed teams. The 1st pair, by Self-Esteem and Grange, are monsters, of good conformation, that have won on previous occasions. Moore's span is of a sort very difficult to procure — massive, but still smooth and having grand underpinning. Devitt's pair was hardly up to the mark in size, but they are young and will grow. They are by Douglas MacPherson, and matched well.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

The class known as general purpose has for years gotten finer and finer in type, till last year the entries ranged from carriage down to horses of the roadster type. This year, however, they have commenced to come up again, but still a number of the entries would rate carriage or saddle, but too light to take one end of a double-tree in plowing clay land. There was not a large entry, some 24, and not all present. In mare or gelding, 4 years old or over, the get of Cleveland Boy, shown by James Ryan, Guelph, won 1st. He was certainly in his proper sphere, as he had weight besides nice carriage and action. The gets of the Thoroughbred Wiley Buckles have stood well in this class for years, which they did again on this occasion, as W. F. Justice, of Lisgar, won in this section, as well as 2nd for a three-year-old, while the 1st prize three-year-old had done a like feat each year of her life. She is owned by J. H. Ferguson, Brampton. The 3rd award here went to a get of the Hackney Jubilee Chief, as well as the 1st in two-year-olds. The brood mare Nettie, by Young England, and shown by M. Harrison, was found to be the best female in the class.

HACKNEYS

never fail to draw numerous spectators to the ring-side while they are being judged. The attractive exhibition they always put up brings forth applause never expressed before any other breed shown on the line. The names of Crossley, Graham, and Beith are invariably associated with this class, any of which would be seriously missed if not present. The name of Sorby would undoubtedly have figured among the winners on this as on former occasion had not the unfortunate circumstance already referred to prevented their showing Square Shot, Woodland's Performer, Miss Myrtle, Lady Kate, Stella, and others, which were all in capital fit. As it was, however, a nice exhibit was made, at least in character of stock if not in numbers. In mature stallions the invincible Royal Standard, owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, appeared in his usual perfect condition after a heavy stud season. He is without doubt one of the great high actors of the present day. His stable mate, Courier, was also forward in fine form, and going perhaps higher than ever before. This horse has become quite a sensational actor since he came to "Cairnbrogie" stud, but the handsome, typical little Roan Rosseau Performer, owned by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, was too much for him. This young horse, just at maturity, has always shown a natural high trappy gait, before and behind, but on this occasion he put up the show of his life by getting away with much more speed and freedom than he has shown heretofore. The judge, H. P. Sterrick, Springfield, was pleased to be able to conscientiously grant him a place next to Royal Standard. The two three-year-olds shown were not of a sort and were therefore difficult to judge. The newcomer, Squire Rickell, by the noted Cadet, and shown by Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, was eagerly looked for by many horse breeders, as he is one of the high-priced sort and had been a good deal talked about. He, like all the Cadets, is slow at maturing, but he bears an aristocratic air that stamps him among the blue bloods. He is chestnut in color, carries a very breezy head and neck, and stands on a beautiful set of limbs. We hear of saddle Hackneys, and we could not but decide this colt comes nearest this type than any other of the breed that has ever before been shown in Canada. He is not an extravagantly high actor, but goes well up and with a deal of force. We must say we like the colt, and believe he will improve with age. His opponent was Hillhurst Sunshine, by Hayton Shales, and out of Miss Baker—a notable parentage. He is owned by A. Yeager, of Simcoe, who also showed some nice harness stock. This colt is more of the cobby sort, thick, deep and bears a mature look, and withal goes forcefully and trappy. He was placed 1st after long consideration. Just one yearling was shown—Lorenzo, by Banquo, and out of Lady Aberdeen. He is owned by Ottawa Live Stock Improvement Co., who purchased him from Robt. Beith. He is of a nice type, inclining to the cobby order, and quite a goer. Crossley and Beith had each an entry in yearlings, the former with the roan Rosseau Swell, by Royal Standard, and out of Althorpe Countess, a model colt, as fine as silk, and a free, nice goer. The Beith colt, Hortensio, a full brother to the late Banquo, is rather raw, but he cannot fail to develop in the right direction.

Three-year-old fillies were hard to judge. The section contained Cassandra, a full sister to the yearling Hortensio, and two nicely formed fillies by Courier, and shown by Mr. G. Lottridge, Hamilton. The Beith mare is of the rangy sort, somewhat raw at this age, but a very good actor. The two from Hamilton were rather finer in conformation, of less size, and only one of them a striking actor, so that the big mare had to go 1st or 3rd. The judge weighed the matter well, and placed Cassandra 1st, Winsome 2nd, and Trilby 3rd. Two-year-old fillies showed fireworks as a sire to good effect. His brown daughter, Rosseau Filmore, out of Surefoot, is a real beauty, as fine as need be, and a sweet goer. She is owned by A. Gooderham, Toronto. Her only competitor was Beith's Bianco, a chestnut, by Sea Gull, and out of Cherry Ripe, a well-mannered, strong filly. She was placed 2nd. Beith scored in yearlings with Cordelia, the produce of Banquo and Florence; with Crossley 2nd and 3rd on the gets of Rosseau Performer. The first named had a bit more size and wore much heavier shoes,

which latter gave her an advantage over the other in action, without which she could hardly have won. The Crossley fillies are full of quality, and go well for yearlings. The brood mare section was watched with much interest, as it contained, in all probability, the best Hackney matrons in Canada. Lady Bird, Lady Aberdeen, and Mona's Queen are all notable mares for their individual excellence and producing qualities, and they were all in nice showing form on this occasion. The battle lay between Lady Bird and Lady Aberdeen, the former winning after considerable examination and moving. Mona's Queen was placed 3rd, leaving a very sweet daughter of Lady Bird and fireworks in 4th place. The foals were a nice lot, the awards going to the offspring of Mona's Queen, Lady Bird, and Rosseau Birdie, the first shown by Beith and the two latter by Crossley. In single mare or gelding not more than 15½ hands, Beith's Jessica won, as did she also for best Hackney mare any age. She has always been a sensational one since old enough to go to the shows. It will be remembered she is a full sister to the late Banquo, and very much like him. A number of specials were contested for, viz., for best Hackney, any age, prize given by John Holderness, won by Royal Standard; for best Hackney or pony mare or filly eligible for registration in the English Hackney Stud Book, won by Lady Bird; for best Hackney or pony stallion or entire colt eligible in English Hackney Stud Book, won by Royal Standard; best Hackney stallion, mare or gelding, six years old or under, eligible for registration in the American Hackney Stud Book, won by Blucher; best stallion, mare or gelding, by registered Hackney stallion, won by T. A. Crow, on his invincible chestnut Blucher, by Lord Roseberry. This horse was illustrated in our May 16th issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and referred to as winning many valuable premiums at the Spring Horse Show. He appeared on this occasion in faultless form, and won some eight premiums in single and double harness.

Pairs of matched high-steppers, not more than 15½ hands, were a grand lot of seven entries. Blucher and mate won 1st, Jessica and mate 2nd, and a handsome little gray and chestnut 3rd, owned by E. B. Clancy, Toronto. Single horses of same size or sort made a strong entry of some 14 creditable numbers. Blucher and mate scored 1st and 2nd, and A. Yeager 3rd on a very trappy, cobby built, fine acting brown gelding about 14 hands 2 inches high.

In the dog-cart, or cob horses, which were judged by Mr. Fred Ashenden, N. Y., many of those shown in the foregoing class were forward, and Blucher again led, with his gray mate in 3rd place. The 2nd went to a very sweet cob of S. B. Fuller's, Woodstock. Cobs under 15.2 and over 15 hands found Crow's half-brother to Blucher in 1st place, R. Bond 4th, and A. Yeager 3rd.

In tandems, three entries competed, the 1st going to Blucher and leader, 2nd to Grand's Repository, and 3rd to Jessica and leader.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

The carriage class was well filled, except in the sections for young stallions. The judging was done by J. D. O'Neill, V. S., London, and John Sheridan, Toronto, who pronounced them a generally good lot. Aged stallions were stronger than usual, but different from those of the last few years by not having any German Coachers among them. It was something new to have forward an American horse from Gains, N. Y., shown by George Sayers, and quite a good one he is, with plenty of size and capital action. He is known as Alderman Kisby, and was sired by Ford Rockingham. The best he could do, however, was to get to 3rd place after the well-known Dr. Ling, by Solitaire, and owned by Collin McGugan, Strathroy, who was placed 2nd, and Prince George, by Prince Victor, shown by W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, the champion stallion of the breed. He is a prime good one, breezy and fine, an attractive and speedy mover and large enough. Three two-year-olds of different types competed. The 1st, shown by Thos. Skinner, Mitchell, is a breezy, brown fellow, and the 2nd, shown by John Gowland, was of a more rangy type, the get of the German Coach, Picador, while the 3rd went to a son of Prince Arthur, shown by John Warrilow, who also won 3rd on a yearling by the same sire, the 1st and 2nd being awarded to the gets of Candidate and Prince Arthur, shown by Amos Agar and Jas. Erskine. In the harness sections, a lot of schooled and highly-fitted teams and single horses were shown, the prizes usually going to city stables. The gelding and filly sections contained some excellent strings of animals of various breeding; for instance in three-year-olds, 18 entries were made, and were from Thoroughbred, Hackney, Coach and trotting-bred stock. The best mare was found to be the brood mare Princess Royal, by Prince Alexander, and shown by W. C. Brown, the winner of the male sweepstakes.

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS

never have a large entry at Toronto, but there never fails to be some fast, well-bred ones forward. In the mature stallion section such speedy ones as Bryson (2.15), by Simmons; Reflector (2.07), by Duplex; Altoneer, by Sphinx, and others. The first named is owned by H. Scott, Caledonia, and has gone to the top on former occasions. We could hardly follow the judges, M. H. Ten Eyck, V. S., Hamilton, and D. W. MacDonald, Sutton West, in placing him ahead of Graham Bros.

Reflector, a true pacer and as handsome as horses grow, but there he went and a good many people wondered why. Altoneer has much about him that pleases, and has speed besides. He is owned by E. Taylor, Toronto. One three-year-old, three two-year-olds, and a yearling completed the colt sections. In fillies Robt. Davies scored well, winning 1st on the two-year-old and yearling daughters of Prairie Bell and Altoneer, the former winning of the female championship. Hugh Smith, Claude, is the female champion. Hugh Smith, Claude, is always to be found in this class and generally gets something out of it. His three-year-old, Comely Girl, by Wiry Jim, and yearling, Ingledue, by Wildbrino, won 1st and 2nd; also his single horse, Bonny Scott, by Wiry Jim, won 2nd, the last named being beaten by A. Proctor, Toronto, with a get of Lockhart. The class was, happily, as devoid of spindly, ill-shapen race-track specimens as we have seen it for a number of years.

ROADSTER SECTIONS

always fill well and usually comprise a mixed lot. As a rule, however, they are sired by Standard-bred stallions, but occasionally the gets of Thoroughbreds go off with the prize money. The winner for several years again held his place in the mature stallion section. We refer to Black Vallantyne, by Old Vallantyne. He is owned by Wm. Taylor, Cannington, who knows he has a good thing in him, for he suits the public taste well. He is a good-natured, symmetrical, round-ribbed fellow, with full quarters, and has withal nice action. Thos. Maddaford, Whitby, came next with a lot more racy-looking horse, Stanton Wilkes, by Ohio Wilkes, a rangy fellow that can show a good clip. Keepsake, by Tariff, and owned by Ira Natras, stood 3rd. He is a bit firmer than the foregoing and moves well. J. C. Dietrich, Galt, showed a clean-made, breezy brood three-year-old son of Axland, with which he defeated Mrs. Cowland's son of Stapleton. Two-year-olds were a nice lot of five. The judges, Dr. W. A. Willoughby, Colborne; J. D. Sprague, Keswick; and John Bond, Toronto, counted most on nice conformation, coupled with a free, speedy gait. A son of Bryson won 1st; of Gold Ring, 2nd; and of Gold Maker, 3rd. Yearlings were a fair lot of five. The mare or gelding sections contained a number of good things, as well as some of little worth. In three-year-olds a speedy son of Axland, shown by J. C. Dietrich, Galt, won over a very sweet, high-acting filly by Harry Ellis, shown by W. H. Speers, Bronte. We doubt not the latter will yet be seen among the harnessed high-steppers, as she is quite of the cobby type. In two-year-olds T. McClure's son of the Thoroughbred Wiley Buckles won over the gets of the Standard-bred Shadeland Duval and Axland; and in yearlings, two of the gets of Harry Wilkes won 1st and 2nd, with Nettie Burns 3rd and a daughter of Wiry Jim 4th. A number of beautiful things were left unplaced in these full sections. The brood mares compared well with the former sections, as indeed they should, being the dams of a number of the foregoing. Of the eight that came out prize, as well as the female sweepstakes award. She is a strong, fresh mare, of good quality. H. A. Clarke's Polly, by Belmont Star, a mare not so tidy, but of a useful breed sort, won 2nd, and a good daughter of Valentine, but out of condition, stood 3rd. The prize-winning foals were sired by Wiry Jim, Keswick and Wily Buckles.

Matched pairs, 15½ and up to 16 hands, were few. Thos. Herron's Lizzie Duval and Floral Duval, by Shadeland Duval, won 1st award. Pairs up to 15 hands—just five entries showed, ranging from good to fair. G. H. Gooderham, Toronto, had out the speediest and strongest team—a gray and a chestnut, badly matched in form as well as in color. They were awarded 1st prize over a sweet, flash pair of rather free goers shown by Dietrich, which description also suits W. D. Platt's team from Hamilton, which stood 3rd. Each of the single sections were well filled, and contained some quite rapid ones and others that were slower but better looking. In the big section Dietrich again scored, with P. Irwin, Woodstock, 2nd with a daughter of Walker Sprague, and Walter McBryan 3rd on a gelding by Phil Sheridan. In the smaller lot over thirty entries were made, and some twenty odd appeared. Among them were many fine road horses, but some that need more size. Chas. Burns, Toronto, drove a real beauty by Geo. Wilkes and scored. She has size, speed, and nice form. Walter Stein, of Meadowvale, also had a flyer of nice shape, by Little Billy; and S. M. Clapp, Toronto, came 3rd with a daughter of Sim Watson.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

In this class representatives of a few of the leading racing studs in Canada were shown, as well as several good individuals owned by men who never patronize the turf. In mature stallions such good ones as Versatile, by Ryan d'Or; Lee Christie, by Longfellow; Tyrone, by Mortimer; Farthing, by Peter; Wyndham and King Bob were present. While every individual was worthy of a good prize, they could not all win when only three prizes were given, and it was not easy for the judges, G. J. Fitzgerald, V. S. (London), and Roddy Pringle (Toronto), to decide just where the awards should be placed. Versatile is of the real old English type, breezy and fast. For years he held the record for a mile and three-eighths, and it has never been much lowered since. He is of fair size, and nice to look at. He is owned by Wm. Hendrie,

Hamilton, for whom he has sired many a good one. He won 1st premium. Lee Christie, owned by Algoe & Boddy, Bradford, has been a racer and a good one, but his fort is in getting saddle stock, and his gets from road mares have won many prizes in the roadster classes. He is full of vim and of good size. He was placed 2nd, ahead of T. H. Hassard's (Millbrook) Tyrone, a horse with a showing reputation, as well as a capital sire. Stallions calculated to produce hunters and saddle horses are the ones we like to see, and it is a pity we have not more of them of the right sort in this country. The sweepstakes winner of last spring at Toronto, Othmar, owned by Wm. Hendrie, and illustrated in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of May 16th, best suited the judges, who at last gave him the stallion sweepstakes award. The heretofore never-beaten Mikado, by King Ernest, and owned by Robt. Davies, dropped down two places, as he took away the 3rd award, after Quinn Bros.' Wiley Buckles, a grand horse and a valuable sire. Some good horses were left in this section without a place. A single three-year-old, three two-year-olds and three yearlings were out. They were a racy lot that would be difficult to pronounce upon. The principal exhibitors of mares and fillies were Messrs. Thos. Meagre, Toronto; A. G. Claughton, Epsom; John Dymont, Orkney; Wm. Hendrie, Robt. Davies, and a few others with single entries. The two last named were awarded the bulk of the prizes. The sections contained from six to ten entries each, with as few weeds as we have ever seen in this class. The old winner and grand breeder, Thistle, owned by Davies, won the mare championship, while her foal, by Parisian, won 1st, and his yearling filly 3rd. Dymont's three-year-old, Jessamine, by Courtown, was one of the exceptionally good ones of the class.

HUNTERS AND SADDLE HORSES.

It would take much more space than we can spare to report all the saddle sections, which were generally well filled and contained many good ones, as well as numbers that were quite out of their class—if they had a class. There were many good jumpers, but vastly too many that refused to take the hurdles, to the exasperation of their riders. Among the largest exhibitors of saddle entries were Pioneer Hunting and Jumping Stables, Toronto; A. R. Curzon, Guelph; William Hendrie, Hamilton; A. S. Forster, Oakville; G. W. Beardmore, Toronto; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; F. A. Campbell, Toronto; and many others with ones and twos. The gelding and filly sections contained some good things. The section for three-year-olds contained the gets of Regent, Lee Christie, Dennison, Hercules, Tyrone, Buffalo, and others. The 1st winner was a Hercules, and the 2nd a Dennison, and from a Top Gallant mare. These were both of beautiful conformation and of fine saddle type. The best of the five two-year-olds was the get of Wyndham, and shown by S. B. Fuller.

PONIES

were as good a lot as we have ever seen together. They had a large entry in almost every section, which were not few—twelve in all. They created considerable interest, not only among the juniors, but the tastiness of the turnout and brilliancy of the youthful grooms and drivers pleased everyone who was fortunate enough to get a glimpse at them. They were judged by Harton Walker and John Macdonald, Toronto.

CATTLE.

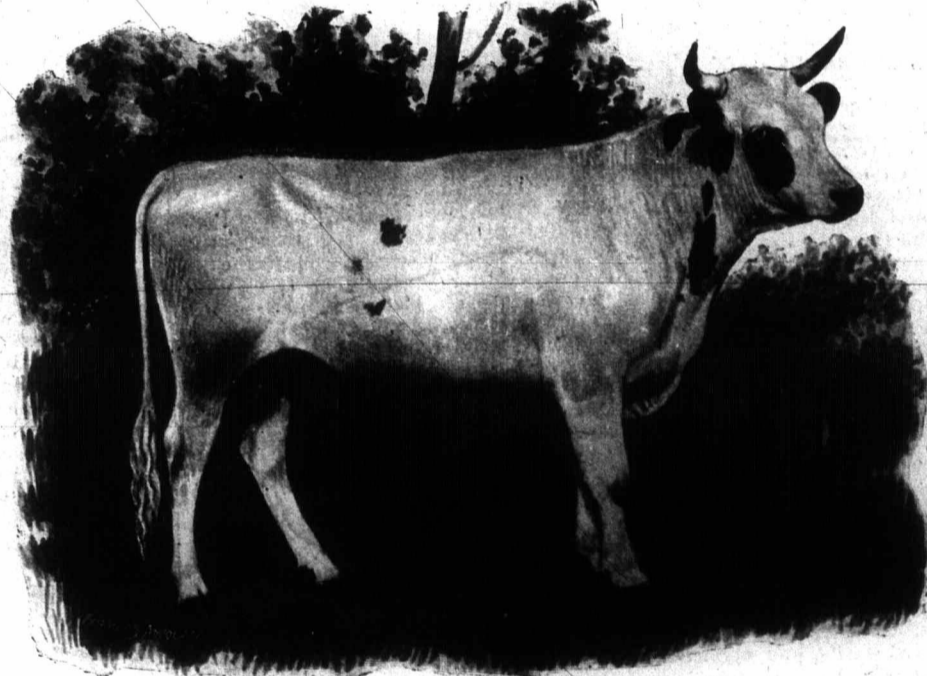
The display of cattle, while well up to the standard in quality in all the breeds, was not as great in numbers in the beef breeds as might be expected in view of the decided revival of interest in that class of stock, the sharp advance in prices prevailing during the last year or two, and the bright prospect for a still greater advance in the near future. This is probably in some measure accounted for by the fact that many sales of show animals have in the last few months been made to buyers from the Provinces and the States to make up show herds for the circuit of fairs. This explanation is especially applicable to

THE SHORTHORNS.

as evidenced by the great Ontario-bred herds shown by Premier Greenway and others at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this summer, as well as the strong individual Canadian-bred animals figuring in several prominent herds across the lines, including the bull Nominee, recently sold to Capt. Robson to Mr. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, where he last week won over St. Valentine, champion of last year. There were, however, according to the very incomplete and discreditable catalogue issued at Toronto, over 100 entries of Shorthorns by 24 exhibitors, and a very large proportion of the animals exhibited would rank high in the order of merit in a good representation of the breed in any country. A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, and John I. Hobson, Guelph, judged the class carefully and conscientiously, and made as few mistakes as the average bench of qualified judges do.

The call for bulls over four years old brought out the five substantial roan bulls: Moneyfuffel Ltd, shown by Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Indian Brave, by R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; Canada, by Wm. Shier, Sunderland; Britannia's Duke 14th, by Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; and imp-

ported Ayrshire bull, Duke of York 2nd, one year old, winner of first prize at Toronto Industrial and second at London in 1898; the property of Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, Ont.



IMPORTED AYRSHIRE BULL, DUKE OF YORK 2ND, ONE YEAR OLD, WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL AND SECOND AT LONDON IN 1898; THE PROPERTY OF THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM, TORONTO, ONT.

ported Ayrshire bull, Duke of York 2nd, one year old, winner of first prize at Toronto Industrial and second at London in 1898; the property of Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto, Ont.

shoulders and a bit too paunchy. New Year's Gift, a red son of imp. Rantin Robin, shown by Thos. Russell & Son, Exeter, had he been in as high condition and bloom as his roan would probably have proved a strong claimant for his place. He is a smooth-fleshed bull, with great depth of ribs and large heart girth, well-balanced form and good breed character which he imparts to his offspring in a high degree, and he is such a bull as one would feel safe in using. George Gier, Grand Valley, won third prize with the roan Lord Stanley 4th, by the World's Fair winner, Lord Stanley, with out of Nonpareil Victoria—a smooth, even, stylish bull, with much good quality and finish. Joseph Hartman, Elm Hedge, had forward Gray Hero, of much the same type as the last named and a very useful animal. W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, showed Indian Statesman, a red son of imp. Indian Chief and of a Duchess of Gloster cow. He was not in show condition, but is a smooth, well-formed bull, showing good breeding, and is proving a valuable sire.

Two-year-old bulls were three in number, the 1st place being given to Sittyton Hero; 2nd, a red son of Sittyton Hero and of 44th Duchess of Gloster, shown by Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, a large, lengthy and smoothly-finished bull, requiring more time to widen and fill out, but a very good sort. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, had the 2nd winner in the red and white Riverside Stamp, by Sultan of Riverside, a good forended bull, but light in his hind-quarters, and standing badly on his hind legs. J. Fried & Sons, Roseville, had Lord Willison, a red son of Indian Chief; a useful bull that well filled the 3rd place. James Rennie, of Wick, showed the only yearling bull entered; he is Lord Hamilton, the 1st prize bull calf at Toronto last year in strong competition; bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, and got by Scottish Knight. He has gone on long, level quarters, and much sweetness of character. Twenty-one bull calves under a year were entered, and they were a uniformly good lot, of much the same type, with hardly an inferior one, and all well brought out. Watt's Royal Standard, a roan, by Judge and out of Lady Aberdeen, was a clean 1st. He is well-proportioned, smoothly-fleshed, well sprung in his ribs, and has a strong back and a

breedy look. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, had a good 2nd in the red-roan Golden Flame, by Golddust. Harry Smith, of Hay, got into 3rd place with Bismarck, a red, by Abbottsford; Davidson & Son 4th with Sittyton Hero 3rd; and Watt 5th with Royal Banner, a smooth calf of good quality, which might well have gone higher. The single prize offered for bull calf under six months was won by R. & S. Nicholson with Crown Jewel, by Indian Brave.

Half a dozen cows competed for honors, and there was a close contest for 1st between Capt. Robson's Louan of Browndale 2nd, a large red cow recently imported from Minnesota, where she had won so often that she was barred from competition, and Watt's red and white Matchless 11th, by Barmpton Hero, a neat, breedy-looking cow, showing greater substance since attaining maturity than formerly, and carrying a lot of good flesh compactly. The former has scale, great breadth and strength of back, and a useful, cow appearance, though her long showing training is beginning to tell on her, but the judges adjudged her worthy of 1st place, and Matchless, who has done good service as a breeder as well as a prize-winner, made a capital 2nd, and T. Russell's Medora 12th, a substantial dark roan cow, was placed 3rd. Capt. Robson's white Mysie's Rose, by Royal Chief, won hands down in a strong class of three-year-old cows. She was the 1st prize two-year-old heifer here last year, and also winner of the sweepstakes as best female in the show, a record which she repeated this year in a much stronger competition. She has much improved during the year, adding considerably to her depth of barrel, being well gone in calf, while retaining all her smoothness of flesh, sweetness of expression, gracefulness of movement and quality of handling. The most critical judge would hesitate to suggest an amendment to her conformation, which is as near perfection as we ever expect to find in a bovine being. Nicholson's 9th Leonora of Sylvan, by Norseman, a big, lusty, well-formed and useful-looking cow, was placed 2nd, and T. Russell's Brazalet 8th, by Rantin Robin, a good, thick fleshed cow, 3rd.

The section for two-year-old heifers was well filled, there being seven entries, and all good ones. Watt's roan Mil-dred 6th, by imp. Royal Sailor, a low-set, blocky, big-hearted heifer, with grand constitution and quality, was given 1st place, though not without some misgivings, we apprehend, on the part of judges and spectators, for her big red half-sister, by the same sire and of the same herd, Matchless 15th, of a winning family, contested the ground closely, and with strong claims. She has size, quality and sweetness combined, and one only wishes there were many more like her in this country. Capt. Robson showed a right good one in the roan Rosina 2nd, a thickly-fleshed, well-balanced heifer, which fell into 3rd place.

Ten yearling heifers competed and made a very strong section, the Watt herd again supplying the 1st and 2nd prize winners, a roan and a red by the same sire as those in the last section; the former, Matchless 19th, being the 1st prize calf in last year's contest. She has gone on well, retaining her fine quality of flesh and hair, smoothness of shoulders and fullness of crops, but shows a little plain on her rump, where her stable companion, Dora Stamford, is long and level, as she is throughout, and some spectators deemed her worthy of the premier place. Capt. Robson's red and white Myrtle 6th, by Royal Member, made a meritorious third. She has fine conformation, is well proportioned, has good quality, and is well up to the standard of the modern type. F. A. Gardner, Britannia, showed a capital roan heifer in Missie 23rd, of the fine family, made more famous by the record of Margengo in winning the male championship of the Royal Show of 1898. The Nicholsons, of Sylvan; Goodfellow Bros., of Macville; T. Russell & Son, and Jas. Oke showed strong, useful heifers in this section.

In a strong section of 18 heifer calves Capt. Robson scored with the light roan Lovely Lorne, Harry Smith winning 2nd and 3rd with Rosemary and Vanity 2nd, Nicholsons 4th, and Watts 5th, a rating which did not meet with unanimous approval by any means, many onlookers deeming the last and her stall mate worthy of being placed well up to the head of the class, while such entries as those of Goodfellow Bros., Russell & Son, Davidson, Gier, and Fried were strong claimants for a place in the prize list, but it is always a hard section to deal with, and no doubt the judges found difficulty in satisfying themselves in the rating of so many good things.

The Herds and Family Groups.—The open herd prize for bull and four females was contested by four entries, those of Capt. Robson, J. & W. B. Watt, T. Russell & Son, and R. & S. Nicholson. Capt. Robson's herd was composed of Moneyfuffel Ltd, Louan of Browndale 2nd, Mysie's Rose, of Rosina 2nd, and Myrtle 6th, three 1st prize winners in their sections, by ages, and the champion male and champion female of the breed, made an invincible combination, and by common consent the Captain was declared the twice-crowned king of Canadian Shorthorn showmen, an honor which rarely falls to the lot of one man, but an honor which, in this case, has been fairly won by merit, which the winner well deserves and which he modestly wears. Willie Watt put up a quartette of females of his own breeding which were an honor to him, and which speak volumes for his skill as a breeder and feeder, and if he had retained Judge, the bull he sold to Premier Greenway last winter, which was also bred by himself, he would have shown one of the strongest herds ever seen here. His show bull in this case, though a good one, was not nearly equal to his females, and he had to take 2nd place. T. Russell & Son showed a useful herd of good type, which, if they had been given more fitting, would have made a more interesting show, though they were highly creditable in the thrifty condition in which they were brought out, and were well worthy their place in the prize list. The herd prize

offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Association for best bull and four females under two years of age was won by J. & W. B. Watt, who showed a very superior collection, headed by Royal Standard, the 1st prize bull calf. The prize for the best four calves under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor, was won by Harry Smith, with a very even lot, sired by Abbotsford, showing much quality and good breeding.

HEREFORDS

were judged by G. de W. Green, Toronto, and Albin Rawlings, Forest. They were not out in large numbers, but the quality and the condition of the animals shown was quite up to a high standard. The herds represented were those of H. D. Smith, "Ingleside," Compton, Que., and Alfred Stone, and the F. W. Stone Estate, Guelph. Mr. Smith's cattle were brought out in splendid condition, as usual, showing freshness and bloom, without being overdone. The other herds were also in excellent condition, though not so highly finished, and made a very creditable display. Mr. Smith's Amos of Ingleside, as usual, was given the premier place in the section for bulls over three years. He is a big, useful bull, full of quality, and carries his great weight lightly on strong, straight legs, and is active and fresh looking. The Stone Estate came in for 2nd with Grandeur, and A. Stone 3rd, with Feudor. Ingleside had no entry in two-year-old bulls, and the Stone Estate won 1st and 2nd. In the section for bulls one year old, Mr. Smith's newly imported bull, Mark Hanna, by Eureka, dam Miss Lark, scored 1st over Alfred Stone's College Chief, the fine young bull bred at the O. A. C., which won 1st here as a calf last year, and which here had to take 2nd place. Mark Hanna is a typical Hereford of the modern type, being low-set, thick-fleshed, level, and full in all points, showing strong breed character and much quality of flesh and finish. He should do good service in the herd as successor to Amos, Sir Horace and the other excellent sires which have preceded him. The Stone Estate won 1st and 2nd with bull calves of good quality, Ingleside taking 3rd place. Ingleside pitted dam and daughter against each other in the section for cows over four years. It was a close contest and gave the judges considerable perplexity in arriving at a decision, but the 1st place was finally conceded to Spot 3rd, the mother, who has held her own famously as a show cow and a breeder, while Sylvan 3rd, her daughter, by Pinkham of Ingleside, is of the same smooth, even type, and full of good flesh.

In three-year-old cows, Jessie of Ingleside won 1st over imp. Duxmoor, of the same herd, who was given 2nd place. Both are good ones, showing strong breed character, and standing on short legs, having smoothly turned conformation and good handling quality. The Compton herd scored 1st and 2nd in two-year-old heifers, with the two imported heifers, Lady Rupert and Chatterbox, in the order named; the Stone Estate coming 3rd with Graceful 93rd. In yearling heifers, Ingleside scored 1st with Sylvan 7th, by Sir Horace, and 3rd with Rosa 2nd, the Stone Estate winning 2nd with Iona 3rd. The 1st prize for heifer calf went to the Guelph herd, and 2nd to Ingleside.

Mr. Smith got away with the 1st and 2nd prizes for herd of one bull and four females, the 1st prize herd being headed by Amos and the 2nd by Mark Hanna. Amos of Ingleside captured the championship for best bull of the breed, and Spot 3rd, of the same herd, the female championship. It is a way they have, thanks to individual merit, based on inheritance, and to the skillful care and preparation given them by Norton, the careful and capable herdsman.

POLLED ANGUS

were judged by James Smith, Brantford, and Wm. McCrae, Guelph. The exhibitors were James Bowman, Guelph; Walter Hall, Washington; Wm. Stewart & Son, Lucasville, and James Sharp, Rockside. The cattle were in fair condition, and many meritorious animals were shown, especially in the younger sections, but the men who are handling them will need to show more enterprise if they would keep up with the progression in these times of progression. The present is a critical juncture with Canadian beef cattle interests, especially if our export trade is to take the position that it should. The "doddies," as they have splendidly done in Britain and the States, should share in the advance and in the honor. In the section for bulls over three years, Bowman scored with Kyma's Heir, a typical bull of the breed, with correct outlines, well filled in all parts, and having excellent quality of flesh and handling. Hall had a strong competitor in Lucretius, the hero of many a well-fought field in past years, but beginning to show the effect of years and training for the ring. Stewart won 3rd with Oxford King. Hall had the section for yearling bulls to himself, and got 1st prize on Rapid's Prince. Bull calves made a good show, Bowman scoring 1st and 3rd and Hall 2nd. In cows over four years, Bowman won 1st on Kyma of Tweedhill, and Hall 2nd and 3rd. In three-year-old cows, Hall got into 1st place with Newton's Favorite, Stewart 2nd with Lady Bate of Metcalfe, and Bowman 3rd with his No. 1. Two-year old heifers were headed by Stewart & Son winning 1st, and Bowman 2nd and 3rd. In yearling heifers, Hall was 1st with Belle Favorite and 2nd with Forest Bate. Bowman winning 3rd with Kyma 6th. Hall won 1st with heifer calf, and Bowman 2nd and 3rd. The sweepstakes silver medal for best bull, any age, went to Bowman's Kyma's Heir, the herd prize to Bowman, and the sweepstakes for best female to Hall.

GALLOWAYS

were judged by James Smith and Wm. McCrae. The exhibitors were: D. McCrae, Guelph; John Sibbald, Annan; A. M. & R. Shaw, Brantford; and T. Loyd-Jones, Burford. The class was well filled with typical animals of the breed, as a rule, there being a few exceptions, one of which was the bull awarded 1st prize in section for bulls over four years, shown by Mr. Sibbald, which has neither Galloway breed character nor beef conformation. He has the head and hair of a Polled Angus, and the shoulder of a dairy bull, has the appearance of a slow feeder, and should not have had higher than 3rd prize, the lowest on the list. Mr. McCrae's Canadian Borderer is a typical Galloway bull, with the

right type of head, quality of skin and hair, long, level quarters and short legs; yet he was given 3rd place. Mr. Shaw's McCartney is a big, good bull, showing strong constitution and good feeding qualities, yet he was given 2nd place to a nondescript. In two-year-old bulls 1st place was given to McCrae's Alpha S., by Ottawa, a bull of very moderate merit, and 2nd to Sibbald's Scottie, scoring below mediocrity. The section for yearling bulls was headed by College Gambler, a worthy representative of the breed; bred at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and shown by T. Loyd-Jones & Son, Burford. He has a model Galloway head, a long, level and even form, a capital coat of hair, a good disposition, a thrifty appearance, and worthily won 1st prize in his class, and also the male championship of the breed. We welcome new blood and individual merit in this class, as well as the spirit of enterprise. There is room for both, and we are pleased with the promise. D. McCrae's Denmark was given 2nd prize, and is a useful young bull. There were four bull calves shown, two of which were well up to the standard of good representatives of the breed, but these were placed 2nd and 3rd, the 1st being given to a short-ribbed, weak-waisted, wee calf, lacking in the indications of constitution, a ruling in harmony with most of those given in the class; the 1st and 3rd awards going to Col. McCrae's entries, and 2nd to Shaw's Lookinvar. In the section for cows over four years, Sibbald's Countess of Glencairn 3rd worthily won 1st honors, followed by the same exhibitor's Margery for 2nd, and Shaw's Rheta McErin for 3rd. McCrae's Adela won 1st in three-year-old section, Sibbald's Lucille 2nd, and McCrae's College Bright Eyes 3rd. In heifers two years old, McCrae's Semaramis, a charming heifer, scored 1st; Shaw's Maud 2nd, and McCrae's Duchess Louise 3rd. McCrae's Adela of Erin, a beautiful heifer with a grand coat of hair and full character, won 1st, Loyd-Jones & Son's Blanche of the Oaks making a good 2nd, and Shaw's Irena 3rd. The judges were a tie on the question of the award of the sweepstakes for best female, and Mr. Robert Miller, who was chosen as umpire, gave the casting vote in favor of Col. McCrae's 1st prize two-year-old heifer Semaramis. The herd prizes were awarded in the following order: 1, McCrae; 2, Sibbald; 3, Shaw.

DEVONS

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., had this class to himself, there being no other exhibitor out this year. He showed some good specimens of the breed, but sadly needs the stimulus of competition to attract attention to a class of cattle which in England has many enthusiastic admirers and which might well fill a larger place in this country.

JERSEYS

were judged by Geo. V. Green, Hopkinsville, Ky., and Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. The class was the largest but one in the exhibition of cattle, there being 122 entries catalogued, and these owned by 16 exhibitors. In no class has so much improvement been made in the last five years. Last year the wealthy firm of Miller & Sib'ey, Franklin, Pa., invaded the leading shows of Canada with an invincible expedition of Jerseys and carried off the lion's share of the prizes, although the champion female was owned by a Canadian and the champion bull was bred in Canada, though shown by our visitors. In our report of last year's show we counselled Canadian breeders to profit by their experience and to prepare to meet "our friends the enemy" if they should presume to repeat the excursion, which they did with commendable courage and with a very much stronger contingent than they brought over last year, but they met a force that must have surprised them, a force which we understand Manager Norton acknowledged to be the strongest he has ever met on any show ground in his long and varied experience, and no one is better qualified to give an opinion as to the comparative merits of this class of stock.

Shortly after last year's show Mr. W. E. H. Massey, of Toronto, commissioned a first-class judge to proceed to the Island of Jersey, the home of the breed, to make selections of the best that could be bought, and a dozen ideal animals were imported which proved to be equal to the occasion, winning the much-coveted herd prize for the best bull and four females, which was the first award made at the opening of the competition and which augured well for the success of the following sections in which Canadian exhibitors bravely held their own, winning the championship prizes for best male and also for best female, though the American herd put up a strong show in nearly every section and won more first prizes than any other single exhibitor.

Among the other exhibitors who found a place in the prize list were Robert Davies, Toronto, who showed a capital herd of imported Island-bred animals and won a number of important prizes; B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, who had the honor of winning the championship for best bull any age; E. N. Fleming, Toronto, who won the female championship for the second time; J. H. Smith & Son, Highfield; R. B. Smith, Arkona; D. G. Hamner & Sons, Burford; I. M. McKay, Elmbank; S. Wicks & Son, Mt. Dennis; and others who showed single animals.

In the section for bulls over three years, five excellent entries competed, including Miller & Sib'ey's famous Ida's Champion Rieter, son of the great Ida's Rieter of St. Lambert, and grandson of Ida of St. Lambert, whose record is among the best of the breed. Ida's Champion Rieter made a fine record as a show bull in his first year, winning the male championship at Madison Square Garden, New York, and at several State fairs in the hands of his present owners, who sold him at one year old and bought him back a few months ago, he not having been shown in the interval. He has developed into a magnificent animal, showing ideal dairy conformation, strong constitution and rich quality, and most of the breeders around the ring had conceded him the first place without a struggle, but the judges who alone were responsible for the decision, for what reason we know not, consigned him to second place, giving premier honors to Mr. R. B. Smith's Belvoir's King, bred by Richard Gibson, a grandson of Belvoir's Pet, a 1st prize and sweepstakes cow at Toronto a few years ago. He is a strong, lusty bull, carrying a lot of flesh and having many good qualities, though not exceptionally strong in any of the

indications of excellence from a dairyman's standpoint, though he has many admirers who think he had not fared as well as he deserved in former contests. Mr. Robert Davies showed the imported bull, Distinction's Golden, by the famous Golden Lad, a bull of grand constitution and fine quality, and if that was what the judges were looking for, one could not but wonder that they did not tie to him, for if he has a fault it is the same as the 1st prize bull has, that he is somewhat heavy in his shoulders and carrying too much flesh; but who would not rather breed to him than to the other? Jack of Meadow View, a bull of fine dairy character and quality, shown by J. H. Smith & Son, was awarded 3rd prize without protest.

There were five bulls entered in the ring for two-year-olds, and a right good lot they were. The contest for 1st place lay between Massey's imported Lord of Dentonia and Hamner's Stoke Pogis. The imported bull is young for his class, but has exquisite style and quality, and is rich in his secretions, but he found a lusty rival in Hamner's bull, which has grand constitution, great depth of ribs, fine shoulders and large rudimentaries well placed. The imported bull was finally approved by the judges as worthy of 1st place; B. H. Bull's Peel's Bonanza, by Yankee's Pogis, winning 3rd, and R. Gibson's Pedro of Snelgrove 4th prize.

Ten yearling bulls were entered, and were an exceedingly good lot. The fight in this case lay between B. H. Bull & Son's imp. Monarch of Brampton, son of the imported cow; Manor Lass 2nd, sweepstakes female at Toronto last year and this, and Miller & Sib'ey's Kowin of St. Lambert, a bull of strong constitution, fine dairy conformation and rich quality, one that is rarely equalled and would stand high in first-class company anywhere, and by many had been booked for 1st place here, but the judges, after very careful and protracted examination and consultation, gave the place of honor to the imported bull, who is apparently many months younger, and has much to recommend him for the position, having ideal dairy conformation, a handsome head, fine neck, deep ribs, fine wethers, long, straight quarters, thin thighs, and good handling qualities, and such a mother before him! J. H. Smith & Son's Prince Highfield, which came into 3rd place, is very nearly equal to either of those placed above him in all that goes to make up a model dairy bull. He has lots of constitution, fine form and quality, and is rich in promise. Mr. McKay won the 4th award with Exile of Elmbank, a beautiful grandson of the famous Exile of St. Lambert, who has more tested daughters in the list than any other bull of the breed.

A ring of seventeen bull calves, most of them of a high order of merit, made it interesting to the judges. Miller & Sib'ey showed 2, Bull & Son 3, McKay 2, Massey 2, and Smith & Son 3. The 1st and 2nd prizes were finally awarded to Miller & Sib'ey's entries, the 1st going to Counsellor of Prospect, a calf of very fine pattern; the 2nd to Aaron Pogis, of a very different type, rich in the quality of his skin and hair, but with head and neck after the Brown Swiss pattern. Massey's Bern of Dentonia was given 3rd place, and McKay's Captain of Elmbank, by Kaiser Fritz, a calf of fine character and conformation, 4th. He might well have stood 2nd, while Bull & Son's entries might well have had a place in the prize list.

The Sweepstakes.—The call for the sweepstakes contest brought out the 1st prize bulls in each section, but the contest was evidently between Massey's imp two-year-old Lord of Dentonia and Bull & Son's Monarch of Brampton. They are of different types, though both imported from the Island, the two-year-old being stronger in the indications of constitution and richer in the color of his skin, while the younger bull has more correct dairy conformation and a finer neck, and the judges placed the badge of honor on the Brampton bull, a consummation which must be exceedingly gratifying to his owners, as well as to Master Everett Fleming, son of ex-Mayor Fleming, who raised and sold the bull, and who owns his excellent dam, herself the champion female here for two years in succession.

The greatest show of Jersey cows ever seen in Canada was generally remarked as the 15 entries filed into the ring. Five of these were recently imported from the Island and represented the best that money could buy. Some idea of their excellence may be gleaned from the fact that the 1st prize cow of last year, Miller & Sib'ey's Duhenna 2nd, was here in much better shape than she was a year ago and swinging an immense udder, but she got no place in the prize list, though four awards were made. These all fell to the imported cows, not because they were imported, but because of their ideal dairy conformation and breed character, combined with the indications of capacity for large production of butter. Mr. Massey's cows, Phenomenon and Brilliant of Dentonia, showed great capacity and richness, have wonderful milk veins and capacious udders, somewhat pendulous from long and heavy use, as they are advancing in years, and give evidence of having done royal service. Island Queen is a model cow in shape and character, and would have shown to better advantage a few days later, as she was nearly due to calve. The real contest was evidently between the two four-year-old imported cows, Manor Lass 2nd, owned by Mr. Fleming, and Robert Davies' Crocus. Both are beautiful, and show all the indications of usefulness. Manor Lass had only calved about ten days before the show and had to be fed sparingly to guard against milk fever, and was consequently in only moderate condition and not in as good form for showing as she would be a month later, but she has a sweet head and fine neck, fine dairy form throughout, and a large and shapely udder, well balanced fore and aft, though not as wide as we could wish. Crocus put up a grand show of udder—wide, and fuller forward and back and flatter and more even on its sole than the other, and she looks a stronger cow, judging by the greater depth of her fore ribs and thickness through the heart, while she has all the fineness and finish of conformation one could desire, together with a beautiful, dished face, well-sprung ribs, long, straight quarters and fine withers, and great capacity for work. Many good judges around the ring had named her for first place and stoutly contended for their opinions after the agony was over and Manor Lass was declared the winner by the official judges, who, no doubt, had carefully weighed the evidences and have reasons for the faith that is in them. Massey's

class were E. Hindkoper, Meadville, Pa., and Wm. Shering, Sebringville, Ont. Holstein-Friesian nomenclature is fearfully and wonderfully made; so is that of the judges.

GRADE CATTLE.

The display of grade cattle was one of the best we have ever seen at the Industrial. The exhibitors were: Jas. Leask, Greenbank; Jas. Oke, Alvinston; J. Fried & Sons, Roseville; and Goodfellow Bros., Macville. The entries were all grade Shorthorns, and most of them had all the excellence of form and quality that we look for in first-class thoroughbred cattle. Leask's three-year-old cow, which won 1st in her class and the sweepstakes, is a marvel of substance, smoothness and quality; and Fried's two-year-old heifer has wonderful depth and rotundity, with great heart girth and evenness of flesh. The men who show in this class are masters of the art of breeding and feeding for high-class meat production.

JAL CATTLE.

This is a class that ought to be encouraged by the offer of larger prizes. It is one of the greatest attractions of the show, and brings out a magnificent display; but the prizes are not varied or high enough to bring out the best possibilities in this line. The exhibitors were: Brown & Robson, Ayr; Jas. Oke, Alvinston; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Mat. Wilson, Fergus; Jas. Leask, Greenbank; J. R. Snyder, Woodbridge; Harry Smith, Hay; J. Fried & Sons, Roseville; T. Russell & Son, Exeter; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; John Sibbald, Anna; W. J. Radd, Eden Mills; and Walter Hall, Washington. Among the most interesting contests of the show was that of two-year-old steers, where out of ten entries of exceedingly good ones the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes were won by white steers, the owners being Mat. Wilson, Jas. Leask and Harry Smith, winning in the order named. In yearling steers the 1st prize was won by Walter Hall with a Polled, Angus that has grand quality and smoothness of form. James Bowman showed a cow of the same breed, which won 2nd prize, and is a grand, good one; the 2nd prize going to a Devon cow of wonderful substance and great smoothness. Leask's yearling steer and steer calf were remarkable for early maturity and smoothness of flesh and form. An exciting contest was that for the prizes offered for pairs of fat cattle of any age, neither of which is entered in other sections. There were ten pairs in competition, and the judges were long in coming to a decision as to how they were to be placed, but finally gave 1st place to a pair of white registered two-year-old steers bred by J. M. Gardhouse, fed and shown by J. R. Snyder, and sired by the imported Scotch-bred bull Guardsman, sire of the champion bull St. Valentine, also bred by Mr. Gardhouse, and winner of many 1st prizes and sweepstakes at State fairs. These are a wonderful pair of steers, having grand quality and much smoothness. One of them especially is good enough to bank on for the Xmas show, if smoothness and quality is wanted, for he has it to perfection. Leask's 2nd prize steers are also a great pair, well fed, and full of good flesh, as also are Russell's pair, and Mat. Wilson's roly-poly roars. All are creditable—the winners and those that did not win. We confess the highest respect for men who can feed cattle as these have been fed, and we doff our hat to them.

SHEEP.

All the classes of sheep were well filled, and the quality of the exhibits was quite up to the standard of other years, which is saying a good deal, for at no show in America is so large or so good a display of high-class sheep seen as at Toronto; yet the number on exhibition was, perhaps, not as great as we have seen in some years. This is accounted for by a healthy condition of trade, however, the exhibitors in most of the classes having had large demand for show sheep from their customers in the United States, who were preparing exhibition outfits for the fairs in that country. The best, however, were here, for our people know that is the only class that can win at Toronto. Being the first on the list, we review first the

COTSWOLDS.

which were represented by selections from the flocks of the estate of the late J. G. Snell, Snellgrove; John Park & Sons, Burgessville; C. T. Garbutt, Claremont; A. J. Watson, Castlederg; and Goodfellow Bros., Macville. The class was stronger than it has been for several years, and was well filled in every section with large, strong sheep, full of style and good quality. Park & Sons showed a magnificent entry in the section for aged rams, winning first honors. He is a very large sheep, weighing well up to 400 lbs., yet showing no signs of coarseness, standing well on strong legs and having a fine, even fleece and superior covering. Garbutt had a good second in a ram of grand constitution and good quality. In the section for shearing rams, Park & Sons got first place again with a grand sheep of their own breeding, large and evenly fleshed, with a fleece of great weight and fine fiber and nicely covered, winning over all the imported sheep, second place being given to an imported ram shown by the Snell estate, a lengthy, strong-boned, well-wooled sheep, shown at a disadvantage on account of the strict rules of the English shows as to shearing, which require that the wool be short, or they run the risk of being disqualified by the shearing committee. Garbutt had a useful sheep in the 3rd prize ram (imported), showing good breeding and finish, and Watson got 4th with another imported ram. The sensational feature of the class was the trio of imported ram lambs shown by the Snell estate, which won, hands down, all the prizes offered. Three of those were the 1st prize pen at the Royal Show at Birmingham, being bred and shown there by Russell Swanwick, of the Royal Agricultural College Farm, Cirencester, and were admitted to be, without exception, the best pen ever seen at the Royal. They are very large and long, are in fine condition, having broad, flat backs, strong bone, heavy fleeces of fine, even wool, and grand constitution. Two of these were sold to A. J. Watson, of Castlederg, for \$250, who intends to show them at the other leading shows in Canada, and also at St. Louis and Omaha.

Mr. Watson had the 1st prize aged ewes in a splendid pair of imported animals, of great size, fine quality, and good covering; Park & Sons winning 2nd and 3rd with grand ewes of their own breeding. The Snell estate scored first with a fine pair of imported shearing ewes, which were in the first prize pen at the Royal Show, bred by Mr. Garne; Garbutt having an excellent imported pair for second place, and Park & Sons a very meritorious pair for third. A pair of handsome and evenly matched imported ewe lambs, shown by the Snell estate, won first honors, Garbutt having the second prize winners in a capital pair, showing much quality. In the competition for the open flock prize, the Snell estate scored first and Garbutt second; Park & Sons won first for Canadian-bred flock, and the Cotswold Association prize for best four lambs bred by the exhibitor; Garbutt had the second prize flock in open competition, and also second prize Canadian-bred flock.

LEICESTERS.

This class keeps well up to the standard in size and quality, and is still in good demand, as evidenced by the many sales made at the fair and their wide distribution. The exhibitors were A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Whitlaw Bros., Guelph; and J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, each of whom showed strong representative flocks, well brought out. Smith scored first in aged rams with a grandly out, modeled sheep standing well on his legs, and handling evenly from end to end, with a capital



AGED EWE, MAPLE LODGE MINNIE, 1ST PRIZE FOR THE FOUR LAST YEARS AT INDUSTRIAL FAIR, TORONTO, AND WESTERN FAIR, LONDON. BRED THREE LAMBS EACH YEAR FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS. BRED AND OWNED BY A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO.

fleece; Gardhouse won second with a typical Border Leicester, with a broad back, a fine, even fleece, and showing good breed character. Smith's 3rd prize sheep, however, contested the ground stoutly, and is a strong, good handling sheep, with a capital fleece. In the section for shearing rams the rating was the same, Smith standing first with a sturdy, strong constitutioned sheep, with great heart girth and an even fleece. Gardhouse's second prize ram had good quality, and is lengthy, level, and well proportioned.

Whitlaw Bros. made a clean sweep with ram lambs, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes with typical Leicesters in fine condition, having grand backs and fine, even fleeces.

A. W. Smith showed a grand lot of aged ewes in the pink of show condition, the 1st prize pair being marvels of uniformity, of quality in flesh, fleece and finish, and clearly contradicting the prevailing opinion that show ewes cannot be successful breeders, one of them having produced nine lambs in the last three years, and been a winner in the showing every year, her mate having produced two lambs each year. No better evidence of constitutional vigor than this could be given. Whitlaw Bros. contested successfully for second place with strong, useful, well-bred ewes, and the Maple Lodge flock captured the 3rd prize.

The tug for pride of place in shearing ewes was between the entries of Smith and Gardhouse, the former winning by the grace of the judges, with what many considered his second best pair, being unevenly matched and not in line with the type of his flock generally, nor of those which had been winning. Gardhouse had a good even pair, showing good breed type, which came into second place, and Smith was given third place with a matchy pair, of fine quality and character, which might well have taken the lead. In the distribution of flock prizes, Mr. Smith was successful in winning first honors, both in the open flock and the Canadian-bred flock; Mr. Gardhouse winning second in the former, and Whitlaw Bros. second in the latter.

LINCOLNS.

were represented by the two old and reliable flocks of Gibson & Walker, Denfield, and Uncle Willie of Oliver, Avonbank, and the class was quite up to the high character it has usually maintained at the leading Canadian shows, being noticeable for strong constitution, heavy fleeces of fine, lustrous wool, strong, level backs, and a good quality of flesh. The prizes were pretty evenly distributed, Oliver winning 1st and 2nd with aged rams of great size and strength, combined with good wool; Gibson & Walker in turn winning 1st and 2nd with shearing rams showing typical breeding and character, being large and even in proportions, with elegant fleeces, and strong, straight legs. The same firm got into 1st place with an excellent imported ram lamb, Oliver winning 2nd and 4th. Gibson & Walker had 1st and 3rd in aged ewes, and Oliver 2nd. In shearing ewes Gibson & Walker had 1st on a pair of imported ewes, one of which is an exceptionally strong ewe in size and quality combined. The same firm also won 2nd in this section. In ewe lambs Oliver scored 1st and also 3rd, Gibson & Walker coming in for 2nd, and they also won the open flock prize, Oliver capturing the 1st Canadian flock prize and 2nd for open flock.

SHROPSHIRE.

were not out in as large numbers as usual, but the high character of the breed for quality and finish was well maintained. The principal exhibitors were John Campbell, Woodville, and D. G. Hammer & Sons, Mt. Vernon; a few useful young rams in field condition being brought out for sale by R. Gibson, Delaware; T. Lloyd-Jones & Son, Burford; and W. E. Wright, Glanworth. The Woodville flock was brought out, as usual, in the pink of condition—not overdone, but to the "Queen's taste," looking fresh, bright, and healthy, and being of uniform character, and was successful in winning 1st and 3rd prizes for aged rams, 1st and 2nd for shearing rams, 1st and 4th for ram lambs, 1st and 2nd for aged ewes, 1st for shearing ewes, 2nd for ewe lambs, 1st for open flock, 1st for breeder's flock, and the Shropshire Association's 1st prize in each flock, the breeder's flock being headed, the owner states, by the shearing ram which as a ram lamb last year was protested against on the ground that he was not Canadian-bred, but imported, a challenge being openly made by the exhibitor on this occasion to all comers to repeat the protest.

Hammer & Sons showed a strong, useful lot of sheep, all of their own breeding, except one imported ram lamb, showing good type and character, and in excellent condition, and succeeded in winning 2nd prize for aged ram, 2nd and 3rd on ram lambs, 3rd on shearing ram, 3rd on aged ewes, 2nd and 3rd on shearing ewes, 1st, 3rd and 4th on ewe lambs, 2nd for open flock, and 2nd for breeder's flock. Their aged rams, ram lambs, and ewe lambs are especially worthy of commendation, as are also their two prize shearing ewes, being all of high-class quality, and exceedingly creditable to the breeders.

SOUTH DOWNS.

were well represented by the standard flocks of John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; W. & G. Telfer, Paris; and Robt. Shaw & Son, Glanford Station. The Abingdon flock was brought out in the fine state of finish which the owner knows so well how to put on them, and was successful in winning a large share of the best prizes, among which was the 1st and 2nd for aged rams, 1st, 2nd and 3rd for shearing rams, 1st and 2nd for ram lambs, 1st and 3rd for aged ewes, 2nd for shearing ewes, 1st for ewe lambs, 1st for open flock, and 1st for breeder's flock. The 1st prize shearing ram is a strong, sturdy sheep from the flock of J. J. Coleman, and has masculine character in a high degree and excellent quality.

The Telfer exhibit was also in fine trim, and showed true breed character and the best of quality. They won 1st prize on shearing ewes with an exquisite pair, nicely matched and made after the most approved pattern, and their 3rd prize pair in the same section were also well up to the standard of first-class. The same firm won 2nd on aged ewes and 2nd on ewe lambs, 4th on ram lamb, and 2nd on a flock. A grand pair of wethers were also winners in the class for fat sheep. R. Shaw & Sons also made a very creditable show in this class, having about twenty head on exhibition, showing uniformity of type and fine quality, winning five prizes, including 2nd prize for a flock.

OXFORD-DOWNS.

were exhibited by R. J. Hine, Dutton; Smith Evans, Gourcock; and J. H. Jull, Mt. Vernon. The class was not as numerously represented as usual, but the quality was well up to the mark. Mr. Hine had a strong string, and succeeded in capturing 1st prize with his aged ram of his own breeding, beating imported sheep; 2nd for shearing ram, 1st for shearing ewes, 3rd for ewe lambs, and 2nd for flock. Included in his exhibit was the 1st prize pen of ewe lambs at the Royal Show, and also a pair of imported shearing ewes, which won 1st prize; these were bred by Mr. Hobbs, and are large and fine. Mr. Evans had the 2nd prize aged ram, 3rd prize shearing ram, 3rd prize ram lamb, 2nd and 3rd prize aged ewes, 2nd prize shearing ewes, 2nd prize ewe lambs, and 1st prize pen of Canadian-bred sheep.

DORSET HORNS

were out in goodly numbers and in fine condition, looking the picture of health and thrift. The class makes steady progress, improving from year to year, and growing in favor, especially for the production of early lambs, and the demand is said to be more than equal to the supply. Three strong flocks were represented, those of John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; and James Bowman, Guelph. The Uxbridge flock came out in even better bloom than last year, which is saying a good deal, and the efficient shepherd, Fred Silverside, deserves commendation for the fresh and uniform condition of the flock. Among the prizes won by this consignment were 1st on shearing ram, an imported sheep of great merit; 1st, 2nd and 3rd for ram lambs, an exceptionally strong lot in size, form, and quality; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on aged ewes, a very uniform lot, full of quality; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on shearing ewes, 2nd and 3rd on ewe lambs, 1st and 2nd on open flock, and 1st on breeder's flock. Mr. Harding's exhibit, though not so highly fitted, were in excellent condition, giving evidence of splendid health and true type and quality. He won 2nd prize on aged ram and 2nd and 3rd on shearing rams, the 2nd prize sheep being imported this year, and he is an extra good one, with strong, straight legs, well-sprung ribs, level back, strong neck, and fine, even fleece. The ewes shown by Mr. Harding were an even, good lot, have been breeding regularly, and show good breeding and quality. Mr. Bowman had the 1st prize aged ram, a strong, useful sheep, with a rather light and open fleece.

MERINOS

were shown by R. Shaw & Son, Brantford, and W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plain, between whom the prizes were distributed. Messrs. Shaw winning 1st and 3rd on aged ram, 3rd on shearing ram, 1st and 2nd on ram lambs, 1st and 3rd on aged ewes, 1st on shearing ewes, 1st and 3rd on ewe lambs, and 1st on flock. Messrs. Smith had 2nd prize on aged ram, 1st and 2nd on shearing rams, 3rd on ram lambs, 2nd on aged ewes, 2nd and 3rd on shearing ewes, 2nd on ewe lambs, and 2nd on flock.

Fat sheep were entered by Gibson & Walker, W. H. Beattie, John Campbell, W. & G. Telfer, and W. E. Wright.

SWINE

Taking one year with another, the show of pigs was above the average, and it would be hard to find a better lot of representatives of the different breeds than were on view in the swine sheds. The total number of entries were about 600, to which total Tamworths contributed more than one-third. We regret to learn that a dozen or so of prospective winners died in consequence of the intense heat experienced soon after their arrival on the grounds, their loss materially weakening some of the herds. The losses seemed to be general, and not confined to any particular breed. As usual at this exhibition, a good deal of business was done, several of the prominent prize-winners changing hands, besides a good number of stock entered for sale purposes. It will be well for the breeders to press on the management of the show the absolute necessity of at once removing the remaining old hog pens, which are a disgrace to a show with such a reputation as the Toronto Industrial has, and of replacing them with similar buildings to the ones which were built last year, which are a great credit to the show.

BERKSHIRES

The pens devoted to this breed were filled with a capital lot of pigs. The bacon-curer's magic wand has been waved over the breeders of this as well as of other breeds, and, in consequence, we see plenty of length and depth where some years ago we could only find quality combined with short, thick bodies. We noticed, too, that the pigs shown stood better on their feet, and, in short, there is universal improvement, to the great benefit of the breeders; and although our American cousins rather scoff at the present drift of the tide, yet it is only a question of time before they will have to follow suit. Geo. Green's fine aged boars, King Highclere and Crown Prince, came out 1st and 2nd in the aged class. The former was the 1st prize winner here last year. The Snell estate's Hiawatha, who has the honor of being a full brother to the great breeding boar, Baron Lee 4th, made a good 3rd. Geo. Green again headed the list in the section for yearling boars, with Lord Liverpool, followed by the Snell estate's Starlight, whose smoothness, length and depth captivated everybody, especially Mr. N. H. Gentry, who purchased him at a high figure for an Indiana stock farm. T. A. Cox had the 3rd prize pig, who has won his way at previous shows. The Brantford herd were very successful with boars under one year old, capturing both 1st and 2nd prizes with pigs of good style. Geo. Green came 3rd. For boars under six months, a smooth pig of nice quality, and a long-bodied companion, carried 1st and 2nd for Mr. Cox, Geo. Green again coming in 3rd. The Snell estate had a sure winner in the aged sow, Snell's Highclere 9th, who could not be denied the same honors as she captured at the last show here. She has great quality, although large, and carries herself well. She was purchased for an American breeder by Mr. Gentry. A good representative from the Brantford herd was 2nd in order, followed by one shown by W.

McAllister, a sow of suitable type. Yearling sows were a strong class. Model Lady, Geo. Green's entry, came out a clear 1st. She has a well-merited record at all the exhibitions last year, including the Fat Stock Show at Brantford. Snell's Charmer 2nd, whose sire is Baron Lee 4th, made a capital 2nd, with T. A. Cox's entry 3rd. The Snell estate headed the list of sows under the year with a very nice daughter of Victor 12th, followed by two from the Fairview herd, of typical conformation. This herd won both the red and blue ribbons for sows under six months, T. A. Cox standing 3rd. The herd prizes went to the Snell estate and Geo. Green; the prizes for boar and four of his get to Geo. Green and W. McAllister, and that for sow and four of her product to Geo. Green. The judging was done by W. Jones, Mt. Elgin, and James McArthur, Lobo.

YORKSHIRES

This breed was represented by J. E. Brethour, Burford; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville; R. G. Martin, Marysville; John Hord & Sons, Parkhill; R. E. Duck, Port Credit, and C. Nurse, Humber Bay, and was judged by G. B. Hood, Guelph, and J. M. Hurley, Belleville. Out of a lot of fine aged boars 1st was sent to R. G. Martin's entry, a pig of great depth and substance; 2nd to Featherstone's Hasket, and 3rd to Brethour's Oak Lodge Conqueror, the first named and the last being sons of Hasket. R. G. Martin's yearling boar easily won 1st, with Featherstone next in order, and Duck 3rd. The contest for boars under a year old was sharp and quick, and resulted in the Oak Lodge herd securing the three prizes offered. Featherstone had the best boar not over six months old, with two of Brethour's 2nd and 3rd. The Oak Lodge herd had a sure thing in aged and yearling sows, winning 1st and 2nd prizes in both sections with pigs of splendid type. R. G. Martin was 3rd for aged sows, with a pig showing good quality. In the very strong competition, Brethour stood at the head of the section for sows under the year, with

Mt. Elgin herd will be apparent when we mention that they won every red ribbon except one. Their pigs were very well brought out and are exceptionally good representatives of the breed as raised in Canada with an eye to the bacon trade. Messrs. Smith's prizewinnings included 1st for boars under six months and several 2nds and 3rds. They were a well-bred lot.

CHESTER WHITES

In this class, as well as in the previous one, the principal firm which exhibited had it all their own way, only a little more so in this case, as Messrs. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, had such a strong herd out that they secured everything in sight, except two third prizes, which went to T. F. Holland and W. E. Wright for boars under six months and under the year respectively. Butler's stock was in capital shape, and had plenty of quality and good length.

DUROC-JERSEYS

This year there were four exhibitors of this breed, which seems to be improving considerably every year, the exhibits approximating more closely to the type of pigs now so much in demand. With the exception of a couple of minor prizes, which were won by W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plain, the bulk of the honors was pretty equally divided between Wm. Butler & Son, Dereham Centre, and Tape Bros., Ridgetown. The former won red tickets for their yearling boar, which was first as a youngster last year; 1st for aged sows, 1st for sows under a year, and 1st for herd and for sow and four of her produce. Tape Bros. won 1st for aged boars, 1st for boars under twelve months, 1st for yearling sows and for sows under six months, and 1st for boar and four of his get. Park & Sons had the misfortune to lose a handsome boar entered for competition, which threw them out of the section under a year. Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin, and Jas. McArthur, Lobo, handed out the ribbons in this class.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLKS

There were three breeders who had entries in this mixed class. Of these, John Hord & Son showed Suffolks; T. A. McClure, Essex; and Joseph Featherstone both Suffolk and Essex. Suffolks were strongest all through. All the 1st prizes, including those for herd and boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce, went to the Streetsville herd.

POULTRY

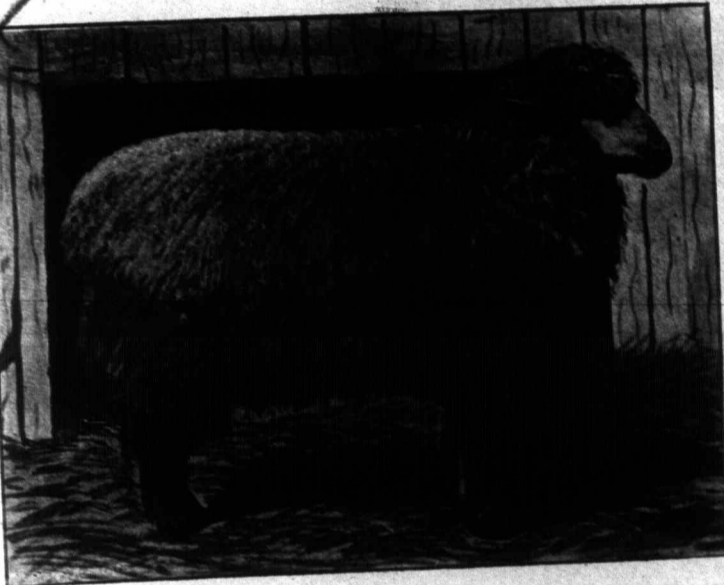
The exhibition of poultry at the Industrial quite exceeded itself of any former year, the entries having increased from 2,500 in '97 to 3,000 on this occasion. This wonderful increase made the accommodation very inadequate. In many instances breeding pens were scattered all over, and, therefore, difficult for the judges to make decisions. The greatest increase and improvement was found in Plymouth Rocks, especially the barred variety, but other sorts were numerous and of very high merit. The next strongest variety shown was Leghorns, all kinds of which were well represented. The buff in this breed are coming well to the front, the best of which were quite up to the Leghorn standard. The black sort were also very fine, considered by Mr. L. G. Jarvis, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to be a way ahead of any ever shown before. Wyandottes stood next in order in quality and entries. A grand display was made, especially of whites and buffs. Bantams, both light and dark, also Cochins, made strong and full competition. The display of Minorcas was hardly up to that of last year, but the winners were quite up to the best of other years. Games were away up, the winners being chiefly directly imported birds. The Hamburg sections were fully up, the silver variety being particularly fine. The same may be said of other fancy sorts. Turkeys were not up to former years, both Bronze and Whites falling behind in number of entries. Geese were away ahead of any former year, the Toulouse and Embden sorts being particularly strong. One pair of seven-months Toulouse were claimed by the judge to be the largest he had ever seen at that age. Ducks were good, especially Pekins and Rouens, but Aylesburys were very light, only a few pairs shown. The judges were: L. G. Jarvis, on P. Rocks, Leghorns, Poland, Dorkings, Minorcas, Turkeys, and water fowl; Sharp Butterfield, London, on Brahmas, Cochins, Games, and Bantams; and T. Smith, Woodstock, on Wyandottes, Spanish, Andalusians, Hamburgs, and La Fleche; all of whom remarked upon the splendid condition of the birds, even through the hot weather of the first week. A great lack at this exhibition is the want of an office or a room for the judges when not on duty. This year there was not even a chair or a table at their disposal. This, as well as a greater extension of space, should be provided before another show comes round.

Ontario Agricultural College Exhibit.—A noteworthy display of various breeds of fowls bred at the Guelph College was on exhibition during the Industrial show. It consisted of 140 birds, 150 of which were of this year's stock, and comprised specimens of Langhans, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, and Spanish fowls in all varieties, besides lots of Rouen and Pekin ducks. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. L. G. Jarvis, who reared them to their present high form. On the whole they were, to say the least, an exceedingly creditable lot, but the Langhans, Silver Wyandottes, and Plymouth Rocks were of very high merit, quite up to anything at the show. The Pekin ducks too were worthy of special mention, as a pen of them at six weeks old averaged 5 pounds 9 ounces each. They had been reared for experimental purposes on cooked corn meal and wheat middlings, with a liberal admixture of bran as a bowel corrective. Mr. Jarvis considers the best gains of bran as a bowel corrective. During the exhibition many of the College-bred birds were purchased by expert fanciers to add to their breeding and exhibition flocks. This is a high tribute to the poultry department of the College and its manager.

COMMENTS OF A JUDGE

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, one of the very foremost poultry judges in America, furnishes us the following comments on the poultry exhibit:

The poultry exhibit was the largest and best in the twenty years' existence of the Industrial, and I noticed chickens which had been sent from Brandon, Manitoba, a distance of 1,500 miles. The Light Brahmas were cut in good force, but the male birds in aged class were in bad feather, and only middling good birds when in their best plumage. Hens numbered about ten; 1st and 2nd hens, both fine specimens, balance of class medium. Dark Brahmas, not a heavy class, but just enough birds to take the prizes, and all really good specimens. The Cochins classes were well filled



IMPORTED OTSOWOLD LAMB, FROM THE J. G. SNELL ESTATE, WINNER OF 1ST PRIZE AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1896, AND SOLD TO MR. A. J. WATSON, CASTLEBERG, ONT.

Oak Lodge Buttercup 7th, a sow of great promise. Next to him came Martin's sow, a very level animal, followed by Featherstone's entry. In the section for sows under six months, Brethour won with a very perfect model, with Martin again 2nd and Duck 3rd. Brethour got the herd prize, with Martin 2nd. Brethour stood 1st for boar and four of his get, and 1st for sow and four of her produce. Featherstone's herd won 2nd in these two sections.

TAMWORTH'S

It was a great day for this prominent bacon breed. Eighteen exhibitors had made entries, and as the total entry was 200, it will be seen that the average for each exhibitor was not small. J. C. Nichol's big aged boar was awarded 1st, two capital ones shown by John Bell coming 2nd and 3rd. Norman M. Blain had a worthy representative in the yearling section, to whom the red ticket was sent. R. & J. A. Laurie's entry was good enough for 2nd place, while 3rd honors fell to A. Hallman's imported Royal winner, who had since his victory at Birmingham crossed the 12 months limit. T. F. Holland made a good start by winning with a boar under a year, beating Hallman's entry; with a boar under 3rd. J. B. Twiss, H. George & Son coming up 3rd. J. B. Twiss, Hallman, and Nichol stood in the order named for boars under six months. A fine lot of aged sows were out. Nichol, Twiss, and Hallman were the winning exhibitors here. A very smooth yearling sow of Hallman's, which showed good Tamworth type, headed her class, while Hord's and Wright's entries completed the list of winners. Sows under a year were very fair, as well as those under six months. Nichol was on top when the prizes for herd and boar and four of his get, and sow and four of her produce, were declared.

POLAND-CHINAS

W. & H. Jones, Mt. Elgin, were by far the biggest and strongest exhibitors of Poland-Chinas. They had as competitors W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plain, and Henry Park, Norwich, the latter of whom had only a few head present, all of them being imported. The sweeping victory won by the

especially so in Buffs, which had over 50 birds in competition. First cock very massive, and very long in feather; second cock not so long in feather, but even in color, better comb, but not so large in size; third cock, quite a good looking Cockerel, but moulted pretty fast, and will be a pretty good bird when moulted. First hen in full feather, all new feathers; second hen, about three-fourths through the moult, and when in full feather will run first hen pretty close; third hen about half moulted, and it will be quite a race between the three when all in equal feather. Cockerels, eleven in number, 1st and 2nd, two full-grown Cockerels, must have been hatched early in February, and just at their best; third Cockerel, quite a grand, promising bird, and will, if he lives, be among the winners at the winter shows. First pullet quite a gem, except being a little too deep in color; second pullet not so even in color, but very similar in other respects, only not quite so large; third pullet, much the most desirable color, but not so far developed as those winning 1st and 2nd. Partridge Cockerels, first hen and first cock, and second cockerel and first pullet, remarkably grand colored birds, with immense leg and foot feather. White Cockerels—Not a poor one in the class, probably the best lot ever got together at Toronto. Black Cockerels showed a great improvement over former years. Langhans in large quantities, and quality up to the top notch. Barred Rocks were the banner classes, nearly one hundred of them to distribute the prizes among, and some very large, good, useful birds got the awards. White Rocks, some really grand birds did the winning—plumage as white as snow, and much yellow legs and beaks than we often see. Buff Rocks made their best record this year, both for quantity and quality. Wyandottes—The whites were most numerous and showed better individual excellence than either gold or silver, still there was a few good ones amongst them. Minorcas and Leghorns filled heavy classes, and a great many imported birds got the red tick, which speaks well for the enterprise of our breeders who imported them. Polanders hardly as large classes as usual, still some of the specimens were better than we have seen before. Hamburgs—Not a poor one in the classes, and the winners were real gems of their kind. Ducklings were numerous, and included several imported birds, just new from England, where they can hatch earlier. The birds being so much further developed helps wonderfully to pull the red ticks. Games and game Bantams were out in full force, and as to show this side the Atlantic would you find such numbers in competition, and nearly one-quarter of them were imported birds, showing that interest is not abating.

Turkeys, ducks, and geese would make a large show of themselves, and they keep increasing in size. Some of the Fokins and Aylesburys when dressed might almost pass for the old-fashioned geese. And from what we heard, a great many of our best Breems turkeys find their way to England and the Continent, for breeding purposes. And I know of no place where a better and larger class of good birds meet—a hunting ground for purchasers; and though it was remarkably hot weather, few birds lost their grand qualities, and remained fit to go to other later shows. Just think of some of the ducks weighing 30 lbs. per pair, geese weighing 45 lbs. per pair, and turkeys 10 lbs. per pair, thus showing a greater or as great a percentage of meat as any other domestic animal.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

"Our Lady of the Sunshine" is rather a more appropriate title than "Our Lady of the Snows," as Kipling called our country, and here in the Fruit Department of the Horticultural Hall is the evidence all around you. Only in a country of abundant sunshine and temperate climate could such an exhibit be produced. What an advertisement of the capabilities and resources of the Canada of our day! What would the early pioneers say—those who cleared away the primeval forest, who, with strong hands and stout hearts, hewed rude homes for themselves in the then wilderness—could they come back and take a peep at the fruit exhibit? From Algoma in the north to Essex in the south, and from St. Lawrence Valley away to the east, what a variety is here represented! A country with a genial climate and fertile soil, inhabited by a people in whom the spirit of enterprise, of progress, of noble endeavor, is strongly developed. This is the simple explanation. There is something in a fine display of fruit that calls forth a tribute of admiration, and appeals to our best instincts. In evidence of this were the crowds who thronged the building early and late, and gazed upon the tempting display of the products of the orchard, the garden, and vineyard.

On entering from eastern side, "the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations," printed on a placard at each end of a long table, first arrests the attention. Here are arranged the exhibits from each station, all neatly labelled, with the name of the variety on each plate. First we notice the Wentworth Station—specialty, grapes; by Murray Pettit, of Windsor; probably one of the largest exhibits of grapes ever made in Canada—37 varieties. Mr. Pettit is an authority on grape culture, and is just the man to give information required in that line. Next the St. Lawrence Station, conducted by Harold Jones, Maitland, away down east in the St. Lawrence Valley; a fine display of apples and pears. We notice here a new variety, the Scarlet Pippin, a handsome red apple of fine quality; also samples of sprayed and unsprayed apples, showing the benefits of spraying. The Simcoe Station, conducted by G. O. Weston, of Chatham, comes next with 90 varieties, consisting of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, plums, pears, apples, and grapes. The small fruits, cherries, and some of the plums, are preserved in liquids, making an exhibit that seemed especially interesting to the ladies. In this exhibit are several new varieties of apples. The Hare Pippin, a large Russian apple of the Alexandra type; also one similar, called the Duchave; another the Okabina, and a very promising winter apple, the "Peerless," grown from seed of Duchave of Otterburg. The Georgian Bay Station, in charge of Mr. Mitchell, situated in the famous Beaver Valley, is here represented by an exhibit of 90 varieties, composed of apples, plums, and pears, and in these three fruits the Georgian Bay fruit section can not be surpassed. Mr. Huggard, of Whitby, in charge of the East Central Station, showed a fine collection of apples, pears, plums, and small fruits—over 100 varieties in all. Mr. Huggard's specialty is pears, of which he has a great many varieties, and is considered quite an authority on the growing of this desirable fruit. The Bay of Quinte Station, in charge of W. H. Dempsey, showed the largest collection of apples—130 varieties. Mr. Dempsey is a pomologist to the manner born, an enthusiast in his chosen vocation, and is one of a family that has done much towards making the fame of the Bay of Quinte as one of the best apple-growing districts in Ontario. The Burlington Station, in charge of Mr. Peart, showed a great display of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and grapes—over 100 varieties in all, showing the capabilities of this famous district. Mr. Peart's exhibit shows him to be a live, up-to-date horticulturist. Mr. M. Burrell, of the St. Catharines Station, had a tempting display of plums, peaches, grapes, pears, apples, and what was a surprise to many, a fine plate of figs. Mr. Burrell is very enthusiastic as to the future of Ontario as a fruit-producing country, and is evidently the right man in the right place. Mr. W. Hilborn, from Essex county, whose specialty is peaches, showed over 50 varieties of this luscious fruit. The Fitzgerald variety of good quality, is one of the favorite sorts in Essex, for there is money in it for the growers. That Mr. Hilborn has faith in his district is evidenced by the fact that he has 100 acres planted to peaches. The Burlington Horticultural Society had an exhibit of 212 varieties of fruit, be-

side nuts, melons, etc. The exhibit was a credit to the Society. How could it be otherwise, with such live men as Geo. Fisher as President and W. E. Peart as Secretary.

In the exhibits competing for prizes the competition was keen and the judges had no sinicure. Most of the prizes in apples went to the Bay of Quinte district, while for pears, peaches, plums, and grapes Burlington, Hamilton, and the Niagara Peninsula came out ahead.

This is a great year for pears, and the collections of 40 varieties were probably the finest ever shown here. The collection of apples were, all things considered, well up to the mark. Due allowance must always be made for the early date at which this fair is held, and, just here it might be well to point out that the southern parts of the Province have a decided advantage in being at least two weeks earlier than their northern competitors. Fall apples are not fully colored, and winter apples not nearly full-grown, with scarcely any color at all at this time in the northern sections, and the same may be said of other fruits as well. If this fair were held two weeks later it would give fruit-growers a better chance to show what the various sections of the Province could do in that line. The exhibit of grapes was a revelation to visitors from a distance, among whom were many Americans, who were very complimentary in their criticisms of the fine display of luscious bunches. An exhibit of over a dozen varieties of apples and one of pears from St. Joseph's Island, in Algoma, was an interesting one. Being so far north, they were very immature and small, but go to show that the hardy sorts of fruit trees conducted by Mr. Orr, of Fruitland, showing the effects of spraying when properly done. Rows of sprayed and unsprayed fruits of upwards of a hundred varieties of apples and pears were shown, and the contrast between the two was a striking object lesson on the value of spraying. Specimens of San Jose scale, oyster-shell bark louse, apple worm, codling moth, and other injurious insects, were shown, and Mr. Orr was kept busy from morning till night answering questions. Mr. Orr is thoroughgoing in everything he undertakes, and his opinions and advice may be relied upon sound, and his appointment for this important work was a wise one.

That the fruit industry of Ontario is fast coming to be one of the most important in the Province is plain. Its future possibilities are immense. And the great problem that now confronts our growers is one of markets—a problem that the enterprise of our people will surely solve.

APIARY EXHIBIT.

As at former exhibitions, there was a large and tastefully arranged exhibit of honey and apiary appliances. Beekeepers, as a rule, are good on detail, and in the arrange-

Special Exhibit of Bees.—Besides the display of bee products in the apiary building there was also an exhibition of handling bees given each day by Mr. R. F. Holtmann, inside a gauze tent, showing how to open the hives and manipulate the swarms without getting stung. In an adjoining tent Mr. Holtmann and other well-informed beekeepers gave talks and answered questions throughout each day, along the line of beekeeping, to large numbers of interested visitors. In this connection, the modern and the old straw hive were shown and explained, as well as exhibits of brood in all stages of development. Queen cells, worker and drone comb, different sorts of honey, collections of bees from various keepers, considered by them their best producers, and many other valuable features were shown. In regard to the best working sorts, it was found that about half-bred Italians are most in favor. For comb honey lighter colored bees are preferred to darker, which latter are liked better for extracted honey production.

A caselike box which caught our eye was found to be a modern swarm catcher. It is 26 inches long, as wide as a hive, has wooden top and bottom and screen wire sides. One end is about a foot deep and the other about 4 or 5 inches. The shallow end has an opening as wide as the entrance to hive and from 1 to 2 inches deep. When a swarm commences to emerge this opening is placed against the hive entrance so close that bees passing out of the hive cannot avoid entering the box or catcher. It is well to have a piece of cotton around the union of the hive and catcher to prevent bees escaping. The advantage of such a catcher is that any boy or girl can set it in place just as the swarm is preparing to leave and thus prevent its escape. If so desired the bees may be left in the catcher all day without any ill effects. If some of the bees are on the outside, and the queen is secured all right, they will cluster on the outside of the cage until the colony is transferred to the hive they are to occupy. Such a box will save a deal of worry and prevent a mixing up of different swarms coming off the same day. An extensive beekeeper should have a number of such catchers.

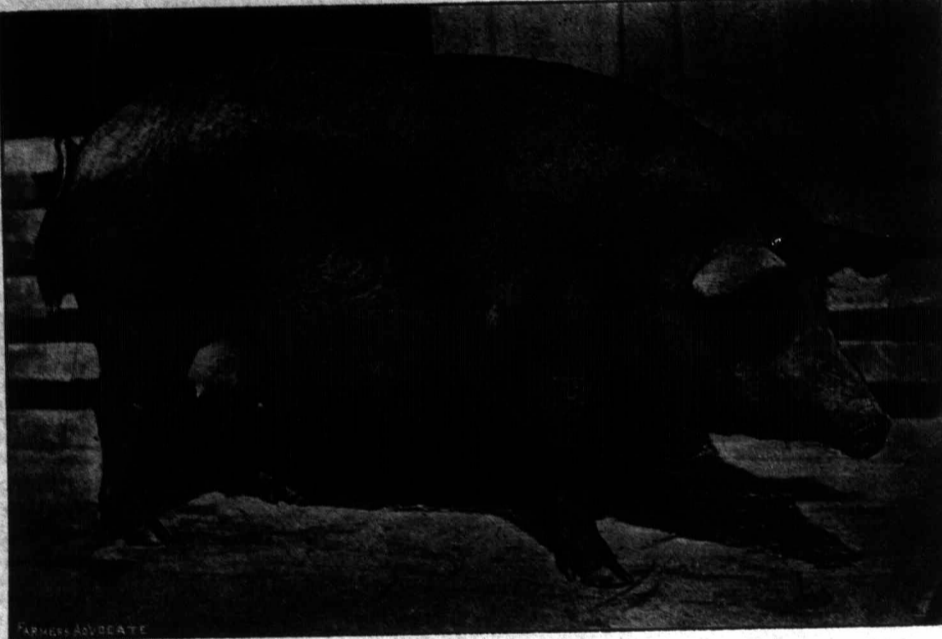
DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese.—There was a very large entry of nice-looking cheese when it was first brought to the exhibition, but the extremely hot weather of the first week, together with the lack of any possibility of keeping the room cool, made much of it a sorry spectacle before the cool weather of the second week set in. The dairy produce quarters occupy a large, moderately lighted apartment beneath the grand stand, which might be rendered suitable by increasing the space, insulating the walls and ceiling, making swing doors, and putting in a refrigerating plant, but until this or something similar is done or a new special building is constructed the great cheese and butter industry will not receive its due at the Toronto Industrial. Much of the cheese was in almost a week before being judged. Then the fat commenced to run, the cheese to crack and become open throughout, and much of it went badly off in flavor. It is claimed too by the judge, Mr. A. F. McLaren, M. P., that the quality this year was much behind the exhibits for several previous seasons, even though it had not deteriorated at the exhibition. Harshness, pinholes from gas, and bad flavors were very general. An improvement in the finish was evident, however, which served as a lesson to the general public who had to remain outside the screen. The score of some of the best lots ran as high as 94 points, but much of the cheese went no higher than 85 and some below 76 points. Texture and flavor were the weakest features. That the making of first-class cheese is no chance work was clearly demonstrated by the fact that one exhibitor, Mr. J. S. Isard, who has factories at Williscroft and Paisley, won no less than eight prizes, some of which were firsts.

Butter.—While the exhibit of butter could not be clearly seen by visitors, it was kept in good condition in the ice refrigerator, the glass sides of which were usually moist by reason of the coolness within and heat without. The exhibit was not a large one, but was claimed by Mr. Mark Sprague, Ameliasburg, who assisted the judges, Mr. A. D. McGillis, Montreal, on creamery, and Jas. Parks, Toronto, on dairy, to be of uniformly high quality. The creamery lots were especially fine, and it may appear strange that a number of the best prizes were won by a gathered-cream creamery, that of Mr. Aaron Wenger, of Ayton. There is certainly much credit due Mr. Wenger for such a victory, which was largely due to his personal thorough supervision over every branch of the work. The packages used throughout were neat and nicely filled, without ornamentation, and the pound packages were the modern oblong blocks wrapped in fiber paper.

The dairy butter was in almost every case of high quality and tastily shown—a marked improvement on former years. The crocks and tubs were nicely filled, with one or two exceptions, in which the vessels lacked about two inches of being full. The color and salt were very uniform, and scored well up to perfection—95 points in several instances.

Utensils and Machinery.—The exhibit of cheese and butter making equipment was full, varied and modern, and should prove a great benefit to the visiting dairymen. Richardson & Webster, of St. Mary's, had forward a full line of creamery and cheese factory apparatus, which received much attention from visitors. Their Reid's improved power and American hand separators are quite up to date. R. A. Lister & Co., Montreal, showed Alexandra and Melotte separators, pasteurizing apparatus and other supplies. The bowl of the Melotte machine takes apart, and has other features to recommend it. The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Montreal, displayed the famous De Laval separators and a full line of cheese and butter machinery, etc., and made a special feature of a tempering pan, also a wooden-jacketed



YEARLING TAMWORTH SOW, PROPERTY OF MR. A. C. HALLMAN, NEW DUNDEE, ONT., WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1908.

ment of their product nice effect was successfully gained. Not only were the entries of the different quantities called for in the prize list set out to best advantage, but pyramids and tiers of different sized bottles and glass cases were arranged in pleasing order and at the same time tempting to the palates of the thousands of visitors who thronged the sweet and suitable quarters. As a rule the exhibitors take opportunity to solicit orders for honey, and frequently bring and sell quantities during the two weeks. This is a privilege highly esteemed and is usually taken advantage of to develop a taste for honey as a food product by offering only the finest qualities, but in one or two cases exhibitors were noticed to be shortsighted enough to make the show an opportunity to get rid of inferior grades. This is a regrettable fact, as it tends to contract rather than expand honey consumption. It would be well for both honey producers and consumers if all honey were examined and approved by a committee of experts before being allowed to be offered for sale at such a place.

Each year prizes are offered for the best new inventions of apparatus for use in an apiary, and in this way many good ideas are freely given to the beekeeping public. The first prize this year was won by R. H. Smith, St. Thomas, for a new comb honey super. It has a cleated separator to allow each section more room, and a thumb screw on the side of the hive to tighten the sections. It also has tin section separators, which set into the grooves between rows of sections, covering the upper corners and keeping them clean. The second prize was won by the Gould, Shapley & Muir Co., of Brantford, for an improved hive cover. It has a wooden frame and galvanized top, and space for 2½ inches of dry wood ashes for packing. This will never leak, and is a nonconductor of heat or cold. Chas. Brown, of Drumquin, won third, with a wooden frame to stand on the honey tank, upon which the inverted honey pails are allowed to drip. The fourth award was won by J. W. Sparling, Bowmanville, for a comb honey super, which has a separator thick enough to nail pieces of iron on bottom to rest sections on. The above were all worthy improvements and will likely come into general use.

The honey yield was claimed to have been a fairly good one, and the numerous exhibits in the various sections were of excellent quality both in color and flavor. The judge was J. W. Heise, Bethesda.

cream can impervious to heat or cold. A new departure in separating apparatus shown is Weber's Hydro-Lactic cream separator, and consists of a small square tank with a V-shaped bottom. In the center of each end from top to bottom is a strip of glass, graduated. The new milk is placed in the tank along with an equal bulk of water, which is claimed will destroy the viscous or sticky property of the casein and sugar of the milk, and thus allow the entire fat to rise in from one to two hours. Nelson Buzzell & Co., Cowansville, Que., had a nice assortment of butter and cheese machinery. Their skim milk graduating can, power butter worker, milk vats, etc., all command attention. Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow, made a special exhibit of small-sized cream separators. Their Victoria and Princess machines have capacities for from 10 to 75 gallons of milk per hour, with four sizes between. The Vermont Machine Co. had not a very pretentious display, but their cream separators are likely to get a share of Canadian trade because of their excellence. There were a number of new designs of hand churns exhibited, but none that seemed better than the standard sorts.

The Guelph Dairy School had an interesting exhibit, in charge of R. W. Stratton, instructor in cheesemaking, and Mr. Rogers, the buttermaker. A number of cheeses were shown that had been made in different ways, such as different quantities of rennet from milk aerated and not aerated, etc. There were also shown cheeses made from milk of different richness, which showed that 300 pounds of 3.2 per cent. milk made 24½ pounds of cured cheese, and 300 pounds of 4 per cent. milk made 29 pounds of cured cheese, each scoring about the same—90 points. The effect of spraying cheese with a 4 per cent. solution of formalin to prevent mold showed that frequent sprayings were necessary to do any good, as cheese sprayed once only were as dark as those unsprayed. Composite samples of milk were shown, preserved one, two, three and four weeks, with corrosive sublimate 1 part to bichromate of potash 7 parts. The bottles of milk at the different ages were equally well preserved. One of the most striking exhibits in this stand was the collection of cheese of different forms, such as square, oval and round. The round and oval forms were Edams and Goudas, or sweet curd cheese. They are soft and rich. Occasion was taken by Mr. Stratton to give information regarding the dairy school which he represented.

THE DAIRY TEST.

About a dozen cows commenced the 48-hour test, but only six went through the entire trial. The exhibitors were given the preference of milking their cows twice or three times a day. Of those that completed the test only one, that of Ellis Bros., was milked twice daily. She was milked dry at six o'clock Sunday evening, and the test commenced at 6 a. m. on Monday. She was milked again at 6 p. m. Monday and 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the final milking. The other cows were milked dry at 9 o'clock p. m. Sunday, and the test commenced with the milking at 5.30 a. m. Monday, the second at 1 p. m., and the third at 9 p. m., and at the same hours on Tuesday. Each milk was watched by one man appointed at a meeting for that purpose. The milk was weighed and tested with the Babcock test and lactometer by Prof. Day, of the O. A. College, assisted by Mr. H. R. Ross, B. S. A., of Gilead. It will be noticed that the second, third, fourth and fifth cows gave nearly the same quantity of total solids. It is only fair to mention that Winnie Wier is a three-year-old, and Inka Rose had just calved nine days and had not arrived at her full capacity. The results of the trial are given in the following table:

RESULTS OF MILK TEST, FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

No.	Name of Cow.	Breed.	Owner.	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. fat.	Solids not fat.	Solids total.
1	Daisy Banks	Holstein	J. C. Bettle, Norwich	157.75	3.56	11.13	14.704
2	Princess Lydia 4th	"	Mills Bros., Bedford Park	111	3.88	9.96	13.84
3	Inka By Vista	"	J. G. Gilroy & Son, Glen Buel	107	3.63	9.92	13.55
4	Winnie Wier	"	A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing	107	3.18	9.42	12.60
5	Inka Rose	"	G. W. Clements, St. George	107	3.07	9.14	12.21
6	Nelly Grey	Ayrshire	N. Dymont, Claspington	87.75	3.07	7.70	10.78

The Truth About Canadian Bacon.

SIR.—We have received your favor of the 23rd. We do not ourselves deal in Irish or Danish bacon, but from our knowledge of the trade we know that Irish need not be taken into account in estimating the prospects for Canadian meats. The trade in Irish bacon is rapidly diminishing, and there seems more disposition to look to Canada and Denmark for supplies of hog products to supplement the home production. We are quite at a loss to suggest any improvement that can be made in Canadian bacon. It gives general satisfaction; and while there is a prejudice in some quarters against anything that is not marked Danish, Canadian meat is quickly forcing its way to the front on its own particular merits. So long as the Canadians continue to send well-fed, solid meat, such as they have been sending lately, and continue to pay particular attention to evenness of cutting and regular sizing (for weights that will sell in one district will not sell in another, and it is a great drawback to have different sized sides in the same box), there is no question but that Canadian meat will continue to give satisfaction in this country. They have made their meat popular and created a demand for it which will increase each year, and we think that the increase will be to the detriment of Danish bacon, which, however, continues to maintain the highest position here. It is an opinion founded upon close observation and knowledge of the trade here, and should serve to stimulate Canadian packers to make further bids for the best of the trade. We are,

Yours truly, HODGSON BROS.

Liverpool, Eng., August 20, 1896.

FARM.

(Maritime Notes.)

BAD FOR GRAIN, BUT GOOD FOR GRASS.

One of the best crops ever grown in the Maritime Provinces has been greatly damaged and in many cases almost entirely ruined by the excessive rainfall. It has been a wet season all through. The spring was wet and seeding was greatly delayed, but when once in the ground the grain came on with a rush. Grass got a splendid start, and as there was no hot, dry spell in the middle of summer to give it a check, it made a magnificent growth. Everything looked well and everybody was congratulating everybody else upon the splendid harvest which was to be reaped. About the beginning of haying, however, things began to look rather serious; there was no decrease in the frequency of the rainfalls, they rather increased, and old St. Swithin got in his work again, for on his day (July 15th) it rained. But not content with his regular allowance of forty days, he has kept it up pretty much ever since. A great deal of the hay has been damaged, some entirely spoiled, and in some instances nearly the whole crop has been lost. There was a greatly increased acreage of wheat in the Maritime Provinces this year, and also, in the great rise in the price of flour, and also, in the case of New Brunswick, by the action of the Government, which has been endeavoring to encourage the more extensive growing of wheat. It has been an unlucky year for those who made their first attempt, and I am afraid will discourage many from trying again. Rust has greatly injured the crop. In this district I have heard of no entire loss, but from the western counties and from New Brunswick I have heard of much of it being cut for feed and more being plowed under as being unfit for any other use. Oats are also affected by rust, and the blight has got the potatoes—the tops are dead and the tubers are rotting. The pastures have been excellent and stock has done remarkably well. The yield of milk has been very large, but in this county at least it is hard to decide what to do with it. If butter is made of it at home it has to be traded off at the stores at fifteen cents a pound and payment taken in goods. The cheese factories here buy the milk and are now paying such a low price (60 cents per 100 pounds) that unless near to the factory, or no other use can be made of the milk, it will not pay to send it. The condensed milk factory which last year started with such a flourish and promised so well, after making one or two cuts in the price of milk, is now shut up. For two cuts in the price of milk, is now shut up. For what reason is not exactly known, but I think principally from bad management. A few years ago it looked as though dairy farming would become almost general. Prof. Robertson and other lecturers talked cheese and corn and unlimited markets—there was to be no such thing as over-production. Cheese factories sprang up and cows increased in numbers, but corn would not grow satisfactorily and very soon the price of milk began to fall, till at last farmers would no longer send it, and as they can not get cash for butter, they are going back to the old ways—a little butter, a few scrub steers, a few lambs, and a pig or two.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' MEETINGS IN N. B.

The New Brunswick Government, encouraged by the appreciation evinced by the farmers of the Institute meetings held last winter, organized a series of summer meetings for August and September, addressed by Hon. C. H. LaBillois, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. W. Grignon, a prominent agriculturist of the Province of Quebec; L. Cyriaque Daigle, Dairy Supt. The speakers at another series of meetings for September 5th to 10th were Commissioner of Agriculture Mr. J. G. Starr, of King's County, N. S., and Mr. W. S.

Tompkins, of York Co., N. B. The Kent County meetings, for example, were attended by over 3,000 people. This is certainly moving in the right direction. Nothing but good can come of these meetings. They create enthusiasm, start discussion, and impart information upon those subjects which are of the greatest importance at the time. They also bring the farmers together, and if continued will unite them as they have never been before.

THE WONDERFUL HEN.

I wish you could publish in full an address I have just read by Mr. H. D. Collingwood to the New York Farmers' Club, entitled "The American Hen." It is certainly one of the most wonderful things I have read for a long time, and considering the small importance that is usually attached to the hen upon the farm, it is hard to realize that what he says is true. He is speaking of the United States and says: There is in the country to-day 375,000,000 hens and 40,000,000 other fowls, such as ducks, geese and turkeys. During 1897 the hens laid 14,400,000,000 eggs. The export price averaged 15 cents per dozen, which made the value of the egg crop \$165,000,000. Poultry sold as meat brought \$125,000,000, making total earnings of \$290,000,000. In comparison with the earnings of the hen, the total value of wheat crop is \$257,933,938; of cotton, \$230,164,640; of all minerals, \$218,168,788; of milk cows, \$263,955,545; of hogs, \$186,829,745; and a lot of other items of lesser value. After showing what these earnings could do in the way of defraying national expenditure, he goes on to tell what these eggs contain of items of common use. Among these are: Water, 650,000 tons (or enough to irrigate 2,000 acres of corn); lime, 110,000 tons; sugar, 50,000,000 pounds.

This is certainly a wonderful showing for the despised hen—the animal sworn at by nearly every farmer, for whom any old shed is good enough for it to roost in, and to whom a few handfuls of grain is grudgingly dolled out. If such a showing can be made by hens as they are generally kept, what would be the result if all were under skillful management? If a correct account were kept with the hens I think many of us would receive a pleasant surprise. They are generally a nuisance upon the farm because they are not provided with proper houses and yards. If they were given the same care that is bestowed on other animals they would soon prove themselves the most profitable stock upon the place. There is no waiting for six months or a year before any returns are received. A good hen, well kept, pays as she goes.

Antigonish Co., N. S. AGRICOLA.

Death of Mr. Henry Anderson.

Mr. Henry Anderson, one of the oldest and best known agriculturists of Western Ontario, departed this life at his home in Westminster Township on August 20th, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was a son of Thomas Anderson, a prominent Wiltshire (Eng.) farmer, who emigrated to Canada in 1833 and settled in Westminster, the son (Henry) being but 16 years old at the time. The latter served as a volunteer in quelling the uprising of 1837, and in 1850 he married Miss Annie McGregor, daughter of Mr. John McGregor, a Highland Scotchman, rearing a family of ten children. Mr. Anderson upon his marriage settled on the 200-acre farm where he resided till death. He was a progressive farmer, and his attainments and natural abilities brought him to the front in municipal and other public affairs, especially those having to do with the well-being and advancement of the farmer. From 1850 to 1867 he was a county auditor, and deputy reeve till 1871, shortly after assuming the duties of township clerk, which he retained till his decease. He was also president of the township agricultural society and secretary of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, acting as the first superintendent of the Western Fair from 1893 to 1871, and at a later date as superintendent of the Provincial Fair for the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association. On his retirement he was presented with a silver medal, constituting him a life member, and a gold watch. He was president of the Dominion Farmers' Council, one of the founders of the Westminster Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a Liberal in politics, and a member of the Church of England. His sagacious, upright and useful life will long preserve his name in grateful remembrance.

Death of Mr. David Maxwell.

For over forty years the name of "Maxwell" has been one of the household words with the Canadian farmer, being intimately associated with the marvellous advancement made in agricultural machinery, one of the indications of the material progress of the country. The news of the death of Mr. David Maxwell, Sen., on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at St. Mary's, Ont., the founder of the business, will therefore occasion widespread regret. Mr. Maxwell had reached the age of 67 years, and was a native of Scotland, whence he came to Canada in early years, beginning the implement business at Paris, Ont., in 1857—41 years ago. In 1888 the works were removed to St. Mary's, and established in much larger, more commodious and modern premises. Owing to increasing years and declining health, deceased has not been actively associated with the business for some two years past, and the firm will be continued under the old name, the partners being the three sons, James, John, and David, Jr., who will sustain the prestige

of an honored name, which was always a synonym for integrity and merit. The late Mr. Maxwell was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a Liberal in politics, but took no active part in political or municipal affairs, devoting his energies to his chosen avocation and to the cultivation of the attributes of the quieter walks of life. His remains were interred at Paris on the Monday following his death.

DAIRY.

Ripening Milk and the Use of a "Starter" in Cheesemaking.

BY J. A. RUDDICK, SUPT. KINGSTON DAIRY SCHOOL.

The majority of Canadian cheesemakers follow the practice of "setting" the milk at a uniform degree of "ripeness." If the milk is too sweet when it is received, it is allowed to stand, after being heated to the setting temperature, until the desired stage of ripeness is reached. The exact point is determined by means of various forms of rennet tests, which are too well known to need description here. It is undoubtedly a fact that this practice has helped very materially to secure uniformity in our cheese, but there is one thing which has grown out of it that cannot be too strongly condemned. I refer to the habit of overripening the milk, which a great many makers have fallen into. They have been led to do this, believing that the longer they allowed the milk to stand before adding the rennet, the shorter would be the whole time occupied in making the cheese, counting from the time the milk was received. This is a mistake, however, as I have previously pointed out in these columns, and has been demonstrated time after time at the Dairy School, as all students will remember. There is no time gained by overripening the milk. It should be "set," if possible, so that whey will be removed in about three hours from the time the rennet is added.

THE "STARTER" IN CHEESEMAKING.

There are some who think it is a mistake to advocate the use of the "starter" in cheesemaking, because its use is attended with some danger, especially in the hands of incompetent or careless makers. I cannot accept this view, for I believe that with ordinary care and a proper understanding of the principles underlying the practice, the starter may be used at times with very beneficial results, and it is only by taking advantage of everything which has a tendency to improve, that we may hope to make any progress. The starter was first used with the object of hastening the ripening process, but of late years it has been found to be helpful in overcoming many of the taints and other "diseases" which are so troublesome in cheesemaking. Years ago cheesemakers recognized this principle, when they found that the development of acidity was a great aid in getting rid of "pinholes" in the curd. We have many things to learn about the exact nature of the changes which take place during the process of cheesemaking, but it seems pretty sure that there must be a certain development of lactic acid, or failure will be the result. Prof. Lloyd, in England, has given us some valuable information on this point. It will help us to understand the matter if we remember that these different fermentations are opposed to one another, and if one gets the advantage it has the power of keeping the others in check. Fortunately, the lactic acid fermentation usually has the upper hand, but sometimes, through carelessness or accident, the filth organisms get into the milk in such numbers that they keep the lactic acid in check to some extent, and produce various bad taints or other "diseases" in the milk or cheese. An example of the latter kind is given in the organism found by Dr. Connell in the red discoloration of white cheese, which he investigated and named *Bacillus Rudeusis* (fully explained in a bulletin on "Discoloration of Cheese," issued by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa). In England and Scotland they have been troubled with colored cheese turning lighter colored in spots, and the cause has been traced to bacterial origin. In experimenting with *Bacillus Rudeusis*, the writer found that there was almost no trace of the red color in cheese when a strong acid starter was used, while some of the same milk without a starter gave a cheese quite full of the red spots. In both cases the milk was inoculated with the germs which produce the red color. Mr. Drummond has found similar results with the discoloration mentioned as occurring in England and Scotland.

I may say in passing that it seems to me that the mottled cheese which some of our makers have been troubled with must be of the same nature as that met with in the Old Country. Last winter Prof. Dean gave Dr. Connell a piece of a cheese which he had made at the Experimental Dairy at Guelph, wherein a starter was used that had been prepared from a sample of mottled cheese sent in from one of the factories. Dr. Connell separated out a certain germ from this cheese, with which we inoculated some milk as it was made into cheese, with the result that mottled appearance came on, accompanied by the characteristic flavor when the cheese began to cure a little. The maker who sent the original sample to Prof. Dean afterwards saw these cheese which we made at the Dairy School, and pronounced them to be exactly the same in regards to mottles and flavor as those which gave him trouble at his factory. This proves the trouble to have been of bacterial origin.

The various taints of milk which are due to bacteria (not those due to feed) may be overcome in many cases by the judicious use of a good starter. This brings us to the question, What is a good starter? Theoretically a good starter is some milk as free as possible from all objectionable odors or taints, containing the largest possible number of actively growing lactic acid organisms. I believe a very common idea is that what is required is some very sour milk, and the more sour the better, providing the flavor is good. I would point out that milk may be too sour to make a good starter, for it is a fact that after the sourness has reached a certain point the lactic acid germs are killed by the very acid which they have produced, and then the putrefactive germs begin to work. Acid does not produce acid; it takes the living germs to do that, so that milk may be very sour, but almost useless for a starter; indeed, it is very apt to be positively injurious if too old, and I think a good many have had difficulty with the starter in this way. In the preparation of a starter at a cheese factory, I believe the most practical plan is to select every day some of the best milk which comes to the factory, and put it in a thoroughly cleaned vessel where it can be protected from outside influence. Keep the temperature as low as possible, and yet have it sour enough by the time it is required for use. It will be better if it does not become quite thick. A starter will be most effective if warmed to about 80 to 85 degrees for an hour before using. If kept at a low temperature over night the germs become dormant, and it is only after they are warmed up for about an hour that they regain their vigor. Cheesemakers know that when they receive milk very cold in the fall that it does not change much for a while after it is first warmed. The reasons are the same in both cases. A starter should never be used if good results can be obtained without it. I do not think that first-class milk can be improved by the use of any starter, but where the milk is wrong the starter is useful to restore the proper fermentation. If difficulty is experienced in securing a good starter, get a package of Lactic Ferment from some dealer in dairy supplies, and follow the directions accompanying it implicitly.

Cheese and Butter Conventions.

The next annual convention of the Western Ontario Cheese and Butter Association will be held at Guelph on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 17, 18 and 19, 1909. The following gentlemen are invited to deliver addresses: W. H. Jordan, Geneva, N. Y., (1) Commercial foods; (2) The present status of feeding standards. Geo. L. McKay, Iowa; Prof. Dean, Guelph, (1) How to improve the sanitary condition of cheese factories and creameries; (2) Sub-earth duct for curing rooms, method of construction, cost and advantages in curing cheese. J. A. Ruddick, Kingston, Some further notes on the curing of cheese. A. W. Campbell, Toronto, The economic value of good roads. Dr. W. T. Connell, Kingston, (1) Tuberculosis and its import; (2) Further studies and observations of cheese through bacterial infections. F. C. Harrison, Guelph, Bacteria. Arch. Smith, Beachville, Buttermaking. Prof. Robertson, Ottawa; Arch. Lewis, United States, Feeding of swine in connection with the dairy.

The Butter and Cheese Association of Eastern Ontario will hold its annual convention at Kingston on January 10, 11 and 12. Among the speakers invited will be ex-Governor Hord, of Wisconsin; Prof. Robertson, Ottawa; Dr. Connell and Mr. J. Ruddick, Kingston; Prof. Dean, Guelph; and the Minister of Agriculture.

Hints to Buttermakers.

A writer in the *New York Produce Review* makes the following suggestions to creamerymen who are operating on the gathered cream system:

"I make bold to suggest two things: First, those makers of gathered-cream butter, who are not already doing so, will do well to put a chunk of ice about the size of a man's head on top of the float in each gathering can before the haulers start off in the morning, and continue to do so as long as this extremely hot weather lasts. The ice will then be on top of the cream and below the can cover, and you will be surprised to find how long a chunk of ice thus treated lasts. You will also find that your cream will come to the creamery in much better condition than it does without the ice. Don't put the ice under the float, for then it will melt too quickly from continuous contact with the cream and may otherwise injure the cream by being jolted over the road with the ice in it. I find that those gathered-cream buttermakers whose goods sell at western high prices right through the year, July and August as well as May and June, always send out ice with the haulers this way.

"Second: Those buttermakers who have elevated water tanks in their creameries, and use open butter-workers, can render their labor in creamery much more comfortable and their butter much more salable by the use of one of those brass instruments known as an electric fan. Said fan can be obtained at a nominal cost to the creamery, and by running a half-inch pipe from your water tank above to the turbine wheel of this fan you can by means of a globe valve turn on a very small stream of water (a small stream is sufficient if pressure is enough) and operate the fan over your worker anywhere in the working room you may desire. All the fans I have seen in operation in

creameries are operated by belts, and of course cannot be run without running the engine, and running the engine consumes coal. In this case you can pump the water into the tank while you are skimming and run your fan after your machinery is stopped without extra expense to the creamery. I saw such a fan in operation yesterday by water pressure and the stream of water required was very small."

Canada Loses Mr. J. A. Ruddick.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Supt. Kingston Dairy School, who declined the first offer of the New Zealand Government to be their Dairy Commissioner at a much larger salary than he has received in Canada, has got another bid of \$500 per year more than the first and his expenses there. This tempting proposal he has accepted, and will leave in about three weeks. We regret his departure. He is thoroughly practical, and one of the very foremost of Canadian dairy authorities.

POULTRY.

Practical Autumn Hints in Poultry-keeping.

PROGRESS AND NON-PROGRESS—CULLING OUT AND PREPARING FOR WINTER—FATTENING OLD AND YOUNG BIRDS—PREPARING BIRDS FOR MARKET—PACKING AWAY EGGS—A LIQUID FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

BY A. G. GILBERT, POULTRY MANAGER, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

Said a farmer to me not long since: "I see that there is a lot to learn about this poultry business before we can make it pay."

"Is there any department of farm work that you can make remunerative without thoroughly understanding the details of management?" I asked.

"No," said he, "I guess you have to know what you are at."

There is no dodging this fact. The up-to-date farmer must be expert in the lines of work he handles or he will not be to the fore. Live agricultural journals, agricultural colleges and experimental work are all valuable means to a profitable end. Coming back, then, to the trite remark of my farmer friend, you have certainly got to know "what you are at" if poultry is to be a successful branch of your farm work. In last issue we discussed the characteristics of certain of the standard breeds and their varieties. In this issue we take two farmers:

No. 1 makes his poultry pay. He keeps track of receipts and expenditure. His fowls are thoroughbred, of the proper age, well housed, and they laid well during last winter. As a result he had early sitters and his chickens were early hatched. At this date his cockerels are fit, or very nearly so, for market, and his pullets will make early layers. His hens are well into, if not well over, their moult and will begin winter laying in November when the price of eggs is going up.

No. 2 has a mixed lot of birds. He has kept no account of their operations and cannot say whether they pay or not. His hens had a cold habitation last winter and did not lay, but began to do so in the spring when everybody's hens were laying and eggs were at low figures. In consequence, he had late sitters and his chickens are late. Being nondescripts, his cockerels will not make the weight of thoroughbreds and his pullets will likely be caught by winter weather before they are matured. His old hens will drag through the winter moult; his younger birds will moult late, and few of his flock will lay at the period of high prices. Ask him about his henhouse, he points to the corner of a shed or barn.

CULLING OUT AND PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Quite a contrast in the mode of operations of the two parties above, is there not? But what is No. 2 to do to improve his condition? His plan is to at once cull out his flock. Select his largest and best shaped hens of two years and under. If any are known to be poor layers get rid of them. Fatten up the old hens before they begin to moult and eat or market them. Sell them for such and nothing else. Feed the younger stock [as outlined in "Early Moulting" in your issue of 15th Aug.] so as to have them winter layers. House them fairly well and sell the winter eggs at the highest price to be obtained in the best market. I have not presumed that either of the above parties use incubators, as some progressive farmers do in order to have early chickens of the same age.

FATTENING OF OLD AND YOUNG BIRDS FOR MARKET.

I think I hear some one exclaim on reading the above: "Just fancy! He advises the fattening of the old birds to sell on the market. How dreadful!" Not so bad as you think. Take a properly fattened three-year-old Plymouth Rock hen and let it slowly simmer in boiling water for an hour for every year of its age. Then stuff it; let it brown for half an hour, and when dished up it makes a good dinner. After being boiled tender it may be preferred in the shape of pie. "Tried it yourself?" Yes, dozens of times, and so have many others who are up in poultry breeding. A friend came to me some years ago when I kept Plymouth Rocks on my own account and said in a confidential manner, "What do you do with your old Rock hens?" "Eat them," I replied. "Oh," said he, "I did not think you were so well up. When I want to enjoy the fully developed poultry flavor I have

an old thoroughbred hen, properly cooked, for dinner. Veal, you know, is immature meat; young chicken in undeveloped poultry." I do not endorse his whole statement. I give it to you as he made it. Perhaps I will be now met with the statement that the great majority of our farmers have not thoroughbred hens to market. Well, the moral is obvious: Keep thoroughbred poultry.

HOW TO FATTEN YOUNG AND OLD STOCK.

To fatten up give a morning mash of table and kitchen waste and ground grains. Feed corn is plentiful use it in judicious quantity. Meat, broken up beef heads or bones, etc., are prime factors in getting the flesh on growing cockerels. The rapidly-maturing pullets should also be generously fed, and will repay any extra care by early laying. No food for old or young stock at this season of the year has been found superior to cut green bone.

FITTING BIRDS FOR MARKET.

If the birds are intended for shipment they should be fasted for twenty-four hours previous to killing so as to ensure an empty crop and intestines. Kill by cutting the roof of the mouth at the base of the brain lengthways and across so as to cause instant death. Begin to pluck while the body is warm and be careful not to tear or injure the skin in any way. Pluck the tail and wing feathers, then the smaller feathers of breast and body. Remove the pinfeathers carefully. If the bird is to be drawn do so carefully through an incision in the right side. In drawing be careful not to rupture the gall. Have the fowl or chicken present an inviting appearance and it will sell better on home or foreign market.

PACKING AWAY EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

When new-laid eggs are in supply all the year round there will be no necessity to pack away eggs. In putting away eggs care should be taken that every one is strictly fresh. Non-fertilized eggs are to be preferred when they are stored away in a cool, dry, sweet-smelling cellar. Strictly new-laid eggs wrapped in paper and put away in such a cellar have kept perfectly during the winter months. They must not be allowed to freeze. A pickle may be made without much trouble according to the following recipe: 24 gallons of water, 12 pounds unslacked lime, 4 pounds salt. Stir frequently every day and let stand until clear. Draw off the clear liquid, leaving sediment in the bottom. Take for the above amount of liquid five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpetre and borax, and one ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and add to the mixture about 20 gallons of the pure lime water. The whole will nearly fill a cider barrel. Put the eggs in carefully so as to avoid cracking any. The liquid is enough for 150 dozen eggs. Put in eggs as you get them and be sure they are fresh. Do not use the liquid twice. The above is not original, but it is good. Use smaller proportions for smaller quantities.

An Egg Record.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

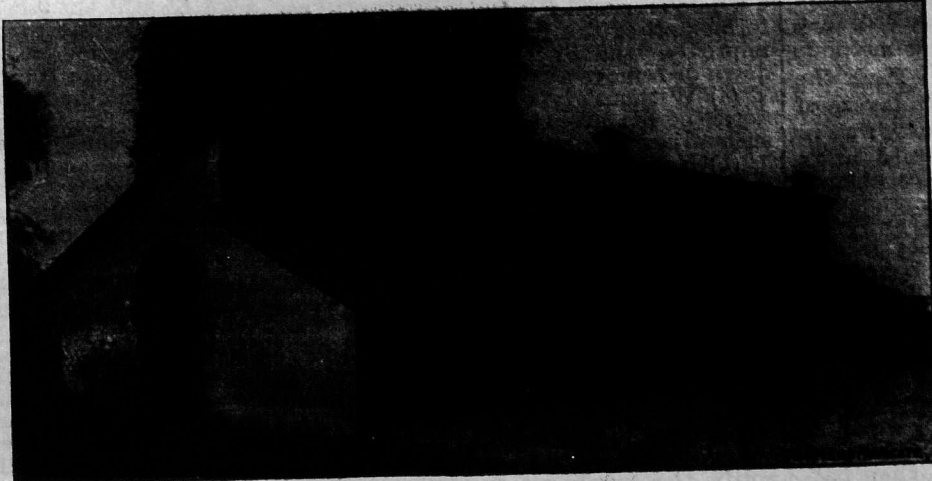
SIR,—In your issue of July 15th I was much interested in the egg-laying test. If you think the following account of my flock will be of any interest to your numerous readers, I will give it in detail. My hens are what would be called barnyard fowl. They are principally descendants of Plymouth Rocks and Hamburgs, and as I bought the foundation stock on April 13th, 1893, I start my hen year on that date. On April 14th, 1897, I had 40 hens ranging from one year old upwards; no male bird at all, as it was eggs I wanted. The males are a detriment, as the previous two years' record shows, the number of eggs being 4,483 and 3,572, respectively, from a much larger number of birds. I might say the cold weather in March last stopped my hens laying, or the amount of eggs would have been greater in that month and the thirteen days in April, as they laid 315 eggs the last half of the month, and I had only twenty-nine hens then. The price of eggs during the year ranged from 8½ cents to 25 cents per dozen.

Month.	No. of Eggs.	Value.
April (14 days).....	529	\$ 4 40
May.....	777	5 40
June.....	639	4 53
July.....	633	4 75
August.....	633	5 84
September.....	593	6 59
October.....	381	4 51
November.....	117	1 46
December.....	13	20
January (1898).....	92	1 92
February.....	180	3 00
March.....	416	5 20
April (13 days).....	24	30
Totals.....	5,011	\$ 48 10

I might say when writing that I am very well satisfied with your paper, as one issue in March last was worth to me the whole year's subscription. Boissevain, Man. E. BROWN.

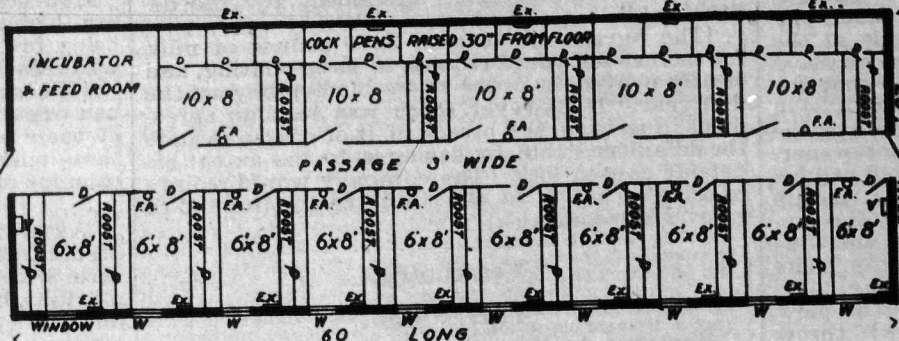
Description of Mr. Meyer's Poultry House.

The foundation for this poultry house averages 3 feet deep and one foot wide. This is filled solidly with stones of all sizes and cement. The walls above the foundation are 8 inches thick, 4 feet high on north and south sides. They are built of cement, with small stones in the center of such a size that in no place do they reach any nearer the outside than two inches. The gable ends are solid cement same as the walls. The whole of the floor inside is cement. It is 2½ inches thick under the fowls, and 3 inches thick in passageway and feed room.



MR. MEYER'S POULTRY HOUSE.

Forty-four barrels of Queenston cement, manufactured by Isaac Usher & Sons, Queenston, were used in the building. Ten barrels were used in the foundation, 12 barrels in the floor, and the rest in the walls. About 20 yards of clean gravel besides the stones were used. The sheeting boards on the roof are placed close together, and over them is placed two thicknesses of heavy tarred felt, and on this is placed the shingles. The perpendicular portion of the south side above the short south roof is built of matched lumber inside, tarred paper, then the 2x4-inch studding, tarred paper and inch lumber battened outside. There are quite a number of upright 2x4-inch studding supporting the roof, all resting on solid stone and cement, which makes the building very solid.



GROUND PLAN OF MR. MEYER'S POULTRY HOUSE.

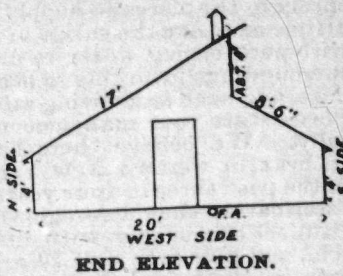
D, doors; Ex, exit doors for fowls to enter yards; F.A., fresh air pipes; V, ventilation; Roosts (or P, perches) on platform to catch droppings.

A 3-foot passage runs through the center. The south half of the building is divided into ten 6x8-foot pens, and the north half is divided into five pens, 8x10 feet, and a feed and incubator room.

Each south pen has a window containing a single light of 20x30-inch double-thick glass, placed in the center. These light the south pens, while the north pens obtain light from the same number (10) of windows of the same size placed in the wooden part of the south side. By this arrangement of the windows the north side pens are lighter than the south side pens. Each pen has a small hole 9x13 inches, through which the fowls go to the yards. These holes are opened and closed from the passage by means of cords on pulleys.

The partitions between the pens consist of a 12-inch high board, above which is 15 inches of ½-inch mesh wire, and above which again is 2-inch mesh wire. We prefer the ½-inch mesh wire to another board for appearances, and it is just as effectual in keeping the male birds from fighting. The board along the passage is 9 inches high, above which is 2-inch mesh wire. The door leading into each pen is made of 2-inch mesh wire netting stretched on a frame. They are 26 inches wide.

The platforms for catching the droppings are raised 26 inches from the floor. On the south side they are 23 inches wide and the full length of the pen (8 feet). On the north side they are 3 feet wide, and reach to within 26 inches of the back or to the cock pens. The perches are 2½ inches square nine, with upper corners rounded, and are placed 8½ inches above drop-boards. Their position can be seen in plan of floor. They are supported at each



END ELEVATION.

end and are movable. Along the north side, extending from the feed room to the end and raised 3 feet from the floor, are 15 cock pens. They are 26 inches wide and each a little more than 3 feet long. The partitions are wood, and front wire. Each pen has a door.

Ventilation.—The ten upper windows are hinged at the bottom, and in summer they are opened inwards about 15 inches at the top, and held in place by a wire hook. This, together with the opening of the door and a 16-inch diameter window placed in the center at the east end of the passage, gives all needed summer ventilation. The winter ventilation consists of a 6-inch diameter pipe of tiles from the outside of the west end under the floor to near the east end, and 2½-inch tiles leading from it, as indicated in the diagram, for the flow of fresh air. The outlet consists of three wooden pipes, as shown in cut. The end ones are 8 inches square, and the center one about twice that size. These extend from 16 inches above the floor out of the roof. The inlet pipes are covered with fine wire to keep out all dirt, and the outlet pipes are provided with slides that may be closed and opened at will. We have found this system to work admirably. The nests are placed under the drop-board, and fastened to it in the form of a drawer. When eggs are gathered the nests are opened by pulling them into the passage just as you would open a drawer. Each nest is 13x15x13 inches. There are two in each south pen, and four in each north pen. They are easily removed for cleaning. They are out of sight, and are not at all in the way. At the end of each drop-board along the passage there is a door, on the frame of which that end of the perch rests. The door is hinged on the upper side, while the lower side comes down even with the top of the drop-board, and is buttoned there when closed. These doors are for the purpose of cleaning off the droppings by means of a hoe drawn through the doorway. The handle of the hoe, being considerably longer than the passage is wide, is run through the wire netting on the opposite side of the passage when drawing the droppings out into the barrow or box. It takes but a few minutes to remove all the droppings when done in this way. The drop-boards are furnished with a flange, except where the door for cleaning out is placed.

The feed troughs are movable and placed along the partitions. After the soft feed has been eaten they are either turned over or placed with one end up. They are V-shaped, made of 4-inch and 5-inch wide pine. The watering cans are placed just inside the door on the studding. The pen must be entered to feed the soft feed. The cement floor is excellent, and we would not be without it for three times its cost. We keep from 4 to 6 inches of straw on it all the time. For a dust bath we use a box of road dust placed in the pen. Of the cement walls we must say that we are simply delighted with them. They are never damp. They never sweat. They keep the cold out better than frame, and in ten years from now, unlike frame, they will keep the cold out just as well as they do today. Vermin do not harbor in it as they do in frame. It is cool in summer. One improvement could be made in this building, and that is call the roof with matched boards inside. Frost will collect on the inside of the roof and melt and fall down, causing dampness at times, which it would not do if it were called.

The building in its interior arrangement is designed for breeding pure-bred stock as well as keeping hens for laying only. The ten south pens are for breeding pens, while the five north pens are for hens, without male birds, for laying. We have always preferred a poultry house with a passage through the center. It looks more comfortable to us, and then we like to see our birds all around us. We think that having the long part of the roof to the north is a great advantage in keeping the inside warm in winter and cool in summer. The snow will lie on that roof much more than it will on a south roof, and so keep it warm, while in summer, the sun not striking it, it will keep cool. We had another reason for wishing a double house, and that is that we have a large apple orchard to the north, and a young plum orchard to the south, and we are enabled to have our hens running in both.

A number of poultry houses designed after the plan of this have been built near here. One important thing to be remembered in building in this climate is do not build a high house. It is too hard to heat. The walls of this building, being 4 feet high with a 2-inch plate, are high enough.

Prof. James W. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner, recently visited the Niagara (Ontario) district in connection with the shipment of several lots of fine fruits, etc., to the British markets.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Methods of Keeping and Storing Grapes.

Grapes usually have a comparatively short season, but with care it can easily be extended well into the winter season. Always cut the bunches which are to be stored on a dry day, when the berries are ripe, and carefully remove all the soft, bruised or imperfect fruits and all leaves. Keep the fruit dry, cool, and away from currents of air. Many varieties keep well if simply placed in shallow boxes or baskets, and kept undisturbed in a cool, rather moist place. The following methods of keeping grapes are recommended: Pack the bunches in layers of dry, clean sand; in layers of small grains, such as wheat, oats or barley; or in cork shavings, which may be obtained at a grocer's; in finely cut, soft and dry hay, placing the grapes and hay in consecutive layers.

Place on shelves in a cool, airy room, and after a few days wrap the bunches separately in soft paper and pack in shallow pasteboard boxes, not more than two or three layers deep; keep in a cool, dry room that is free from frost. Cut the bunches with sharp scissors, place in shallow baskets, but few in a basket, and after reaching the house dip the cut end of stems in melted wax. Now take tissue paper, cut just the right size, and carefully wrap each cluster of grapes. Secure shallow tin boxes, place a layer of cotton batting at the bottom, then a layer of grapes, then batting. Three layers of grapes are enough for one box, alternating with batting and topping with batting; then gently secure the lid to each box, and place in cold storage for use in April or later. A dry, cool room will answer well for a shorter period.

Suggestions on Starting to Plow.

A New York State plowman of nearly 40 years' experience thus advises in the *Practical Dairyman* as to the hitching of the team to get the best work out of the plow:

"First, I want a set of whiffletrees, the evenness of which shall be only twice the number of inches in length of the inches in width of furrow that I want to turn. Thus, if I want to plow a furrow of fourteen inches in width, I will have an evenness twenty-eight inches long. Then, I want to let the team out from the whiffletrees to such a distance that I can get the depth of furrow I want, and draw from the notch in the plow clevis at the lower side of the plow beam. The reason for short evenness and low hitch on the plow beam is that the plow will draw level on its land side and will be in position to do its best work. With the average farm whiffletrees we find about a four-foot evenness. This, with the horse in the furrow, would call for the plow to run to the sod nearly two feet; the one holding generally rocks the plow to the left somewhat, to keep his furrow narrow enough, and thus puts the plow out of its natural position. The hitching above the lower notches in the plow clevis to get depth of furrow, draws the plow too much on its point, and a small stone will throw it out of the furrow."

APIARY.

Feeding Bees.

An important part of successful beekeeping is knowing how and when to feed the bees. Food in some form may be required in the spring to help on a colony to full strength in readiness for the honey flow, but it is often of supreme importance at the end of the season, so that there shall be surrounding the bees food enough to serve not only for their early wants but also through the early part of the year. The best bee food at all times is certainly honey, but in its place the only substitute admissible is cane sugar, pure, except for a proportion of one to six of honey, fed in the form of syrup. Quite thick syrup answers well for fall feeding, but it should be given thinner in spring to prevent the necessity of the bees having to fly out for water. Very thin syrup should not be given at any time, as it is liable to ferment and cause dysentery among the bees. A good rule for making syrup is to melt three pounds of cane loaf or white crystallized sugar in a quart of hot water for spring feed, and six pounds to the quart of hot water for autumn feeding, mixing in either case one-sixth by weight of honey. In fall, buckwheat honey may be used, but care should be taken not to have much such honey left in the brood chamber in spring for fear some may be taken to the supers when work commences. This sometimes occurs, especially when the colony has wintered on buckwheat honey.

A simple method of feeding is to place the syrup in a basin and place over it a thin piece of wood as a float, having a few holes bored in it about the size of a finger-end. This should be set on the top of the frames inside the hives, when the bees will soon store it in the empty brood combs. They should be given enough in autumn to make their future safe—about 30 pounds to each colony in all—in time for them to have it ripened and sealed over before going into winter quarters.

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. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.

Legal.

Removal of Division Fence.

W. E., Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"The Line Fences Act of Ontario, section 15, provides: 1 The owner of a whole or part of a division or line fence which forms part of the fence enclosing the occupied or improved land of another person shall not take down or remove any part of such fence—

(a) Without giving at least six months' previous notice of his intention to the owner or occupier of such adjacent enclosure;

(b) Nor unless such last mentioned owner or occupier, after demand made upon him in writing by the owner of such fence, refuses to pay therefor the sum determined as provided by fence-viewers;

(c) Nor if such owner or occupier will pay to the owner of such fence or of any part thereof such sum as the fence-viewers may award to be paid therefor.

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Prince Edward Island.

The harvest is nearly all out, and we are having fine weather for saving it. Wheat that promised so well early in the season is so badly damaged by rust as to be scarcely worth cutting.

Manitoba Cattle Outlook.

A careful observer thus sums up the situation:—"Manitoba has hardly any cattle fit for export this year; what she has are only fit for stockers. Some have been shipped this fall to the States. I do not think many will be.

Toronto Markets.

The fat cattle, both butchers and exporters, were of average quality. Trade was fair; the best cattle of both classes sold at good prices—at an advance over the last two weeks.

steamship and insurance companies are disputing as to the failure of the cold storage plant.

Average Prices.—Export cattle, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.; export hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.50; butchers' cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.50; calves, \$3 to \$6; sheep, \$3 to \$3.50.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

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

Table showing prices for various grades of live stock including CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and LAMBS, with columns for 'Extreme Prices' and 'Two weeks ago'.

There is quite a healthy tone to the general live stock trade. The supplies are not excessive and the demand is good. Feeders, dealers and packers are all making some money.

Stock, owing to late summer rains and good pasturage, are in fine condition, but not many head available. Quoted at 2 1/2c. on foot. Hogs scarce at 4 1/2c. live weight. Eggs scarce at 15c. Butter, 17c.

Cheaper Hay Rate in Quebec.

The freight agents of the different railways running into Quebec from the Eastern States have decided to make a substantial reduction in the freight rate on hay, in order to enable the Quebec farmers to resume the business cut off by the Dingy tariff.

Special Express Rates.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16th, 1898. To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE: DEAR SIR,—We take pleasure in advising you that the Canadian Express Co. have reduced their rates on shipments of Live Stock, viz., cows, sheep, hogs, and goats (crated), when in shipments of 500 pounds or over, to one address, as per table below:

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Yours truly, J. H. SPARLING, Superintendent Western Ontario Division.

Buffalo Markets.

Sheep and Lambs.—To-day there was a fairly liberal run, about 25 loads, natives and Canadas, and the Canada lambs sold generally at \$3.85, with one choice load up to 6 cents. This was fully 10 to 15 cents lower than yesterday. Good fat ewes selling at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Cattle.—Good feeding cattle \$4 to \$4.50. East Buffalo, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1898. ERICK BROS.

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For week ending Wednesday, Aug. 31st, R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal, reports exports of cattle, 3,177; sheep, 1,509; for week ending Sept. 7, cattle, 2,752; sheep, 2,513; week ending Sept. 14, cattle, 3,106; sheep, 1,008.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Methods of Keeping and Storing Grapes.

Grapes usually have a comparatively short season, but with care it can easily be extended well into the winter season. Always cut the bunches which are to be stored on a dry day, when the berries are ripe, and carefully remove all the soft, bruised or imperfect fruits and all leaves. Keep the fruit dry, cool, and away from currents of air. Many varieties keep well if simply placed in shallow boxes or baskets, and kept undisturbed in a cool, rather moist place. The following methods of keeping grapes are recommended: Pack the bunches in layers of dry, clean sand; in layers of small grains, such as wheat, oats or barley; or in cork shavings, which may be obtained at a grocer's; in finely cut, soft and dry hay, placing the grapes and hay in consecutive layers.

Place on shelves in a cool, airy room, and after a few days wrap the bunches separately in soft paper and pack in shallow pasteboard boxes, not more than two or three layers deep; keep in a cool, dry room that is free from frost. Cut the bunches with sharp scissors, place in shallow baskets, but few in a basket, and after reaching the house dip the cut end of stems in melted wax. Now take tissue paper, cut just the right size, and carefully wrap each cluster of grapes. Secure shallow tin boxes, place a layer of cotton batting at the bottom, then a layer of grapes, then batting. Three layers of grapes are enough for one box, alternating with batting and topping with batting; then gently secure the lid to each box, and place in cold storage for use in April or later. A dry, cool room will answer well for a shorter period.

Suggestions on Starting to Plow.

A New York State plowman of nearly 40 years' experience thus advises in the *Practical Dairyman* as to the hitching of the team to get the best work out of the plow:

"First, I want a set of whiffletrees, the evener of which shall be only twice the number of inches in length of the inches in width of furrow that I want to turn. Thus, if I want to plow a furrow of fourteen inches in width, I will have an evener twenty-eight inches long. Then, I want to let the team out from the whiffletrees to such a distance that I can get the depth of furrow I want, and draw from the notch in the plow clevis at the lower side of the plow beam. The reason for short evener and low hitch on the plow beam is that the plow will draw level on its land side and will be in position to do its best work. With the average farm whiffletrees we find about a four-foot evener. This, with the horse in the furrow, would call for the plow to run to the sod nearly two feet; the one holding generally rocks the plow to the left somewhat, to keep his furrow narrow enough, and thus puts the plow out of its natural position. The hitching above the lower notches in the plow clevis to get depth of furrow, draws the plow too much on its point, and a small stone will throw it out of the furrow."

APIARY.

Feeding Bees.

An important part of successful beekeeping is knowing how and when to feed the bees. Food in some form may be required in the spring to help on a colony to full strength in readiness for the honey flow, but it is often of supreme importance at the end of the season, so that there shall be surrounding the bees food enough to serve not only for their early wants but also through the early part of the year. The best bee food at all times is certainly honey, but in its place the only substitute admissible is cane sugar, pure, except for a proportion of one to six of honey, fed in the form of syrup. Quite thick syrup answers well for fall feeding, but it should be given thinner in spring to prevent the necessity of the bees having to fly out for water. Very thin syrup should not be given at any time, as it is liable to ferment and cause dysentery among the bees. A good rule for making syrup is to melt three pounds of cane loaf or white crystallized sugar in a quart of hot water for spring feed, and six pounds to the quart of hot water for autumn feeding, mixing in either case one-sixth by weight of honey. In fall, buckwheat honey may be used, but care should be taken not to have much such honey left in the brood chamber in spring for fear some may be taken to the supers when work commences. This sometimes occurs, especially when the colony has wintered on buckwheat honey.

A simple method of feeding is to place the syrup in a basin and place over it a thin piece of wood as a float, having a few holes bored in it about the size of a finger-end. This should be set on the top of the frames inside the hives, when the bees will soon store it in the empty brood combs. They should be given enough in autumn to make their future safe—about 30 pounds to each colony in all—in time for them to have it ripened and sealed over before going into winter quarters.

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. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Legal.

Removal of Division Fence.

W. E. Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"The Line Fences Act of Ontario, section 15, provides: 1. The owner of a whole or part of a division or line fence which forms part of the fence enclosing the occupied or improved land of another person shall not take down or remove any part of such fence—

(a) Without giving at least six months' previous notice of his intention to the owner or occupier of such adjacent enclosure;

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September 6th, 1898.

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Root crops are all exceedingly good. Garden stuff, equally good.

MARKETS.

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The harvest is nearly all out, and we are having fine weather for saving it. Wheat that promised so well early in the season is so badly damaged by rust as to be scarcely worth cutting.

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Average Prices.—Export cattle, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; export bulls, \$3 to \$4; butchers' cattle, \$3.90 to \$4.10; stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.80; milch cows, \$35 to \$50 each; calves, \$3 to \$6; sheep, \$3 to \$3.50. Hogs.—150 to 200 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.75; heavy, fat, \$1.25 to \$1.60; sows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stage, \$2.

Buffalo Stockers.—The stocker trade for some considerable time has been in a depressed condition, the quality not being very good, and the inferior stock is badly discriminated; that is, the price is cut on poor quality. Superior stockers and half-fat feeders will meet with good sale at improved prices, but the poor, inferior stock will not be taken in any quantity.

The export sheep trade is also badly handicapped for the reason that so many bucks are sent onto the market. The difference between wethers and bucks is \$2 per hundredweight in favor of the former.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

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

Table showing current and comparative prices for various grades of live stock including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

There is quite a healthy tone to the general live stock trade. The supplies are not excessive and the demand is good. Feeders, dealers and packers are all making some money.

The hogs are coming in very good quality, and light weights are selling at a premium. Average weight of hogs last week, 242 lbs.; previous week, 249 lbs.; month ago, 235 lbs.; two months ago, 230 lbs.; year ago, 251 lbs.; two years ago, 256 lbs.; three years ago, 245 lbs.

Sheep are selling lower than a while ago, but good sheep are selling higher than last year. The demand for feeding sheep and lambs continues very strong.

A consignment of Colorado horses ranging from yearlings to seven-year-olds arrived recently. The owner desired to get into the cattle and sheep business, and so was selling out his entire horse herd. He was offered at last accounts only \$12.50 per head for the lot.

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"Posts' Corner" Prizewinners.

As previously announced, we herewith publish the result of our new contest. I regret to say that with the exception of a very few papers the poems sent in were of a very poor class. On the other hand, the few good ones were so nearly equal in merit that choice was difficult. We have awarded the prizes as follows:—1st, Mrs. John Ridley, Langley Prairie, B. C. 2nd, Miss Ada Smithson, Greystock, Ont. 3rd, Miss M. R. Ferguson, Smith's Falls, Ont. The books will be ordered and forwarded at as early a date as possible. UNCLE TOM.

First Prize Collection sent by "Quo Vadis."

The Flowers.

Buy my English posies—Kent and Surrey May,
Violets of the Uaderoliff, Wet with Chancel spray;
Cowslips from a Devoncomb, Midland furze afire—
Buy my English posies, And I'll tell you heart's desire!

Buy my English posies!—You that scorn the May,
Wen't you greet a friend from home, Half the world away!
Green against the draggled drift, Faint and frail and first—
Buy my Northern blood-root And I'll know where you were
soured!

Robin down the logging-road whistles, "Come to me,"
Spring has found the maple grove, the sap is running free;
All the winds o' Canada call the ploughing rain—
Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your love again!

Buy my English posies!—Here's to match your need,
Buy a tuft of royal heath, Buy a bunch of wood
White as sand of Muesenberg, Spun before the gale—
Buy my heath and lilies, And I'll tell you whence I hail!

Under hot Constantia broad the vineyards lie—
Throned and throned the aching berg from the speckless sky;
Slew below the Wynberg first trials the tilted wain—
Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your love again!

Buy my English posies!—You that will not turn,
Buy my hot-wood clematis, Buy a froud o' fern
Gathered where the Erskine leaps Down the road to Lorne—
Buy my Christmas oropos, And I'll give you back your home—
West away from Melbourne's dust holidays begin—
Buy that mook at Paradise woo at Cora Lynn—
Through the great South Otway gums sings the great South
Maid—
Take the flower, and turn the hour, and kiss your love again!

Buy my English posies!—Here's your choice unsold!
Buy a blood-red myrtle-bloom, Buy the Rowhai's gold
Fung for gift on Taupo's face, Sign that spring is come—
Buy my clinging myrtle And I'll give you back your home!
Broom behind the windy town; pollen of the pine—
Bell-bird in the leafy deep where the oaks twine—
Fern above the saddle-bow, flare upon the plain—
Take the flower, and turn the hour, and kiss your love again!

Buy my English posies!—Ye that have your own,
Buy them for a brother's sake, Over Seas, alone,
Weed ye trample under foot Floods his heart a-brim—
Bird ye never needed, Oh, she calls his dead to him!
Far and far our homes are set round the Seven Seas,
But for us if we forget, we that hold by these!
Unto each his mother-beach, bloom and bird and land—
Masters of the Seven Seas, oh, love and understand!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling is known to most people as the most prominent poet and author of our time. Born in India, of English parents, and reared in an artistic and literary atmosphere, he may rather be called an Imperialistic than an English poet. The poem above quoted is characterized by Mr. Howell as the sweetest and tenderest in the "Seven Seas," a late volume of Kipling's. In his article in Munsey's magazine, entitled "The Laureate of the Larger England," he says: "I do not forget the beautiful, the exquisite, verse of William Watson, when I praise that of Rudyard Kipling; and it seems to me that I am sensible of a vaster promise, a more assured future in his work; and there is no one else to name with him. He is by virtue of his great gift the laureate of that larger England whose wreath it is not for any Prime Minister to bestow; but wherever the English tongue is written or spoken, those who are native to it may claim a share in his recognition. He stands for the empire of that language which grows more and more the only English empire which has a common history and a common destiny."

The Mother.

I.
It was April, blossoming spring,
They buried me when the birds did sing;
Earth, in clammy, wedging earth,
They barked my bed with a black, damp girth.
Under the damp and under the mould,
I kenned my breasts were clammy and cold.
Out from the red beams, slanting and bright,
I kenned my cheeks were sunken and white.
I was a dream, and the world was a dream,
And yet I kenned all things that seem.
I was a dream, and the world was a dream,
But you cannot bury a red sunbeam.
For though in the undergrave's doom-night
I lay all silent and stark and white,
Yet over my head I seemed to know
The murmurous moods of wind and snow.
The snows that wasted, the winds that blew,
The rays that slanted, the clouds that drew.
The water ghosts up from lakes below,
And the little flower-souls in earth that grow.
Under earth, in the grave's stark night,
I felt the stars and the moon's pale light.
I felt the winds of ocean and land
That whispered the blossoms soft and bland.
Though they had buried me dark and low,
My soul with the seasons seemed to grow.

II.

I was a bride in my sickness sore,
I was a bride nine months and more.
From throes of pain they buried me low,
For death had finished a mother's woe.
But under the sod in the grave's dread doom,
I dreamed of my baby in glimmer and gloom.
I dreamed of my babe, and I kenned that his rest,
Was broken in wallings on my dead breast.
I dreamed that a rose-leaf hand did cling;
Oh, you cannot bury a mother in spring.

When the winds are soft and the blossoms are red
She could not sleep in her cold earth bed.

I dreamed of my babe for a day and a night,
And then I rose in my grave-clothes white.

I rose like a flower from my damp earth bed,
To the world of sorrowing over-head.

Men would have called me a thing of harm,
But dreams of my babe made me rosy and warm.

I felt my breasts swell under my shroud;
No stars shone white, no winds were loud;

But I stole past the grave-yard wall,
For the voice of my baby seemed to call;

And I keened me a voice, though my lips were dumb;
Hush, baby, hush! for mother is come.

I passed the streets to my husband's home;
The chamber stairs in a dream I clomb;

I heard the sound of each sleeper's breath
Like waves that break on the shores of death.

I listened a space at my chamber door,
Then stole like a moon-ray over its floor.

My babe was asleep on a stranger's arm,
"O baby, my baby, the grave is so warm,

"Though dark, and so deep, for mother is there!
O, come with me from the pain and care!

"O, come with me from the anguish of earth,
Where the bed is banked with a blossoming girth.

"Where the pillow is soft and the rest is long,
And mother will croon you a slumber song.

"A slumber song that will charm your eyes
To a sleep that never in earth song lies!

"The loves of earth your being can spare,
But never the grave, for mother is there.

I nestled him soft to my throbbing breast,
And stole me back to my long, long rest.

And here I lie with him under the stars,
Dead to earth, its peace and its wars;

Dead to its hates, its hopes, and its harms,
So long as he cradles up soft in my arms.

And heaven may open its shimmering doors,
And saints make music on pearly floors,

And hell may yawn to its infinite sea,
But they never can take my baby from me.

For so much a part of my soul he hath grown,
That God doth know of it high on His throne.

And here I lie with him under the flowers
That sun winds rock through the billowy hours,

With the night air that steal from the murmuring sea,
Bringing sweet peace to my baby and me.

—William Wilfred Campbell.

William Wilfred Campbell is a Canadian poet. Of this poem it is said: "The poem of 'The Mother' is his sufficient patent of nobility among poets. When it was published in Harper's magazine it attracted, perhaps, more attention than any single poem written by an American ever received. The editors of the American magazines and some of the daily newspapers wrote editorials devoted to its merit, and the London Athenaeum gave a long article on it. It is regarded as one of the great productions of this generation of poets."

Light.

The following exquisite poem, by William Pitt Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent of European critics to be the finest production of the same length in our language:

From the rollicked womb of the primal gloom
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Echiop breast
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I penciled the hue of its matchless blue
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the stainless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the fiend's art, in the truthful heart,
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed
Their work of wrath had sped,
And the ark's lone few, tried and true,
Came forth among the dead,
With the wondrous gleams of the bridal beams
I bid their terrors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on Bethlehem's plains
Their lonely virgins kept;
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born—
Joy, joy to the outcast, man.

Equal favor I show, to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
Even the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears,
Feel my smile, the best smile of a friend;
Nay, the flower of the waste, by my love is embraced,
As the rose in the garden of kings;
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

The desolate morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms,
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night from her flowers
And lead the young day to her arms;
And when the gay rover seeks eve for his lover,
And sinks to his balmy repose,
I wrap the soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,
In curtains of amber and rose.

From my sentinel steep, by the night brooded deep,
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted out from the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though sped by the hurricane's wings,
His compasses, dark, lone, weltering bark
To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in the dew-spangled bowers,
The birds in their chambers of green,
And mountains and plain glow with beauty again
As they bask in their matinal sheen;
Oh, if such the glad worth of thy presence to earth,
Though fitful and fleeting the while,
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
Ever bright with Deity's smile.

Second Prize Collection sent by "Cassandra."

The Cloud.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was born 4th of August, 1792; he was one of the most eminent of English lyric poets, and devoted himself to composition. *Prince Athanas, Rosalind and Helen, and Laon and Cynthia* being among the foremost; and to philanthropic work among the poor.

He went to Italy in 1818, where he remained until the accident occurred in which he lost his life.

His poems are highly finished and musical, and bear the impress of his own intense feeling and great imagination.

I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid
In their noonday dreams;
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
The sweet birds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about the sun,
I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under;
And then again I dissolve it in rain,
And laugh as I pass in thunder.

I sift the snow on the mountains below,
And their great pines groan aghast;
And all the night 'tis my pillow white,
While I sleep in the arms of the blast.
Sublime on the towers of my skyey bowers,
Lightning, my pilot, sits;
In a cavern under is fetter'd the thunder—
It struggles and howls by fits;
Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion,
This pilot is guiding me,
Lured by the love of the genii that move
In the depths of the purple sea;
Over the rills, and the rags, and the hills,
Over the lakes and the plains,
Wherever he dream, under mountain or stream,
The spirits he loves remain;
And I, all the while back in heaven's blue smile,
While he is dissolving in rains,
The sanguine sunrise, with his meteor eyes,
And his burning plumes outspread,
Leaps on the back of my sailing rack;
When the morning star shines dead;
As on the jag of a mountain crag,
Which an earthquake rocks and swings,
An eagle, alit, one moment may sit,
In the light of its golden wings,
And when sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath,
It ardors of rest and love,
And the crimson pall of eve may fall
From the depth of heaven above;
With wings folded I rest, on mine airy nest,
As still as a brooding dove.

That orb'd maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glees glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor,
By the midnight breezes strewn;
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which only angels can hear,
May have broken the roof of my tent's thin roof,
And stare peep behind her and peer;
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
Like a swarm of golden bees,
When I widen the rent in my wind-built tent,
Till the calm rivers, lakes and seas,
Life strips of the sky fallen through me on high,
Are each paved with the moon and these.

I bind the sun's throne with a burning zone,
And the moon's with a girdle of pearl;
The volcanoes are dim, and the stars reel and swim,
When the whirlwinds my banners unfurl.
From cape to cape, with a bridge-like shape,
Over a torrent sea,
Sunbeam proof I hang like a roof,
The mountains its columns be.
The triumphal arch through which I march,
With hurricane, fire, and snow,
When the powers of the air chained to my chair
Is the million-colored bow;
The sphere fire above its soft colors wove,
While the moist earth was laughing below,
I am the daughter of earth and water,
And the nursling of the sky.
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;
I change, but I cannot die.

The Builders.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was the greatest of American poets. From 1835 to 1854 he was Professor of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard University. His poetry is marked by refined taste, beauty and elegance of expression and purity of sentiment. His chief cause of success is probably his tact in the use of the language.

Resignation and the Psalm of Life and many other of his minor poems are very widely known and appreciated. He was born in 1807, and died in 1882.

All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

In the older days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house, where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

—Longfellow.

Daybreak.

A wind came up out of the sea
And said, "O mists, make room for me."
It hailed the ships and cried, "Sail on,
Ye mariners, the night is gone."
And hurried landward, far away,
Crying, "Awake! it is the day."
It said unto the forest, "Shout!
Hang all your leafy banners out!"
It touched the wood-bird's folded wing,
And said, "O bird, awake and sing."
And o'er the farms, "O chanticleer,
Your clarion blow; the day is near."
It whispered to the fields of corn,
"Bow down, and hail the coming morn."
It shouted through the belfry-tower,
"Awake, O bell! proclaim the hour."
It crossed the churchyard with a sigh,
And said, "Not yet, in quiet lie."
—Longfellow.

Third Prize Collection sent by Miss M. R. Ferguson.

The Worship of Nature.

"It hath been, as it were, especially rendered unto me and made plain and legible to my understanding, that a great worship is going on among the things of God."—Gratt.

The Ocean looketh up to Heaven,
As 'twere a living thing,
The homage of its waves is given
In ceaseless worshipping.
They kneel upon the sloping sand,
As bends the human knee,
A beautiful and tireless band,
The priesthood of the Sea!
They pour the glittering treasures out
Which in the deep have birth,
And chant their awful hymns about
The watching hills of earth.

"Then in Life's goblet freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness,
Nor prize the colored waters less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give.

"And he who has not learned to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe
With which its brim may overflow,
He has not learned to live.

"The prayer of Ajax was for light;
Through all that dark and desperate fight,
The blackness of that noonday night,
He asked but the returns of sight,
To see his foeman's face.

"Let our unceasing, earnest prayer
Be, too, for light—for strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care,
That crushes into dumb despair
One-half the human race.

"O, suffering, sad humanity!
O, ye afflicted ones, who lie
Steepled to the lips in misery,
Longing, and yet afraid to die,
Patient, though sorely tried!

"I pledge you in this cup of grief,
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf!
The Battle of our Life is brief,
The alarm—the struggle—the relief—
Then sleep we side by side."
—H. W. Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow may well rank with the foremost poets of the nineteenth century. His chief works are *Evangeline*, *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, *Hiawatha*, and *The Golden Legend*.

Godiva.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I sang with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires; and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this:



"IN LOVE."

Not only we, the latest seed of Time,
New men, that in the flying of a wheel
Cry down the past, not only we, that prate
Of rights and wrongs have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them overtaxed; but she
Did more, and underwent, and overcame,
The woman of a thousand summers back,
Godiva, wife of that grim Earl who ruled
In Coventry: for when he laid a tax
Upon his town, and all the mothers brought
Their children, clamoring, "If we pay, we starve!"
She sought her lord, and found him, where he strode
About the hall, among his dogs, alone,
His beard a foot before him, and his hair
A yard behind. She told him of their tears,
And prayed him, "If they pay this tax, they starve."
Whereat he stared, replying, half amazed,
"You would not let your little finger ache
For such as these?" "But I would die," said she.
He laughed, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then flung at the diamond in his ear;
"Oh ay, ay, you talk!" "Alas!" she said,
"But prove me what it is I would not do."
And from a heart as rough as Esau's hand,
He answered, "Ride you naked thro' the town,
And I repeat it," and nodding as in scorn,
He parted, with great strides among his dogs.
So left alone, the passions of her mind,
As winds from all the compass shift and blow,
Made war upon each other for an hour,
Till pity won. She sent a herald forth,
And bade him cry, with sound of trumpet,
The people: therefore, as they loved her well,
From then till noon no foot should pace the street,
No eye look down, she passing; but that all
Should keep within, door shut, and window barr'd.
Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp the wedded eagles of her belt,
The grim Earl's gift; but even at a breath
She finger'd looking like a summer moon
Half-dipt in cloud: anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee;
Unclasp herself in haste; adown the stair
Stole on; and, like a creeping sunbeam, slid
From pillar unto pillar, until she reached
The gateway: there she found her palfrey trapt
In purple blazon'd with armorial gold.
Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity;

The gentle moon—the kindling sun—
The many stars are given,
As shrines to burn earth's incense on—
The altar fires of Heaven!
—Whittier.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, one of the most eminent poets of the United States, has been the author of numerous poems, chiefly bearing on the abolition of slavery. The above is a fine example of the work of his pen, exhibiting as it does the graceful diction and absolute purity which characterized all his works.

The Goblet of Life.

"Filled is Life's goblet to the brim;
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chant a melancholy hymn
With solemn voice and slow.

"No purple flowers,—no garlands green,
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrene,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
Thick leaves of Mistletoe.

"This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters, that upstart
When the deep fountains of the heart,
By strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste.

"And as it mantling passes round,
With fennel is it wreathed and crowned,
Whose seed and foliage sun-imbrowned
Are in its waters steeped and drowned,
And give a bitter taste.

"Above the lowly plants it towers,
The fennel, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.

"It gave new strength and fearless mood;
And gladiators, fierce and rude,
Mingled in it their daily food;
And he who battled and subdued,
A wreath of fennel won.

The deep air listen'd round her as she rode,
And all the low wind hardly breathed for fear.
The little wide-mouth'd heads upon the spouts
Had cunning eyes to see: the barking cur
Made her cheeks flame: her palfrey's foot-fall shot
Light horrors thro' her pulses: the blind walls
Were full of shrieks and holes; and overhead
Fantastic gables, crowding stared: but she
Not less thro' all bore up, till last she saw
The white-flower'd elder-thicket from the field
Gleam thro' the Gothic archway in the wall.
Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity:
And one low churl, compact of thankless earth,
The fatal byword of all years to come,
Boring a little auger-hole in fear,
Peep'd — but his eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head,
And dropt before him. So the Powers, who wait
On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused:
And she, that knew not, pass'd: and all at once,
With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers,
One after one: but even then she gain'd
Her bower: whence reissuing, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away
And built herself an everlasting name.
—Tennyson.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, has been styled the "Melodious Poet," and indeed poetry to him was almost the supreme passion of life. He has treated romantic, antique and domestic life with skill; history, art, science and modern social problems with grace, and clothed all his subjects with fine perfection. His artistic culture has rarely ever been surpassed. His "In Memoriam" is, without doubt, the greatest religious poem of our age. He was essentially woman's poet, as he conceives a single attribute of true manliness, for woman, as he conceives her in his "Princesses," is the purifying element of humanity, the supreme friend and counselor of man. "Locksley Hall" and "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" are pen pictures of the passions of every-day life. His magic pen endeared him to the nations of either side of the ocean, and universal sorrow was expressed when word was cabled that England's poet laureate was no more. His last poem has become almost "household property" voicing, as it does, the prayer of many on entering the "great unknown."

"Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
May there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea!"

"For though from out our bourne
of time and place
The flock may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar!"

"In Love."

Truly a regular old-fashioned "cosy corner," and a pair of young people old-fashioned enough to be in love—(does that fashion ever change, we wonder?) This fair girl has a piece of work in her pretty hands; but I doubt if many stitches are being put into it; nor that, even if put in, they

would be very correct! Her thoughts are evidently on that young man opposite. As for him, he assumes an attitude of extreme ease; but for all that, succeeds in looking very uncomfortable, and as if he wanted to say something! Has the proposal been made? We fancy not; but would venture to wager that before another hour (or even less) has gone by, these two will be sitting side by side, perhaps on that quaint old seat around the big tree, and the work will have dropped to the ground, for the little hands will be otherwise engaged. Perhaps, too, some wicked dicky-birds in that same old tree will, at their very next afternoon tea, go and tell tales to most of their feathered friends of all the silly things said by this old-fashioned pair who are "in love!"

The Universal Route.

As we journey along with a laugh and a song,
We see on youth's flower-decked slope,
Like a beacon-light, shining fair on the sight,
The beautiful Station of Hope.
But the wheels of old Time roll along as we climb,
And our youth speeds away on the years;
And, with hearts that are numb, with life's sorrows we come
To the mist-covered Station of Tears.
Still onward we pass, where the milestones, alas!
Are the tombs of our dead, to the west
Where glitter and gleams in the dying sunbeams,
The sweet, silent Station of Rest.
All rest is but change, and no grave can estrange
The soul from its Parent above;
And, scorning the rod, it soars back to God,
To the limitless City of Love.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

American Inventors.

Little Boy—"Papa, what is an inventor?"
Papa—"He is a man who invents something that everybody else manufactures, and then spends all his money trying to stop them."



What "Sing a Song of Sixpence" Means.

You all know this rhyme, but have you ever heard what it really means?
 The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the top crust is the sky that over-arches it. The opening of the pie is the day-dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a King.
 The King, who is represented sitting in his parlor counting out his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers, as he counts them, are the golden sunbeams.
 The Queen who sits in the dark kitchen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight.
 The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before her King—the sun—has risen, is the day-dawn, and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds. The bird who so tragically ends the song by "nipping off her nose" is the sunset. So we have the whole day, if not in a nut-shell, in a pie.

The Tin Bank.

Speaking of banks, I'm bound to say
 That a bank of tin is far the best,
 And I know of one that has stood for years
 In a pleasant home away out West;
 It has stood for years on the mantelpiece,
 Between the clock and the Wedgewood plate—
 A wonderful bank, as you'll concede
 When you've heard the things I'll now relate.

This bank was made of McKinley tin,
 Well soldered up at sides and back;
 But it didn't resemble tin at all,
 For they'd painted it over an iron black,
 And that it really was a bank
 'Twas an easy thing to see and say,
 For above the door in gorgeous red
 Appeared the letters B-A-N-K!

This bank has been so well devised
 And wrought so cunningly, that when
 You put your money in at the hole
 It couldn't get out of that hole again!
 Somewhere about that stanch, snug thing
 A secret spring was hid away,
 But where it was or how it worked—
 Excuse me, please, but I will not say.

Thicker, with dimpled cheeks aglow,
 Came pretty children oftentimes,
 And, standing up on stool or chair,
 Put in their dimes pence and dimes.
 Once Uncle Hank came home from town
 After a cycle of grand events,
 And put in a round, blue ivory thing
 He said was good for fifty cents!

The bank went clinkety-clinkety-clink,
 And larger grew the precious sum
 Which grandma said she hoped would prove
 A precious boon to her grandson!
 But there were these—I call no names—
 Who did not fancy any plan
 That did not in some wise involve
 The candy and banana man.

Listen: Once when the wind went "Yoooooo!"
 And the raven croaked in the tangled tangle—
 When, with a wall, the screech-owl flew
 Out of her lair in the haunted barn—
 There came three burglars down the road—
 Three burglars skilled in the arts of sin,
 And they cried, "What's this? Ah! Oh!"
 And straightway tackled the bank of tin.

They burgled from half-past ten P. M.
 Till the village bell struck four o'clock;
 They hunted and searched, and guessed and tried—
 But the little tin bank would not unlock—
 They couldn't discover the secret spring!
 So, when the barn-yard rooster crowed,
 They up with their tools and stole away
 With the bitter remark that they'd be blowed!

Next morning came a sweet-faced child
 And reached her dimpled hand to take
 A nickel to give to the heathen poor
 And a nickel to spend for her stomach's sake.
 She passed the hidden secret spring,
 And lo! the bank flew open then
 With a cheery creak that seemed to say,
 "I am glad to see you—come again!"

If you were I, and if I were you,
 What would we keep our money in?
 In a down-town bank of British steel,
 Or an at-home bank of McKinley tin?
 Some want silver and some want gold,
 But the little tin bank that wants the two
 And is run on the double standard plan—
 Why, that is the bank for me and you.

—Eugene Field.

The Child-Dyke.

In Holland the ground is so flat and low that two or three times the sea has rushed in over parts of it and destroyed whole towns. In one of these floods, about 200 years ago, more than 20,000 people were drowned. In some of the towns that were flooded not a creature survived. In other parts hundreds of people were out in boats, trying to save as many lives as possible; and on a little bit of an island what do you think they found? Why, an old cradle, with a baby asleep in it, and an old cat curled up at her feet, all safe and sound.
 Where the little voyagers came from, and to whom they belonged, no one could tell; but in memory of them this little island was called

"Kinder-dyke" (child dyke), and it goes by that name to this day; and this story of a remarkable instance of God's providence is told to thousands of little people all over Holland.—Selected.

Little Foxes.

Among my tender vines I spy
 A little fox named "By and By,"
 Then set upon him quick, I say,
 The swift young hunter, "Right Away."

Around each tender vine I plant
 I find a little fox, "I Can't!"
 Then fast as ever hunter ran,
 Chase him with bold and brave, "I Can."

"No Use in Trying" lags and whines,
 This fox among my tender vines;
 Then drive him low and drive him high
 With this good hunter, named "I'll Try."

Among the vines in my small lot
 Creeps in the young fox, "I Forgot!"
 Then hunt him out and to his den
 With "I Will Not Forget again."

A little fox is hidden there
 Among the vines, named "I Don't Care!"
 Then let "I'm Sorry," hunter true,
 Chase him afar from vine and you.

Great Men and Cats.

A current paragraph tells us that Prof. Huxley's notorious fondness for cats was a fad which he shared with Cardinal Mazarin, Cardinal Richelieu, Charles Stewart Parnell, and other eminent public men. The name of Isaac Newton should not be omitted from the list of cat lovers, nor that of Mahomet. The prophet, it will be remembered, had so great a regard for the comfort of his pet cat that once when he found her asleep on his robe he would not awaken her, but, cutting out that part of his robe upon which she lay, removed the other mutilated part carefully and left tabby undisturbed.

Robert Southey was an ardent lover of cats. Have you ever read the letter he wrote to his friend Bedford, announcing the death of one of his pets? "Alas, Grosvenor," he wrote, "this day poor Rumpel was found dead, after as long and happy a life as a cat could wish for, if cats form wishes on that subject. His full titles were: The Most Noble the Archduke Rumpelstitzchen, Marquis Maobum, Earl Tomlemagne, Baron Raticide, Waowhler, and Skraatch. There should be a court-mourning in Catland, and if the Dragon (your pet cat) wear a black ribbon round his neck or a band of crape a la militaire round one of his fore paws it will be but a becoming mark of respect." Then the post-laureate adds, "I believe we are each and all, servants included, more sorry for his loss, or, rather, more affected by it, than any of us would like to confess."

Byron was fond of cats; in his establishment at Ravenna he had five of them. Daniel Maclise's famous portrait of Harriet Martineau represents that estimable woman sitting in front of a fireplace and turning her face to receive the caress of her pet cat that is crawling to a resting place upon her mistress' shoulder.

The Lost Kiss.

I put by the half-written poem,
 While the pen idly trailed in my hand,
 Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
 Who'd read it, and who'd understand?"

But the little bare feet on the stairway,
 And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
 And the eerie low lip in the silence
 Cry up to me over it all.

So I gathered it up where was broken
 The tear-faded thread of my theme,
 Telling how as one night I sat writing,
 A fairy broke in on my dream—

A little inquisitive fairy,
 My own little girl with the gold
 Of the sun in her hair and the dewy
 Blue eyes of the fairies of old.

'Twas the dear girl that I scolded,
 "For was it a moment like this,"
 I said, "when she knew I was busy,
 To come romping in for a kiss—"

Come rowdying up from her mother
 And clamoring there on my knee
 For one little kiss for my dolly,
 And one little uzzer for me!"

God pity the heart that repelled her
 And the cold hand that turned her away,
 And take from the lips that denied her
 This answerless prayer of to-day.

Take, Lord, from my memory forever
 That pitiful sob of despair
 And the patter and trip of the little bare feet
 And the one piercing cry on the stair.

I put by the half-written poem,
 While the pen idly trailed in my hand,
 Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
 Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"

But the little bare feet on the stairway
 And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
 And the eerie low lip in the silence
 Cry up to me over it all.

—James Whitcombe Riley.

Business and Theology.

The congregation of a church in Scotland finding itself unable to pay the salary of its minister, a soap firm offered to pay five hundred dollars a year for five years, on condition that its advertisement be hung in front of the gallery of the church. The offer was accepted. And now the congregation can learn how to be morally and physically clean at the same time.—New York Tribune.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Plan and the Teaching of Christ.

(Continued from page 412.)

Once more. Consider more fully the astounding claims put forth by Jesus of Nazareth, already alluded to. Recall His absolutely unparalleled self-assertion. He affirms His pre-existence—"Before Abraham was I am." He associates Himself with the eternal glory of the Heavenly Father in past eternity—"Father, glorify Thou Me with Thine own self with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was."

He claims coequal honor with the Almighty—"All men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father"; coequal knowledge—"No man knoweth the Son but the Father, neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son"; coequal power—"All power is given to Me in heaven and earth." He speaks with an authority as absolute as that which promulgated the moral law on Sinai—"It was said to them of old time, but I say unto you." All other prophets and teachers sent from God used in their loftiest utterances the formula, "Thus saith the Lord"; but this man says, "Verily, verily, I say unto you," thus implicitly placing Himself on a line of equality, not with Moses, not with Abraham, but with the Lord God Himself.

And what was the most prominent subject of His teaching? Was it justice, or benevolence, or meekness, or purity, or patience, or charity? No; his chief subject was Himself. He preached Himself; and the disciples were sent out to preach Christ. Hear His words: "I am the way, the truth, and the life"; "I am the bread of life"; "I am the good shepherd"; "I am the door"; "I am the true vine"; "I am the resurrection and the life"; "Without Me ye can do nothing"; "He that abideth in Me and I in Him, the same bringeth forth much fruit"; "He that believeth on Me hath eternal life."

Take notice also of His imperious claim to the souls of men, to rule them with unchallenged and absolute authority, to enter into and take possession of the deepest sanctities of their being, to stand first in their affections, even before father or mother, husband, wife, or child. Could there be a more absolute claim to equality with God than this? But he makes the claim unequivocally and in terms. When the Jews charged Him with making Himself God though He was but a man, He did not deny it. When He stood on trial before Caiaphas, He was charged with blasphemy in making Himself the Son of God. Did He repudiate with horror and indignation such a charge, as He should have done if it were not true? Nay; He was silent, and allowed Himself to be condemned to death upon that charge and that only. Again, before Pilate's tribunal, He was charged with the same horrible sin; "He ought to die," they cried, "because He made Himself the Son of God." Did He here deny the charge? Nay; He owned the truth of the fact on which they based the charge—"Thou sayest it," he answered, when the Roman judge demanded, "Art Thou the Son of God?"

Now, two things are here worthy of careful consideration. The first is that these amazing claims of Jesus so interpenetrate all the Gospels, and all parts of the Gospels, that there is no possible alternative between accepting them as authentic in substance and rejecting the whole narrative as legendary. The fact that He made these claims is not dependent upon the genuineness and authenticity of any particular passage or passages. It would still remain though one should accept the now discredited theory of the destructive critics and reject entirely the Gospel of St. John. It would not be invalidated though all the alleged legendary elements of the synoptic Gospels were cut out of the record. In fact, this peculiarity of the person and the words of Jesus is inseparable from any possible view of Him as an historical personage, as much so as oxygen is from the air we breathe.

The other notable fact which should be considered in this connection is that notwithstanding this self-assertion, which in any other teacher would excite contempt, or ridicule, or indignation, He still occupies the highest place in the esteem and admiration of mankind, even when these His claims are not acknowledged, and still stands out as the peerless model of meekness and humility. Channing declares that the charge of an extravagant, self-deluding enthusiasm is the last to be fastened on Jesus. And yet, if these claims of His to Divine honor and power and worship be not just, how can he be vindicated from the charge of blasphemous presumption or self-deluding enthusiasm? The dilemma is inevitable: either He is what He professed to be, the Christ, the Son of God, or else He is a man who can no longer be followed as an exemplar or trusted as a teacher. But let any inquirer consider that dilemma in the light of His unparalleled moral teaching and His peerless life and character, and then say which is the more reasonable conclusion: that such a man, such a teacher, such a sublime and royal personage was after all a mad dreamer; or that His claims were founded on truth, that He was all He declared Himself to be, that we are here in the presence of a superhuman character, a superhuman life, and a superhuman wisdom, and that this man of Nazareth is indeed the Christ, the Son of the living God. —From "Christ and Modern Unbelief."

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The Love of God.

At first I prayed for light; could I but see the way, How gladly would I walk to everlasting day!

And next I asked for strength that I might tread the road, With firm, unflinching pace to Heaven's sacred abode:

And then I asked for faith; could I but trust my God, To live in heavenly peace, though foes were all abroad:

And now I pray for love, deep to God and man— A love that will not fail, however dark His plan:

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR NIECES,—

An astronomer has said: "Each floating body in the sky, whether sun or world, has a curious power to pull other suns or worlds towards itself."

We know that we ourselves are helped or hampered by other people, how their will comes between us and our aims, or how they encourage us on our way.

It may be that our circle is a small one—perhaps we are recognized only in the home, or in the office, or in the store where our daily labor is—

It is a wonderful incentive to progress to realize that we possess influence. If we make others think little of themselves, force upon them the idea that they are of no use in the world and that they can never be of any use—unless they will be very strong minded indeed, probably they will begin to see through our spectacles and think that it must be so.

We all wish to have influence, but do we realize its responsibility? If we are narrow-minded, vulgar, ignorant, what a deplorable thing it is for those who must come in contact with us!

We acquire the greatest upward influence when we forget to think of the impression we make or to wonder if we are making any.

Many of the most helpful influences which we encounter are incidental, not in any way bound up with our life, but simply little things which we meet en passant—occurrences which we do not look for.

Then, too, we must remember that "contact with the good never fails to impart good."

at a higher standard than ourselves." Thus will we not only be influenced for good, but we in our turn shall be the medium of imparting that good to others.

Your loving old auntie, MINNIE MAY.

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.]

1.—NUMERICAL.

Take something made from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. And apply a little 2, 3, 4, 5. Then sit down and 3, 4, 5. The "staff of life" 4, 5, 5.

2.—PUZZLING PROBLEMS OR PECULIAR PUZZLES.

- I am a puzzled puzzler, from Puzzledom I came. To me the puzzles are so mixed I cannot find a name. (1) There's one made of a word and animals two, I greatly abhor it, I wonder do not you? (2) But worse than it is I O U, A GOLD LAD, BEN; (3) Another is part of a tree with all of nothing, then (4) The next in partnership is found, and "in a cloister" rough; (5) Though it only is completed by an instrument in the hand, The all-important letter and another proposition, To answer all these puzzles is a tedious omission. (6) Another one might be described as a cranky little insect. (7) The seventh is a scive, which often is with its deok't. (8) Yet another I will give you, it is ONIONS RAT PITS.

3.—HIDDEN TOWNS.

- The initials give the name of a village of special interest to "Our Cousins." 1. Traveller stop! rest on this mossy bank. 2. The evidence of this witness is a fact on which I rely. 3. The tourists will sleep, I think, in car, dine at hotel, and then go about sight. 4. It is a choice between a level or a rough, hilly road. 5. The name of the actress is Madame Galanapa, see Mary Smith. 6. The parcel was sent by Tom Harris to Nathaniel Dale. 7. Should it be called a centaur or a centipede? 8. He helped the Queen to dismount, forestalling the Knight Sir John Cavalier. "OGMA."

4.—RHOMBUS.

- Across.—1. A heavenly spirit. 2. Grassed. 3. Parchment. 4. Wisest. 5. Ghastly. 6. One of the senses. Up.—1. A vowel. 2. Over. 3. An animal. 4. A story. 5. Part of a coat. 6. Kept. 7. Account of the speed. 7. Affirm. 8. A title of respect. 9. Doctor of Theology. 10. A vowel. "OGMA."

5.—ENIGMA.

No wonder the puzzler is in doubt, For I am something you can't make out; I'm sure you may wish me to beguise, Now then will I by you be guessed? "OGMA."

6.—SQUARE.

- Across.—1. Pertaining to the pass-over. 2. To put to anguish. 3. Mirthful. Down.—1. A High Priest. 2. One versed in the science which shows the properties of bodies. 3. A reproof. "DICK."

7.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My (1) is in lady, but not in guest; (2) is in straight, but not in bent; (3) is in day, but not in night; (4) is in loose, but not in tight; (5) is in eye, but not in morn. My whole is an article useful and good. It is sometimes used to handle food. C. B. M.

8.—DECAPITATION.

I am an island. Behold, I am to put ashore anything embarked. Behold again, I am a large species of ruminating animals. Behold again, I am the inhabitants of any country. Behold again, I am add. Behold again, I am 1400. Behold again, I represent a certain sound. "THE KHAN."

9.—AMERICAN TOWNS AND CITIES IN CHARADE.

- 1.—(1) A letter. (2) An abbreviation for a country. (3) A small Spanish denomination of money. 2.—(1) Denotes progression or direction. (2) A consonant. (3) An insect dwelling in the ground. (4) A vowel. 3.—(1) Means of security. (2) A vowel. (3) A fortification. (4) Year (abbr.). 4.—(1) Not habituated. (2) Expresses an alternative of terms. (3) To deviate from the perpendicular. (4) A consonant. 5.—(1) To carry in form. (2) A period of human life. (3) Behold. (4) An extensive tract of land destitute of trees. "THE KHAN."

10.—CROSS.

- 1. A Swiss money of account. 2. A liquor of galls, vitriol and gum. 3. Enjoyed. 4. A student of the science of the structure of lower animals. 5. Pertaining to the science of being. 6. The quality of soft substances by which they cohere. 7. A Turkish chief officer. 8. Power by which matter resists change of state. 9. A state in opposition to a possibility. "THE KHAN."

11.—CHARADE.

(1) To make one's self master of; (2) slender rods of cast lead; (3) to desert one's former party; (4) elements appearing at the poles in an electrical decomposition. WHOLE—Act of laying a concave over. "THE KHAN."

12.—RIVERS IN AMERICA.

- 1. Hhhecaooceet. 2. Ooeeknr. 3. Rendaeio. 4. RRaaacowh. 5. AAapowuwh. 6. Aaackowuast. 7. Aaaahpkkittiw. PETER HYDE.

13.—CONUNDRUM.

Part of a foot with judgment transpose, And the answer you'll find just under your nose. BYRON FORDE.

14.—CHARADE.

A baby often calls my first, A good piece of beef my second; My whole a notable invention, By one and all is reckoned. F. L. HARTWELL.

15.—SQUARE WORDS.

To desory. An allegation. A selling. A measure of time. PETER HYDE.

Answers to August 15th Puzzles.

- 1.—S O N S R A I N T J O H N H O O G R O A M A N O U N K U L L N I S A 2.—Duooper. 3.—Art is long, and time is fleeting. And our hearts, though stout and brave, Still like muffled drums are beating Funeral marches to the grave. 4.—Ereol—XL or 40. 5.—Resignation. 6.—Branford. 7.—Saguenay, Saskatchewan, Nassau, Churchill, Nelson, Whale.

- 8.—G E M G E N E T G E N E R I C M E R G E T I E C 10.—C hatswort H A rebel A apple U rble O Canute Harold. 11.—Times, miles, omnia, Roma, unite. 12.—R I S E N N O V E L D E V I L R E F E R R E G A L 15.—A C T M E T A M E R I C A C E R V E R A G E N E R A L A R E 16.—T r u e (t e e , a r e , y o u , e)

- 13.—(1) Quilted; (2) Kings-ten; (3) Battle-fore; (4) Car-let-on. 14.—Port-er-1-co. 15.—True (tee, are, you, e).

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO AUGUST 15TH PUZZLES.

Lizzie Conner, H. C. G., "Dennis," "Tolosa," "Madge," Robert J. Bryan, Jessie Hyde, Martha E. Fairbank, Mary Nagle, Peter Hyde, Maud Wald, M. E. G., "Margareta."

ADDITIONAL SOLVERS TO AUGUST 1ST PUZZLES.

"Tolosa," "Madge," H. C. G., John Kenney, Peter Hyde, Jessie Hyde, Lizzie Conner, "Margareta." Winners of prizes for original puzzles during July, August and September are: 1st prize (1), "OGMA" (B. L. Sawyer), Mitchell, Ont.; 2nd (75c.), Richard E. Simpson ("Dick"), Harrieton, Ont.; and 3rd (50c.), T. Gray Fyfe ("The Khan"), O'Sullivan's, Ont. Winners for solutions will be published as soon as full returns are in. Where are the girls this time! UNCLE TOM.

COUSINLY CHAT.

Lizzie C.—Not tired of you by any means—you are a good solver. That puzzle was too much for most of the cousins, but was it not a good one!

C. B. M.—We are pleased to welcome another Manitoba cousin; Ontario will soon be "in the minority." Byron and friend.—We shall always be glad to hear from you both; "the more the merrier," you know. I don't think our new cousin's conundrum is original—at least, I have seen it before.

H. C. G.—Perhaps I was unfair, but—oh well, this is not a battlefield, and we are not going to quarrel, so let it rest. I always used to admire most the puzzles I found hardest to solve.

"If by easy work you best, Who the more will prize you? Gaining victory from defeat, That's the test that tries you."

At any rate, I am glad you felt slightly nettled, for see what a good puzzle you send in consequence. Ha, ha! I had such a good laugh over it; I smile still as I write, so if "Care to our cotlin adds a nail, no doubt, And every grin so merry draws one out," I shall be steadily unmaking mine. The prize for original puzzles is for the best collection sent during the quarter.

M. E. P.—The Manitobans will soon outnumber the Ontario cousins; new ones arrive every day. Well, they are welcome, we're all Canadians alike.

"Dennis"—Share, now, don't ye think 'twas yourself was mistaken; but never mind, that same don't often happen. "Len"—What is it? Mental telegraphy, do you think? We were writing to one another at the very same time. Which name shall I publish? Where is the other solver; she should be all O. K., eh?

"Margareta"—I was never at that Park. No, indeed, "Mai" did not write; she never does. Indeed we have many new puzzlers, and our Corner is putting on a very cheery aspect, is it not? You'd like to find out who "D—" is, now, wouldn't you; but that would be telling, you know!

Howland T.—Your answers were very good and came in good time. The form is correct, but you had not have given date of issue and signed each answer; doing so once in all that is necessary when sending solutions. If you send original puzzles sign each one, and send the answers to them on a separate paper.

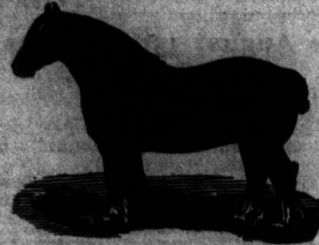
The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you'll find it not, For 'twas fought by the mothers of men.

No—not with cannon or battle shot, Not with sword or nobler pen. No—not with eloquent word or thought, From the lips of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart, Of woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently bore her part— Lo! there is the battle field.

No marching troops, no bivouac song— No banner to gleam and wave! But, oh, these battles they last so long— From babyhood to the grave.

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.

CLYDESDALES



QUEEN.
 Calves. Write for prices or come and see
D. & O. SORBY,
 GUELPH, ONT.

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

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.

FOR SALE, THE IMP.
Clydesdale Stallion, MacQuaker

Foaled June 15th, 1892. Imported 1895.
 Sired by MacGregor. Terms very reasonable.

HARRY STORY, PICTON, ONTARIO.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

AUCTION SALE OF
40 SHORTHORN CATTLE,
OCTOBER 12th.

Farm adjoins the Town of Durham. Catalogue about the 20th.

H. PARKER, DURHAM, ONT.

FOR SALE. Entire herd of

TAMWORTH'S

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

W. ROW, Avon, Ont.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY WILL BUY

REGAL ST. LAMBERT 41436,

bred by Mrs. E. M. Jones; sired by Canada's Sir George 12890; dam Muriel of St. Lambert 34752. F. BIRDSALL & SON, Birdsall, Ont.



It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with
MICA Axle Grease
 Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere.

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. FAY, Esq., P.M., Toronto, at the farm, Woodstock, Post Office, 4 miles east of Woodstock, at one o'clock.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1896.
 Terms: Six months' credit on approved notes.
 P. IRVING, Auctioneer, Woodstock.

GOSSIP.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.
 A few miles north-east of Union Station, Toronto, Ont., and right near Leaside Junction Station, on the O. P. R., will be found the magnificent stock farm owned by Mr. Robt. Davies, under the efficient superintendence of his son George. A real stockman will find much to delight him for a day at "Thorncliffe" farm. The post office address is Todmorton. If a horseman he will first naturally turn to that department.

Horses.—Thorncliffe has been made famous as being the home of the noted prize-winning brown stallion, *Mikado*, by Imp. King Ernest, dam Mimi, now sixteen years old, but fresh and sound, showing wonderful constitution, which has carried him in good shape through all his training for turf and showing, as well as his successful services in the stud, having won \$75,000 in races for his former owner before he came to Canada, and prize and championship galore in the hands of his present owner, including those high honors at Toronto Spring Shows and Industrial Exhibitions, the Madison Square Garden Horse Show, New York, where his winnings footed \$750, and the American Horse Show at Chicago in 1897. He is a horse of splendid character, having good size, fine form, and capital limbs. She comes of a line of winners is attested by the success of his full brother, Kinglike, a year younger, in winning the much coveted faturity race the present year, a stake race worth \$50,000 to the winner, and an honor that falls to a male but once in a lifetime as a rule. As might be expected, the services of such a sire have been in great demand, and he has spent most of his service seasons for many years away from home, being chartered by syndicates, though always limited to moderate use. The demand for his get has been such that they have been sold young, and few of them remain in the stud, but those remaining show strongly the impress of their sire's good qualities and are strong, vigorous and promising.

Thorncliffe is also the home of *Admiral*, by St. Blaise, a sire that won great distinction in his day, and sold for \$110,000. *Admiral* is now nine years old, a brown with a blaze and a white fore foot. He is not large, but is well proportioned, and possesses wonderful constitution, a good disposition, and great propelling power.
Imported Parisian, in his ten-year-old form, is also in the stud, and is in fine form, standing 15.3; was a winner on the turf in England, and was got by Cherabert, who sired more colts that won more money for a greater number of years than any other in his generation. Expert judges have said of Parisian that he is the most perfect model of a race horse for points that they have seen, and he showed a fatal mile on the Woodbine track in 41. A number of grand colts and fillies by each of these sires are to be seen at Thorncliffe, and many of them promise to grow into splendid proportions, and to prove profitable stock to handle.

THE CLYDESDALES.—One of the principal features of the establishment is the large and superior stud of Clydesdale horses. Perhaps nowhere in the Dominion at present can be found so many high-class stallions and mares. Prominent among the former is the 4-year-old seal-brown stallion *King's Own*, by Imp. Queen's Own (2172), and out of Imp. Candour (1660), by McGregor, a line of breeding which shows that he has come right, while his high-class individuality and successful career in the show ring and stud are evidence that he has come to stay. He won 1st in his class at the Toronto Horse Show in the spring of '95, and was gold medalist at Ottawa in '97, and had formerly won 1st at Toronto Industrial as a yearling and as a 2-year-old, and 2nd as a 3-year-old. He is an exceedingly well-balanced horse, both in disposition and conformation, having good ends and a good middle, a grand set of feet and nicely feathered, hard, flat limbs, is a perfect mover, and is acknowledged by good judges to be the best colt of the breed ever raised in Canada. Imp. *Border River*, a dark bay 3-year-old, bred by Lord Polwarth, Newton, St. Boswells, sired by Prince of Millfield, and out of Connie Nairn—was the Champion of the Canadian Horse Show at Toronto, in the spring of '93, at the best stallion of the breed, any age, where his strongest competitors were his stable companions of the same stud. He won 1st at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897, as a 2-year-old, was 1st prize winner at Glasgow as a foal, and won some 18 or 20 prizes in all in Scotland. He is close to 17 hands high, and has abundant substance, combined with fine quality, flat bone, of good texture, and fine feathering, is of the wide, sturdy sort, and has good action as well as a grand set of legs and feet to stand on.

Lyon McGregor, Imp. in 1897, is a rich bay 2-year-old by McGregor, dam by Lord Erskine, was the first prize yearling at Toronto Industrial '97, and 1st at Ottawa, and was also a 1st prize foal at Wigton, in Scotland. He is a big horse, full of quality, and though standing 17.2 and weighing 1,950 lbs. in his two-year-old form, has not a suspicion of coarseness in his make-up. His shoulders are smooth, his back short and strong, his quarters big, his breech full and wide, his legs well placed under him, his bone flat, clean and well-feathered, and he shows strong constitution in his broad chest, deep fore-ribs, and large heart girth; in short, as his groom asserts, and as we can readily believe, he has never been sick, sore, nor sorry. Imported at the same time, and also purchased from Messrs A. & W. Montgomery, was *Tom MacGregor*, now in his two-year-old form, a son of McGregor, dam by Old Tom. He won 1st in his class at the Toronto Horse Show of '93, and 2nd at the Industrial in '97; weighs 1,700 lbs., and stands 16 hands and 3 inches high; is thick, blocky and well built, with a good quality of bone, and capital

breed, quarters, and hooks. He won many prizes as a foal in Scotland.
Prince Royal, by Prince of Quality and out of Imp. Lilly, by McCameron, won 3rd at Toronto Spring Show, '95, and is a colt of nice quality and low-set, with strong bone and much flesh. Imported *Polonus* is another two-year-old stallion by McGregor, a big, useful colt, weighing 1,700 lbs., and standing 17.1. He looks like developing into a very large and heavy horse, and should do good service as a breeder.

Of the yearling colts *King of the Glen*, a light bay by King's Own, and out of Imp. Lady Thorncliffe, has a superior quality of bone, fine, deep shoulders, well-turned fetlocks, a short, strong back and smoothly-turned quarters, and is a wonderful mover.
Prince of the Glen was 1st at Ottawa in '97, as a foal, and has grown very fast; is lengthy, level and well-filled. He was sired by Prince of Quality, and out of Imp. Edith, sweepstakes winner at Toronto and Ottawa in '97; a mare of pure quality, weighing 2,300 lbs., and winner of numerous first prizes at leading shows in Canada.

Imported in '93 and only recently landed, is a very promising yearling stallion by *Baron's Pride*, and out of a Lord Erskine mare. He is very thin and not well developed, but is a big, useful-looking colt, with strong, flat bone, of good texture, capital breed and hooks, and only needs time and feeding to make a grandly good one.

Among the 1895 foals is a full brother of *Prince of the Glen*, *Lyndoch*, by Prince of Quality, and out of Imp. Edith; a big, strong fellow, promising to grow very large and well-furnished. *King Lyndoch*, by King's Own, and out of Imp. Nellie, is an April foal of great growth, with fine, clean-out head, heavy bone, carrying good feathering, and fine quality throughout. The three-year-old mare *Magpie*, a bay by Imp. Esary, and out of Imp. Edith, was 1st at Ottawa in '97, and has been bred to Imp. Lyon McGregor. She is wide, low-set, blocky and well-balanced in all her make-up. From such a stud and such a line of brood mares as those mentioned, and many more of equal merit, a class of horses is being bred at Thorncliffe such as the best markets call for, and there are on the farm nearly 100 of this class that probably cannot be equalled on any other farm in any one man's hands in the Dominion.

The Jersey.—"Thorncliffe" is singularly well adapted for dairy stock, and the Jersey herd is headed by the imported three-year-old Island-bred bull, *Distinction's Golden*, a son of the famous *Golden Lad*, sire of many prize-winners, and of *Distinction's Pearl*. He is a lengthy, low-set, deep-bodied bull of solid color, with great heart girth, straight lines, long, level quarters, rich yellow skin of fine handling quality; a strongly muscled neck, neat horns, deeply-dished face, prominent eyes, and all the indications of a robust, vigorous animal of rich breeding and quality. Among the cows is the four-year-old Island-bred Imp. *Crocus*, winner of 1st prize as a three-year-old at Ottawa, giving 63 pounds of milk daily, testing 6 1/2 per cent. butter-fat. She is a model of the breed, standing on short legs, showing strong constitution from her large heart girth, deep fore-ribs, capacious barrel and broad chest. She has fine dairy conformation, and a large and well-proportioned udder, with well-placed teats, and should stand high in first-class company in any showing. Imp. *Glenfield*, a solid, dark-colored three-year-old cow, with rich yellow skin, a well-formed and capacious udder and good milk veins, was winner of 2nd prize at Ottawa '97, and was the favorite of many good judges in the competition for the female championship in that great aggregation of high-class Jerseys.

Nicotine's Pet, an imported three-year-old, is a lengthy, level cow of fine dairy conformation, and a prize-winner in the Island. She gives 5 gallons of milk daily, testing 6 per cent., and such a cow as one wants to own and keep.

Emerald's Daisy—Canadian bred four-year-old cow of St. Helier type and breeding, winning 2nd prize at Toronto Industrial in '97 in the strongest section of the class at that show, and probably the strongest class that had been seen there in many years. She sets a model udder and teats, and produces a large flow of milk of rich quality.

Miss Belle, imported in dam (Nita Belle) was sire, 1st prize winner at Royal Show, and a son of the famous *Golden Lad*. She is a yearling, and a strong, handsome heifer, showing great udder development, large and well-placed teats, and a rich yellow skin.

Another handsome and promising yearling heifer is *Golden Glenfield*, by Imp. *Distinction's Golden*, and out of Imp. *Glenfield*. She is low-set, deep-ribbed and pretty, and has a fine show of udder and teats, and a fine quality of skin and hair. *Silver Queen*, *Tap's Lass*, and *Tap's Belle* are a trio of dainty daughters of *Distinction's Golden*, the latter two out of Lilly of St. Anne's and her daughter, of St. Lambert breeding mainly.
Lucy Ettrick is also of St. Lambert breeding, being a daughter of St. Lambert's Lucy, the highest-priced cow at the dispersal sale of the Ettrick herd last year, and sired by Prince Frank, twice champion of the Western Fair at London. A number of other promising young things not mentioned above are included in the herd, and altogether the Jerseys on this farm measure up to a high standard of excellence.

THE AYRSHIRES are a choice lot, and are headed by the handsome imported bull *Oliver Twist of Barchevie*, selected in Scotland for his individual excellence, as well as his high-class breeding. He is now in his three-year-old form. He is a typical Ayrshire bull, with handsome head and horns, deep, fine ribs, rich yellow skin, long, straight quarters, and promises to prove a very impressive sire, judging from his calves in the herd. Among the females we noted the four-year-old cow Imp. *Clara of Balmovart*, having produced her second calf. She was a 1st prize winner at Kilmarnock and at Ayr, 1st at the Highland Society Show, and a winner at the "Royal" as

a two-year-old. She has given as high as 60 lbs. of milk in a day, and of course has not reached her best capacity at her present age, but she requires milking three times a day, and puts up a show of udder such as we have seldom seen equalled for size and shape. *Belle of Barchevie*, another imported four-year-old, shows fine type with grand constitution and ideal conformation. Her withers are fine, her ribs well sprung and deep, and her milk veins large, long and tortuous. She gives 4 gallons a day and calves in March. *Jemima 15th of Barchevie* is also a four-year-old, and has made the phenomenal record for a cow of her age of 83 lbs. of milk daily. Her milk vessel is extraordinary in its dimensions, and it is evenly balanced fore and aft, and her milk veins are wonderful in size and ramifications. *Lady Aberdeen* is a good type of a dairy cow, and is doing good work, although she calved in the winter. *Osborne Lass*, of Mr. Grey's breeding, from a World's Fair winning dam, is a beautiful pattern of an Ayrshire, and is a show heifer in any company. A strong spring of yearling heifers and of heifer calves by the imported bull *Oliver Twist*, and out of such cows as those described, make up a very superior and business-like herd of Ayrshires, while a very good yearling bull, *Duke of York*, imported in dam (Clara of Balmovart) is held for sale.

THE SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES.—A select flock of 50 breeding ewes, most of them imported, are being bred to an imported prize-winning ram bred by Mansell, and some early lambs may be looked for next year, as the ewes are in fresh condition, about half of last spring's lambs having been sold at Easter last spring at less than two months old for the almost incredible price of \$13 each, the offer of a city butcher, who, finding early lambs usually scarce, felt bound to keep up his reputation for supplying early spring lamb. The Berkshires are of the right type—long, deep-sided and smooth-shouldered, being mainly bred from first-class stock purchased from the Snelgrove herd of the late Mr. J. G. Snel. Our Toronto Fair report shows many other winnings by Thorncliffe stock.

NOTICES.

Miss P. J. Caldwell is again in the van with a capital lot of 125 B. Plymouth Rocks. She writes that she can recommend them to anybody. Miss Caldwell keeps only one breed.

W. R. Graham, Bayville, Ont., writes that he has received an application for eggs from a subscriber in British Columbia, but the party failed to sign his name. This notice will be a gentle reminder to all who write any of our advertisers to be sure and give full name and address.

In our advertising columns may be seen the new ad. of the Lincoln Sheep Dip Co., whose Canadian headquarters is at the office of the West Chemical Co., 15 Queen St. East, Toronto, and upon investigation we gathered these facts: Lincoln Sheep Dip is the result of several years' experience by a member of the veterinary profession, who stands sufficiently high in his work as to command the position of Live Stock Inspector in the East Buffalo stock yards, and who is constantly thrown in contact with scab and other skin affections in U. S. sheep. They have sufficient faith in their preparation to offer a reward of \$50 for any case of scab that they cannot cure with their dip. They also guarantee that it contains no arsenic or other poisonous substances which will injure the sheep, causing them to go off their feed, abort, or a dozen other abnormal results arising from irritating and nauseating properties when absorbed, but that it destroys ticks and lice, and cleanses as well as stimulates the growth of the wool. Full instruction regarding it may be received upon application to the West Chemical Co., 15 Queen St. East, Toronto.

CALF MEAL AND STOCK TONIC.

In the Poultry Building at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition was to be seen the very meritorious exhibit of Messrs. John S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont., seedmen and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of poultry and live stock supplies. This was in charge of Mr. Wm. Geary, manufacturing chemist for the firm, and was a credit to both himself and the company. The exhibit consisted, besides appliances of various kinds for which this firm is noted, of samples of their "Tonic Poultry Food" and "Electric Louse Killer," for the use of poultrymen, and of their "Canadian Calf Meal" and "Canadian Stock Tonic," the former of which is used where skim milk is fed to calves to take the place of the butter-fat taken from the milk, and the latter, as its name implies, is a tonic for all kinds of live stock. With the rapid increase of buttermaking all over Canada, the need for a good calf meal is being seriously felt. More stockers are needed in the country and for the U. S. trade, and to get good young cattle the calves must be raised well. Full particulars may be had by addressing John S. Pearce & Co., 115 Dundas St., London, Ont.

THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

As indicating the growing extent of the Canadian demand for Albert's Thomas-Phosphate Powder, of which creditable exhibits were made at Toronto (where they won a diploma of honor), London, and other shows, Messrs. Wallace & Fraser, Toronto and St. John, N. B., state that their output in the Dominion for 1895 will exceed 6,000 tons. In this connection the following from Mr. McNutt, Secretary of the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association, of Nova Scotia, will be read with interest:—

Truro, N. S., Sept. 7, 1896.

T. C. Wallace, Toronto, Ont.:
 DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of recent date, I may say that I did not get 2 tons of cured clover hay on one quarter of an acre of land. The piece was sown with buckwheat early in July, 1897, and well seeded with red clover and a little timothy, and one bag—225 lbs.—of Thomas-Phosphate Powder was applied at the time. The yield of buckwheat was excellent and catch of clover perfect, and this season we cut 2 tons of hay on the piece—1 acre—at 2 cuttings, with a third growth of about five inches, which has been turned under. The land previously was in potatoes, and is just ordinary sandy loam. I have used it now for three years on grass and grain, potatoes and small fruits with very satisfactory results in every case.
 Yours truly,
 E. E. McNUTT.

Exhibition Jerseys for Sale

That cannot fail to win in any showing. Two 4-year-old cows, milking 40 lbs. a day each, superb udders; one 3-year-old, splendid udder, great beauty; one 2-year-old, tested 11 lbs. butter a week at 23 months old. These should not be separated, as they can enter in three classes and then show as a herd. Also a 3-year-old bull, a 2-year-old, a yearling and a calf. No one need apply except those who WANT THE BEST, and are willing to pay a fair price.

MRS. E. M. JONES, -om BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO, CAN.



Aberdeen, 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.

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 Lad—20521—. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also, prize-winning Lincolns.

Apply T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

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 RAMS and 15 EWE LAMBS by a Maple Lodge bred sire and registered. F. MARTINDALE, YORK, ONT., Caledonia Station, Haldimand Co.

SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS.

Young bulls by Abbottsford—19446—, Heifers by Abbottsford.
Young cows due to calves in the fall.
Springhurst-bred Shorthorns won as many first prizes at Winnipeg Show as those bred in any other three herds in Ontario.
H. SMITH, Hay, Ont.
Exeter, G. T. R., 1/2 mile.

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, 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 Florida and Nellie females, and sired by the royally-bred Earl Warwick 22888.
JAS. TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

4 SHORTHORN BULLS

from 5 to 18 months, by Elvira's Saxon 21624 and from Viola bred dams.
-o R. MITCHELL & SON, Burlington Station, Nelson P. O.

ASHTON FRONTVIEW FARM

A. J. WATSON, CASTLEDERS, ONT.
Shorthorn heifers, by Statesman; and Berkshires 8 weeks old, by Baron Lee; also one Baron Lee boar 10 months old.

FOR SALE! SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES, SOUTHDOWNS AND LEICESTERS. One Yearling Bull and a number of Heifers—Five young Brood Sows and suckers, not akin. Write for prices, or better, come and see.
-o E. JEFFS & SONS, BONDHEAD, ONT.

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.

SUNNYSIDE HERD OF SHORTHORNS. FOR 7 choice young Bulls from 4 to 9 months old.

JAS. GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.

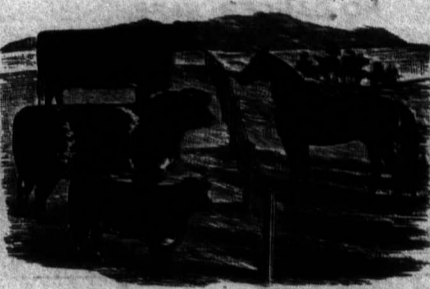
6 Shorthorn Bulls from 5 to 12 months old, of choice breeding.

Apply to J. R. McCALLUM, Iona Station, Elgin County, Ont.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

W. D. FLATT,

Hamilton P.O. and Telegraph Office,



Ten Choice Shorthorn Bulls

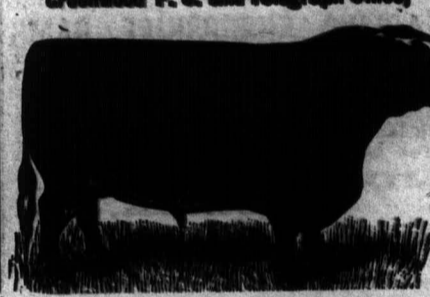
from four to nine months.

Fifteen Cows and Heifers,

served by imported bull, Golden Fame—26067—, 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.

Arthur Johnston,

Greenwood P. O. and Telegraph Office,



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." in our motto. Clearmont Station, C.P.R.; Pickering Station, G.T.R. om

FOR SALE! Good Young Cows

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

H. CARGILL & SON, Station on the farm, Onondaga St. & P.O. Ont.

2 Shorthorn Bulls 2

Of Canadian Duchesse of Gloucester and Lavender breeding, from imported sires.

Thos. Allan & Co., Oshawa, Ont.

FOR SALE—Shorthorn Bull, BOLD BRITAIN—25007—, bred by John Isaac, Markham, sired by Golden Crown (Imp.), first-class in every respect, having headed my herd for the past three years.

F. A. GARDNER, BRITANNIA, PEEL COUNTY, ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

of the very richest butter breeding and superior individuals for sale at Maple Grove Stock Farm. For breeding and particulars, address—B. BOLLETT, CASSEL, ONT.

2 HOLSTEIN BULLS 2

fit for service, by Father Tesson and Butter Boy 2nd, and out of Baller-bred dams.

-o R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT. Shipping Stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.

GOSSIP.

In writing to advertisers, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."

We call attention to a new advertiser of Shorthorns, Jas. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont. See his advertisement in this issue.

J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont., announces in this issue some young Shorthorn bulls for sale. The strains are of such noted breeders as Messrs. G. M. Simons, E. Gaunt & Sons, and T. E. Robson, whose stock has been regularly advertised in these columns.

J. M. Manfariane, Baljonne, Sask., writes: "Having through my advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE sold the Clydeedale stallion, Ringleader (2062), I will ask you to drop him out of my advertisement. Wishing the ADVOCATE the success it so well deserves, I remain."

D. G. Ganton, Saurin P. O., Ontario, writes: "Since your representative called at Hill Home Farm the Shorthorn lambs have developed into a nice even lot, well capped and of fine quality. We have still a limited number to dispose of. We like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE fine; in fact, could not get along without it. Wishing it success in the future."

The executors of the late J. G. Small, Snellgrove, Ont., has sold to A. J. Watson, Castleberg, Ont., five imported Oxtowd lambs for \$420. Mr. Watson will add these to his string which he will show at St. Louis and Omaha. From the same estate has been sold to Riley, Sch & Co., Thornton, Indiana, the yearling Berkshire boar Starlight, which headed the first prize herd at Toronto Exhibition, for \$300.

The big ice machine ordered by the Armour Packing Company of Chicago early in the summer was put in operation at its immense plant lately. The machine is the biggest of its class in the world, and has a daily capacity of 450 tons. This is the second machine of this type put in by this Company, the first one now being in operation about a year. The uncertainty of natural ice crop in that section and the superiority of the manufactured article called for such an improvement.

H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont., write:—"On account of sales being so brisk this season we decided not to exhibit any improved Chester Whites, and only a few Tamworths at the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, this year, and this being the only fall show we appear at this season. Our herd is in fine form; in fact, we remember of having such a fine lot of bears fit for service to offer for sale before, being of a true bacon type. Our fall pigs never came as strong and hardy as they have this season, and we will have something choice to offer our customers this season."

In this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be noticed the changed display of Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., in which he is offering Leicester of both sexes and all ages, either Mr. Smith or sold stock. The reputation which Mr. Smith has established for his Leicesters, as well as his Shorthorns, is of itself sufficient evidence of the genuineness of his offerings and ability to fulfil representations. In looking over the stock we were compelled to admit that we never saw a better bunch together than those he exhibited at the Toronto Fair just past. They were not overdone in flesh, but just brought to that point where every exhibitor should strive in bringing out show stock. As it were, "the day and the journey met." We have always found the field animals in the fresh vigor and health that only such attention and healthy surroundings are capable of producing. At the Toronto Fair just past Mr. Smith captured both pen prizes, being pen open to all comers, wherever bred, and pen bred and owned by exhibitor, as well as a large part of the other important offerings. Parties in search of up-to-date Shorthorns will do well to write or visit Maple Lodge before purchasing.

R. H. HARDING'S DORSETS AND CHESTER WHITES.

Visitors at the leading fairs who were interested in Dorset Horns Sheep could not fail to be favorably impressed with the exhibit made by Mr. R. H. Harding, whose farm is near the village of Thorndale, in Middlesex Co., Ont. Mr. Harding has made a specialty of this breed since their introduction into the country and reports a steadily increasing demand for good stock. The flock now numbers some 750 head, and from them he is prepared to offer good, strong breeding stock of both sexes for sale. An up-to-date herd of Chester White swine may also be seen on the farm, at the head of which is the grandly-bred sire, Sir Charles 731 and Diamond 369. In the herd at present are five matrons, so that he will be in a position to dispose of stock any age that may be asked for. At present some splendid young boars ranging from five months to a year old are held for immediate shipment. These are brisk times with our swine breeders owing to the rapid and successful development of the Canadian bacon trade, and farmers do well who secure good breeding stock, making their selections early.

NOTICES.

The preparation known as West's Fluid, the basis of which is creolin, which is advertised in another column of this issue, is an ideal antiseptic (external and internal) for cases of contagious abortion. Members of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff have seen magical results follow its use. In one herd no calves had been born at normal time for months. The disease was stamped out almost within a week by its free use, and has made no return. We believe the West Chemical Co., of Toronto, have a specially prepared circular for stockmen, with full instructions as to its use in this and other conditions among live stock.

A POPULAR COLLEGE.

The Central Business College, Stratford, Ont., reopened for the fall term on Thursday, September 1st. This college is a member of the Business Educators' Association of Canada, and at the examinations held in June twelve out of fourteen of their pupils were successful in passing the examination of that Association. The college recently received four applications from outside schools for graduates to act as strong point in favor of the "Central." Any person who desires to secure a business or shorthand education should write to the Principal, Mr. W. J. Elliott, for one of his new catalogues.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors.

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.

DEPARTMENT II.—Comprises Short-hand and Typewriting—Office and Court Work.

DEPARTMENT III.—Comprises Civil Service Qualifications—Indexing, Proof-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 Calendar. Be careful to address in full BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, om BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Special Prizes.

We beg to announce that at the next Annual Show of the Ontario Poultry Association, to be held in Toronto in January, we will give a list of "special prizes," a full account of which will be published here later. Look for the announcement! These prizes will be given for birds got into condition on our "Tonic Poultry Food." Full particulars may be had on application to

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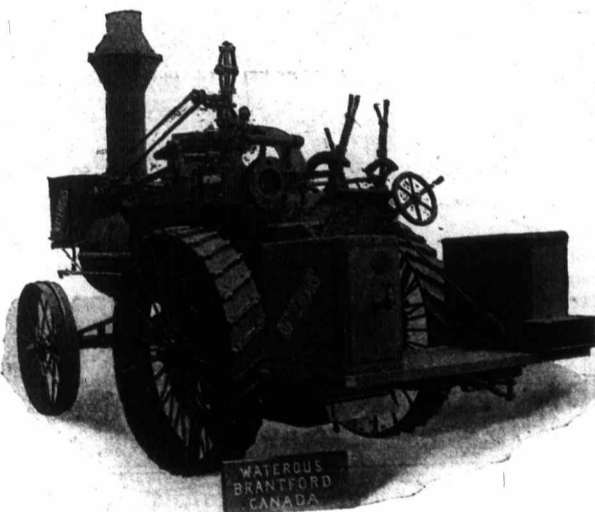
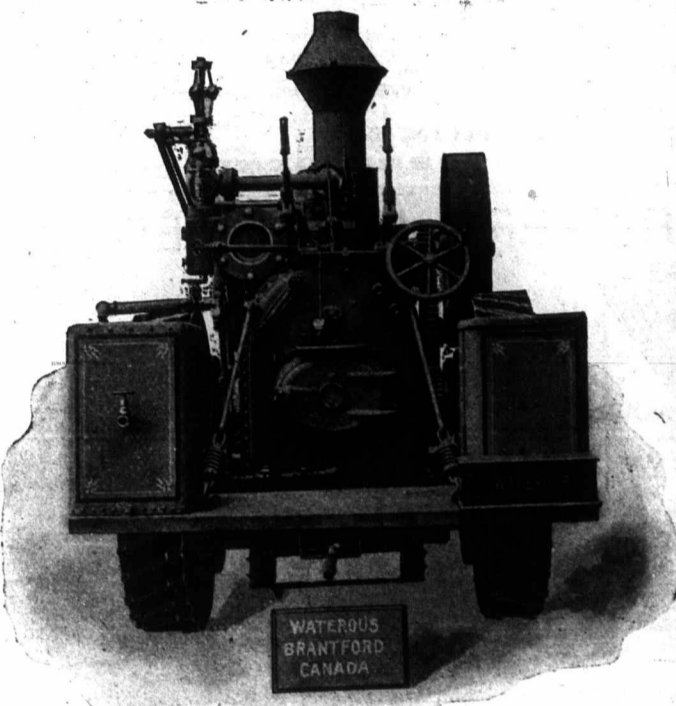
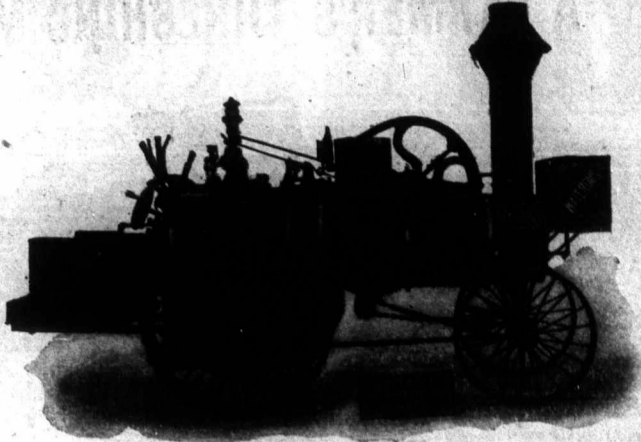
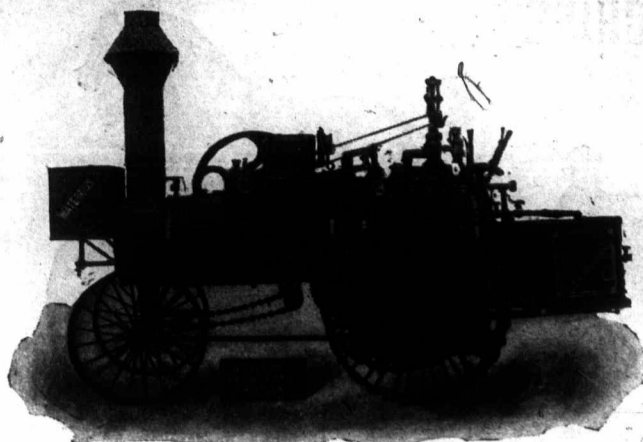
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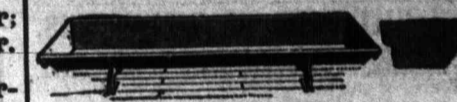
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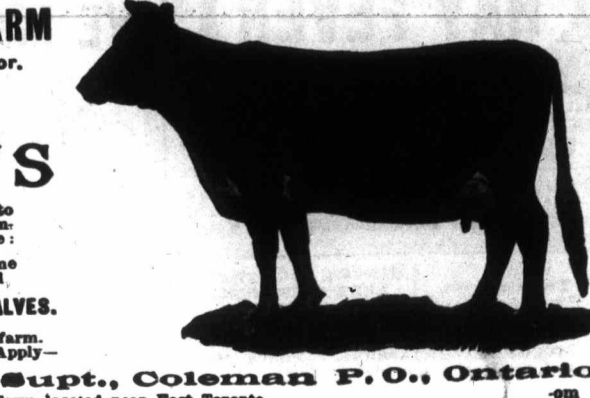
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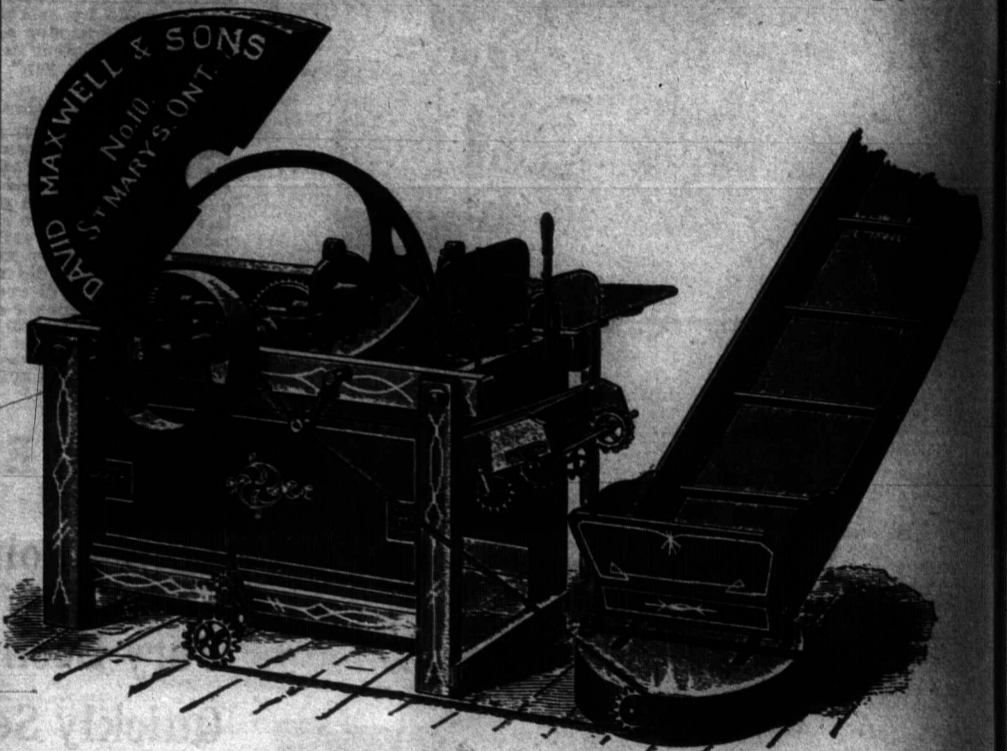
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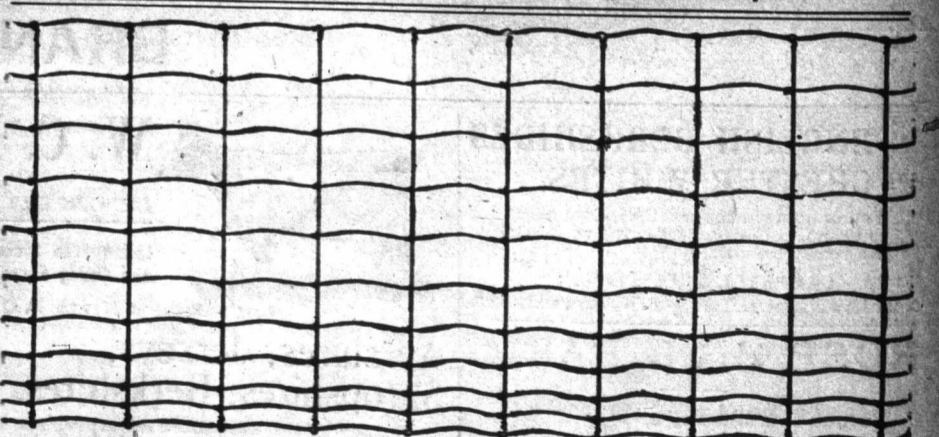
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